

New Inside Out

Intermediate
Companion

German Edition

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MACMILLAN

Welcome to the New *Inside Out* Intermediate 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* Intermediate 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* Intermediate 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	/bɪ: fɪʃ/	/ɑ:/	calm start	/kɑ:m stɑ:t/
/i:/	green beans	/gri:n bi:nz/	/ɒ/	hot spot	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	should look	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ɪə/	ear	/ɪə/
/u:/	blue moon	/blu: mu:n/	/eɪ/	face	/feɪs/
/e/	ten eggs	/ten eɡz/	/ʊə/	pure	/pjʊə/
/ə/	about mother	/əbaʊt mʌðə/	/ɔɪ/	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	/pen/	/s/	snake	/sneɪk/
/b/	bad	/bæd/	/z/	noise	/noɪz/
/t/	tea	/ti:/	/ʃ/	shop	/ʃɒp/
/d/	dog	/dɒɡ/	/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	/voɪs/	/r/	red	/red/
/θ/	thin	/θɪn/	/w/	wet	/wet/
/ð/	then	/ ðen/	/j/	yes	/jes/

Unit 1

FRIENDS (PAGE 4)

admire (v)	/əd'maɪə/	bewundern	Which famous person do you admire most?
anonymously (adv)	/ə'nɒnɪməsli/	anonym	If you give something anonymously , you give it without telling people who you are.
average (adj)	/'æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	durchschnittlich	How many numbers does the average young person have on their mobile phone?
on average	/ɪn 'æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	im Durchschnitt	On average , how many friends do young people communicate regularly with online?
brief (adj)	/bri:f/	kurz	The film <i>La Vie en Rose</i> reminded David how brief life can be.
brush (against) (v)	/brʌʃ (ə'gənst)/	streifen	If something brushes against you, you feel it touch your body.
confide (v)	/kən'faɪd/	jmdm anvertrauen	If you confide in someone, you tell them your private thoughts and feelings.
dinner party (n)	/'dɪnə ,pɑ:ti/	Abendessen mit Gästen	A dinner party is a nice meal for several guests that is eaten in the evening at a friend's home.
dive (off) (v)	/daɪv (ɒf)/	ab-/hinunterspringen von	If you dive off something, you move suddenly from it towards the ground.
dream dinner party/holiday etc	/'dri:m 'dɪnə pɑ:ti/'hɒlɪdeɪ/	Traumparty/-urlaub	Your dream dinner party is one where you invite all your favourite people.
English-speaking (adj)	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ ,spi:kɪŋ/	englischsprachig	The United States and Australia are English-speaking countries.
fall in love	/'fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv/	sich verlieben	<i>La Vie en Rose</i> reminded David how wonderful it is to fall in love .
fear (n)	/fɪə/	Angst	My greatest fear is standing on stage in front of thousands of people and forgetting what to say!
funeral (n)	/'fju:nrəl/	Beerdigung	A funeral is a ceremony for someone who has died.
gift (n)	/'gɪft/	Geschenk	A " gift " is another word for a "present".
graduate (v)	/'grædʒueɪt/	das Studium erfolgreich abschließen	When Will and Tina graduated from university, they went their separate ways.
guilty pleasure	/'gɪlti 'plezə/	Freude nicht ohne Schuldgefühle	A guilty pleasure is one you enjoy but feel slightly ashamed of.
improve (v)	/'ɪm'pru:v/	verbessern	Technology has improved the world in some ways, but not in others.

ABOUT YOU: Q & A (PAGE 5)

just taking it easy	/,dʒʌst ˌteɪkɪŋ ɪt ˈiːzi/	sich entspannen	“What are you doing this weekend?” “ Just relaxing and taking it easy .”
keep busy	/,kiːp ˈbɪzi/	sich beschäftigen	If you keep busy , you always have something to do.
lifestyle (n)	/'laɪf,staɪl/	Lebensstil	Will earns much more money than Tina so they have very different lifestyles .
a living (n)	/ə ˈlɪvɪŋ/	Lebensunterhalt	“What do you do for a living ?” “I’m a doctor.”
local (adj)	/'ləʊkl/	Lokal-	She was looking for someone to share the house and put an advertisement in the local newspaper.
memory (n)	/'mem(ə)ri/	Erinnerung	Your earliest memory is the first thing you remember doing as a child.
mortal (adj)	/'mɔːrtl/	sterblich	All human beings are mortal – we are all going to die.
the ocean (AmE)	/,ði ˈəʊʃn/	der Ozean	“ The ocean ” is an American expression that means the same as the British expression “the sea”.
realise (v)	/'riəlaɪz/	einem klar werden	David was happiest before he realised his family were all mortal.
receive (v)	/'riːsiːv/	erhalten	Do you prefer giving or receiving gifts?
remind (v)	/'riːmaɪnd/	erinnern	The film reminded David of how brief life is.
rent (v)	/rent/	mieten	Tina and Will rented the same house.
replace (v)	/'riːpleɪs/	ersetzen	Technology has replaced a lot of face-to-face interaction.
research (TS) (n)	/'riːsɜːtʃ; ˈriːsɜːtʃ/	Forschung; Untersuchung	Hi, Carole, can I ask you a question for some research we’re doing?
satisfaction (n)	/'sætɪs'fækʃn/	Befriedigung	I don’t earn a lot but I get a lot of satisfaction from my job.
share (v)	/ʃeə/	teilen	We shared the same house for nearly three years.
on stage	/ɒn ˈsteɪdʒ/	auf der Bühne	When an actor is on stage , he or she is performing in a theatre in front of an audience.
straightaway (adv)	/'streɪtə'weɪ/	sofort	If something happens straightaway , it happens immediately.
stressed (adj)	/strest/	gestresst	Does technology make us happier or more stressed ?
be supposed to be doing sth	/bɪ sə'pəʊzd tə bɪ ˈduːɪŋ ,sʌmθɪŋ/	etwas tun sollen	I’m sorry, I’ve forgotten what I’m supposed to be doing.
survey (v)	/'sɜːveɪ/	Umfrage	If you do a survey , you ask a lot of people their opinion about something.
topic (n)	/'tɒpɪk/	Thema	A topic is a subject you talk or write about.
untidy (adj)	/ʌn'taɪdi/	unordentlich	Tina was very untidy – I don’t think she knew where we kept the vacuum cleaner!

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY/ADVERB PHRASES OF FREQUENCY (PAGE 7)

all the time	/ɔːl ðə ˈtaɪm/	die ganze Zeit; ständig	Sharon texts all the time .
always	/'ɔːlweɪz/	immer	She’s always online chatting with friends.
every day/week/weekend	/'evri ˈdeɪ/'wiːk/'wiːkend/	jeden Tag/jede Woche/jedes Wochenende	She calls me on Skype from Australia every weekend .

from time to time	/frəm ˌtaɪm tə ˈtaɪm/	von Zeit zu Zeit
never	/'nevə/	nie(mals)
normally	/'nɔːml(ə)li/	normalerweise
not very often	/'nɒt very ˈɒfn/	nicht sehr oft
now and again	/'naʊ ən ə'gen/	ab und zu
occasionally	/ə'keɪʒnəli/	gelegentlich
once/twice/three times etc	/'wʌns/, 'twɑɪs/, θriː taɪmz	einmal/zweimal am Tag/
a day/week	/ə ˈdeɪ/'wiːk/	pro/Woche
rarely	/'reəli/	selten
regularly	/'regjʊləli/	regelmäßig
usually	/'juːʒʊəli/	normalerweise

Adam texts **from time to time**, but not very often.
 Sharon **never** sends emails.
 Carole **normally** uses the telephone.
 Sharon **doesn't** speak on the phone **very often**.
Now and again she uses Skype.
 Adam texts **occasionally**, but not very often.
 He checks his emails **twice a day**.
 I **rarely** write letters nowadays.
 A lot of young people **regularly** use messaging.
 How do you **usually** contact your friends?

COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY (KEEPING IN TOUCH) (PAGE 6)

chat (with) (v)	/tʃæt (wɪð) /	chatten (mit)
check your email	/'tʃek jə ˈiːmeɪl/	Email checken/überprüfen
close friendship (n)	/'kləʊs ˈfrendʃɪp/	enge Freundschaft
communicate (v)	/'kɒmjʊːnɪkeɪt/	kommunizieren
contact (v)	/'kɒntækt/	kontaktieren
email (n)	/'iːmeɪl/	Email
face-to-face (adv)	/'feɪs tə ˈfeɪs/	direkt; persönlich
face-to-face interaction	/'feɪs tə ˈfeɪs ɪntər'æksjən/	das persönliche, direkte Gespräch
letter (n)	/'letə/	Brief
(online) messaging (n)	/(ɒnlaɪn) ˈmesɪdʒɪŋ/	Online-Nachrichtendienst
mobile phone (n)	/'məʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/	Handy; Mobiltelefon
online (adv)	/'ɒn'laɪn/	online
by phone/email/text	/'baɪ ˈfəʊn/'iːmeɪl/'tekst/	per Telefon/Email/SMS
pick up the phone	/'pɪk ʌp ðə ˈfəʊn/	zum (Telefon)hörer greifen
Skype (n)	/'skaɪpi/	Skype
social networking (TS)	/'səʊʃl ˈnetwɜːkɪŋ/	soziale Netzwerke aufbauen
text (n)	/'tekst/	hier: SMS-Nachricht
text (v)	/'tekst/	SMS schicken

Sharon is always online and **chats with** friends every evening.
 How often do you **check your email**?
 A **close friendship** is one in which two people know each other very well.
 Nowadays a lot of people **communicate** regularly online.
 How do you usually **contact** your friends – by phone, email or text?
 How often do you check your **email**?
 Do you prefer communicating online or **face to face**?
 Technology has replaced a lot of **face-to-face interaction**.
 Carole rarely writes **letters** nowadays.
 Sharon uses **online messaging** to chat with her friends.
 How many numbers do you have on your **mobile phone**?
 Do men or women spend most time **online**?
 How do you usually contact your friends – **by phone, email or text**?
 Carole usually contacts her friends by **picking up the phone**.
Skype is a technology that allows you to use your computer like a telephone.
 Facebook and myspace are **social networking** sites.
 How many **texts** do you get a day?
 Adam **texts** from time to time but usually uses the phone.

FRIENDSHIP EXPRESSIONS

become close friends	/bɪ,kləm kləʊs 'frendz/
click (straightaway) (v)	/klɪk (streɪtəweɪ) /
come from different backgrounds	/,kʌm frəm ,dɪfrənt 'bækgraʊndz/
drift apart	/,drɪft ə'pɑ:t/
fall out (phr v)	/,fɔ:l 'aʊt/
get on well (together)	/,get ɒn 'wel (təgeðə) /
go your separate ways	/,gəʊ jə ,seprət 'weɪz/
have a lot in common	/,hæv ə ,lɒt ɪn 'kɒmən/
have your ups and downs	/,hæv jər ,ʌps ən 'daʊnz/
hit it off	/,hɪt ɪt 'ɒf/
be opposites (TS)	/bi: 'ɒpəzɪts/
She'll/He'll always be there for me.	/,ʃi:l/,hi:l ə:lweɪz bɪ 'ðeə fə mi:/

MEETING FRIENDS UNEXPECTEDLY

Greetings

How are things?	/,haʊ ə 'θɪŋ/
How's it going?	,haʊz ɪt 'gəʊɪŋ/
How's life?	/,haʊz 'laɪf/

Saying things are OK

Fine.	/faɪn/
Great!	/greɪt/
Not bad.	/,nɒt 'bæd/

Asking for news

What are you up to these days? /,wɒt ə ju: 'ʌp tu: ði:z deɪz/

enge Freunde werden
anklicken (sofort)
unterschiedlicher Herkunft sein
sich auseinanderleben
sich streiten
sich gut verstehen
eigene Wege gehen
viel miteinander gemein haben
Höhen und Tiefen haben
mit jmd prima auskommen
gegensätzliche Charaktere haben
Sie Er wird immer für mich da sein.

We had a lot in common and quickly **became close friends**.
We **clicked straightaway** and I told Will he could move in.

If two people **come from different backgrounds**, they have very different lifestyles.

Their lifestyles are very different now and they've **drifted apart**.

If two people **fall out**, they have an argument.

We **get on well together** and are close friends.

After university, they **went their separate ways**.

We **have one thing in common** – we're both crazy about football.

Everyone **has ups and downs** – good moments and bad moments.

When two people **hit it off**, they like each other a lot.

Despite being friends, Antonia and Jackie **are opposites** in many ways.

Although our lifestyles are different, **Tina will** always be there for me.

Wie steht's ?

"How are things?" "Fine."

Wie geht's?

"How's it going?" "Not bad."

Was macht das Leben?

"How's life?" "Great, thanks!"

Gut.

"How are things?" "Fine."

Großartig!

"How's life?" "Great!"

Nicht schlecht.

"How's it going?" "Not bad."

Was machst du heutzutage? "What are you up to these days?" "Oh, keeping busy, you know."

What have you been up to lately? /,wɒt əv jə bi:n 'ʌp tu: leɪtli/

Saying you're in a hurry

Better get back to the office. /,betə get ,bæk tə ði: 'ɒfɪs/
I'm afraid I can't stop. /,aɪm ə,freɪd aɪ kɑ:nt 'stɒp/

Look, I must dash. /,lʊk aɪ ,mʌst 'dæʃ/

Goodbyes

I'll give you a call. /əl ,ɡɪv ju: ə 'kɔ:l/
See you. /'si: ,ju:/
Take care. /,teɪk 'keə/

Was hast du neulich gemacht?

Muss zurück ins Büro.
Ich kann leider nicht bleiben.

Hör zu, ich muss schnell weg.

Ich ruf' dich an.
Tschüss.
Pass auf dich auf.

“What have you been up to lately?” “Not a lot, really.”

Better get back to the office. See you.
I'm afraid I can't stop. Take care.

Look, I must dash – I'll give you a call.

Look, I must dash – **I'll give you a call.**
Better get back to the office. **See you.**
I'm afraid I can't stop. **Take care.**

Unit 2

attack (v) /ə'tæk/
awesome (adj) (TS) /'ɔ:s(ə)m/
bark (v) (TS) /bɑ:k/
best-equipped (adj) /,bestɪ'kwɪpt/
book (v) /bʊk/
bump into sb (phr v) /'bʌmp ,ɪntə sʌmbədi/
cloudless (adj) /'klaʊdləs/
collide (with) (v) /kə'laɪd (wɪð) /
disaster struck /dɪ'zɑ:stə ,strʌk/
drive into sth (phr v) /,draɪv 'ɪntə sʌmθɪŋ/
fancy (v) /'fænsi/
female-only (adj) (TS) /,fi:meɪl'əʊnli/

for charity /fə 'tʃærəti/

angreifen
großartig; überwältigend
bellen
am besten ausgestattet
buchen
jmd über den Weg laufen
wolkenlos
zusammenstoßen
Da kam die Katastrophe
hineinfahren
attraktiv finden
Nur-Frauen

für einen guten Zweck

The dog ran towards Jake and tried to **attack** him.
Something that is **awesome** is very enjoyable or exciting.
An enormous dog ran towards me, **barking** like mad.
The **best-equipped** sports shop is the one that sells the most equipment.
I called the skydiving centre and **booked** my first jump.
While I was walking to work, I **bumped into** an old friend.
A **cloudless** day is fine and sunny with no clouds.
A skydiver **collided with** Mike's parachute and he fell and hit the ground.
Disaster struck on Mike's 1040th jump when he had a serious accident.
The car appeared out of nowhere and I nearly **drove into** it!
If you **fancy** someone, you think that they are very attractive.
Female-only courses are designed to encourage women to start rock climbing.
If you do something **for charity**, you do it to make money for an organization that helps people.

free-fall(v)	/'fri: fɔ:l/	frei fallen	Mike experienced a rush of adrenalin when he was free-falling .
gallop (v)	/'gæləp/	galoppieren	When a horse gallops , it runs very fast.
go down (phr v)	/,gəʊ 'daʊn/	untergehen	The sun goes down at the end of the day.
heavily (adv) (TS)	/'hevɪli/	schwer	If you fall heavily , you hit the ground very hard when you fall.
be hooked (on sth)	/bɪ 'hʊkt ɒn/	auf etwas stehen	Mike is hooked on skydiving and can't live without it.
jump (n)	/dʒʌmp/	Sprung	From the first skydiving jump , Mike was hooked.
kick-off (n)	/'kɪk,ɒf/	Anstoß; Anpfiff	The kick-off in football or rugby is the moment when the match starts.
knock sb over (phr v)	/,nɒk sʌmbədi 'əʊvə/	umhauen	A player from the other team knocked Andy over and he fell heavily.
motivation (n)	/,məʊtɪ'veɪʃn/	Motivation	Mike's only motivation to get better was so that he could start skydiving again.
my mind went blank	/maɪ ,maɪnd went 'blæŋk/	Ich hatte Mattscheibe.	If your mind goes blank , you are unable to remember or think about anything.
nine-to-five day (n)	/,naɪntə'faɪv 'deɪ/	ein normaler Arbeitstag	A nine-to-five day is a typical day at work for people who work in offices.
No way!	/,nəʊ 'weɪ/	Auf keinen Fall!	"Would you like to do a parachute jump?" "No way! I'm too frightened!"
nothing else mattered	/,nʌθɪŋ els 'mætəd/	Es zählte nichts anderes.	Skydiving became my reason for living – nothing else mattered .
roller coaster (n)	/,rɒləʊə 'kəʊstə/	Achterbahn	A roller-coaster is a large structure at a fair that you have fast rides on.
runway (n)	/'rʌnweɪ/	Start- und Landebahn	A runway is a long road used by planes to land and take off.
rush of adrenalin (n)	/,rʌʃ əv ə'drenəlɪn/	Adrenalinstoß	Mike experienced a rush of adrenalin when he was free-falling.
show off (phr v) (TS)	/,ʃəʊ 'ɒf/	angeben	If you show off , you behave in a way that attracts people's attention and makes them admire you.
sign (v)	/saɪn/	unterschreiben	If you sign a document, you write your name on it using a pen.
slow down (phr v) (TS)	/,sləʊ 'daʊn/	langsamer fahren	Cindy started to slow down , ready to turn off the motorway.
be suspended in the air (TS)	/bɪ sə'spɛndɪd ɪn ðɪ: 'eə/	in der Luft hängen	"Hangtime" is when you jump and try to stay suspended in the air for as long as possible.
tiny (adj)	/'taɪni/	winzig	Five of us walked to the runway and got into a tiny plane.
traffic jam (n)	/'træfɪk ,dʒæm/	Verkehrsstau	I often get stuck in traffic jams on the way to work.
training (n)	/'treɪnɪŋ/	Training	We had a day's training before doing our first jump.
turn off (phr v) (TS)	/,tɜ:n 'ɒf/	abbiegen	Cindy started to slow down, ready to turn off the motorway.

ADJECTIVES

angry	/'æŋɡri/	verärgert; zornig	She was angry when he arrived half an hour late.
astonished	/ə'stɒnɪʃt/	erstaunt	When you are astonished , you feel extremely surprised.
boiling	/'bɔɪlɪŋ/	fürchterlich heiß	"It's hot in here." "Hot? It's absolutely boiling! "

cold	/kəʊld/
dirty	/'dɜ:ti/
exciting	/ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/
exhausted	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/
fascinating	/'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/
filthy	/'fɪlθi/
freezing	/'fri:zɪŋ/
frightened	/'fraɪtnd/
funny	/'fʌni/
furious	/'fjʊəriəs/
gorgeous	/'gɔ:ʒəs/
hilarious	/hɪ'leəriəs/
hot	/hɒt/
interesting	/'ɪntərəstɪŋ/
pretty	/'prɪti/
surprised	/sə'praɪzd/
terrified	/'terəfaɪd/
thrilling	/'θrɪlɪŋ/
tired	/'taɪəd/

kalt
schmutzig
aufregend
erschöpft
faszinierend
völlig verdreckt
eiskalt
erschrocken
lustig
wütend
bildhübsch
sehr komisch
heiß
interessant
hübsch
überrascht
schreckliche Angst haben
spannend; überwältigend
müde

“It’s **cold** in here.” “**Cold?** It’s absolutely freezing!”
 His clothes weren’t just **dirty** – they were absolutely filthy!
 For Mike, skydiving is more than **exciting**, it’s absolutely thrilling.
 When you are **exhausted**, you feel extremely tired.
 She’s a very interesting person to talk to – **fascinating**, in fact.
 His clothes weren’t just dirty – they were really **filthy!**
 “It’s cold in here.” “**Cold?** It’s absolutely **freezing!**”
 When Jake saw the dog, he wasn’t just **frightened**, he was terrified!
 “It was a **funny** film.” “**Funny?** It was hilarious!”
 She was **furious** that he forgot to phone her.
 “She’s a pretty girl, isn’t she?” “**Pretty?** She’s absolutely **gorgeous!**”
 “It was a funny film.” “**Funny?** It was **hilarious!**”
 “It’s **hot** in here.” “**Hot?** It’s absolutely boiling!”
 She’s a very **interesting** person to talk to – fascinating, in fact.
 “She’s a **pretty** girl, isn’t she?” “**Pretty?** She’s absolutely gorgeous!”
 I didn’t think I would pass the exam so I was **surprised** to get 70%.
 When Jake saw the dog, he wasn’t just frightened, he was **terrified!**
 For Mike, skydiving is more than exciting, it’s absolutely **thrilling**.
 When you are exhausted, you feel extremely **tired**.

COMPLAINTS/INJURIES

a bag of ice	/ə ,bæg əv 'aɪs/
a black eye	/ə 'blæk ,aɪ/
blisters (n pl)	/'blɪstəz/
a broken arm/leg/thumb etc	/ə ,brəʊkn 'ɑ:m/'leg/'θʌm/
cream	/kri:m/
cramp (n)	/kræmp/
hurt your back/arm/foot etc	/,hɜ:t jə 'bæk/'ɑ:m/'fʊt/
keep your leg up	/,ki:p jə 'leg ʌp/
lie down	/,laɪ 'daʊn/
plaster	/'plɑ:stə/

Eisbeutel
blaues Auge
Blasen
gebrochener, -s Arm/Bein/ Daumen
Salbe
Muskelkrampf
den Rücken/Arm/Fuß verletzen
das Bein hochhalten
sich hinlegen
Pflaster

You’d better put a **bag of ice** on that black eye.
 The ball hit me in the face and I got a **black eye**.
 We’d walked 25 kilometres and had terrible **blisters** on our feet.
 I got a **broken thumb** playing tennis.
 Put some **cream** on your nose – it’s really red.
 People often get **cramp** when they haven’t drunk enough liquid.
 She **hurt her back** lifting some heavy boxes.
 If you’ve got a twisted ankle, you should lie down and **keep your leg up**.
 If you’ve got a twisted ankle, you should **lie down** and keep your leg up.
 You need to put some **plasters** on those blisters.

be stung (by a wasp)	/bɪ 'stʌŋ (baɪ ə wɒsp) /	gestochen werden (von einer Wespe)
sunburn (n)	/'sʌn,bɜːn/	Sonnenbrand
swollen (adj)	/'swɒlən/	geschwollen
a twisted ankle	/ə ,twɪstɪd 'æŋkl/	verstauchter Knöchel

If you're **stung by a wasp**, you should put some ice on the sting.

You've got **sunburn** – your nose is really red!

My wrist is **swollen** – I think I've twisted it.

Andy fell heavily on his leg and had a **twisted ankle**.

SPORTS

athletics (n)	/æθ'letɪks/	Leichtathletik
badminton (n)	/'bædmɪntən/	Federball; Badminton
baseball (n)	/'beɪs,bɔːl/	Baseball
basketball (n)	/'bɑːskɪt,bɔːl/	Basketball
boxing (n)	/'bɒksɪŋ/	Boxkampf
bungee jumping (n)	/'bʌŋdʒɪː ,dʒʌmpɪŋ/	Bungee-Jumping
cycling (n)	/'saɪklɪŋ/	Radfahren
fishing (n)	/'fɪʃɪŋ/	Angeln
football (n)	/'fʊtbɔːl/	Fußball
golf (n)	/gɒlf/	Golf
horse-riding (n)	/'hɔːs,raɪdɪŋ/	Reiten
ice hockey (n)	/'aɪs ,hɒki/	Eishockey
judo (n)	/'dʒuːdɔʊ/	Judo
karate (n)	/kə'raːti/	Karate
kite surfing (n)	/'kaɪt ,sɜːfɪŋ/	Drachen-Surfen
rock climbing (n)	/'rɒk ,klaɪmɪŋ/	Klettern
rugby (n)	/'rʌgbɪ/	Rugby
running (n)	/'rʌnɪŋ/	Laufen

Athletics are sports events such as running races, jumping and throwing things.

Badminton is a game in which two or four players hit a shuttlecock across a net.

Baseball is a very popular sport in the USA, but not very popular in the UK.

Basketball is a game for two teams who get points by throwing a ball through a net.

Boxing is a very dangerous sport.

Bungee jumping is a sport in which you jump from a high place attached to a long piece of rubber.

I enjoy **cycling** and love watching the Tour de France.

Fishing is a peaceful and relaxing sport.

Do you have a favourite **football** team?

Golf is a sport in which you try to hit a small white ball into a hole, using a stick.

Do you agree that **horse-riding** is more popular with girls?

Ice hockey is a sport played on ice in which two teams try to hit an object into the other team's net.

Judo is a sport in which you use your body to try to throw your opponent to the ground.

Karate is a sport from Japan in which people hit each other using their hands, feet, arms and legs.

Toby says that **kite surfing** is the most exciting thing he's ever done.

Rock climbing can be dangerous so you must have the right equipment.

Rugby is a team sport that is played with a ball shaped like an egg.

Running is a popular way to keep fit.

sailing (n)	/ˈseɪlɪŋ/	Segeln	Sailing is the sport of travelling across water in a boat.
scuba diving (n)	/ˈskuːbə ˌdaɪvɪŋ/	Sporttauchen	Scuba diving is the activity of swimming under water with a container of air on your back and a tube for breathing through.
skating (n)	/ˈskeɪtɪŋ/	Eislaufen	Skating is an activity in which you move quickly over a surface using special footwear called skates.
skiing (n)	/ˈskiːɪŋ/	Skifahren	Skiing is the sport of moving over snow using special footwear called skis.
skydiving (n)	/ˈskaɪˌdaɪvɪŋ/	Fallschirmspringen	Skydiving is a sport in which you jump from a plane using a parachute.
snowboarding (n)	/ˈsnəʊˌbɔːdɪŋ/	Snowboarden	Snowboarding is a sport in which you move over the snow using a special board.
surfing (n)	/ˈsɜːfɪŋ/	Surfen	Surfing is a sport in which you move over waves on the sea using a special board.
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	Schwimmen	Swimming after work helps me relax.
table tennis (n)	/ˈteɪbl ˌtenɪs/	Tischtennis	Table tennis is a sport in which players hit a small white ball over a net in the middle of a table.
tennis (n)	/ˈtenɪs/	Tennis	Rafael Nadal and Roger Federer are both famous tennis players.
volleyball (n)	/ˈvɒliˌbɔːl/	Volleyball	Volleyball is a sport in which two teams hit a ball to each other over a high net.
windsurfing (n)	/ˈwɪndˌsɜːfɪŋ/	Windsurfen	Windsurfing is a sport in which you move across water standing on a flat board with a sail.

Unit 3

appalled (adj)	/əˈpɔːld/	entsetzt	When Bill proposed to Ruth on the radio, his mother was shocked and appalled .
be like chalk and cheese	/bi laɪk ˌtʃɔːk ən ˈtʃiːz/	wie Tag und Nacht	Ben and Tony are very different – in fact they’re like chalk and cheese .
carry around	/ˌkæri əˈraʊnd/	mit sich herumtragen	A lot of people carry photos around of their family.
challenge (v)	/ˈtʃæləndʒ/	anfechten	If you challenge someone’s opinions, you do not always accept or agree with them.
frown (at sb) (v)	/fraʊn (ət sʌmbədi) /	jmd mit einem Stirnrunzeln anschauen	When you frown at someone, you look at them as if you are annoyed.
get a story (TS)	/ˌget ə ˈstɔːri/	eine Story kriegen	The tabloid press have been waiting for us to split so they can get a story .
lovers (n pl)	/ˈlʌvəz/	Liebhaber	Two lovers are two people who have a romantic or sexual relationship.

make sb's life hell (TS)	/,meɪk sʌmbədɪz ,laɪf 'hel/	jmd das Leben zur Hölle machen	The tabloid press wouldn't leave us alone and made our lives hell!
mess about (phr v)	/,mes ə'baʊt/	herumalbern	When you mess about , you behave in a silly way.
precious (adj)	/'preʃəs/	kostbar	This photo is precious because it reminds me of why I'm sponsoring Amanda.
run a competition	/,rʌn ə ,kɒmpə'tɪʃn/	einen Wettbewerb veranstalten	A radio station was running a competition called "Two Strangers and a Wedding".
sponsor (v)	/'spɒnsə/	Sponsor	Debra is sponsoring a child in India through Action Aid.
spot (v) (TS)	/spɒt/	erkennen	Clare spotted Stan at the airport immediately – he looked just like his photo.
stare (at) (v) (TS)	/steə(r) (ə)t /	anstarren	Ruth and Bill can't walk down the street without people staring at them.
tabloid press (n) (TS)	/'tæblɔɪd 'pres/	Boulevardpresse	The tabloid press are newspapers that are not very serious.
tension	/'tenʃn/	Spannung	Chris and his girlfriend were playing the part of lovers so there was a lot of tension on the set.

ADJECTIVES OF CHARACTER

ambitious	/æm'bɪʃəs/	ehrgeizig	Someone who is ambitious wants to be successful.
amusing	/ə'mju:zɪŋ/	amüsant	Someone who is amusing makes you laugh.
arrogant	/'ærəɡənt/	arrogant	Someone who is arrogant thinks they are better or more important than other people.
artistic	/ɑ:'tɪstɪk/	künstlerisch begabt	Artistic people are creative and sensitive.
big-headed	/'bɪɡ'hedɪd/	großkopfert	" Big-headed " is a word that means the same as "arrogant".
bossy	/'bɒsi/	herrisch; kommandiert gerne rum	Someone who is bossy likes telling other people what to do.
broad-minded	/'brɔ:ɪd 'maɪndɪd/	großzügig; tolerant	Someone who is broad-minded accepts different opinions and ways of behaving.
cheerful	/'tʃɪəfl/	fröhlich	Someone who is cheerful is usually in a good mood.
confident	/'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	selbstsicher	Someone who is confident believes in themselves and is not nervous or frightened.
considerate	/'kɒnsɪd(ə)rət/	rücksichtsvoll	Someone who is considerate thinks about what other people want or feel.
controlling	/'kɒn'trəʊlɪŋ/	beherrschend	Someone who is controlling likes to control or dominate situations.
creative	/'kri'eɪtɪv/	kreativ	Someone who is creative has imagination and new ideas.
demanding	/'dɪ'mɑ:ndɪŋ/	fordernd; anspruchsvoll	Someone who is demanding needs a lot of attention.
down-to-earth	/'daʊntu:'ɜ:θ/	nüchtern; pragmatisch	Someone who is down-to-earth is practical and realistic.

dull	/dʌl/	schwerfällig; langweilig	Someone who is dull is not very interesting.
easygoing	/iːzi'gəʊɪŋ/	gelassen; lässig	Someone who is easygoing is relaxed and calm.
faithful	/'feɪθfl/	treu	Someone who is faithful supports their partner and does not have relationships with anyone else.
generous	/'dʒenərəs/	großzügig	Someone who is generous happily gives other people their time or money.
hardworking	/'hɑːd'wɜːkɪŋ/	fleißig	Someone who is hardworking works hard to achieve things.
helpful	/'helpfl/	hilfsbereit	Someone who is helpful is ready to help other people.
impractical	/'ɪm'præktɪkl/	unpraktisch	Someone who is impractical is not sensible or good at doing practical things.
independent	/'ɪndɪ'pendənt/	unabhängig; selbstständig	Someone who is independent prefers to do things by themselves.
kind	/'kaɪnd/	freundlich	Someone who is kind behaves in a way that shows you care about other people.
loyal	/'lɔɪəl/	loyal; treu	" Loyal " is a word that means the same as "faithful".
mean	/'miːn/	gemein	Someone who is mean is unkind or unpleasant.
miserable	/'mɪz(ə)rəbl/	unglücklich	Someone who is miserable is unhappy or always in a bad mood.
modest	/'mɒdɪst/	bescheiden	Someone who is modest does not tell other people about their abilities or achievements.
narrow-minded	/'nærəʊ'maɪndɪd/	engstirnig	Someone who is narrow-minded does not accept different opinions or ways of behaving.
optimistic	/'ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/	optimistisch	Someone who is optimistic is cheerful and thinks that good things will happen.
outgoing	/'aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/	kontaktfreudig	Someone who is outgoing is friendly and likes meeting other people.
polite	/'pə'laɪt/	höflich	Someone who is polite behaves towards other people in a pleasant way that does not offend them.
practical	/'præktɪkl/	praktisch	Someone who is practical makes sensible decisions or choices.
realistic	/'riːəlɪstɪk/	realistisch	Someone who is realistic accepts and understands things as they are.
relaxed	/'rɪ'læksɪt/	entspannt	Someone who is relaxed does not easily get upset or annoyed.
reliable	/'rɪ'laɪəbl/	zuverlässig	Someone who is reliable does what they say they will do.
romantic	/'rəʊ'mæntɪk/	romantisch	Someone who is romantic believes that things are better or more exciting than they are.
rude	/'ruːd/	grob; unhöflich	Someone who is rude says or does things that offend other people.
self-assured	/'selfə'ʃʊəd/	selbstsicher	" Self-assured " is a word that means the same as "confident".
self-centred	/'self'sentəd/	egozentrisch	Someone who is self-centred is only interested in themselves and does not think of other people.

selfish	/ˈselfɪʃ/	egoistisch; selbstsüchtig	“ Selfish ” is a word that means the same as “self-centred”.
sensitive	/ˈsensətɪv/	sensibel	Someone who is sensitive is aware of the needs of other people.
serious	/ˈsɪəriəs/	ernsthaft	Someone who is serious thinks carefully about things and does not laugh much.
shy	/ʃaɪ/	schüchtern	Someone who is shy feels nervous or embarrassed when they are with other people.
sociable	/ˈsəʊʃəbl/	sozial; kontaktfreudig	“ Sociable ” is a word that means the same as “outgoing”.
talkative	/ˈtɔːkətɪv/	gesprächig	Someone who is talkative likes talking a lot.
thoughtful	/ˈθɔːtfl/	nachdenklich	Someone who is thoughtful thinks carefully about what other people want or need.
thoughtless	/ˈθɔːtləs/	gedankenlos	“ Thoughtless ” means the opposite of “thoughtful”.
tolerant	/ˈtɒlərənt/	tolerant	Someone who is tolerant is willing to accept different ways of behaving or thinking.
trustworthy	/ˈtrʌstwɜːði/	vertrauenswürdig	Someone who is trustworthy can be trusted to do what they say they will do.
unfaithful	/ˌʌnˈfeɪθfl/	untreu	Someone who is unfaithful does not always support their partner and has relationships with other people.
unfriendly	/ˌʌnˈfrendli/	unfreundlich	Someone who is unfriendly does not like other people or want to help them.
unrealistic	/ˌʌnrɪəˈlɪstɪk/	unrealistisch	Someone who is unrealistic does not accept or understand things as they are.
unreliable	/ˌʌnrɪˈlaɪəbl/	unzuverlässig	Someone who is unreliable does not do what they say they will do.
unselfish	/ˌʌnˈselfɪʃ/	selbstlos	Someone who is unselfish thinks of other people rather than themselves.
witty	/ˈwɪti/	witzig	Someone who is witty says amusing things and makes people laugh.

FAMILY

aunt (n)	/aːnt/	Tante	Your aunt is the sister of your mother or father.
boyfriend (n)	/ˈbɔɪˌfrend/	Freund	Liz’s new boyfriend is called John.
brother (n)	/ˈbrʌðə/	Bruder	Do you have any brothers or sisters?
brother/mother-in-law etc (n)	/ˈbrʌðə/ˈmʌðə ɪnˌlɔː/	Schwager/Schwiegermutter etc.	Your brother/mother-in-law is the brother/mother of your husband or wife.
child (n)/children (pl)	/tʃaɪld/ˈtʃɪldrən/	Kind/Kinder	Some people name their children after famous people.
cousin (n)	/ˈkʌzɪn/	Cousin/Cousine	Your cousins are the children of your aunt or uncle.

daughter (n)	/ˈdɔ:tə/	Tochter	Madonna named her daughter Lourdes, after the town in France.
ex-boyfriend/wife etc (n)	/,eks' bɔɪfrend/'waɪf /	Exfreund; Exfrau etc.	Your ex-boyfriend is the boy or man you used to go out with.
			Your ex-wife is the woman you are divorced from.
father (n)	/'fa:ðə/	Vater	Your father is your male parent.
girlfriend (n)	/'gɜ:l,frend/	Freundin	Chris's girlfriend is an actor too.
grandchild/grandparents etc (n)	/'græn, ʃ'aɪld/ 'græn, peərənts/	Enkel/-in; Großeltern	Your grandchild is the child of your son or daughter.
great-aunt/grandfather etc (n)	/'greɪt 'a:nt/'grænfa:ðə/	Großtante/Großvater	Your grandparents are the parents of your mother or father.
			Your great-aunt/grandfather is the aunt/grandfather of your mother or father.
half-brother/sister (n)	/'hɑ:f'brʌðə/'sɪstə /	Halbbruder/-schwester	A half-brother/sister is a brother/sister who has either the same mother or the same father as you.
husband (n)	/'hʌzbənd/	(Ehe)mann; -gatte	Your husband is the man you are married to.
mother (n)	/'mʌðə/	Mutter	Your mother is your female parent.
nephew (n)	/'nefju:z/	Neffe	Your nephew is a son of your brother or sister.
niece (n)	/'ni:s/	Nichte	Your niece is a daughter of your brother or sister.
only child (n)	/'əʊnli 'tʃaɪld /	Einzelkind	An only child does not have brothers or sisters.
parents (n pl)	/'peərənts/	Eltern	Teenagers often have problems with their parents .
partner (n)	/'pɑ:tnə/	Partner/-in	Your partner is the person you live with but who you are not married to.
relative (n)	/'relətɪv/	Verwandte(r)	Your relatives are the people in your family.
second husband/wife (n)	/'sekənd'hʌzbənd /'waɪf/	zweiter Mann/zweite Frau	She's been married before – Dave's her second husband .
single parent (n)	/'sɪŋgl 'peərənt /	Alleinerziehende(r)	A single parent looks after their children alone and has no partner.
sister (n)	/'sɪstə/	Schwester	Do you have any brothers or sisters ?
son (n)	/'sʌn/	Sohn	David and Victoria Beckham named their son Brooklyn after an area in New York.
stepfather/stepmother etc (n)	/'step,fɑ:ðə/,mʌðə /	Stiefvater/-mutter	Your stepfather is your mother's second husband.
			Your stepmother is your father's second wife.
(identical) twin (n)	/'twɪn/	(eineiiger) Zwilling	Ben and Tony are identical twins .
uncle (n)	/'ʌŋkl/	Onkel	Your uncle is the brother of your father or mother.
wife (n)	/'waɪf/	(Ehe)frau; -gattin	Your wife is the woman you are married to.

RELATIONSHIPS

deserve someone special	/dɪ,zɜːv sʌm wʌn 'speʃl/	jmd Besonderes verdienen	Liz is so lovely – she deserves someone special .
discuss things	/dɪs'kʌs θɪŋz/	über Dinge diskutieren	In a relationship, it's important to discuss things .
get in touch	/,get ɪn 'tʌtʃ/	Kontakt aufnehmen	Clare and Stan got in touch through an online dating site.
get married	/,get 'mæɪd/	heiraten	My mother-in-law hasn't spoken to us since the day we got married!
give each other space	/,gɪv ɪːtʃ 'ʌðə 'speɪs/	sich gegenseitig Freiraum gewähren	If partners give each other space , they allow each other to have some freedom and time alone.
go your separate ways	/,gəʊ jə ,seprət 'weɪz/	den eigenen Weg gehen	Couples soon go their separate ways if they don't have anything in common.
be looking for Mr Right (TS)	/bi ,lʊkɪŋ fə ,mɪstə 'raɪt/	den Richtigen suchen	Clare is still single and looking for Mr Right .
love at first sight	/,lʌv ət fɜːst 'saɪt/	Liebe auf den ersten Blick	Do you believe in love at first sight ?
the man/woman of your dreams	/ðə ,mæn/,wʊmən əv jə 'driːmz/	der Mann/die Frau deiner Träume	When Clare got in touch with Stan, she thought she had found the man of her dreams .
sb's new man/woman	/,sʌmbədɪz njuː 'mæn/ 'wʊmən/	neuer Mann/neue Frau	What do you think of John, Liz's new man ?
online dating site	/,ɒnlain 'deɪtɪŋ saɪt/	online-dating Website	Clare and Stan got in touch through an online dating site.
propose (to sb)	/prə'pəʊz (tə sʌmbədɪ) /	jmd einen Heiratsantrag machen	Bill proposed to Ruth on the radio, with 50,000 people listening!
split up (phr v)	/,splɪt 'ʌp/	sich trennen	We didn't have much in common and split up after 6 months.
There was no real spark. (TS)	/ðeə wəz ,nəʊ ,rɪəl 'spɑːk/	Es gab keinen richtigen Funken.	Their relationship didn't work out – there was no real spark .
be together for 6 months/a year etc	/bi tə,geðə fə ,sɪks 'mʌnθs/ə 'jɪə/	6 Monate/ein Jahr zusammen sein	We've been together for a year and are having a party to celebrate.

Unit 4

candelabra (n pl)	/,kændə'leɪbrə/	(Kerzen)leuchter	In the 18 th century craftsmen used candelabra to light up their workshops.
cardboard (n)	/'kɑːdbɔːd/	Pappe	Nowadays the life-like statues are made of cardboard .
change your mind (TS)	/,tʃeɪndʒ jə 'maɪnd/	die Meinung ändern; sich etwas anders überlegen	"Where's Suzy?" "Oh, she changed her mind at the last minute."

craftsman (n)	/'krɑ:ftsmən/	Handwerker	Craftsmen are people who make beautiful or practical objects using their hands.
Do you fancy ...?	/,du: jə 'fænsi/	Möchtest du... ?	"Do you fancy coming to the cinema?" "Yes, good idea."
dumplings (n pl) (TS)	/'dʌmplɪŋz/	Klöße; Knödel	Dumplings are small pieces of cooked food made from flour and water.
get down to sth (phr v)	/,get 'daʊn tə sʌmθɪŋ/	sich an etwas machen	At night people get down to some serious celebrating.
get over sth (phr v)	/,get 'əʊvə sʌmθɪŋ/	über etwas hinwegkommen	It will take me weeks to get over Las Fallas but I've had the time of my life.
high heels (n pl) (TS)	/,haɪ 'hi:lz/	hohe Absätze	Paul dressed up as Marilyn Monroe and wore lipstick and high heels!
life-like (adj)	/'laɪf,laɪk/	lebensecht	Life-like statues were dressed up to look like well-known local characters.
light up (phr v)	/,laɪt 'ʌp/	beleuchten	In the 18 th century craftsmen used candelabra to light up their workshops.
lipstick (n) (TS)	/'lɪp,stɪk/	Lippenstift	Lipstick is a coloured substance that women put on their lips.
the locals (n pl)	/ðə 'ləʊklz/	die Ortsansässigen	"The locals" are the people who actually live in a city or area.
workshop (n)	/'wɜ:k,ʃɒp/	Arbeitsstätte	In the 18 th century craftsmen used candelabra to light up their workshops .
be worth \$200,000	/bi ,wɜ:θ tu: ,hʌndrəd ,θəʊzənd 'juərəʊz/	\$200,000 wert sein	Some of the statues are worth \$200,000 .

COLLOCATIONS WITH MAKE & DO

do some decorating	/,du: səm 'dekəreɪtɪŋ/	renovieren	They're doing some decorating in the new house.
do a degree	/,du: ə dɪ'ɡri:z/	ein Studium absolvieren	She did a degree in French and Spanish.
do some exercise	/,du: səm 'eksəsaɪz/	sich bewegen; sich Bewegung verschaffen	You should do more exercise .
do your homework	/,du: jə 'həʊmwɜ:k/	deine Hausaufgaben machen	I do my homework every evening after school.
do the ironing	/,du: ði: 'aɪənɪŋ/	bügeln	I hate doing the ironing!
do a job	/,du: ə 'dʒɒb/	arbeiten; einem Beruf nachgehen	What sort of job does he do ?
do some research	/,du: səm rɪ'sɜ:ʃ/'ri:sɜ:ʃ/	Forschungsarbeit machen	At the moment she's doing some research at the university.
do some skiing	/,du: səm 'ski:ŋ/	skifahren	We thought we'd do some skiing over Christmas.
make arrangements	/,meɪk ə'reɪndʒmənts/	organisieren	They're making arrangements for a party.
make a comment	/,meɪk ə 'kɒment/	eine Bemerkung machen	Could I just make a quick comment ?
make a decision	/,meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒn/	eine Entscheidung treffen	Come on! It's time to make a decision .
make an excuse	/,meɪk ən ɪk'skju:s/	sich entschuldigen	She made an excuse about why she couldn't come.
make a mistake	/,meɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/	einen Fehler machen	Everyone makes mistakes from time to time.
make money	/,meɪk 'mʌni/	Geld verdienen	It's important to some people to make a lot of money .

make a noise	/,meɪk ə 'nɔɪz/
make a profit	/,meɪk ə 'prɒfɪt/
make progress	/,meɪk 'prɒʊgres/
make something clear	/,meɪk sʌmθɪŋ 'klɪə/
make a suggestion	/,meɪk ə sə'ʒestʃ(ə)n/
make sure	/,meɪk 'ʃʊə/

einen Lärm machen
einen Gewinn machen
Fortschritte machen
etwas klarmachen
einen Vorschlag machen
auf etwas achten

Stop **making a noise!**
 The company **made a good profit** this year.
 The children are all **making good progress**.
Make it clear that you want your guests to dress up.
 Could I **make a suggestion**, please?
Make sure that there's enough space for people to dance.

FESTIVALS

bonfire (n)	/'bɒnfʌɪə/
brass band (n)	/,brɑ:s 'bænd/
burn down (phr v)	/,bɜ:n 'daʊn/
buzzing (adj)	/'bʌzɪŋ/
celebrate (v)	/'seləbreɪt/
celebrations (n pl) (TS)	/,selə'breɪʃənz/
the Chinese New Year (n)	/ðə ,tʃaɪni:z nju: 'jɪə/
decorate (v)	/'dekəreɪt/
decorations (n pl)	/,dekə'reɪʃənz/
a display of fireworks (n)	/ə dɪs,pleɪ əv 'faɪəwɜ:ks/
dress (sth) up (phr v)	/,dres (sʌmθɪŋ) 'ʌp/
the early hours of the morning	/ði: ,ɜ:li ,aʊəz əv ðə 'mɔ:niŋ/

Feuer
Blaskapelle
niederbrennen
Die Stadt brummt....
feiern
Feierlichkeiten
die chinesische Neujahrsfeier
schmücken
Schmuck
Feuerwerk
verkleiden
in den frühen
Morgenstunden

To celebrate the end of winter, they burnt candelabra on **bonfires**.
 A **brass band** wakes everyone up in the mornings!
 When the last statue **burns down** the party is over.
 The city is alive and **buzzing** all week.
 How do you **celebrate** New Year?
 Chinese New Year **celebrations** go on for about three days.
The Chinese New Year usually takes place in early February.
 Children **decorate** the statue of the Virgin Mary with flowers.
 Chinese people put red paper **decorations** on the walls.
 There is a **display of fireworks** in the park at midnight.
 The statues were **dressed up** to look like unpopular local characters.
 People carry on eating and drinking until **the early hours of the morning**.

a family dinner (n) (TS) /ə ,fæm(ə)li 'dɪnə/

ein Abendessen in der Familie

On New Year's Eve we have a big **family dinner**.

fill up (phr v)	/,fɪl 'ʌp/
firecrackers (n pl)	/'faɪə,kɹækəz/
fireworks (n pl)	/'faɪə,wɜ:ks/

sich füllen
Knallfrösche
Feuerwerkskörper

The bars **fill up** at night and people carry on eating and drinking.
Firecrackers are fireworks that make a lot of loud noises.
Fireworks are things that explode and produce coloured lights and noises at parties or festivals.

flower parade (n) /'flaʊə pə,reɪd/

Blumenparade

For many people the highlight of the festival is the **flower parade**.

frighten away bad luck	/,fraɪtən ə ,weɪ bæd 'lʌk/
go off (phr v)	/,gəʊ 'ɒf/
go on for a day/week etc	/,gəʊ ɒn fər ə 'deɪ/'wi:k/

Unglück verscheuchen
explodieren
einen Tag/eine Woche dauern

Red is the colour that **frightens away bad luck**.
 Firecrackers **go off** every second or two.
 Las Fallas, Valencia's famous festival, **goes on for a week**.

go up in flames	/gəʊ ˌʌp ɪn ˈfleɪmz/	in Flammen aufgehen	All the statues go up in flames before the end of the festival.
highlight (n)	/'haɪlaɪt/	Höhepunkt	For many people the highlight of the festival is the flower parade.
join in (phr v)	/dʒɔɪn 'ɪn/	sich anschließen; mitmachen	Everybody joins in the preparations for the festival.
keep up with sb (phr v)	/ˌkiːp ˈʌp wɪð sʌmbədi/	mit jmd Schritt halten	After only an hour's sleep it's difficult for guests to keep up with the Valencians.
look forward to (phr v)	/ˌlʊk ˈfɔːwəd tuː/	sich auf etwas freuen	Valencians really look forward to Las Fallas, which takes place in March.
make New Year's Resolutions (TS)	/ˌmeɪk njuː jɪəz ˌrɛzəˈluːʃənz/	Neujahrsvorsätze machen	He made a New Year's Resolution to stop smoking.
New Year (n)	/ˌnjuː 'jɪə/	Neujahr	In Europe we celebrate New Year on 1 st January.
New Year's Eve (n)	/ˌnjuː jɪəz 'iːv/	Silvester	The 31 st December is New Year's Eve .
organise (v)	/'ɔːɡənəɪz/	organisieren	It takes a year to organise Las Fallas.
outfit (n)	/'aʊtfɪt/	Kostüm	I usually try on several outfits before I go to a party.
prepare (for sth) (TS)	/'prɪ'peə/	sich auf etwas vorbereiten	Everybody spends the month before the Chinese New Year preparing for it.
procession (n)	/'prə'seɪʃn/	Umzug; Prozession	A procession of 200,000 children march into the city centre.
public holiday (n)	/'pʌblɪk 'hɒlɪdeɪ/	gesetzlicher Feiertag	A public holiday is a day when people do not work.
put on a party	/'pʊt ɒn ə 'pɑːti/	eine Party veranstalten	The Valencians really know how to put on a party .
reach its climax	/'riːtʃ ɪts 'klaɪmæks/	seinen Höhepunkt erreichen	The festival reaches its climax on 19 th March when the statues are burnt.
sb's wishes come true (TS)	/'sʌmbədɪz ˌwɪʃəz kʌm 'truː/	jmds Wünsche werden wahr	If your wishes come true , the things you hope for actually come true.
serious celebrating	/'sɪəriəs 'seləbreɪtɪŋ/	ordentliches Feiern	The bars fill up and people get down to some serious celebrating .
a shower of explosions (n)	/'əʊə əv ɪk'spləʊzənz/	ein Explosionsregen	Fireworks go off and midnight passes in a shower of explosions .
spectacular (adj)	/'spek'tækjələ/	atemberaubend	The fireworks display is absolutely spectacular !
sweep away the bad luck (TS)	/'swiːp əweɪ ðə ˌbæd 'lʌk/	das Unglück wegfegen	Chinese people clean their houses to sweep away the bad luck .
have the time of your life	/'hæv ðə ˌtaɪm əv jə 'laɪf/	die schönste Zeit deines Lebens verbringen	I really enjoyed the festival – in fact, I had the time of my life !
traditional dress (n)	/'trəˌdɪʃn(ə)l 'dres/	Tracht; traditionelle Kleidung	A procession of 200,000 children, all wearing traditional dress , march into the city centre.
try on (phr v) (phr v)	/'traɪ 'ɒn/	anprobieren	I usually try on several outfits before I go to a party.
turn (the music) down (phr v)	/'tɜːn (ðə mjuːzɪk) 'daʊn/	leiser drehen	The music's too loud. Could you turn it down ?

PARTIES

atmosphere (n)	/'ætməsfɪə/	Atmosphäre	It's important to create a good atmosphere for a party.
balloon (n)	/'bɔːluːn/	Luftballon	Balloons and candles add to the party atmosphere.
candle (n)	/'kændl/	Kerze	Balloons and candles add to the party atmosphere.

clear up (the mess) (phr v)	/,kli:ə 'ʌp (ðə mes) /	aufräumen; sauber machen	I hate clearing up the mess after a party.
delegate (v)	/'deləgeɪt/	delegieren	Delegate jobs – you can't do everything yourself!
fairy lights (n pl)	/'feəri ,laɪts/	bunte Lichter	Fairy lights are small lights used to decorate something.
fancy dress (n)	/'fænsi 'dres/	(Masken)kostüm	Paul dressed up in fancy dress as Marilyn Monroe.
fancy dress party (n)	/'fænsi 'dres pɑ:ti/	Kostümfest	A fancy dress party is one where everyone has to dress up.
farewell/leaving party (n)	/'feə'wel/'li:vɪŋ ,pɑ:ti/	Abschiedsfeier	A farewell/leaving party is one that takes place to say goodbye to someone.
get people in the mood	/get ,pi:pl ɪn ðə 'mu:d/	Leute einstimmen	Soft lighting helps to get people in the mood for a party.
golden rule (n)	/'gəʊldən 'ru:l/	die goldene Regel	What are the three golden rules for organising a party?
host (n)	/'həʊst/	Gastgeber/-in	The host is the person who organises a party.
housewarming party (n)	/'haʊswɔ:miŋ 'pɑ:ti/	Einzugsparty	A housewarming party is one that people have when they have just moved into a new house.
ice-breaker (n)	/'aɪs ,breɪkə/	Eisbrecher	An ice-breaker is something that encourages people to be friendly to each other.
light-bulbs (n pl)	/'laɪt,bʌlbz/	Glühbirne; Lampe	Before the party, push back the furniture and change a few light bulbs .
the mess (n)	/'ðə 'mes/	Unordnung	I hate clearing up the mess after a party.
meet and greet	/'mi:t ən 'gri:t/	begrüßen	It's important to have someone to meet and greet the new guests.
mingle (with) (v)	/'mɪŋgl (wɪð) /	sich unter mischen	If you mingle with other people, you go and talk to them.
mix (v) (TS)	/'mɪks/	sich vermischen	She was happy that everyone mixed so well at her party.
mixer (n)	/'mɪksə/	kontaktfreudige Person	Invite some good mixers who'll mingle with the other guests.
party animal (n)	/'pɑ:ti ,æni:məl/	Party-Liebhaber	Invite some party animals who'll get the dancing started.
party clothes (n pl)	/'pɑ:ti ,kləʊðz/	Partykleidung	Nobody wants to be dressed as a gorilla when everyone else is in glamorous party clothes .
push back	/'pʊʃ 'bæk/	zurückschieben	Push back the furniture to make space for the dancing.
run out of sth (phr v)	/'rʌn 'aʊt əv sʌmθɪŋ/	keine mehr haben	Make sure you don't run out of food and drink.
send invitations	/'send ɪnvi'teɪʃənz/	Einladungen verschicken	If you want your guests to dress up, make it clear when you send invitations .
soft lighting (n)	/'sɒft 'laɪtɪŋ/	gedämpfte Beleuchtung	Soft lighting helps to create a party atmosphere.
stock up (on) (phr v)	/'stɒk 'ʌp (ɒn) /	aufstocken	Stock up on chopped carrots for the vegetarians!
theme (n)	/'θi:m/	Thema	The theme of the party was that everyone dressed up as something beginning with the letter "M".
throw a party	/'θrəʊ ə 'pɑ:ti/	eine Party geben	What are the golden rules for throwing a party ?
a warm welcome (n)	/'ə ,wɔ:m 'welkəm/	ein herzlicher Empfang	A warm welcome makes your guests feel special.

Unit 5

adventurous (adj) (TS)	/əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs/
ant (n)	/ænt/
a balanced view (n)	/ə ,bælənst 'vju:/
caterpillar (n)	/'kætə,pɪlə/
childhood (n)	/'tʃaɪld,hʊd/
chop (v) (TS)	/tʃɒp/
cobra (n)	/'kəʊbrə/
cockroach (n)	/'kɒkrəʊtʃ/
consumer (n)	/'kɒn'sʃj:mə/
experiment (with) (v)	/ɪk'sperɪmənt (wɪð) /
a good source of ... (TS)	/ə ,gʊd 'sɔ:s əv/
grasshopper (n)	/'grɑ:s,hɒpə/
grow up	/,grəʊ 'ʌp/
lifetime (n)	/'laɪf,taim/
per capita (adj)	/,pə 'kæpɪtə/
shoot (v) (TS)	/ʃu:t/
treat (n)	/'tri:t/

FOOD

Fish

anchovies (n)	/'æntʃəvɪz/
cod (n)	/kɒd/
hake (n)	/heɪk/
lobster (n)	/'lɒbstə/
mussels (n)	/'mʌsəlz/
prawns (n)	/'prɔ:nz/
salmon (n)	/'sæmən/

abenteuerlustig
Ameise
ausgewogene Sichtweise
Raupe
Kindheit
zerhacken
Kobra
Küchenschabe
Verbraucher
experimentieren
eine gute Quelle
Grashüpfer; Heuschrecke
aufwachsen
Leben; Lebenszeit
pro Kopf
aufnehmen
besondere Freude

I'm not as **adventurous** as you and I haven't travelled as much.
 An **ant** is a small insect that lives in a large group.
 A happy childhood gives you a **balanced view** of food.
 While Mark was in Africa he ate **caterpillars**.
 Your **childhood** is the period of your life when you are a child.
 Julio used to **chop** vegetables in the kitchen.
 A **cobra** is a large poisonous snake.
 When Mark was in Indonesia he ate roasted **cockroaches** as a main course.
 The Swiss are the world's biggest chocolate **consumers**.
 Emma Bunton's family used to **experiment with** food.
 Insects are a **good source of** protein and minerals.
 Mark ate lots of fried **grasshoppers** in Thailand.
 When I was **growing up**, we all used to eat round a table.
 The average person will consume 10,000 chocolate bars in a **lifetime**.
 The Swiss are the world's biggest **per capita** chocolate consumers.
 The shower scene in *Psycho* took seven days to **shoot**.
 Restaurants were a **treat** for Emma when she was growing up.

Anchovies are small fish that taste of salt.
Cod is a common type of white fish.
Hake is a large fish eaten as food.
Lobster is a type of seafood with a long body, eight legs and two large claws.
Mussels are a type of seafood consisting of a soft body inside a hard black shell.
Prawns are small and pink and are a type of seafood.
Salmon is a common type of fish with pink flesh.

sardines (n)	/sɑ:'di:nz/	Sardinen
trout (n)	/traʊt/	Forelle
tuna (n)	/'tju:nə/	Thunfisch

Sardines are small silver fish that people often buy in tins.
A **trout** is a fish commonly eaten in food that lives in rivers or lakes.
Tuna is a large fish that people often buy in tins.

Fruit

apple (n)	/'æpl/	Apfel
cherry (n)	/'tʃeri/	Kirsche
fig (n)	/fɪg/	Feige
grapefruit (n)	/'greɪp,fru:t/	Grapefruit; Pampelmuse
lime (n)	/laɪm/	Limone
mango (n)	/'mæŋgəʊ/	Mango
melon (n)	/'melən/	Melone
orange (n)	/'ɒrɪndʒ/	Apfelsine
peach (n)	/'pi:tʃ/	Pfirsich
plum (n)	/'plʌm/	Pflaume
raspberry (n)	/'rɑ:z,bəri/	Himbeere
strawberry (n)	/'strɔ:,b(ə)ri/	Erdbeere

An **apple** is a hard round fruit with green, red or yellow skin.
A **cherry** is a small round red or or black fruit.
A **fig** is a soft fruit with purple or green skin and a lot of seeds inside.
A **grapefruit** is a fruit with yellow skin that looks like an orange.
A **lime** is a fruit with green skin that looks like a lemon.
A **mango** is a tropical fruit with red or green skin that is yellow inside.
A **melon** is a large round fruit with yellow or green skin and orange, green or white flesh inside.
An **orange** is a common round fruit with orange skin.
A **peach** is a fruit with furry yellowish-pink skin.
A **plum** is a small round fruit with purple, red or yellow skin.
A **raspberry** is a small soft red fruit that grows on a bush.
A **strawberry** is a small soft red fruit with a lot of very small seeds on its skin.

Meat

bacon (n)	/'beɪkən/	Frühstücksspeck
chicken (n) (TS)	/'tʃɪkɪn/	Hühnerfleisch
lamb (n)	/læm/	Lamm
sausages (n)	/'sɒsɪdʒəz/	Würste
turkey (n)	/'tɜ:ki/	Truthahn; Pute(r)
veal (n)	/'vi:l/	Kalbfleisch

Bacon is meat from a pig that British people sometimes eat for breakfast.
Cobra tastes meaty – a bit like **chicken**.
Lamb is the meat from a young sheep.
Sausages consist of a long thin tube of skin containing small pieces of meat.
Turkey is white meat that is similar to chicken.
Veal is the meat from a young cow.

Vegetables

aubergine (n)	/'əʊbə,ʒi:n/	Aubergine
bean (n)	/'bi:n/	Bohne
cabbage (n)	/'kæbɪdʒ/	Kohl
carrot (n)	/'kærət/	Mohrrübe; Karrotte

Aubergines are long vegetables with purple skin.
There are many different types of **beans** including green beans and soya beans.
A **cabbage** is a hard round vegetable with large green leaves.
A **carrot** is a long thin orange vegetable.

cauliflower (n)	/'kɒli,flaʊə/	Blumenkohl	A cauliflower is a vegetable with a hard, round white part in the centre of green leaves.
celery (n)	/'seləri/	Sellerie	Celery is a long thin green vegetable, usually eaten raw in salads.
courgette (n)	/kɔ:'ʒet/	Zucchini	A courgette is a long vegetable with dark green skin that looks like a cucumber.
cucumber (n)	/'kju:kʌmbə/	Gurke	A cucumber is a long thin vegetable with green skin and is white inside, often eaten in salads.
garlic (n)	/'gɑ:lɪk/	Knoblauch	Garlic is a round white vegetable with strong flavour that is often added to food.
leek (n)	/li:k/	Lauch	A leek is a long thin vegetable that is white at one end with green leaves at the other.
lettuce (n)	/'letɪs/	Kopfsalat	A lettuce is a vegetable with large thin green leaves, eaten raw in salads.
mushroom (n)	/'mʌʃ,ru:m/	Pilz	A mushroom is grey or brown vegetable with a round top and a short stem.
olive (n)	/'ɒlɪv/	Olive	Olives are small and black or green – they are eaten raw or used for their oil.
onion (n)	/'ʌnjən/	Zwiebel	An onion is a round vegetable with thin brown skin that tastes and smells very strong.
pepper (n)	/'pepə/	Paprika	A pepper is a red, green or yellow vegetable with small white seeds inside.
potato (n)	/pə'teɪtəʊ/	Kartoffel	Potatoes are common vegetables that are cooked in many different ways and often eaten as chips.
radish (n)	/'rædɪʃ/	Radieschen	A radish is a small pink or purple vegetable, eaten raw in salads.
spinach (n)	/'spɪnɪʃ/	Spinat	Spinach is a vegetable with dark green leaves that are cooked or eaten raw in salads.
tomato (n)	/tə'mɑ:təʊ/	Tomate	A tomato is round and red and often eaten in salads.
Other			
antioxidant (n) (TS)	/,æntɪ'ɒksɪd(ə)nt/	Antioxidant	Chocolate contains antioxidants which protect the body against cancer.
bake (v)	/beɪk/	backen	When you bake something, you put it in the oven.
biscuit (n)	/'bɪskɪt/	Keks	I often have a cup of tea with a biscuit as a snack.
bottled (adj)	/'bɒtlɪd/	in Flaschen	A lot of people drink bottled water nowadays.
bread (n)	/bred/	Brot	I usually have bread and jam for breakfast.
burger and chips	/,bɜ:gə ən 'ʃɪps/	Burger mit Pommes Frites	Kids love eating burgers and chips .
caffeine (n)	/'kæfi:n/	Koffein	Chocolate contains caffeine .

chocolate-covered (adj) (TS)	/'ʃɒklət,kʌvəd/	mit Schokolade überzogen	Have you ever eaten chocolate-covered peanuts?
cocoa (n)	/'kəʊkəʊ/	Kakao	White chocolate doesn't contain any cocoa .
cooked (adj)	/kʊkt/	gekocht	Do you prefer raw or cooked vegetables?
crème caramel (n)	/'krem kærə'mel/	Crème caramel	Crème caramel is a sweet food made from cream, eggs and sugar.
crisp (n)	/krisp/	Chips	Don't eat too many crisps – they're bad for you.
curry (n)	/'kʌri/	Curry	Curry is a hot, spicy dish from India.
dark chocolate (n)	/'dɑ:k 'ʃɒklət/	dunkle Schokolade	Dark chocolate is healthier than milk chocolate.
deep-fry (v)	/'di:p'fraɪ/	fritieren	When you deep-fry something, you cook it in a lot of hot oil.
dish (n) (TS)	/diʃ/	Gericht	Mark has tasted many unusual dishes from around the world.
draught (adj)	/dra:ft/	vom Fass	Do you prefer bottled or draught beer?
egg (n)	/eg/	Ei	Bacon and eggs is a traditional British breakfast.
fast food (n)	/'fɑ:st 'fu:d/	Fast Food	Fast food is food such as burgers and chips.
feast (n) (TS)	/'fi:st/	Festessen	Mark had a feast of insects when he was in Indonesia.
flavour (n)	/'fleɪvə/	Geschmack	What's your favourite ice-cream flavour ?
fresh (adj)	/'freʃ/	frisch	I prefer eating fresh fish to frozen fish.
frozen (adj)	/'frəʊzn/	gefroren	I prefer eating fresh fish to frozen fish.
fry (v)	/'fraɪ/	braten	When you fry something, you cook it in hot oil.
main course (n) (TS)	/'meɪn 'kɔ:s/	Hauptgericht	When Mark was in Indonesia he ate roasted cockroaches as a main course .
mild (adj)	/'maɪld/	mild	" Mild " is a word that means the opposite of "strong".
milk chocolate (n)	/'mɪlk 'ʃɒklət/	Milchschokolade	A lot of milk chocolate contains very little cocoa.
mineral (n) (TS)	/'mɪn(ə)rəl/	Mineral	Insects are a good source of protein and minerals .
over-cooked (adj)	/'əʊvəʊ'kʊkt/	verkocht	Vegetables that are over-cooked don't have much flavour.
peas (n)	/'pi:z/	Erbsen	Peas are very small round green vegetables.
popcorn (n) (TS)	/'pɒp,kɔ:n/	Popcorn	I love eating popcorn at the cinema.
protein (n) (TS)	/'prəʊti:n/	Eiweiß	Insects are a good source of protein and minerals.
raw (adj)	/rɔ:/	roh	Raw meat or fish has not been cooked.
red (meat) (n)	/red (mi:t) /	„rotes“ Fleisch (Rind, Lamm etc.)	Beef is a type of red meat .
rice (n)	/raɪs/	Reis	Most Indian and Chinese dishes contain rice .
roast (v)	/rəʊst/	braten	When you roast something, you cover it with oil and cook it in the oven.
salt (n)	/sɔ:lt/	Salz	Eating too much salt is bad for you.
salted peanuts (n)	/'sɔ:ltəd 'pi:nʌts/	gesalzene Erdnüsse	Salted peanuts are crunchy and salty.
seafood (n)	/'si:fu:d/	Meeresfrüchte	Lobster and mussels are types of seafood .

strong (adj)	/strɒŋ/
sugar (n)	/'ʃʊgə/
syrup (n)	/'sɪrəp/
tinned (adj)	/tɪnd/
tray dinner (n)	/,treɪ 'dɪnə/
vitamin (n)	/'vɪtəmiːn/
weak (adj)	/wi:k/
white (meat) (n)	/waɪt (mi:t) /
white chocolate (n)	/,waɪt 'tʃɒklət/

stark
Zucker
Sirup
aus Dosen
Essen auf dem Tablett
Vitamin
schwach
„weißes“ Fleisch (Huhn, Pute Chicken and turkey are types of white meat . etc.)
weiße Schokolade

Do you like **strong**, black coffee?
 Too much **sugar** is bad for you.
 Chocolate **syrup** was used for blood in the shower scene in *Psycho*.
Tinned food is food that you buy in a tin.
 On Saturday we had a **tray dinner** in front of the TV as a treat.
 Fruit and vegetables contain important **vitamins**.
 I prefer my coffee **weak**, with lots of milk.
 Chicken and turkey are types of **white meat**.
White chocolate doesn't contain any cocoa.

PARTITIVES

a bar of chocolate/soap	/ə ,bɑ:r əv 'tʃɒklət/'səʊp/	Riegel
a bowl of fruit/sugar	/ə ,bəʊl əv 'fru:t/'ʃʊgə/	Schale
a box of chocolates/matches	/ə ,bɒks əv 'tʃɒkləts/'mætʃɪz/	Schachtel
a bunch of bananas/flowers	/ə ,bʌntʃ əv bə'nɑ:nəz/'flaʊəz/	Büschel; Bund; Strauß
a jar of honey/instant coffee	/ə ,dʒɑ:r əv 'hʌni/ɪnstənt 'kɒfi/	Dose
a packet of cigarettes/crisps	/ə ,pækɪt əv sɪgə'rets/'krɪspz/	Packung

TASTE AND TEXTURE

Taste

bitter (adj)	/'bɪtə/	bitter
bland (adj)	/blænd/	fade
delicious (adj)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	lecker
disgusting (adj)	/dɪs'gʌstɪŋ/	ekelhaft
fishy (adj) (TS)	/'fɪʃi/	nach Fisch schmeckend
fruity (adj)	/'fru:ti/	mit Obstgeschmack
meaty (adj)	/'mi:ti/	nach Fleisch schmeckend
revolting (adj)	/rɪ'vəʊltɪŋ/	widerlich
salty (adj)	/'sɔ:lti/	salzig
spicy (adj)	/'spaisi/	würzig; scharf
sweet (adj)	/swi:t/	süß
tasty (adj)	/'teɪsti/	wohlschmeckend

Lemons have a **bitter** taste.
 Something that is **bland** doesn't have much taste.
 Cobra is a little tough and chewy, but **delicious**.
 Something that tastes **disgusting** has a taste that you really dislike.
 "Does Cobra taste **fishy**?" "No, it tastes meaty."
 There's a rich liquid inside the cockroaches that tastes sweet and **fruity**.
 "Does Cobra taste fishy?" "No, it tastes **meaty**."
"Revolting" is a word that means the same as "disgusting".
Something that is salty tastes of salt.
 Curry is a hot, **spicy** dish.
 Children often like **sweet** food.
 Fried grasshoppers are really crisp and **tasty**.

Texture

chewy (adj)	/ˈtʃuːi/	zäh
crisp (adj)	/krɪsp/	knusprig
crunchy (adj)	/'krʌntʃi/	knackig
dry (adj)	/draɪ/	trocken
greasy (adj)	/'greɪsɪ/	fettig
tough (adj)	/tʌf/	zäh

Cobra is a little tough and **chewy**, but delicious.
Fried grasshoppers are really **crisp** and tasty.
Roasted cockroaches are really **crunchy** on the outside.
Do you prefer **dry** or sweet wine?
Something that tastes **greasy** has been cooked in too much oil.
Something that is **tough** is difficult to chew.

Unit 6

casual (adj)	/'kæʒuəl/	lässig
category (n)	/'kætəg(ə)ri/	Kategorie
a chain of supermarkets	/ə ˈtʃeɪn əv 'su:pəmɑ:kɪts/	Supermarktkette
a comfort (n)	/ə 'kʌmfət/	ein Trost
complain (v)	/kəm'pleɪn/	sich beschweren
confirm (v)	/kən'fɜ:m/	bestätigen
damage (n)	/'dæmɪdʒ/	Schaden
disastrous (adj)	/dɪ'zɑ:stɹəs/	katastrophal
dividing wall (n)	/dɪˌvaɪdɪŋ 'wɔ:l/	Trennwand
downside (n)	/'daʊnˌsaɪd/	Kehrseite
effectively (adv)	/ɪ'fektɪvli/	effektiv
global warming (n)	/'gləʊbl 'wɔ:ɹmɪŋ/	Erderwärmung
grab (v)	/'græb/	sich schnappen
high-powered (adj)	/'haɪˌpaʊəd/	Spitzen-
irregular (adj)	/ɪ'regjələ/	unregelmäßig
list-maker (n)	/'lɪstˌmeɪkə/	Listenmacher

A **casual** attitude is one that is not very strict.
Des writes a list of things to do and then organises them into **categories**.
Julie Rost is chief executive of a **chain of supermarkets**.
Lists are a **comfort** to me because I feel I won't forget things.
I am writing to **complain** about the damage caused by your company when they delivered my sofa.
We would be grateful if you could **confirm** your reservation in writing.
I am writing to complain about the **damage** caused by your company when they delivered my sofa.
Disastrous results are results that are very bad.
An open-plan office is an office without **dividing walls**.
The **downside** of working from home is that I have to phone somebody if I want a chat.
What time of day do you work most **effectively**?
Global warming is damaging the environment.
He **grabbed** an envelope and scribbled a list on it.
A **high-powered** job is one in which you have a responsible position and are very busy.
I don't mind working **irregular** hours as I love my job.
There are two types of **list-makers**: those who make orderly lists and those who write them in a panic!

orderly (adj)	/ˈɔːdəli/	ordentlich	An orderly list is neat and well-arranged.
personal organiser (n)	/ˌpɜːsnəl ˈɔːgənaɪzə/	Terminkalender	A personal organiser is a book, like a diary, in which you write appointments.
rigid (adj)	/ˈrɪdʒɪd/	steif; unbeweglich	A rigid attitude is the opposite of a casual attitude.
scribble (v)	/ˈskrɪbl/	kritzeln	He grabbed an envelope and scribbled a list on it.
service-oriented (adj)	/ˈsɜːvɪs,ɔːriəntɪd/	dienstleistungsorientiert	Service-oriented people are people who are interested in customers and their needs.
set in (phr v)	/ˌset ˈɪn/	einsetzen	Some people wait until panic sets in before making a list.
set to work on sth	/ˌset tə ˈwɜːk ɒn sʌmθɪŋ/	anfangen zu arbeiten an etwas	Type A makes lists and calmly sets to work on them.
sigh with relief	/ˌsaɪ wɪð rɪˈliːf/	vor Erleichterung aufatmen	Type B sighs with relief when they have written a list, and then loses it!
stress level (n)	/ˈstress ˌlevl/	Stressniveau	People with a casual attitude to time-keeping usually have low stress levels .
take pride in sth	/ˌteɪk ˈpraɪd ɪn sʌmθɪŋ/	auf etwas stolz sein	Flight attendants should take pride in their appearance.
at the top of the agenda	/ət ðə ˌtɒp əv ðiː əˈdʒendə/	an erster Stelle auf der Tagesordnung	The Global Earth Party puts the environment at the top of the agenda .

BUSINESS LETTERS

apply (for) (v)	/əˈplɑɪ (fɔː)/	sich bewerben um	I would like to apply for the position of IT assistant.
attend (v)	/əˈtend/	anwesend sein	I would be pleased to attend an interview at any time convenient to you.
enclose (v)	/ɪnˈkləʊz/	beilegen	I enclose my curriculum vitae for your attention.
for your attention	/fɔ ˌjɔː əˈtenʃn/	zu Ihren Händen	I enclose my curriculum vitae for your attention .
in response to	/ɪn rɪˈspɒns tuː/	als Antwort auf	I am writing in response to your advertisement in <i>The Guardian</i> .
I look forward to hearing from you.	/aɪ ˌlʊk ˌfɔːwəd tə ˈhɪəriŋ frɒm juː/	Ich hoffe, möglichst bald von Ihnen zu hören.	I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.
I would be pleased to ...	/aɪ wʊd bi ˈpliːzd tuː/	Es würde mich freuen ...	I would be pleased to attend an interview at any time convenient to you.
I would like to apply for ...	/aɪ wʊd ˌlaɪk tuː əˈplɑɪ fɔː/	Ich möchte mich um ... bewerben	I would like to apply for the position of IT assistant.

PHRASAL VERBS

calm sb down	/ˌkɑːm sʌmbədi ˈdaʊn/	jmd beruhigen	Making lists is relaxing – it calms you down .
come up with sth	/ˌkʌm ˈʌp wɪð sʌmθɪŋ/	sich etwas ausdenken	A couple of years Jane Levy came up with a new system.
cross sth off	/ˌkrɒs sʌmθɪŋ ˈɒf/	abhaken; durchstreichen	If you cross something off a list, you delete it.
get by	/ˌget ˈbaɪ/	durchkommen	Few people with high-powered jobs get by without lists.

put (sth) off /pʊt (sʌmθɪŋ) 'ɒf/
 rely on /rɪ'laɪ ɒn/

verschieben
 sich auf etwas verlassen

If you **put something off**, you delay it.
 A lot of people **rely on** personal organisers in order not to forget things.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

be ahead of schedule /bi: ə,hed əv 'fedju:l/
 Better late than never. /,betə ,leɪt ðən 'nevə/

schneller als geplant sein
 besser spät als gar nicht

If you **are ahead of schedule**, you are making good time.
 “**Better late than never**” is a proverb meaning that it is better to do something late than not at all.

the day after tomorrow /ðə ,deɪ ,ɑ:ftə tə'mbrəʊ/
 the day before yesterday /ðə ,deɪ bɪ,fɔ: 'jestədeɪ/
 The early bird catches the worm /ðɪ: ,ɜ:lɪ bɜ:d ,kæʃfəz ðə/ 'wɜ:m

übermorgen
 vorgestern
 Morgenstund hat Gold im Mund.

Today is Monday – **the day after tomorrow** is Wednesday.
 Today is Monday – **the day before yesterday** was Saturday.

have time to spare /hæv ,taɪm tə 'spə/
 in good time /ɪn ,ɡʊd 'taɪm/

noch Zeit haben
 gut in der Zeit; rechtzeitig

“**The early bird catches the worm**” is a proverb meaning that you do more if you get up early.
 If you **have time to spare**, you have enough time left to do something.

in time for /ɪn 'taɪm fɔ:/
 in two/three days' time /ɪn ,tu:/θri: deɪz 'taɪm/

noch rechtzeitig
 in zwei/drei Tagen

If you are **in good time**, you are early.

kill time /,kɪl 'taɪm/
 leave something until the last minute /,li:v sʌmθɪŋ ʌntɪl ðə ,lɑ:st 'mɪnɪt/

Zeit totschiagen
 etwas bis zur letzten Minute lassen

We arrived just **in time for** the beginning of the meeting.

be making good time /bi ,meɪkɪŋ ɡʊd 'taɪm/
 meet deadlines /,mi:t 'dedlaɪnz/

gut vorankommen
 Termine einhalten

I'll give you a call **in two or three days' time**.

the (Sunday) after next /ðə (,mʌndeɪ) ɑ:ftə 'nekst/
 not have much time left /,nɒt hæv mʌʃ 'taɪm left/

Montag in acht Tagen
 nicht mehr viel Zeit haben

I arrived early at the airport so **killed time** by having a cup of coffee.
Leaving things until the last minute makes you feel stressed.

one at a time /,wʌn ət ə 'taɪm/
 prioritise (v) /praɪ'ɔ:rɪtaɪz/

einer nach dem anderen
 Prioritäten setzen

If you **are making good time**, you are ahead of schedule.

promptly (adv) /'prɒmptli/
 punctual (adj) /'pʌŋktʃuəl/

prompt
 pünktlich

I prefer to **meet deadlines** in good time.

repeatedly (adv) /rɪ'pi:tɪdli/
 be ruled by the clock /bi ,ru:lɪd baɪ ðə 'klɒk/

wiederholt
 von der Uhr beherrscht werden

We're having a barbecue **the Sunday after next**.

be running out of time /bi ,rʌnɪŋ aʊt əv 'taɪm/

jmd läuft die Zeit davon

Hurry up! We **haven't got much time left**.

Stop pushing, children! **One at a time** through the door.

If you **prioritise** things, you put them in order of importance or in the order in which they need to be done.

If you do something **promptly**, you do it immediately.

If you are **punctual**, you always arrive on time for meetings or other appointments.

If you do something **repeatedly**, you do it time and time again.

I love being on holiday – I hate **being ruled by the clock**.

If you **are running out of time**, you do not have much time left to do something.

There's no time like the present.	/ðeəz nəʊ ˌtaɪm laɪk ðə 'prezənt/	Was du heute kannst besorgen, das verschiebe nicht auf morgen.	" There's no time like the present " is a proverb meaning that the best time to do something is now.
time and time again	/ˌtaɪm ən ˌtaɪm ə'gen/	immer wieder	The Global Earth Party have asked the government the same question time and time again .
time flies	/ˌtaɪm 'flaɪz/	die Zeit vergeht schnell	If time flies , it goes very quickly.
time-keeping (n)	/'taɪm,ki:pɪŋ/	Zeitkontrolle; Zeitplanung	If you have a healthy attitude to time-keeping , you do things on time but your life is not ruled by the clock.
time-saving	/'taɪm,seɪvɪŋ/	Zeitsparen; Zeitersparnis	The article on p. 50 is about time-saving tips that help you not to waste time.
waste precious time	/ˌweɪst preʃəs 'taɪm/	wertvolle Zeit verschwenden	Jane used to write lists, forget where she put them, and then waste precious time looking for them!
the weekend before last	/ðə ˌwi:kend bɪfɔː 'lɑːst/	das Wochenende vor 14 Tagen	We went to Paris for two days the weekend before last .
WORK			
extra pay (n)	/ˌekstrə 'peɪ/	Zusatzlohn	Unfortunately we don't get extra pay for working overtime.
flexible hours (n pl)	/ˌfleksəbl 'aʊəz/	Gleitzeit	If you work flexible hours , you can start and finish work when you like.
have a break	/ˌhæv ə 'breɪk/	Pause machen	When you're working to a deadline, you can't always find time to have a break .
head office (n) (TS)	/ˌhed 'ɒfɪs/	Zentrale	He works for an American law firm whose head office is in Washington DC.
the lunch hour (n)	/ðə 'lʌntʃ aʊə/	Mittagspause	Sometimes I'm so busy I work right through the lunch hour .
newsroom (n) (TS)	/'njuːzru:m/	Nachrichtenredaktion	A newsroom is an office where journalists work.
open-plan office (n)	/ˌəʊpənplæn 'ɒfɪs/	Großraumbüro	Open-plan offices can be very noisy.
qualifications (n pl)	/ˌkwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃənz/	Qualifikationen	You don't have to have any particular qualifications for this job.
shift (n)	/ʃɪft/	Schicht	I hate working the night shift !
training course (n)	/'treɪnɪŋ ˌkɔːs/	(Ausbildungs)lehrgang	You have to go on a training course to be a train driver.
work overtime	/ˌwɜːk 'əʊvətaɪm/	Überstunden machen	Unfortunately we don't get extra pay for working overtime .
work to a deadline	/ˌwɜːk tuː ə 'dedlaɪn/	auf einen Termin hinarbeiten	When you're working to a deadline , you can't always find time to have a break.
work unsociable hours	/ˌwɜːk ʌnsəʊʃəbl 'aʊəz/	außerhalb der normalen Arbeitszeiten arbeiten	I often work unsociable hours – at nights or at weekends.

Review B

all-night (adj)	/,ɔ:l'naɪt/	die ganze Nacht durch	At the Oyster Festival there's a party in the evening, with all-night dancing.
ancient times (n pl)	/ 'eɪnʃ(ə)nt ,taɪmz/	die Antike; die graue Vorzeit	The Midsummer festival dates from ancient times .
colourful (adj)	/ 'kʌləfʊl/	farbenprächtigt	Everybody wears colourful clothes and fancy dress.
dessert (n)	/dɪ'zɜ:t/	Nachtisch	A dessert is a main dish eaten after the main part of a meal.
get together (phr v)	/,get tə'geðə/	zusammenkommen	On Midsummer morning, people get together and dance around a wooden pole.
herring (n)	/ 'herɪŋ/	Hering	A herring is a long thin silver fish that lives in the sea.
hold a festival	/,həʊld ə 'festɪvəl/	Festspiele/Festival abhalten	For four days every year, Galway holds its International Oyster Festival .
non-stop (adj)	/,nɒn'stɒp/	Nonstop-	The festival is a long weekend of non-stop entertainment.
oyster (n)	/ 'ɔɪstə/	Auster	An oyster is a type of seafood with a rough shell that is usually eaten raw.
pole (n)	/pəʊl/	Baum; Pfahl; Stange	On Midsummer morning, people get together and dance around a wooden pole .
settler (n)	/'setlə/	Siedler/-in	Mardi Gras has been celebrated for centuries since French settlers first came to the USA.
wild flowers (n pl)	/,waɪld 'flaʊəz/	Wildblumen	There are wild flowers everywhere at midsummer and the sun never sets.

Unit 7

according to	/ə'kɔ:diŋ tu:/	laut	According to financial observers the central bank will reduce interest rates by 1%.
asthma (n)	/'æsmə/	Asthma	Asthma is a medical condition that makes it difficult to breathe.
break down (phr v)	/,breɪk 'daʊn/	zusammenbrechen	He broke down and cried when he was sentenced to seven years in jail.
bully (n)	/'buli/	Tyrann	Pia's previous boss was a real bully .
claim (v)	/kleɪm/	behaupten	Burglar Frank Gort broke down and cried, claiming seven was his unlucky number!

cry (v)	/kraɪ/	weinen	He broke down and cried when he was sentenced to seven years in jail.
dislocated (adj)	/'dɪsləkeɪtəd/	ausgerenkt	If part of your body is dislocated , the bone is not in its normal position.
divorce proceedings (n pl)	/dɪ'vɔ:s prə'si:dɪŋz/	Ehescheidungsprozess	Divorce proceedings are the legal processes that take place when a couple divorce.
exhaustion (n)	/ɪg'zɔ:stʃən/	Erschöpfung	Doctors are treating the film star for “ exhaustion ” at a rehabilitation centre.
hailstorm (n) (TS)	/'heɪl,stɔ:m/	Hagelsturm	A hailstorm is a storm in which balls of ice fall from the sky.
hostage (n)	/'hɒstɪdʒ/	Geisel	Kidnappers released the hostages last night.
interest rate (n)	/'ɪnrəst ,reɪt/	Zinssatz	According to financial observers the central bank will reduce interest rates by 1%.
kidnapper (n)	/'kɪdnæpə/	Kidnapper/-in; Entführer/-in	Kidnappers are criminals who take other people away illegally, often for money.
long-awaited (adj)	/'lɒŋ ə,weɪtəd/	lang erwartet	The record company has finally released the singer’s long-awaited album.
nomination (n)	/'nɒmɪ'neɪʃn/	Nominierung	The Oscar committee has announced the Oscar nominations .
observer (n)	/əb'zɜ:və/	Beobachter/-in	Financial observers are experts in finance whose opinions are broadcast or published.
personalised registration number (n)	/'pɜ:snəlaɪzd ,redʒɪ'streɪʃn nʌmbə/	persönliches Kennzeichen	A personalised registration number on a car is one that has your name or initials on it.
piercing (n) (TS)	/'pɪəsɪŋ/	Piercing	The headmistress said that Paula knew that piercing was against the school rules.
promotion (n)	/'prɒ'məʊʃn/	Beförderung	She worked really hard at her job and got a promotion .
rave reviews (n pl)	/'reɪv rɪ'vju:z/	glänzende Kritik	Rave reviews are reports in a newspaper that say that a CD or film is extremely good.
release (v)	/'ri:li:s/	herausbringen	When a record company releases an album, it makes it available for people to buy.
relieved (adj)	/'ri:li:vɪd/	erleichtert	The hostages are on their way home to their relieved families.
retire (v)	/'ri:təɪə/	in Pension gehen	Pia has been a lot happier since her previous boss retired .
starvation diet (n)	/'stɑ:vəɪʃn ,daɪət/	Hungerkur	A starvation diet is one in which people eat very little in order to lose weight quickly.
stressful (adj)	/'stresfl/	stressig	Sorry I haven’t replied sooner, but work’s been really stressful .
take pity on sb	/'teɪk 'pɪtɪ ɒn sʌmbədi/	mit jmd Mitleid haben	If you take pity on someone , you feel sorry for them.
the slow lane (n)	/ðə 'sləʊ ,leɪn/	Kriechspur	The slow lane of a motorway is the one used by vehicles travelling at a slower speed.

troubled (adj)	/'trʌblɪd/	bekümmert	Someone who is troubled is very upset or worried because they have a lot of problems.
water hydrant (n)	/'wɔ:tə ,haɪdrənt/	Wasserhydrant	A water hydrant is an upright water pipe in the street.
wheelchair (n)	/'wi:l,tʃeə/	Rollstuhl	A wheelchair is a chair with large wheels used by someone who cannot walk.
CELEBRITIES			
the attention	/ði ə'tenʃn/	Aufmerksamkeit	Celebrities should change their job if they don't enjoy the attention .
celebrity (n)	/sə'leibrəti/	berühmte Persönlichkeit	Kate Moss and Nicole Kidman are both well-known celebrities .
chase (v)	/tʃeɪs/	verfolgen	A female photographer was chasing Kate Moss in New York and fell over a water hydrant!
cooperate (v) (TS)	/kəʊ'pəreɪt/	kooperieren	Many celebrities refuse to cooperate with the paparazzi.
definitive (adj) (TS)	/dɪ'fɪnətɪv/	maßgeblich	Nowadays there are more paparazzi than ever, all trying to get the definitive celebrity photo.
desperate (adj)	/'desprət/	verzweifelt	I'm desperate to become rich and famous. I'd do anything to be a celebrity.
draw the line (TS)	/,drɔ: ðə 'laɪn/	entscheiden, wann Schluss ist	If you draw the line in a situation, you decide what is acceptable and what is not.
follow (v) (TS)	/'fɒləʊ/	folgen	In an interview she complained that the paparazzi followed her everywhere.
get a shot (TS)	/'get ə 'ʃɒt/	zum Schuss kommen	Nicole Kidman always agrees to smile for the camera so the paparazzi get their shot .
glamorous (adj)	/'glæməərəs/	glamourös	People are obsessed with the glamorous lifestyles of celebrities.
gossip (n)	/'gɒsɪp/	Klatsch; Tratsch	Do you enjoy reading gossip about famous people?
hypocritical (adj)	/'hɪpə'krɪtɪkl/	heuchlerisch	Jack thinks that some celebrities are hypocritical – they want publicity but don't like being chased by the paparazzi.
be increasingly obsessed	/'bi: ɪn,kri:sɪŋli əb'sest/	zunehmend mit etwas besessen sein	Society is increasingly obsessed with celebrities.
insensitive (adj)	/'ɪn'sensətɪv/	unsensibel	The paparazzi are not completely insensitive – they try not to involve children.
invade sb's privacy	/'ɪn,veld sʌmbədɪz 'prɪvəsi/	die Privatsphäre von jmd verletzen	If you invade someone's privacy , you refuse to leave them alone.
leave sb alone	/'li:v sʌmbədi ə'ləʊn/	jmd in Ruhe lassen	Once the paparazzi get their shot of a celebrity, they then leave them alone .
paparazzi (n pl)	/'pæpə'rætsɪ/	Paparazzi	Paparazzi are photographers who take photos of celebrities as their job.
photogenic (adj)	/'fəʊtətʃə'dʒenɪk/	fotogen	Someone who is photogenic looks good in photographs.

be photographed	/bi 'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/	sich fotografieren lassen	Do you think celebrities enjoy being photographed by the paparazzi?
photographer (n) (TS)	/fə'tɒgrəfə/	Fotograf	Paparazzi are photographers who take photos of celebrities as their job.
play the game (TS)	/,pleɪ ðə 'geɪm/	mitmachen	Nicole plays the game and always agrees to smile for the camera.
the press	/,ðə 'pres/	die Presse	" The press " is an expression meaning newspapers and magazines.
private life (n)	'praɪvət ,laɪf/	Privatleben	My boss was a real bully, but apparently she was unhappy in her private life .
reason with sb (v) (TS)	/'ri:zn ,wɪð sʌmbədi/	mit jmd vernünftig reden	We try to reason with the celebrities and explain that we don't want to upset them.
smile for the camera	/,smaɪl fə ðə 'kæmrə/	für die Kamera lächeln	Everyone smile for the camera , please!
swear (v) (TS)	/sweə/	fluchen	Celebrities often shout and swear at the paparazzi.
take photos of	/,teɪk 'fəʊtəʊz əv/	fotografieren	It's not OK when paparazzi take photos of celebrities' children.
unflattering (adj)	/ʌn'flæt(ə)rɪŋ/	wenig schmeichelhaft	Unflattering photos of celebrities show they're not perfect.
upset (v)	/ʌp'set/	weh tun; aus der Fassung bringen; beleidigen	We try to reason with the celebrities and explain that we don't want to upset them.

CRIME

arrest (v)	/ə'rest/	verhaften	Sanders was arrested after ringing the FBI to ask if he was still on its "wanted" list!
burglar (n)	/'bɜ:glə/	Einbrecher	A burglar is someone who steals things from people's houses.
catch criminals	/,kæʃ 'krɪmɪnəlz/	Verbrecher fangen	Police officers fight crime and try to catch criminals .
commit a crime	/,kəmɪt ə 'kraɪm/	ein Verbrechen begehen	People on a "wanted" list have committed crimes but haven't been arrested yet.
convicted thief (n)	/kən,vɪktɪd 'θi:f/	vorbesterter Dieb	Convicted thief , Cass Mei, escaped from guards at the prison hospital.
court (n)	/kɔ:t/	Gericht	A judge is someone who sentences criminals in court .
a dramatic chase	/ə drə,mæʃɪk 'tʃeɪs/	eine dramatische Verfolgungsjagd	Police cars were involved in a dramatic chase along the motorway.
escape (n)	/ɪs'keɪp/	Ausbruch; Flucht	Prison authorities were embarrassed by the escape of convicted thief, Cass Mei.
escape from jail	/ɪs,keɪp frəm 'dʒeɪl/	aus dem Gefängnis ausbrechen	A fugitive is someone who has escaped from jail .
escort sb off the motorway	/es,kɔ:t sʌmbədi ɒf ðə 'məʊtəweɪ/	von der Autobahn herunterbegleiten	An 85-year-old man was escorted off the M4 motorway because he was riding in a wheelchair!
fight crime	/,faɪt 'kraɪm/	das Verbrechen bekämpfen	Police officers fight crime and try to catch criminals.
fugitive (n)	/'fju:ʤətɪv/	jmd auf der Flucht	A fugitive is someone who has escaped from jail and is hiding from the police.

guard (n)	/gɑ:d/	Wächter	He escaped from guards at the prison hospital.
in jail	/,ɪn 'dʒeɪl/	im Gefängnis	The judge sentenced him to seven years in jail .
judge (n)	/dʒʌdʒ/	Richter	A judge is someone who sentences criminals in court.
kidnap (v)	/'kɪdnæp/	entführen	The notice in the back of the car said, "Help us, we have been kidnapped ."
patrol (v)	/pə'trəʊl/	patrouillieren; Streife fahren	Traffic police are police who patrol roads and motorways.
police car (n)	/pə'li:s ,kɑ:/	Polizeiwagen	Police cars were involved in a dramatic chase along the motorway.
police officer (n)	/pə'li:s ,ɒfɪsə/	Polizist/-in	Police officers fight crime and try to catch criminals.
police station (n)	/pə'li:s ,steɪʃn/	Polizeiwache	A TV set was stolen from a Liverpool police station while officers were out fighting crime!
prison authorities (n pl)	/'prɪzn ɔ:,θɔrətɪz/	Gefängnisverwaltung	Prison authorities were embarrassed by the escape of convicted thief, Cass Mei.
prison hospital (n)	/,prɪzn 'hɒspɪtl/	Gefängnis Krankenhaus	He escaped from guards at the prison hospital .
sentence (v)	/'sentəns/	verurteilen	A judge is someone who sentences criminals in court.
shoplifting (n)	/'ʃɒp,lɪftɪŋ/	Ladendiebstahl	Shoplifting is the crime of stealing things from shops or supermarkets.
steal (v)	/sti:l/	stehlen	A convicted thief is someone who has stolen something and been sentenced in court.
traffic police (n)	/'træfɪk pə,li:s/	Verkehrspolizei	Traffic police are police who patrol roads and motorways.
"wanted" list (n)	/'wɒntəd ,lɪst/	Liste der Gesuchten	People on a " wanted " list have committed crimes but haven't been arrested yet.

NEWS/HEADLINES

not available for comment (TS)	/nɒt ə,veɪləbl fə 'kɒment/	für Kommentare nicht zur Verfügung stehen	The Minister is out of the country and not available for comment .
bar (v)	/bɑ:/	ausschließen	He was barred from the Olympics after failing a drugs test.
break out (phr v) (TS)	/,breɪk 'aʊt/	ausbrechen; entstehen	An argument broke out amongst the delegates.
(missing) cash probe (n)	/(mɪsɪŋ) 'kæʃ ,prəʊb/	Suche nach vermisstem Geld	A missing cash probe is an investigation that takes place when a large amount of money is missing.
delegate (n) (TS)	/'deləgət/	Delegierte(r)	A delegate is someone who is chosen to represent a group of other people at a meeting.
freak storm/accident etc (adj)	/,fri:k 'stɔ:m/'æksɪdɪnt/	außergewöhnlicher Sturm/ Unfall etc.	A freak storm or accident is one that is very unusual.
hit (v)	/hɪt/	treffen	Freak storm hits harvest.
jobless (adj)	/'dʒɒbləs/	arbeitslos	" Jobless " means the same as "unemployed".

minister (n)	/ˈmɪnɪstə/
the mysterious disappearance of ...	/ðə mɪs,tɪəriəs dɪsəˈpiərəns əv/
the opposition (n) (TS)	/ði ˌɒpəˈzɪʃn/
order an investigation (TS)	/ˌɔːdə ən ɪnˌvestɪˈgeɪʃn/
peace talks/negotiations (n pl)	/ˈpiːs ˌtɔːks/ nɪˌɡəʊʃiˌeɪʃənz/
quit (v)	/kwɪt/
resign (v)	/rɪˈzaɪn/
row (n)	/rəʊ/
soar (v)	/sɔː/
spokesman (n) (TS)	/ˈspəʊksmən/
the unemployed	/ði ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪd/
wed (v)	/wed/

Minister
das unheimliche Verschwinden von
die Opposition
eine Untersuchung anordnen
Friedensgespräche/-verhandlungen
kündigen
kündigen
Krach
schnell steigen
Sprecher
die Arbeitslosen
heiraten

The **minister** quit his job after an investigation into missing money. An investigation was ordered into **the mysterious disappearance of** a large amount of money. **The opposition** has called for the government to provide more jobs in the area.

An **investigation** was **ordered** into the mysterious disappearance of a large amount of money. **Peace talks** end in row.

If you **quit** your job, you resign. If you **resign** from your job, you stop doing it. A “**row**” is another word for an “argument”. If figures or interest rates **soar**, they increase very quickly. A **spokesman** for the Minister said he was unavailable for comment. “**The unemployed**” are all the people without work. “**Wed**” is a word often used in newspaper headlines meaning “to get married”.

USEFUL PHRASES (PERSONAL NEWS)

How exciting/annoying etc!	/ˌhaʊ ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/əˈnɔɪŋ/
Oh, congratulations!	/ˌəʊ kənˌgrætʃuˈleɪʃənz/
Oh, I’m sorry to hear that.	/ˌəʊ aɪm ˈsɒri tə ˌhɪər ɔːt/
Oh no. That’s terrible!	/əʊ ˌnəʊ ɔːts ˈterəbl/
Well done!	/ˌwel ˈdʌn/

Wie aufregend/ärgerlich!
Herzlichen Glückwunsch!
Oh, das tut mir aber Leid.
Oh, nein. Das ist furchtbar!
Gut gemacht!

“My car’s broken down again.” “**How annoying!**”

“My wife’s just had a baby.” “**Oh, congratulations!**”

“Shirley and I have split up.” “**Oh, I’m sorry to hear that.**”

“I’ve failed all my exams.” “**Oh no, that’s terrible!**”

“I’ve passed all my exams.” “**Well done!**”

Unit 8

airborne (adj)	/ˈeəˌbɔːn/
to sb’s amazement	/tə ˌʌmbədɪz əˈmeɪzmənt/
animal feed (n)	/ˈænɪml ˌfiːd/
armrest (n)	/ˈɑːmˌrest/

in der Luft
zu seinem großen Erstaunen
Tierfutter
Armlehne

By the time the plane was **airborne**, I’d forgotten England even existed. **To Nick’s amazement**, the man offered him \$2,000 for the motorbike. **Animal feed** is food given to animals. The seat was uncomfortable because the **armrest** was broken.

back-street (adj)	/'bæk,stri:t/	Hinterhof-	He bought the second-hand bike from a back-street garage in Miami.
bike (v)	/baɪk/	mit dem Rad fahren	I biked over to my dad's flat and asked to borrow some cash.
broaden (v)	/'brɔ:dn/	erweitern	Travel broadens your experience of the world.
a broken heart (n)	/ə ,brəʊkn 'hɑ:t/	ein gebrochenes Herz	If you have a broken heart , you are very upset because someone you love has left you.
cork (n)	/kɔ:k/	Kork	Cork is the substance used for making corks that block the top of bottles.
cross (v)	/krɒs/	überqueren; durchqueren	Nick wanted to cross the United States from east to west by motorbike.
diamond (n)	/'daɪəmənd/	Diamant	A diamond is a hard, clear colourless stone used in expensive jewellery.
dynamite fishing (n)	/'daɪnəmaɪt ,fɪʃɪŋ/	Fischen mit Dynamit	Dynamite fishing damages the environment.
emotionally blackmail	/ɪ,məʊʃnəli 'blækmeɪl/	emotional erpressen	If you emotionally blackmail someone, you persuade them to do something by making them feel guilty.
engraved (adj) (TS)	/ɪn'greɪvd/	eingeschnitzt	Engraved under the seat were the words: "To Elvis. Love James Dean."
flock to (v)	/'flɒk ,tu:/	in Scharen kommen	Tourists flock to Bondi Beach from all over the world.
hang out (phr v)	/,hæŋ 'aʊt/	sich aufhalten	Bondi Beach is the place where beautiful young people go to hang out .
the heart and soul of	/ðə ,hɑ:t ən 'səʊl əv/	der Dreh- und Angelpunkt in	Bondi Beach is the heart and soul of Sydney's beach community.
hellish (adj)	/'helɪʃ/	höllisch	After three hellish days and nights, I realised I was close to losing my head.
inscription (n)	/ɪn'skrɪpʃn/	Inschrift	Engraved under the seat was the inscription : "To Elvis. Love James Dean."
lend (v)	/lend/	borgen; leihen	He emotionally blackmailed his dad into lending him some cash.
light up (phr v)	/,laɪt 'ʌp/	aufleuchten	As the plane takes off, the seat belt signs light up .
lose your head	/,lu:z jə 'hed/	den Kopf verlieren	After three hellish days and nights, I realised I was close to losing my head .
meaningless (adj)	/'mi:nɪŋləs/	bedeutungslos	From the moment I boarded the flight, life in England became meaningless .
oil (n)	/ɔɪl/	Öl	Which countries are big exporters of oil ?
overnight (adv)	/,əʊvə'nait/	über Nacht	The young mechanic told Nick to leave the bike overnight .
the guy/girl in question	/ðə ,gʌɪ/,gɜ:l ɪn 'kwɛstʃən/	der fragliche Kerl/das fragliche Mädchen	It seemed that the guy in question was going to show up in London soon.
run out of luck/steam etc	/ɪ,rʌn ,aʊt əv 'lʌk/'sti:m/	kein Glück/keine Kraft mehr haben	He ran out of luck when the motorbike broke down five kilometres from Atlanta.
second-hand (adj)	/'sekənd,hænd/	aus zweiter Hand	He bought the second-hand bike from a back-street garage in Miami.
a serious girlfriend	/ə ,sɪəriəs 'gɜ:lfrɛnd/	eine feste Freundin	A serious girlfriend is a girl a girl you have a long relationship with.
show up (phr v)	/,ʃəʊ 'ʌp/	auftauchen	The idea of the Belgian guy showing up drove Alex mad.
stop off (phr v)	/,stɒp 'ɒf/	Zwischenstation machen	Conrad stopped off in Singapore for a day or two.
sun lounger (n)	/'sʌn ,laʊndʒə/	Sonnenliege	There are sun loungers for hire on the beach.
suntan (n)	/'sʌn,tæn/	Sonnenbräune	Do you enjoy lying on the beach and getting a suntan ?

switch off (phr v)	/,swɪtʃ 'ɒf/	ausschalten	If your problems are switched off , you have forgotten about them.
take a break	/,teɪk ə 'breɪk /	eine Pause machen	She decided to take a break from her career and went to Australia for a year.
take precedence over	/,teɪk 'preɪsɪdəns əʊvə/	vor etwas Vorrang nehmen	Broken armrests took precedence over broken hearts.
trawling net (n)	/'trɔ:liŋ ,net/	Schleppnetz	The white sands and coral gardens have never been damaged by trawling nets .
the underside (n)	/,ðɪ: 'ʌndəsaɪd/	die Unterseite	" The underside " is a formal expression meaning "under".

FIXED EXPRESSIONS

it's all or nothing	/ɪts ,ɔ:l ɔ: 'nʌθɪŋ/	Alles oder nichts.	I don't eat chocolate at all for weeks, then I eat three bars in a day – it's all or nothing with me.
clean and tidy	/,kli:n ən 'taɪdi/	sauber und aufgeräumt	She's always vacuuming – she likes the house clean and tidy .
come and go	/,kʌm ən 'gəʊ/	kommen und gehen	The kids come and go and treat this house as a hotel.
give or take ...	/,gɪv ɔ: 'teɪk/	mehr oder weniger	They live 100 km from here – give or take a few kilometres.
hit the road	/,hɪt ðə 'rəʊd/	sich auf den Weg machen	When you hit the road , you start a journey by car or motorbike.
make a deal	/,meɪk ə 'di:l/	einen Deal machen	The mechanic laughed and said, "That's the worst deal you'll ever make , boy!"
It's now or never.	/ɪts ,naʊ ɔ: 'nevə/	Jetzt oder nie.	Nick finally decided it was now or never to make his dream trip.
peace and quiet	/,pi:s ən 'kwaɪət/	Ruhe	I like spending time on my own and having some peace and quiet .
be soft in the head	/bi ,sɒft ɪn ðə 'hed/	im Kopf nicht ganz richtig sein	If someone is soft in the head , they are slightly crazy.
sooner or later	/,su:nə ɔ: 'leɪtə/	früher oder später	Sooner or later you'll have to tell them the truth.
I can take it or leave it.	/aɪ kən ,teɪk ɪt ɔ: 'li:v ɪt/	Mir ist es ziemlich egal.	I don't particularly like watching TV. I can take it or leave it .

DESCRIPTION

attractive (adj)	/ə'træktɪv/	attraktiv	Portinatx is one of Ibiza's most attractive beaches.
built up skyline (TS)	/,bɪltʌp 'skaɪlaɪn/	verbaute Skyline	A built-up skyline is one that consists of high-rise buildings seen against the sky.
canopy (n)	/'kænəpi/	Baldachin	A canopy is a lot of leaves and branches that form a cover high above the ground.
delightful (adj)	/dɪ'laɪtfl/	entzückend	Ibiza has lots of delightful hidden coves at the foot of towering cliffs.
hidden (from) (adj)	/'hɪdn (frəm) /	vor etwas versteckt	The lagoon is hidden from the sea by a high, curving wall of rock.
inland (adj)	/'ɪn,lænd/	landeinwärts; im Landesinneren	" Inland " means the opposite of "on the coast".

overlooking (adj)	/,əʊvə'lʊkɪŋ/
packed with	/'pækt ,wɪð/
popular with tourists	/,pɒpjʊlə wɪð 'tʊərɪsts/
sandy (adj)	/'sændi/
scatter (v)	/'skætə/
spectacular view (n)	/spek,tækjʊlə 'vjuː/
strangely coloured (adj)	/,streɪndʒli 'kɒləd/
stretch (for) (v)	/'stretʃ (fɔː)/
surrounded by (adj)	/'sə'raʊndəd ,baɪ/
untouched (adj)	/'ʌn'tʌtʃt/
wonderful scenery (TS)	/,wʌndəfl 'siːnəri/

LOCATION

ancient ruins (n pl)	/,eɪnfənt 'ruːnz/
bay (n)	/beɪ/
cliff (n)	/klɪf/
coastal path (n)	/'kəʊstl ,pɑːθ/
coral gardens (n pl)	/'kɒrəl ,gɑːdənz/
cove (n)	/kəʊv/
desert (n) (TS)	/'dezət/
freshwater falls (n pl)	/,freʃwɔːtə 'fɔːlz/
headland (n)	/'hed,lənd/
high-rise building (n)	/,haɪraɪz 'bɪldɪŋ/
island (n)	/'aɪlənd/
jungle (n)	/'dʒʌŋɡl/
lagoon (n)	/'læ'ɡuːn/
lake (n)	/leɪk/
pine forest (n)	/'paɪn ,fɒrɪst/
resort (n) (TS)	/'rɪ'zɔːt/
snow-capped mountains (n pl)	/,snəʊkæpt 'maʊntənz/
temple (n)	/'tempəl/
wall of rock	/,wɔːl əv 'rɒk/

mit Blick auf
voll gepackt mit
bei den Touristen beliebt
sandig
liegen verstreut über
atemberaubender Ausblick
mit seltsamen Farben
sich erstrecken über
umgeben von
unberührt
wunderbare Landschaft

uralte Ruinen
Bucht
Klippe
Küstenpfad
Korallgärten
kleine Bucht
Wüste
Süßwasserfälle
Landspitze
Hochhaus
Insel
Dschungel
Lagune

See
Kiefernwald
Urlaubsort
schneebedeckte Berggipfel
Tempel
Felswand

The most spectacular views can be seen from the cliffs **overlooking** the bay.
There are long, sandy beaches, **packed with** bars and watersport.
Bondi beach is **popular with tourists** and with local people.
The **sandy** beaches are surrounded by pine forests.
"Freshwater falls **scatter** the island" means they are all over the island.
The most **spectacular views** can be seen from the cliffs overlooking the bay.
There are **strangely coloured** birds and monkeys in the trees.
The white sands of Bondi Beach **stretch for** roughly a kilometre.
An island is an area of land **surrounded by** sea.
Some of the plants have been **untouched** for a thousand years.
Suzi stared out of the window at the **wonderful scenery**.

Ancient ruins are parts of very old buildings.
A **bay** is an area of the coast where the land curves inwards.
Cliffs are very steep rocks, often overlooking the sea.
A **coastal path** is a path that people can walk along and look at the sea.
The white sands and **coral gardens** are unspoilt by human activity.
A **cove** is a small area of sea that is partly surrounded by land.
The weather in a **desert** is usually hot and windy.
Freshwater falls are found in different parts of the island.
Bondi Beach stretches for a kilometre between two **headlands**.
In photo b) you can see a lot of **high-rise buildings**.
An **island** is an area of land surrounded by sea.
The freshwater falls are surrounded not by forests, but by **jungle**.
A **lagoon** is an area of sea separated from the rest of the sea by sand or rocks.
Toronto is a big city in Canada built by **Lake Ontario**.
The sandy beaches are surrounded by **pine forests**.
A **resort** is a town or village where people go on holiday.
We could see the **snow-capped mountains** of the Himalayas in the distance.
You can see Buddhist **temples** in photo d).
The lagoon is hidden from the sea by a high, curving **wall of rock**.

waterfall (n)	/ˈwɔ:tə,fɔ:l/	Wasserfall	A waterfall is a place where water flows over the edge of a cliff or rock.
white sands (n pl)	/ˌwaɪt ˈsændz/	weiße Sandstrände	The white sands of Bondi Beach stretch for roughly a kilometre.

Unit 9

appeal (to) (v)	/əˈpi:l tu/	ansprechen	I think Jane Austen's novels probably appeal more to women.
attach importance to sth	/ə,tæʃ ɪmˈpɔ:təns tu/	etwas für wichtig halten	Women attach greater importance to birthdays than men.
attract (v)	/əˈtrækt/	anziehen; anlocken	Have you ever lied about your age to attract somebody?
class (n) (U)	/kla:s/	Stand; Klasse	At the end of the story love overcomes differences in class .
compared with	/kəmˈpeəd wɪð/	verglichen mit	Three out of four women buy new clothes to attract somebody, compared with one in five men.
cross paths	/ˌkrɒs ˈpɑ:θs/	Wege sich kreuzen	If two people cross paths , they meet.
delighted (adj)	/dɪˈlaɪtɪd/	entzückt	Mrs Bennet is delighted when Mr Bingley is attracted to one of her daughters.
despise (v)	/dɪˈspaɪz/	verachten	If you despise someone, you strongly dislike them.
diet (v)	/ˈdaɪət/	eine Schlankheitskur machen	If you diet , you eat less to lose weight.
eligible (adj)	/ˈelɪdʒəbl/	in heiratsfähigem Alter	Mrs Bennet wants to find wealthy husbands for her eligible daughters.
enormous (adj)	/ɪˈnɔ:məs/	riesengroß	Something that is enormous is extremely big.
estate (n)	/ɪˈsteɪt/	Gut; Anwesen	An estate is a very large area of land that belongs to one person.
executioner (n)	/ˌeksɪˈkju:ʃnə/	Henker	An executioner is someone whose job is to kill criminals.
fate (n)	/feɪt/	Schicksal	Fate is the power that is supposed to control people's lives.
be in favour of	/ˌbi: ɪn ˈfeɪvər əv/	befürworten	Men are more in favour of marriage than women.
gradually (adv)	/ˈgrædʒuəli/	allmählich	Mr Darcy gradually grows more interested in Elizabeth.
grow interested	/ˌgrəʊ ɪntrəstɪd/	immer interessierter werden	At first he considers her inferior but then grows more interested in her.
handsome (adj)	/ˈhænsəm/	gut aussehend	A handsome man is good-looking.
hilarious (adj)	/hɪˈleəriəs/	urkomisch	Something that is hilarious is extremely funny.
I don't care.	/aɪ ˌdəʊnt ˈkeə/	Mir ist es egal.	"How do you feel if your partner forgets your birthday?" " I don't care. "
infatuated (adj)	/ɪnˈfætʃueɪtɪd/	vernarrt	Someone who is infatuated is in love with another person even though they may not know that person well.
inferior (to) (adj)	/ɪnˈfɪəriə/	minderwertig	If you think someone is socially inferior to you, you think they are not as wealthy or important as you.

knock a few years off	/,nɒk ə fju: 'jɪəz ɒf/	ein paar Jahre runterrechnen	If you knock a few years off your age, you lie and say you are younger than you are.
lie (v)	/laɪ/	lügen	People sometimes lie about their age to try to attract a partner.
live up to sth	/,lɪv 'ʌp tu sʌmθɪŋ/	seinem Ruf gerecht werden	Tom Hanks said he felt confident that he lived up to his reputation as "Mr Nice Guy".
Mr Nice Guy (n)	/,mɪstə 'naɪs gaɪ/	„Der nette Mann von nebenan“	" Mr Nice Guy " is an expression for a man who is always kind and thinks of other people.
neighbouring (adj)	/'neɪbərɪŋ/	benachbart; angrenzend	" Neighbouring " is a word meaning "near the place where you live".
overcome (v)	/,əʊvə'kʌm/	besiegen	At the end of the story love overcomes differences in class.
prejudice (n)	/'preʤʊdɪs/	Vorurteil; Voreingenommenheit	A prejudice is an unreasonable feeling of not liking someone or something.
pride (n)	/praɪd/	Stolz	Pride is a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction about something you have achieved.
put on (a few kilos)	/,pʊt 'ɒn (ə fju: ki:ləʊz) /	zunehmen	If you put on a few kilos , you gain a few kilos in weight.
rebellious (adj)	/'rɪ'beljəs/	rebellisch	Someone who is rebellious does not accept authority or accepted rules.
relate (to) (v)	/'rɪ'leɪt tu/	eine Beziehung zu etwas finden	I found the characters irritating and silly, and couldn't relate to them at all.
save the planet	/,seɪv ðə 'plænɪt/	den Planeten retten	If you want to save the planet , you want to help the environment by reducing pollution.
significant (adj)	/'sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt/	bedeutend	A significant number of men and women admitted they had lied about their age.
similarly (adv)	/'sɪmələli/	auf ähnliche Weise	" Similarly " is a word that means "in the same way".
solar-powered (adj)	/'səʊlə ,paʊəd/	mit Solarenergie betrieben	A machine that is solar-powered gets its energy from the sun.
spider (n)	/'spɑɪdə/	Spinne	Help! There's an enormous spider in the bath.
take an instant dislike	/,teɪk ən ,ɪnstənt dɪs'laɪkɪŋ/	eine sofortige Abneigung gegen jmd fassen	Elizabeth takes an instant dislike to Darcy because she thinks he is superior.
take risks	/,teɪk 'rɪzks/	Risiken eingehen	I don't take risks – I always read books by authors I know.
wait ages	/,weɪt 'eɪdʒəz/	eine Ewigkeit warten	"You're late!" "I'm sorry, I had to wait ages for a bus."
wealthy (adj)	/'welθi/	wohlhabend	Someone who is wealthy has a lot of money.
witty (adj)	/'wɪti/	witzig	Something that is witty is clever in an amusing way.

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN **-ED**

annoyed	/ə'noɪd/	verärgert	If you feel annoyed , you feel slightly angry.
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bored	/bɔ:d/	gelangweilt	The film was too long and we got bored .
challenged	/'ʃælɪndʒd/	(heraus)gefordert	If you feel challenged , you feel slightly worried or frightened of something difficult.
confused	/kən'fju:zd/	verwirrt	If you feel confused , you don't know what to think or feel.
excited	/'ɪk'saɪtɪd/	aufgeregt	I get really excited when one of my favourite authors brings out a new book.
exhausted	/'ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/	erschöpft	If you feel exhausted , you feel very tired.
fascinated	/'fæsɪneɪtɪd/	fasziniert	I'm fascinated by biographies of famous people.
inspired	/'ɪn'spaɪəd/	begeistert; inspiriert	If you feel inspired to do something, you really want to do it.
interested	/'ɪntrəstɪd/	interessiert	Some people are more interested in films than books.
relaxed	/'rɪ'lækst/	entspannt	We feel nice and relaxed after the holiday.
tired	/'taɪəd/	müde	I usually feel tired after a day at work.
worried	/'wʌrɪd/	besorgt	What are you so worried about?

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN **-ING**

annoying	/'ə'noɪɪŋ/	ärgerlich	Something that is annoying makes you feel slightly angry.
boring	/'bɔ:ɪɪŋ/	langweilig	I read the first page and if it's boring , I don't buy the book.
challenging	/'ʃælɪndʒɪŋ/	herausfordernd; reizvoll	Something that is challenging is difficult to achieve.
confusing	/kən'fju:zɪŋ/	verwirrend	Something that is confusing is difficult to understand.
engaging	/'ɪn'geɪdʒɪŋ/	einnehmend; gewinnend	Characters who are engaging are attractive and easy to like.
exciting	/'ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/	aufregend	The book was really exciting – I couldn't put it down.
exhausting	/'ɪg'zɔ:stɪŋ/	erschöpfend	Something that is exhausting makes you feel very tired.
fascinating	/'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/	faszinierend	Something that is fascinating is extremely interesting.
gripping	/'grɪpɪŋ/	spannend; fesselnd	The book wasn't just exciting – it was gripping !
inspiring	/'ɪn'spaɪɪŋ/	inspirierend	I find strong women in history particularly inspiring .
interesting	/'ɪntrəstɪŋ/	interessant	What I find interesting in a book is the relationships between the characters.
relaxing	/'rɪ'læksɪŋ/	entspannend	Reading a book in a hot bath is very relaxing .
thought-provoking	/'θɔ:tpɹə,vəʊkɪŋ/	Gedanken provozierend	Something that is thought-provoking is stimulating and intriguing.
tiring	/'taɪɪŋ/	ermüdend	Something that is tiring makes you feel tired.
worrying	/'wʌrɪŋ/	Besorgnis erregend	Something that is worrying makes you feel worried.

BOOKS

author (n)	/ˈɔːθə/	Autor; Schriftsteller	Who's your favourite author ?
autobiography (n)	/ˌɔːtəʊbaɪˈɒɡrəfi/	Autobiografie	An autobiography is a book that a person writes about their own life.
bestseller (n)	/ˌbestˈselə/	Bestseller	A bestseller is a book that sells a lot of copies.
biography (n)	/baɪˈɒɡrəfi/	Biografie	A biography is a book about a person's life written by someone else.
book review (n)	/'bʊk riˌvjuː/	Rezension; Buchkritik	Book reviews are articles written by a journalist about new books.
can't put it down	/ˌkɑːnt ˌpʊt ɪt ˈdaʊn/	nicht aus der Hand legen können	The book was gripping – I just couldn't put it down!
chapter (n)	/'tʃæptə/	Kapitel	Books are divided into chapters .
(central/main) character (n)	/ (sentrəl/meɪn) ˈkærəktə/	Hauptfigur	The central female character in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> is Elizabeth Bennet.
cover (n)	/'kʌvə/	Deckel; Einband; Umschlag	If the cover of a book looks interesting, I buy it.
difficult to get into	/ˌdɪfɪklt tʊ get ˈɪntʊ/	schwierig sich einzulesen	The book was a bit difficult to get into at first, but I ended up really enjoying it.
fantasy (n)	/'fæntəsi/	Fantasie	A fantasy book is a book about an imaginary world.
fiction (n)	/'fɪkʃn/	Fiktion; Erzählungen	I never read fiction but I love biographies.
novel (n)	/'nɒvl/	Roman	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i> is a classic romantic novel .
paperback (n)	/'peɪpəˌbæk/	Paperback; Taschenbuch	A paperback is a book with a soft cover.
plot (n)	/'plɒt/	Handlung	The plot of a story is the things that happen during the story.
revolve around (phr v)	/'rɪˌvɒlv əˌraʊnd/	sich um etwas drehen	The storyline of <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> revolves around Mr and Mrs Bennet and their daughters.
romantic novel (n)	/'rəʊˌmæntɪk ˈnɒvl/	Liebesroman	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i> is a classic romantic novel .
science fiction (n)	/'saɪəns ˈfɪkʃn/	Science-fiction; Zukunftsroman	Science fiction is books and films about imaginary future events and characters.
be set in	/'bi ˈset ɪn/	als Schauplatz haben	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i> is set in England in the early 19 th century.
short story (n)	/'ʃɔːt ˈstɔːri/	Kurzgeschichte	A short story is a short piece of fiction.
the story unfolds	/'ðə ˌstɔːri ʌnˈfəʊldz/	die Geschichte wickelt sich ab	As the story unfolds true love overcomes all obstacles.
storyline (n)	/'stɔːriˌlaɪn/	Storyline; Handlungslinie	The " storyline " is a word that means the same as "plot".
take place	/'teɪk ˈpleɪs/	stattfinden	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i> takes place in England in the early 19 th century.
well written (adj)	/'welˈrɪtɪn/	gut geschrieben	Jane Austen's novels are all very well written .

FILMS

acting (n)	/ˈæktɪŋ/	Schauspielkunst; Darstellung	The acting in the film was brilliant.
action film (n)	/ˈækʃn ˌfɪlm/	Actionfilm	An action film is one in which there are a lot of interesting, exciting events.
be based on	/bi ˈbeɪst ɒn/	basieren auf	Forrest Gump is based on a true story.
comedy (n)	/ˈkɒmədi/	Komödie	A comedy is a film that makes you laugh.
direct (v)	/dɪˈrekt/	Regie führen	I can't remember who directed <i>Forrest Gump</i> .
director (n)	/dɪˈrektə/	Regisseur	The film won six Oscars, including best director .
ending (n)	/ˈendɪŋ/	Ende	Does the film have a happy or sad ending ?
footage (n) (TS)	/ˈfʊtɪdʒ/	Bildfolgen; Filmabschnitte	<i>Forrest Gump</i> contains black and white footage from the 60s.
gangster film (n)	/ˈgæŋstə ˌfɪlm/	Gangsterfilm	A gangster film is about the activities of gangs of criminals.
a hit (n)	/ə ˈhɪt/	ein Hit; Schlager	The film was a real hit and won six Oscars.
horror film (n)	/ˈhɒrə ˌfɪlm/	Horrorfilm	A horror film is a film that is intended to frighten people.
leading actor (n)	/ˌliːdɪŋ ˈæktə/	Hauptdarsteller	The leading actor in <i>Forrest Gump</i> is Tom Hanks.
love story (n)	/ˈlʌv ˌstɔːri/	Liebesgeschichte	A love story is about a romantic relationship between two people.
make you cry	/ˌmeɪk ju ˈkraɪ/	zum Weinen bringen	"The film made you cry , didn't it?" "No, it didn't, I've got a cold."
musical (n)	/ˈmjuzɪkl/	Musical	A musical is a film that contains a lot of songs.
photography (n)	/fəˈtɒgrəfi/	Fotografie	The photography is the photographs and images that are shown during a film.
play the part of	/ˌpleɪ ðə ˈpɑːt əv/	die Rolle von ... spielen	Tom Hanks also plays the part of the executioner in <i>The Green Mile</i> .
premier (n)	/ˈpremiə/	Première; Uraufführung	The premier of a film is the occasion on which it is shown for the first time.
romantic comedy (n)	/rəʊˌmæntɪk ˈkɒmədi/	romantische Komödie	A romantic comedy is a film about a romance that is also amusing.
science fiction film (n)	/ˌsaɪəns ˈfɪkʃn ˌfɪlm/	Sciencefictionfilm	A science fiction film is about imaginary future events and characters.
soundtrack (n)	/ˈsaʊndˌtræk/	Soundtrack; Filmmusik	The soundtrack is the music that accompanies a film.
special effects (n pl)	/ˌspeʃl ɪˈfekts/	Sondereffekte; Tricks	The special effects are all done using computers.
spy film (n)	/ˈspaɪ ˌfɪlm/	Spionagefilm	A spy film is about people who find out secret information about a country or organisation.
subtitles (n pl)	/ˈsʌbˌtaɪtəlz/	Untertitel	The subtitles are the words appearing at the bottom of a screen to translate what people are saying in a foreign film.
a (sentimental) tearjerker (n)	/ə (sentɪmentl) ˈtiəˌdʒɜːkə/	ein (sentimentaler) Tränendrüsendrucker	A sentimental tearjerker is a film that makes you cry.
thriller (n)	/ˈθrɪlə/	Thriller; spannender Krimi	A thriller is a film about something exciting or dangerous, such as a crime.
war film (n)	/ˈwɔː ˌfɪlm/	Kriegsfilm	War films are about war.

western (n)	/ˈwestən/	Western
win (six) Oscars	/ˌwɪn (sɪks) ˈɒskəz/	sechs Oscars gewinnen

A **western** is a film about cowboys.
Forrest Gump was a very successful film that **won six Oscars**.

MUSIC

album (n)	/ˈælbəm/	Album
band (n)	/bænd/	Band
blues (n)	/bluːz/	Blues
classical (adj)	/ˈklæsɪkl/	klassisch
dance (n)	/dɑːns/	Tanz
gig (n)	/gɪɡ/	Veranstaltung
hip-hop (n)	/ˈhɪp,hɒp/	Hip-hop
lyrics (n pl)	/ˈlɪrɪks/	Text des Liedes
opera (n)	/ˈɒp(ə)rə/	Oper
orchestra (n)	/ˈɔːkɪstrə/	Orchester
perform live	/ˌpɜːfɔːm ˈlaɪv/	live auftreten
reggae (n)	/ˈreɡeɪ/	Reggae
stereo system (n)	/ˈsteriəʊ ˌsɪstəm/	Stereoanlage
techno (n)	/ˈteknəʊ/	Techno
track (n)	/træk/	Titel; Spur

What's your favourite track on the **album**?
 Who's your favourite **band**?
Blues is a type of slow, sad music that originally comes from the southern US.
 Do you prefer **classical** or pop music?
Dance music is very popular.
 A **gig** is a public performance of popular music.
Hip-hop is a type of music that uses rap combined with musical instruments.
 The **lyrics** are the words of a song.
 An **opera** is a type of play that is sung to classical music.
 An **orchestra** is a large group of musicians who play classical music on different instruments.
 We saw the band **performing live** at Wembley – they were brilliant.
Reggae is a type of music that developed in Jamaica in the 1960s.
 The sound's not very good – I think there's a problem with the **stereo system**.
 I can't stand all that **techno** stuff – I like it when you can hear the lyrics!
 The album is made up of twelve **tracks**.

Review C

abandon (v)	/əˈbændən/	verlassen
account (n)	/əˈkaʊnt/	Konto
alarmed (adj)	/əˈlɑːmd/	alarmiert
armed police (n)	/ˌɑːmd pəˈliːs/	bewaffnete Polizei
cabin (n)	/ˈkæbɪn/	Kabine; Hütte
caller (n) (TS)	/ˈkɔːlə/	Anrufer
cashier (n)	/kæˈʃɪə/	Kassierer/-in

The stolen car was found **abandoned** several miles away.
 I'd like to put £100 into my bank **account**.
 “**Alarmed**” is a word that means frightened and worried.
Armed police are police who are carrying guns.
 A **cabin** is a small wooden building like a hut.
 A **caller** is someone who uses the telephone to contact someone.
 A **cashier** is someone whose job is to give or receive money in a bank.

cause a sensation	/,kɔːz ə sen'seɪʃn/	eine Sensation verursachen	If you cause a sensation , you do something unusual or shocking.
co-host (n)	/'kəʊ,həʊst/	Ko-Moderator/-in	The co-hosts of a programme are the people who work together to present it.
congratulate (v)	/kən'græfʊleɪt/	beglückwünschen	I want to congratulate Mika for saying what most of America is thinking.
courage (n) (TS)	/'kʌrɪdʒ/	Mut	You rock, Mika! It takes courage to do what you did.
cover (v)	/'kʌvə/	über etwas berichten	Brzezinski explained that she didn't want to cover such a trivial topic.
deposit (n)	/dɪ'pɒzɪt/	(An)zahlung	A deposit is an amount of money that you put into your bank account.
driving offence (n)	/'draɪvɪŋ ə'fens/	Verkehrsdelikt	A driving offence is something illegal that you do when you are driving.
emotional (adj)	/'məʊʃn(ə)l/	emotional	Someone who is feeling emotional is feeling upset or angry.
give sb a call (TS)	/'gɪv sʌmbədi e 'kɔːl/	jmd anrufen	Dan Rivero invited listeners to give the radio station a call .
at gunpoint	/'æt 'gʌnpɔɪnt/	mit vorgehaltener Pistole/ Waffe	If someone is robbed at gunpoint , they are robbed while someone points a gun at them.
hand (v)	/hænd/	(aus)händigen	If you hand someone something, you give it to them.
have had enough of sth (TS)	/həv 'həd ɪ'nʌf əv sʌmθɪŋ/	genug von etwas haben	We've had enough of hearing about these.
heiress (n)	/'eəres/	Erbin	An heiress is a woman who will receive money or property when another person dies.
interrupt (v)	/'ɪntə'rʌpt/	unterbrechen	Mika's male co-host, Joe Scarborough, made mocking comments and interrupted her.
joke (n)	/dʒəʊk/	Scherz	Kronau claimed the incident was an innocent joke .
lead story (n) (TS)	/'liːd 'stɔːri/	Leitartikel	Mika thought the Paris Hilton story was too trivial to be the lead story .
message (n) (AmE) (TS)	/'mesɪdʒ/	Botschaft; „Message“	“Message” is an American English word meaning an “advertisement”.
mocking (adj)	/'mɒkɪŋ/	spöttisch	Mika's male co-host, Joe Scarborough, made mocking comments and interrupted her.
newsreader (n)	/'njuːz,rɪːdə/	Nachrichtensprecher/-in	Mika Brzezinski works as a newsreader for the MSNBC TV station.
next up (TS)	/'nekst 'ʌp/	als Nächstes	Thanks for your call, Luke. Next up we have Maria.
on the line (TS)	/'ɒn ðə 'laɪn/	in der Leitung	Thanks, Maria. We now have Jason on the line . Jason?
presenter (n) (TS)	/'prezɪntə/	Moderator/-in	Many Americans wish there were more presenters like Mika.
priceless (adj)	/'praɪsləs/	unbezahlbar	Something that is priceless is worth a lot of money.
property (n)	/'prɒpəti/	Eigentum	Your property are the things that belong to you.
questioning (n)	/'kwesʃ(ə)nɪŋ/	Verhör; Befragung	The suspects were taken to the police station for questioning .
read out (phr v)	/'riːd 'aʊt/	vorlesen	She caused a sensation when she refused to read out the station's lead story.
refusal (TS)	/'rɪ'fjuːzl/	Weigerung	Callers phoned in to talk about Mika Brzezinski's refusal to cover the Paris Hilton story.

be released from jail	/bi rɪ,lɪ:st frəm 'dʒeɪl/	aus dem Gefängnis entlassen werden	She was released from jail after serving twenty-two days for a driving offence.
respectfully (adv)	/rɪ'spektf(ə)li/	respektvoll	Mika was not treated respectfully by her co-hosts.
robbery (n)	/'rɒbəri/	Raub	Anyone with information about the robbery should call the police.
run a story	/ˌrʌn ə 'stɔ:ri/	eine Story bringen	If a newspaper, TV station etc runs a story , they give information about a news item.
script (n)	/skrɪpt/	Text; Skript	The script is the written words the presenter must read out.
serve (twenty-two days) (v)	/sɜ:v (twenti tu: deɪz) /	absitzen (zweiundzwanzig Tage)	Paris Hilton served twenty-two days in jail for a driving offence.
sexist (adj)	/'seksɪst/	sexistisch	Sexist comments show that you think men and women should be treated in a different way.
shred (v)	/ʃred/	in den Papierwolf geben	" Shred " is a word meaning "tear up".
support (n)	/sə'pɔ:t /	Unterstützung	Mika's co-hosts gave her no support at all.
suspect (n)	/'sʌspekt/	Verdächtige(r)	A suspect is someone who is suspected of committing a crime.
take a stand (TS)	/ˌteɪk ə 'stænd/	einen festen Standpunkt vertreten	If you take a stand about something, you refuse to do it because you think it is wrong.
tear up (phr v)	/ˌteər 'ʌp/	zerreißen	Mika tore the script up but was immediately handed a new copy.
trace a call	/ˌtreɪs ə 'kɔ:l/	einen Anruf zurückverfolgen	If police trace a call , they use electronic equipment to find out where a telephone call was made.
trial (n)	/'traɪəl/	Prozess	After a long trial , he was sentenced to five years in jail.
trivial (adj)	/'trɪviəl/	trivial; oberflächlich	Mika thought the Paris Hilton story was too trivial to be the lead story .
You rock! (TS)	/ˌju: 'rɒk/	etwa: Du bist in Ordnung!	" You rock! " is an informal expression used to show approval or support for someone.

Unit 10

audition (n)	/ɔ:'dɪʃn/	Vorsprechen; Vorsingen	At the weekends Hayley goes to auditions .
awkward (adj)	/'ɔ:kwəd/	unbequem	Some lies are designed to avoid unpleasant or awkward truths.
beg (v) (TS)	/beg/	anflehen	I was useless at the piano and my teacher begged my parents to stop sending me.
can't help yourself	/kɑ:nt 'help jəself/	sich nicht helfen können	If you can't help yourself , you cannot stop doing something.
cool sb down (phr v)	/ˌku:l sʌmbədi 'daʊn/	jmd abkühlen	The pocket fan cools you down when it's really hot.

be designed to	/bi dɪ'zaɪnd tuː/	für etwas vorgesehen sein	Some lies are designed to avoid unpleasant or awkward truths.
detrimental (adj)	/,detrɪ'mentl/	schädlich	Something that has a detrimental effect has a negative effect.
dilemma (n) (TS)	/daɪ'lemə/	Dilemma	A dilemma is a difficult problem or situation.
do something against your will	/,duː sʌmθɪŋ ə'genst jə 'wɪl/	gegen jds Willen handeln	Hayley's mum says she is not forcing Hayley to do anything against her will .
do/have whatever it takes	/,duː/,hæv wɒt,ɛvə ɪt 'teɪks/	nicht ohne sein; das gewisse Etwas haben	Rachel thinks her daughter has what it takes to be a film star.
drop sb off (phr v) (TS)	/,drɒp sʌmbədi 'ɒf/	jmd absetzen	Ryan didn't want his friends to see his parents drop him off at the gym.
dye (v)	/daɪ/	färben	If you dye your hair, you change its colour.
eyesight (n)	/'aɪ,sɑɪt/	Sehkraft	Eating carrots improves your eyesight and you'll be able to see in the dark!
fan (n)	/fæn/	Lüfter	A pocket fan is a fan that sprays water in your face when it's hot.
follow-up (adj) (TS)	/'fɒləʊ,ʌp/	Fortsetzungs-	I hope we can come back in ten years' time and do a follow-up story when Hayley's a star.
gadget (n)	/'gædʒɪt/	nützliches Gerät	A gadget is a small piece of equipment that does something useful.
handle (n)	/'hændl/	Stiel; Griff	The spider catcher is round with a long handle .
head massager (n)	/'hed 'mæsɑːzə/	Kopf-Massage-Gerät	The head massager looks like a spider with long legs.
ice cube (n) (TS)	/'aɪs ,kjuːb/	Eiswürfel	You could describe an iceberg as an enormous ice cube !
kick-boxing (n) (TS)	/'kɪk,bɒksɪŋ/	Kickboxen; Kickboxkampf	Kick-boxing is one of the martial arts.
light the gas	/'laɪt ðə 'gæs/	das Gas anzünden	It's a plastic gadget used for lighting the gas on the cooker.
martial arts (n)	/'mɑːʃl 'ɑːts/	Kampfsportarten	Martial arts are sports such as judo or karate.
massage (v)	/'mæsɑːʒ/	massieren	If you massage part of your body, you rub it gently.
mental discipline (n) (TS)	/'mentl 'dɪsəplɪn/	geistige Disziplin	Mental discipline is the ability to make yourself do things that are difficult.
nutritious (adj)	/'njuː'trɪʃəs/	nahrhaft	Food that is nutritious is good for you.
originate (v)	/'ɒrɪdʒəneɪt/	entstehen	Some white lies originate from the need to encourage children to eat properly.
peel (v)	/'piːl/	schälen	If you peel a piece of fruit, you remove the skin on the outside of it.
recharge (v)	/'riː'tʃɑːdʒ/	aufladen	The battery's low on my phone – I need to recharge it.
scary (adj) (TS)	/'skeəri/	unheimlich; gruselig	Something that is scary is frightening.
self-confidence (n) (TS)	/'self'kɒnfɪdəns/	Selbstvertrauen	Martial arts help you to defend yourself and learn self-confidence .
spray (v)	/'spreɪ/	sprühen	The pocket fan sprays water in your face when it's hot.
stainless steel (n)	/'steɪnləs 'stiːl/	Edelstahl	Stainless steel has been treated to prevent rust forming on its surface.
straighten your hair	/'streɪtn jə 'heə/	die Haare glätten	If you straighten your hair , you make it straight and not wavy or curly.
unblock (v)	/'ʌn'blɒk/	frei machen; die Verstopfung beseitigen	If you unblock something, you remove something from it so that liquid can flow through it.

useless (adj) (TS)	/ˈjuːsləs/	zu nichts nütze; nutzlos	If you are useless at something, you are not good at it.
be worth doing	/biˌwɜːθˈduːɪŋ/	sich lohnen	If a white lie helps a child to eat properly it's worth telling .
back off (phr v) (TS)	/ˌbækˈɒf/	zurückweichen; nachgeben	Do you think pushy parents should back off and leave their children alone?
benefit (v)	/ˈbenɪfɪt/	guttun; zugute kommen	Psychologists believe many white lies may actually benefit children.
bib (n)	/bɪb/	Lätzchen	A bib is a piece of cloth that protects babies' clothes when they are eating.
bring sb up (phr v)	/ˌbrɪŋ sʌmbədiˈʌp/	erziehen	Some parents have problems bringing their children up .
care for (phr v)	/ˈkeəˌfɔː/	versorgen; sich kümmern um	Your parents are the people who care for you when you are a child.
a child star (n) (TS)	/əˌtʃaɪldˈstɑː/	ein Star noch als Kind	Being a child star can be an isolating experience.
creative (adj)	/kriːˈeɪtɪv/	kreativ	Someone who is creative has a lot of imagination and unusual ideas.
curl (v)	/kɜːl/	lockig werden; sich kräuseln	If you eat your crusts, your hair will curl .
deprive sb of a normal childhood	/dɪˌpraɪv sʌmbədi əv əˌnɔːmlˈtʃaɪldhʊd/	jmd eine normale Kindheit vorenthalten	Do you worry that you're depriving Hayley of a normal childhood ?
develop language skills	/dɪˌveləpˈlæŋgwɪdʒ skɪlz/	sprachliche Fertigkeiten entwickeln	When children develop language skills , they learn to talk, and read and write.
dummy (n)	/ˈdʌmi/	Schnulle	A dummy is an object you put in a baby's mouth to stop it crying.
eat up (phr v)	/iːtˈʌp/	aufessen	Some white lies encourage children to eat up their vegetables.
eat your crusts	/iːt jəˈkrʌsts/	die Kruste (Brotreste) aufessen	If you eat your crusts , your hair will curl.
educational (adj)	/ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn(ə)l/	lehrreich	Something that is educational helps people to learn.
excitement (n)	/ɪkˈsaɪtmənt/	Aufregung	Father Christmas brings fun and excitement to children at Christmas.
fall off (phr v)	/ˌfɔːlˈɒf/	herunterfallen	If you're not careful you'll fall off that wall.
Father Christmas (n)	/ˌfɑːðəˈkrɪsməs/	der Weihnachtsmann	Father Christmas is part of the magic of Christmas for many children.
fulfil your potential	/fʊlˌfɪl jɔːˈpɒtəntʃl/	sein/ihr Potenzial erfüllen	Hayley's mum thinks she's special and wants to help her fulfil her potential .
get square eyes	/getˌskweəˈaɪz/	quadratische Augen kriegen	If I think my child's watched enough television, I tell him he'll get square eyes .
guilty (adj)	/ˈɡɪlti/	schuldig; schuldbewusst	Should parents feel guilty for not being 100% truthful with their children?
isolating (adj)	/ˈaɪsəleɪtɪŋ/	isolierend	An isolating experience makes you feel as if you are alone.
be keen for sb to do sth (TS)	/biˌkiːn fə sʌmbədi təˈduː sʌmθɪŋ/	jmd sehr viel dran liegen, das jmd etwas tut	Ryan's mother was keen for him to learn the piano.
know when there is something wrong	/ˌnəʊ wen ðeər ɪzˌsʌmθɪŋˈrɒŋ/	wissen, wann etwas nicht stimmt	Mums know when something is wrong even if you don't tell them.
liberal (adj)	/ˈlɪb(ə)rəl/	liberal	Liberal parents give their children freedom.

lie (v)	/laɪ/	lügen	Parents often lie to their children to encourage them to do things that are good for them.
look after (phr v)	/,lʊk 'ɑ:ftə/	aufpassen auf	Who looked after you when your parents were out?
magic (n)	/'mædʒɪk/	Zauber	Father Christmas is part of the magic of Christmas for many children.
magical (adj)	/'mædʒɪkl/	magisch; zauberhaft	The story of the tooth fairy makes the world a more magical place for children.
myth (n)	/mɪθ/	Mythos	Some myths were created to improve children's behaviour.
nanny (n)	/'næni/	Kindermädchen	A nanny is someone adults employ to look after their children.
naughty (adj)	/'nɑ:ti/	unartig	Parents get angry with their children when they are naughty .
your nose will grow	/jɔ: 'nəʊz wɪl ,grəʊ/	die Nase wird wachsen	Some people say that if you tell a lie, your nose will grow .
obsessed (adj)	/ɒb'sest/	besessen	Hayley's father, George, thinks his wife is obsessed and not reasonable.
pillow (n)	/'pɪləʊ/	Kopfkissen	Parents tell their children that if they put a tooth under their pillow , the tooth fairy will take it.
potential (n) (TS)	/pə'tenʃl/	Potenzial	A child's potential is its ability do develop particular skills.
pressure (n)	/'preʃə/	Druck	I want Hayley to grow up like a normal child – there's too much pressure in the film world.
protect a child's innocence	/prə'tekt ə ,fɑ:ɪldz 'ɪnəsəns/	die Unschuld eines Kindes schützen	Some white lies protect a child's innocence .
pull a face	/,pʊl ə 'feɪs/	eine Grimasse ziehen	If you pull a face , you put a silly or rude expression on your face.
pushy parent (n)	/,pʊʃi 'peərənt/	ehrgeizige, anspruchsvolle Eltern	Pushy parents are parents who are very ambitious for their children.
see in the dark	/,si: ɪn ðə 'dɑ:k/	im Dunkeln sehen	Parents sometimes tell their children that eating carrots will help them see in the dark .
a stage in life	/ə ,steɪdʒ ɪn 'laɪf/	ein Lebensabschnitt	Some white lies make the world more magical and help children through a stage in their life .
stay on the line	/,steɪ ɒn ðə 'laɪn/	in der Leitung bleiben	If you're phoning your friends, don't stay on the line too long.
stimulate the brain/ imagination	/,stɪmjʊleɪt ðə 'breɪn/ ,ɪmædʒɪ'neɪʃn/	den Verstand/die Vorstellungskraft stimulieren	If you stimulate a child's brain or imagination , you help them be more creative.
strict (adj)	/strɪkt/	strikt	Don't be too strict – you have to let your children play and have friends.
take the easy route	/,teɪk ðɪ: 'i:zi ru:t/	den leichteren Weg nehmen	Some parents think it's wrong to take the easy route and tell a lie.
tell a lie	/,tel ə 'laɪ/	eine Lüge erzählen	Most parents tell their children lies .
tell off (phr v)	/,tel 'ɒf/	schimpfen; schelten	Mum always told us off when we were naughty.

tidy away/up (phr v)	/,taɪdi ə'weɪ/'ʌp/	aufräumen	Who tidied up after you had played with your toys?
tooth fairy (n)	/'tu:θ ,feəri/	die „ Zahnfee“	The tooth fairy is an imaginary creature who takes children's teeth from under their pillows.
toy (n)	/tɔɪ/	Spielzeug	Toys are things that children play with when they are young.
truant (n)	/'tru:ənt/	Schulschwänzer/-in	A truant is a school student who stays away from school without permission.
truthful (adj)	/'tru:θfl/	ehrlich	If you are 100% truthful with your children, you never tell them lies.
tuck you in (phr v)	/,tʌk ju: 'ɪn/	jmd ins Bett stecken; jmd zudecken	Who tucked you in bed at night?
white lie (n)	/,waɪt 'laɪ/	Notlüge	White lies can benefit children by protecting them or helping to stimulate their brains.
worry (about) (v)	/'wʌrɪ (ə'baʊt) /	sich um jmd Sorgen machen	Mum always worries about me when I'm out at night.
yell (at) (v)	/jel (æt) /	anschreien	If you yell at your children, you shout at them.

Unit 11

ageist (n)	/'eɪdʒɪst/	jmd, der gegen ältere Menschen voreingenommen ist	Someone who is ageist treats older people in an unfair way.
aisle (n)	/aɪl/	Gang	She walked up and down the aisles of the supermarket pushing her trolley.
anxious (adj)	'æŋkʃəs	ängstlich	Someone who is anxious is often worried.
bearded (adj)	/'bɪədɪd/	bärtig	A bearded man is a man who has a beard.
a big issue	/ə ,bɪɡ 'ɪʃu:z/	eine große Sache	If something becomes a big issue , it becomes a big problem.
brush off (phr v) (TS)	/'brʌʃ 'ɒf/	abbürsten	I picked up the chicken and brushed the cat hairs off it!
change (n)	/'tʃeɪndʒ/	Wechselgeld	Change is the money someone gives back to you in a shop when you give more money than it costs to buy something.
counter (n)	/'kaʊntə/	Ladentisch	The counter is the place where customers are served in a shop.
exceed your limit (TS)	/'kɪsɪ:d jə 'lɪmɪt/	das Limit überziehen	You've exceeded your limit by £500. You need to come to the bank to discuss it.
get into a mess	/,get ɪntu: ə 'mes/	in Schwierigkeiten geraten	If you get into a mess , you get into a difficult situation.
get over the shock	/get ,əʊvə ðə 'ʃɒk/	über den Schock hinwegkommen	She slowly got over the shock of being forty.

get sb/sth on its feet	/,get sʌmbədi/sʌmθɪŋ ɒn ɪts 'fi:t/	auf die Beine rufen (zum Tanz auffordern)	If you get a group of people on their feet , you make them want to dance, sing etc.
hang up (phr v)	/,hæŋ 'ʌp/	aufhängen	Is it time for the Stones to hang up their bandanas?
have fun	/,hæv 'fʌn/	Spaß haben	It's important to have fun and do things you enjoy.
be on your mind (TS)	/,bi: ɒn jə 'maɪnd/	sich mit etwas beschäftigen	You look worried. What's on your mind?
keep your mouth shut (TS)	/,ki:p jə 'maʊθ ʃʌt/	den Mund halten	I'm sorry, I shouldn't have said that. I should have kept my mouth shut .
kick off (phr v)	/,kɪk 'ɒf/	starten; anstoßen	If something kicks off , or if you kick something off , it starts.
liar (n)	/'laɪə/	Lügner/-in	Someone who is a liar does not tell the truth.
lick (v)	/lɪk/	lecken	The cat licked the chicken and burnt her tongue!
lose touch with sb	/,lu:z 'tʌʃ wɪð sʌmbədi/	den Kontakt mit jmd verlieren	I lost touch with him when we left university.
be the other way round	/,bi: ði: ,ʌðə weɪ 'raʊnd/	anders rum sein	Being eleven years older is nothing for a man, but for a woman it's the other way round .
oversleep (v)	/,əʊvə'sli:p/	verschlafen	We stayed up late and overslept the following morning.
queue up (phr v)	/,kju: 'ʌp/	Schlange stehen	You queue up at the counter to pay for your shopping.
rebel (n)	/'rebl/	Rebell	Someone who is a rebel does not accept authority or accepted rules.
rocker (n)	/'rɒkə/	Rocker	A rocker is someone who plays or likes rock music.
a rocky past	/ə rɒki 'pɑ:st/	eine bewegte Vergangenheit	If someone has a rocky past , they have had problems in their life.
scruffy (adj)	/'skrʌfi/	verwahrlost	Someone who is scruffy is untidy or dirty.
shuffle (v)	/'ʃʌfl/	schlurfen	If you shuffle , you walk in a slow, uncertain way.
stay up late	/,steɪ ʌp 'leɪt/	spät aufbleiben	We stayed up late and overslept the following morning.
take life seriously	/,teɪk laɪf 'sɪəriəsli/	das Leben ernst nehmen	Don't take life too seriously – you need to have some fun as well.
talented (adj)	/'tæləntɪd/	begabt; talentiert	The Rolling Stones wouldn't be so popular if they weren't so talented .
be tied up (TS)	/bi ,taɪd 'ʌp/	ausgebucht/belegt sein	I'm afraid I'm tied up today. Can we meet tomorrow?
traumatic (adj)	/'trɔ: 'mætrɪk/	traumatisch	A traumatic event makes you feel very upset and shocked.
trolley (n)	/'trɒli/	Wagen	She walked up and down the aisles of the supermarket pushing her trolley .
turn out (phr v)	/,tɜ:n 'aʊt/	werden	I spent all afternoon preparing the meal, and was pleased with how it turned out .

ADVERBS

actually	/'æktʃʊəli/	eigentlich	I thought the concert was embarrassing – actually , I regret going.
apparently	/ə'pærəntli/	anscheinend	Mick Jagger was 65 in July 2008, apparently .

basically	/'beɪsɪkli/	grundsätzlich	I have a problem with his dancing – basically , I think he's too old to dance like that.
beautifully	/'bjʊ:təfli/	schön	Keith Richards still plays the guitar beautifully .
brilliantly	/'brɪljəntli/	brillant	I thought the band performed brilliantly .
clearly	/'klɪəli/	offensichtlich	She doesn't talk much and is clearly very shy.
definitely	/'def(ə)nətli/	bestimmt	My grandfather definitely doesn't make people pay to watch him dance!
energetically	/enə'dʒetɪkli/	energisch	I bet your grandfather can't dance as energetically as Mick Jagger.
enormously	/'nɔ:məsli/	enorm	The Rolling Stones are an enormously talented band.
fortunately	/'fɔ:ʃənətli/	glücklicherweise	Fortunately the teacher didn't notice I'd forgotten to bring my books.
gracefully	/'greɪsf(ə)li/	charmant; mit Anstand	Do you think it's time they retired gracefully ?
harshly	/'hɑ:ʃli/	rauh; hart	The world judges older women harshly .
hopefully	/'həʊpfli/	hoffentlich	Hopefully we can see each other again soon.
naturally	/'nætʃ(ə)rəli/	natürlich	I'm a big fan so naturally I loved the gig.
obviously	'ɒvviəsli/	selbstverständlich	I'm a big fan so obviously I loved the gig.
personally	/'pɜ:snəli/	persönlich	Personally , I thought Mick Jagger looked pretty good.
predictably	/'prɪ'dɪktəbli/	wie vorauszusehen	Sarah's never punctual and, predictably , she arrived 10 minutes late!
regularly	/'regjʊləli/	regelmäßig	I don't live abroad and see my family regularly .
stupidly	/'stju:pɪdli/	dummerweise	Stupidly , I left my umbrella in the car.
surprisingly	/'sə'praɪzɪŋli/	überraschenderweise	Surprisingly , she refused the invitation.
unbelievably	/'ʌnbɪ'li:vəbli/	unglaublich(erweise)	He looks unbelievably young for his age.
unfortunately	/'ʌn'fɔ:ʃənətli/	unglücklicherweise	Unfortunately it started to rain just before the gig started.

Unit 12

assume (v)	/ə'sju:m/	annehmen	You'll look at my clothes, which will probably be my friend's clothes, and wrongly assume I'm rich.
bargain (n)	/'bɑ:gɪn/	Schnäppchen	I got the hat in the sales – it was a bargain .
blunt (adj)	/'blʌnt/	stumpf	A blunt knife is not sharp and does not cut properly.
contrast (n)	/'kɒntrɑ:st/	Kontrast; Gegenüberstellung	I wear the cowboy boots with a smart suit – the contrast looks great.
eccentric (adj)	/'ɪk'sentɪk/	exzentrisch	Something that is eccentric is very strange or unusual.
to make ends meet	/tə 'meɪk endz 'mi:t/	durchkommen; über die Runden kommen	I'm an artist but work in an art gallery three days a week to make ends meet .

flat tyre (n)	/,flæt 'taɪə/	platter Reifen	A flat tyre has no air in it.
be in sb's genes	/bi: ɪn ,sʌmbədɪz 'dʒi:nz/	genetisch bedingt sein	Vanessa's parents were interior designers, so style is in her genes .
go off (phr v)	/,gəʊ 'ɒf/	losgehen	When your alarm goes off in the morning, it starts making a noise to wake you up.
grip (n)	/grɪp/	Griff	If we shake hands, you'll notice that my grip is strong.
interior designer (n)	/ɪn,tɪəriə dɪ'zɑɪnə/	Innenarchitekt/-in	An interior designer chooses the colours, furniture etc for the inside of a room or building.
make a living	/,meɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/	seinen Lebensunterhalt verdienen	If you make a living from something, you earn enough money from it to live.
on a day-to-day basis	/ɒn ə ,deɪtə,deɪ 'beɪsɪs/	auf täglicher Basis	On a day-to-day basis Vanessa prefers comfortable clothes.
outcome (n)	/'aʊt,kʌm/	Ergebnis	put together outfits without too much thought and see what the outcome is.
be in the public eye	/bi: ɪn ðə ,pʌblɪk 'aɪ/	im Blickpunkt der Öffentlichkeit stehen	As I became more in the public eye , I became more aware of what I wore.
the red carpet	/ðə ,red 'kɑ:pɪt/	der rote Teppich	The red carpet is a carpet that is put on the ground when important people visit a place.
the sales (n pl)	/,ðə 'seɪlz/	Schlussverkauf	I got the hat in the sales – it was a bargain.
scare (v)	/skeə/	erschrecken	The red carpet treatment scares Vanessa Paradis.
set eyes on sb	/'set 'aɪz ɒn sʌmbədɪ/	sehen	If you've never set eyes on someone before, it is the first time you've seen them.
shake hands	/'ʃeɪk 'hændz/	sich die Hand geben	We introduced ourselves and shook hands .
Small world. (TS)	/'smɔ:l 'wɜ:lld/	Die Welt ist klein.	" Small world " is an expression used to show you are surprised that someone has visited the same places as you.
stroll (n)	/'strəʊl/	Spaziergang	A stroll is a short, relaxing walk.
work out (phr v)	/'wɜ:k 'aʊt/	herausfinden	Working as a model helped to develop her style and to work out what suited her.
wouldn't be seen dead in sth (TS)	/'wʊdnt bi ,si:n 'ded ɪn sʌmθɪŋ/	nie im Leben so etwas tragen	Most of my friends wouldn't be seen dead in snakeskin cowboy boots!
wrongly (adv)	/'rɒŋli/	versehentlich; fälschlicherweise	If you wrongly assume something, you think that something is true when, actually, it isn't.

CLOTHES & FASHION

baggy (adj)	/ˈbæɡi/	weit geschnitten	Baggy clothes are very loose on your body.
belt (n)	/belt/	Gürtel	Fran wears her red miniskirt with a brown leather belt .
bohemian (adj)	/bəʊˈhiːmiən/	unkonventionell	A bohemian style is informal and considered typical of writers and artists.
brand-new (adj)	/ˌbrændˈnjuː/	brandneu	A brand-new piece of clothing has never been worn before.
checked (adj)	/tʃekt/	karriert	A checked shirt is one that has a pattern of squares on it.
cowboy boots (n pl)	/ˈkaʊbɔɪ ˌbuːts/	Cowboystiefel	Al is really proud of his American snakeskin cowboy boots .
designer look (n)	/diˈzaɪnə ˌlʊk/	Designer-Blick	Carla Bruni thinks the head-to-toe designer look is ridiculous.
elegant (adj)	/ˈelɪɡənt/	elegant	He was wearing an elegant white linen jacket.
fashion (n)	/ˈfæʃn/	Mode	The head-to-toe designer look is the opposite of fashion .
fit (v)	/fit/	passen	These trousers are too tight – they don’t fit me any more.
floppy (adj)	/ˈflɒpi/	schlapp	A floppy hat is soft and loose.
fur (n)	/fɜː/	Pelz	Many people in Russia wear fur hats in the winter.
go with (phr v)	/ˈɡəʊ ˌwɪð/	passen zu	I’m trying to find a top that goes with these trousers.
hoody (n)	/ˈhʊdi/	Top mit Kapuze	A hoody is a top that looks like a small jacket, with a hood that covers your head.
leather jacket (n)	/ˌleðə ˈdʒækɪt/	Lederjacke	The red miniskirt looks fantastic with my old black leather jacket .
long/short-sleeved	/ˈlɒŋ/ˈʃɔːt ˌsliːvd/	mit langen/kurzen Ärmeln	Short-sleeved shirts are more comfortable in hot weather.
low-waisted (adj)	/ˌləʊˈweɪstɪd/	mit einer niedrigen Taille	I don’t like low-waisted trousers. You take away the hips and the waist – the best bits.
match (v)	/mætʃ/	zusammenpassen	Don’t forget to check that your socks match !
matching bag/hat etc (n)	/ˌmætʃɪŋ ˈbæg/ˈhæt/	zusammenpassend	A matching bag and hat makes you look like a Christmas tree!
miniskirt (n)	/ˈmɪniˌskɜːt/	Minirock	In the early days, Vanessa loved wearing miniskirts and leather jackets.
modelling (n)	/ˈmɒdlɪŋ/	als Modell arbeiten	Through modelling , Carla learned how to use her body.
outfit (n)	/ˈaʊtˌfɪt/	Kleidung	Jay’s favourite outfit is black skinny jeans with a black polo-neck top.
pinstripe (n)	/ˈpɪnˌstraɪp/	Nadelstreifen	A smart pinstripe suit is made of material with a thin line woven into it.
plain (adj)	/pleɪn/	einfach; schlicht	A plain shirt etc is one that doesn’t have a pattern.
pointy shoes (n pl)	/ˌpɔɪnti ˈʃuːz/	Schuhe mit enger Spitze	Pointy shoes have a point at the front.
polo-neck (n)	/ˌpəʊləʊˈnek/	Rollkragen	A polo-neck top has a high neck that folds over.
put together (phr v)	/ˌpʊt təˈɡeðə/	zusammenstellen	Vanessa likes putting together outfits without too much thought.
shoulder pads (n pl)	/ˈʃəʊldə ˌpædz/	Schulterpolster	Shoulder pads are thick soft pieces of material inside the shoulders of a jacket.
silk (n)	/sɪlk/	Seide	Silk is a thin, smooth, expensive material.

skinny jeans (n pl) /,skɪni 'dʒi:nz/
 smart (adj) /smɑ:t/
 snakeskin (n) /'sneɪk,skɪn/
 stand out (phr v) /,stænd 'aʊt/
 striped (adj) /straɪpt/
 style (n) /stɑɪl/

suede (n) /sweɪd/
 suit (v) /su:t/

take off (phr v) /,teɪk 'ɒf/

top (n) /tɒp/
 try on (phr v) /,traɪ 'ɒn/
 V-neck (n) /'vi:nek/
 woolly (adj) /'wɒli/

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

of average build /ɒv ,ævərɪdʒ 'bɪld/

bald (adj) /bɔ:ld/
 blond streaks (n pl) /,blɒnd 'stri:ks/
 bushy (adj) /'bʌʃi/
 curly (adj) /'kɜ:li/
 dark shadows (n pl) /,dɑ:k 'ʃædəʊz/
 deep-set (adj) /'di:p,seɪt/
 eyebrow (n) /'aɪ,braʊ/
 eyeliner (n) /'aɪ,lɑɪnə/
 face-lift (n) (TS) /'feɪs,lɪft/
 freckles (n pl) /'frekəlz/
 ginger (adj) /'dʒɪŋdʒə/
 goatee (n) /,gəʊ'ti:/

enge Jeans
 schick
 Schlangenleder
 herausragen
 gestreift
 Stil

Wildleder
 passen; geeignet sein

ausziehen

Top
 anprobieren
 V-Ausschnitt
 Woll-

von mittlerer Größe; von
 durchschnittlichem
 Körperbau
 glatzköpfig
 blonde Streifen
 buschig
 lockig; kräuselig
 dunkle Schatten
 tiefsitzend
 Augenbraue
 Eyeliner
 Gesichtstraffung
 Sommersprossen
 rothaarig
 Spitzbart

Skinny jeans are extremely tight.

I wear **smart** pinstripe suits for work.

Al loves his **snakeskin** cowboy boots.

If you **stand out** in a crowd, everyone notices you.

Striped material has lines woven into it.

I don't think anyone can teach you to have **style** – you either have it or you don't.

Suede is leather with a soft brushed surface.

Working as a model helped to develop her style and to work out what **suit**ed her.

If the trousers feel a bit tight round the waist, I **take** them **off** and try on another pair.

Jay likes wearing black skinny jeans with black polo-neck **top**.

She **tried on** two or three tops before finding one that looked right.

Do you prefer **V-necks** or polo necks?

I decided to wear a thick, **woolly** jumper as it was so cold.

He's just under six feet tall and **of average build**.

A man who is **bald** has no hair.

Blond streaks are lines of a lighter colour in someone's hair.

Bushy hair is very thick.

Do you prefer **curly** or straight hair?

He looked very tired and had **dark shadows** under his eyes.

Deep-set eyes seem to be a long way back into your face.

He had a scar across the centre of his left **eyebrow**.

Eyeliner is a line of black make-up that you put round your eyes.

She looked as if she'd had a **face-lift**, but in fact she'd just had a makeover.

Freckles are small brown spots on your skin.

People with **ginger** hair often have a lot of freckles.

In *Pirates of the Caribbean* Johnny Depp has a small **goatee** beard.

have your clothes designed by a stylist	/hæv jə ,kləʊðz dɪ,zɑɪnd / /baɪ ə 'staɪlɪst	die Kleidung von einem Modedesigner entwerfen lassen	Angela had her clothes designed by a stylist to to improve her appearance.
have your ears pierced	/hæv jər 'ɪəz ,pɪəst/	die Ohrläppchen piercen/ durchstechen lassen	I had my ears pierced when I was 14.
have your eyelids lifted	/hæv jər 'aɪlɪdz ,lɪftɪd/	die Augenlider liften lassen	Tony had plastic surgery to have his eyelids lifted .
have your hair cut and coloured	/hæv jə ,heə kʌt ən 'kɒləd/	die Haare schneiden und färben lassen	Having your hair cut and coloured can really improve your appearance.
have your make-up done by an expert	/hæv jə ,meɪkʌp dʌn baɪ ən 'ekspɜ:t/	das Make-up von einem Experten machen lassen	You can pay a lot of money to have your make-up done by an expert .
have your teeth whitened	/hæv jə ,ti:θ 'waɪtənd/	die Zähne weiß machen lassen	Having my teeth whitened gave me more confidence.
have your wardrobe re-designed	/hæv jə ,wɔ:drəʊb ri:dɪ'zɑɪnd/	die Garderobe neu zusammenstellen lassen	If you have your wardrobe re-designed , someone chooses a lot of new clothes for you to wear.
hazel (adj)	/'heɪz/	haselnussbraun; hellbraun	Hazel eyes are light brown and slightly golden in colour.
in her/his late teens	/ɪn ,hɪz/,hɜ: ,leɪt 'ti:nz/	im späten Teenageralter	If you are between 17 and 19, you are in your late teens .
in your early/late thirties etc	/ɪn jər ,ɜ:li/,leɪt 'θɜ:tiz/	in den frühen/späten Dreißigern	She became President when she was only in her early thirties .
just over/under ...	/,dʒʌst 'əʊvə/'ʌndə/	knapp über/unter	If you are just under six feet tall, you are nearly six feet in height.
makeover (n) (TS)	/'meɪk,əʊvə/	Makeover; Umwandlung	After the makeover Angela only looked about twenty-eight!
medium (adj)	/'mi:diəm/	mittlere(-r,-s)	If you are of medium build, you are neither thin nor fat.
messy (adj)	/'mesi/	unordentlich	Messy hair is not tidy.
mole (n)	/məʊl/	Leberfleck	A mole is a brown spot on your skin that is permanent.
overweight (adj)	/,əʊvə'weɪt/	übergewichtig	Someone who is overweight is too fat.
plastic surgery (n) (TS)	/'plæstɪk 'sɜ:ʒəri/	plastische Chirurgie	If you can afford plastic surgery , you're bound to look better.
receding (adj)	/'ri:'si:diŋ/	zurückweichend	If your hair is receding , less and less of is growing at the front.
scar (n)	/'skɑ:/	Narbe	A scar is a mark on your skin caused by an injury.
shoulder-length (adj)	/'ʃəʊldə,leŋθ/	schulterlang	In <i>Pirates of the Caribbean</i> Johnny Depp has messy black shoulder-length hair.
sideburns (n pl)	/'saɪd,bɜ:nz/	Koteletten	Sideburns are the hair that grows down a man's cheeks.
skinny (adj)	/'skɪni/	sehr dünn	Someone who is skinny is very thin.
slim (adj)	/'slɪm/	schlank	Someone who is slim is thin in an attractive way.

stocky (adj)	/ˈstɒki/	stämmig	Someone who is stocky looks strong but is not tall.
tattoo (n)	/tæˈtuː/	Tätowierung	A tattoo is a picture drawn in ink on your skin.
tiny (adj)	/ˈtaɪni/	sehr klein; winzig	Someone who is tiny is extremely small.
transformation (n)	/ˌtrænsfəˈmeɪʃn/	Verwandlung	Did you see <i>Ten Years Younger</i> last night? The transformation was incredible.
wavy (adj)	/ˈweɪvi/	wellig	Wavy hair is slightly curly.
well-built (adj)	/ˌwelˈbɪlt/	kräftig gebaut	Someone who is well-built has a strong body.

Review D

academic work (n)	/ækəˈdemɪk ˌwɜːk/	akademische Arbeit	Academic work is based on books and studying rather than practical experience.
be behind sb	/ˌbi biˈhaɪnd sʌmbədi/	hinter jmd sein	Bella is really glad that her teenage years are behind her .
boarding school (n)	/ˈbɔːdɪŋ ˌskuːl/	Internat	A boarding school is a school where the students also live and sleep.
children's home (n) (TS)	/ˈtʃɪldrənz ˌhəʊm/	Kinderheim	A children's home is a place where children go if they cannot live with their family.
foster parents (n pl) (TS)	/ˈfɒstə ˌpeərənts/	Pflegeeltern	Foster parents are parents who look after a child for a short period of time because the child's own parents cannot look after them.
kid (n)	/kɪd/	Kind	If Alec was Prime Minister, he wouldn't make kids go to school all day!
neighbourhood spirit (n) (TS)	/ˌneɪbəhʊd ˈspɪrɪt/	Nachbarschaftsgeist	There's a real neighbourhood spirit here – everyone helps each other.
overall (adv)	/ˌəʊvərˈɔːl/	insgesamt	Overall , the teachers at school are very liberal.
owe (v)	/əʊ/	schulden	I'm still paying off my student loan – I owe £30,000!
pay sth off (phr v)	/ˌpeɪ sʌmθɪŋ ˈɒf/	ab(be)zahlen	I'm still paying off my student loan – I owe £30,000!
retrain (v)	/riːˈtreɪn/	umschulen; sich umschulen lassen	Karen retrained as a drama teacher a few years ago.
sadly (adv)	/ˈsædli/	traurigerweise	Sadly my mum and dad died when I was very young.
smell (v)	/smel/	riechen	Mum says we can't get a dog because they smell !
sort out (phr v)	/ˌsɔːt ˈaʊt/	in Ordnung bringen	I thought my life would be sorted out when I got to my thirties, but it's not that simple!
student loan (n)	/ˌstjuːdənt ˈləʊn/	BaFög-Darlehen	I'm still paying off my student loan – I owe £30,000!
tough (adj)	/tʌf/	hart; anstrengend	Life as a single parent was tough for Karen.
ups and downs (n pl)	/ˌʌps ən ˈdaʊnz/	Höhen und Tiefen	Life's had its ups and downs , but generally things are OK.

Grammar *Extra*

Unit 1 Die englischen Zeiten. Frageformen

Die Zeiten

Zeiten		ASPEKT			
		Einfaches Präsens (<i>present simple</i>)	Verlaufsform des Präsens (<i>present continuous</i>)	Perfekt (<i>perfect simple</i>)	Verlaufsform des Perfekt (<i>perfect continuous</i>)
Present	+ - ?	He works . He doesn't work. Does he work ?	He is working . He isn't working. Is he working ?	He has worked . He hasn't worked. Has he worked ?	He has been working . He hasn't been working. Has he been working ?
Past	+ - ?	She worked . She didn't work. Did she work ?	She was working . She wasn't working. Was she working ?	She had worked . She hadn't worked. Had she worked ?	She had been working . She hadn't been working. Had she been working ?

Frageformen

Satzbau

Die normale Reihenfolge bei Fragen ist wie folgt:

Fragewort	(Hilfs) verb	Subjekt	
_____	_____	_____	
— — What Who When	Was Have does are did	she they 'collocation' you he	tired? arrived? mean? meeting? arrive?

Wh- Fragen mit Präpositionen am Ende

Bei Verben mit Präpositionen steht die Präposition normalerweise am Ende der Frage:

'Where does she come **from**?' 'What are you interested **in**?' 'Who was she talking **about**?'

Häufig verwendete Verb-Präposition-Kombinationen:

complain about, talk about, think about; worry about; look at;

be for, care for, hope for, pay for; suffer from; believe in, confide in, be interested in, invest in; consist of;

depend on, insist on, rely on, spend on; belong to, listen to, refer to, relate to.

Subjekt/Objekt Fragen

Who talked to you? *Dan* talked to me. (*Who* is the subject.)

Who did you talk to? I talked to *Dan*. (*Who* is the object.)

Wenn sich das Fragewort auf das Subjekt des betr. Verbs bezieht, werden *do, does* oder *did* nicht verwendet, sondern das Verb in der dritten Person:

Who **wants** to come? (NOT *Who does want to come*?)

Which company **makes** the most money? (NOT *Which company does make the most money*?)

What **happened**? (NOT *What did happen*?)

Unit 2 Einfache Form des Perfekt. Einfache Vergangenheit. Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit. Steigerungsformen: Komparativ und Superlativ.

Teil 1: Perfekt. Einfache Vergangenheit. Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit.

Perfekt (*present perfect*) und einfache Vergangenheit (*past simple*)

Sowohl *present perfect* als auch *past simple* können verwendet werden, um über Handlungen in der Vergangenheit zu sprechen.

Present perfect wird verwendet, wenn sich der Zusammenhang auf einen Zeitraum bezieht, der aus der Vergangenheit bis in die Gegenwart (bis jetzt) reicht d.h. der Zeitpunkt (*wann*) wird **nicht** erwähnt.

Past simple dagegen wird verwendet, wenn die Handlung in der Vergangenheit komplett abgeschlossen wurde, d.h. wenn sich der Zusammenhang auf etwas bezieht, das bereits ein Ende hatte. Der Zeitpunkt (*wann*) wird ausdrücklich erwähnt.

Zeit „bis jetzt“ = *Present perfect*

I've been to Wembley twice. (Ich sage aber nicht wann.)

She's finished her book. (Ich sage aber nicht wann.)

Häufig verwendete Ausdrücke für „Zeit bis jetzt“:

already, before, ever, just, lately, many times, never, often, recently, this week, today, twice, yet.

Abgeschlossene Zeit = Past simple

I **went** there in 2006 and 2008. (Ich sage genau wann.)

She **finished** it yesterday. (Ich sage genau wann.)

Häufig verwendete Ausdrücke für "abgeschlossene Zeit":

ages ago, a moment ago, at Christmas, in 2002, in May, last week, when I was a kid, yesterday.

Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit (past continuous)

Past continuous wird verwendet, um eine länger andauernde Handlung zu beschreiben, die am Ablaufen war, als andere Einzelaktionen stattfanden. Es wird oft als Gegensatz zum *past simple* verwendet.

I saw them when I was jogging in the park. They were playing golf when it started snowing.

Teil 2: Steigerungsformen: Komparativ und Superlativ

Kurze Adjektive werden mit *-er* und *-est* gesteigert. Komparativ mit *-er* und Superlativ mit *-est*. Manchmal gibt es kleine Änderungen in der Schreibweise:

nice – nicer – the nicest; fit – fitter – the fittest; healthy – healthier – the healthiest

Längere Adjektive dagegen werden mit *more* und *most* gesteigert. Komparativ mit *more* und Superlativ mit *most*.

exciting – more exciting – the most exciting; extreme – more extreme – the most extreme

Sonderfälle

Unregelmäßige Adjektive

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

Manche zweisilbigen Adjektive werden auch mit *-er* und *-est* gesteigert.

My sister is much cleverer than me. She's the cleverest person I know.

Häufig verwendete Beispiele: *clever, gentle, narrow, quiet, simple.*

Bei Zusammensetzungen wird nur der erste Teil gesteigert.

He's very good-looking – far better-looking than his photo. In fact, he's the best-looking man in the class.

Häufig verwendete Beispiele: *badly-dressed, good-looking, highly-paid, long-lasting, long-running, well-dressed, well-paid.*

Komparativformen

Der Komparativ wird verwendet, um Personen/Gegenstände mit anderen Personen/Gegenständen zu vergleichen. Wörter wie *far, much, a bit, a lot* oder *slightly* können hinzugenommen werden, um den Vergleich näher zu bestimmen.

Motor racing is far more exciting than golf. A rugby pitch is slightly bigger than a football pitch.

not as ... as wird verwendet, um einen negativen Vergleich zu machen. Wörter wie *nearly* oder *quite* können den negativen Vergleich näher bestimmen.

Golf isn't nearly as exciting as motor racing. A football pitch isn't quite as big as a rugby pitch.

Superlativformen

Der Superlativ wird verwendet, um Personen/Gegenstände mit allen anderen Personen/Gegenständen innerhalb einer Gruppierung zu vergleichen.

Manchester United is the most successful team in England.

Unit 3 Das Perfekt - einfache und Verlaufsform (Present perfect)

Das present perfect stellt immer eine Verbindung zwischen Vergangenheit und Gegenwart dar. Es kann verwendet werden um folgendes zu beschreiben:

1

Eine abgeschlossene Handlung (oder Handlungen), die sich „bis jetzt“ ereignet hat/haben. Der Zeitpunkt (wann) wird nicht erwähnt. (In den meisten Fällen: *present perfect simple*.)

I've bought him a nice jacket.

She's run several marathons.

Have you ever swum in the ocean?

2

Eine noch nicht abgeschlossene Handlung (oder Handlungen), die in der Vergangenheit anfang(en) und im Augenblick immer noch andauert/andauern.

(In den meisten Fällen: *present perfect continuous*.)

It's been raining all day.

I've been learning English since 2008.

Have you been waiting long?

3

Ein noch andauernder Zustand, der in der Vergangenheit anfang und im Augenblick immer noch andauert.

(In den meisten Fällen: *present perfect simple*.)

I've known Tim for ages.

She's been here since yesterday.

How long have you had that car?

„Dynamische“ und „stative“ Bedeutungen: „Handlungen“ und „Zustände“

Die meisten Verben haben eine „dynamische“ Bedeutung. Sie beschreiben Handlungen.

Etwas geschieht. Wenn man eine solche Handlung beschreiben will, die in der Vergangenheit anfang und jetzt noch andauert, d.h. nicht abgeschlossen ist, verwendet man in den meisten

Fällen das *present perfect continuous*.

I've been staying with friends.

What have you been doing all day?

Achtung: Manchmal wird die einfache Form verwendet, um unveränderbare, permanente Situationen zu beschreiben.

Vgl. dazu:

I've been working here for a few weeks. (temporär)

I've worked here since I left school. (permanent)

Manche Verben, die Wissen, Gefühle oder Besitz beschreiben, haben eine sogenannte "stative" Bedeutung. Sie beschreiben Zustände. Es geschieht ja nichts. Wenn man einen solchen andauernden Zustand beschreiben will - d.h. einen Zustand, der in der Vergangenheit seinen Anfang hatte und jetzt noch andauert - darf man das *present perfect continuous* nicht verwenden. Es muss das *present perfect simple* sein.

I've had flu for a few days. (NICHT ~~*I've been having ...*~~)

She's known him a long time. (NICHT ~~*She's been knowing ...*~~)

Häufig verwendete Verben mit einer "stativen" Bedeutung:

admire, adore, appear, be, believe, belong, concern, consist, contain, deserve, detest, dislike, doubt, envy, exist, fit, hate, have, hear, know, like, love, matter, mean, owe, own, possess, prefer, realise, recognise, remember, resemble, see, seem, sound, smell, surprise, understand, want, wish.

Manche Verben können sowohl eine stative als auch eine dynamische Bedeutung haben:

Bob has had that car since it was new. (*have* = stative Bedeutung)

He's been having some problems with it recently. (*have* = dynamische Bedeutung)

for und *since*

for (+ 'Zeitraum') und *since* (+ 'Zeitpunkt') stellen zwei Möglichkeiten dar, das Gleiche auszudrücken. Sie werden oft mit dem *present perfect* verwendet, um eine nicht abgeschlossene Handlung oder ein noch andauernder Zustand zu beschreiben.

You use *for* when you give the **length** of the time: *for a few hours / for three months / for ages.*

You use *since* when you give the **beginning** of the time: *since Sunday / since I left university / since 2005.*

been – *been* ist das Partizip Perfekt von *be*, kann aber auch als Partizip von *go* verwendet werden.

Vgl. dazu:

He's been to the gym. = Er ging hin und kam zurück.

He's gone to the gym. = Er ging hin und blieb dort.

Unit 4 Formen des Futurs

Will ('ll), *(be) going to* und die Verlaufsform des Präsens sind drei häufig verwendete Möglichkeiten, die Zukunft zu beschreiben. Jede Form liefert unterschiedliche Information über das, was zu dem Zeitpunkt der Äußerung (oder schon vorher) geschehen ist.

will ('ll)

wird verwendet, um eine Handlung in der Zukunft zu beschreiben, die das Ergebnis einer spontanen Entscheidung zum Zeitpunkt der Äußerung darstellt

I'll talk to the head teacher tomorrow. (Der *head teacher* weiß nichts davon. Ich habe mich

jetzt dazu entschlossen, während ich gesprochen habe.)

What will you do after university? (Ich nehme an, du hast nicht darüber nachgedacht und noch keine Pläne gemacht.)

will/shall hat mehrere sehr nützliche Anwendungen:

- Angebote: **Shall** *I give you a lift?*
- Versprechungen: *Don't worry. I won't tell anyone.*
- Vorschläge: **Shall** *we sit by the window?*

will kann man auch verwenden, um Vorhersagen zu machen:

I think we'll arrive at about 10.00 p.m.

(be) going to

wird verwendet, um über künftige Pläne oder Absichten zu sprechen. Eine Entscheidung über eine künftige Handlung wurde bereits getroffen und es wird jetzt darüber gesprochen.

I'm going to talk to the head teacher tomorrow. (Der *head teacher* muss nicht unbedingt darüber Bescheid wissen, aber ich habe es mir schon überlegt, und es ist meine feste Absicht, mit ihm zu sprechen.)

What are you going to do after university? (Ich nehme an, du hast darüber nachgedacht und bereits Pläne gemacht.)

(be) going to wird auch verwendet, um Vorhersagen zu machen, die auf unbestreitbaren Tatsachen basieren:

It's going to rain. (Schwarze Wolken sind am Himmel zu sehen.)

She's going to win. (Sie hat bereits über 100 Meter Vorsprung vor den anderen Läufern.)

Present continuous

wird verwendet, um über Vereinbarungen für die Zukunft zu sprechen. Man hat etwas vereinbart und spricht jetzt darüber:

I'm talking to the head teacher tomorrow. (Der *head teacher* weiß schon davon, weil ich ihn angerufen habe, um einen Termin zu vereinbaren.)

What are you doing after university? (Ich nehme an, du weißt was du tust und bereits entsprechende Maßnahmen getroffen hast.)

Unit 5 Substantive und Mengenbeschreibungen

Substantive

Zählbare Substantive

Die meisten Substantive im Englischen sind zählbar. Sie haben eine Singular- und eine Pluralform. Sie können zusammen mit *a/an* und Zahlen verwendet werden.

Regelmäßige Formen	<i>an apple / apples a box / boxes a university / universities a leaf / leaves</i>
Unregelmäßige Formen	<i>a child / children a foot / feet a man / men a person / people a tooth / teeth a woman / women</i>

Pluralformen werden verwendet, wenn man allgemeine Aussagen macht.

Children love sweets and chocolate. Universities need more funding.

a or an?

a wird vor einem Konsonanten verwendet: *a dollar, a euro, a hotel, a useful knife, a one-way street.*

an wird vor einem Vokal verwendet: *an umbrella, an egg, an omelette, an MBA, an hour.*

Unzählbare Substantive

Einige Substantive im Englischen sind unzählbar. Die meisten haben nur eine Singularform. Sie können **nicht** zusammen mit *a/an* oder Zahlen verwendet werden.

He played wonderful music. (NICHT ~~*He played a wonderful music.*~~)

We had fantastic weather. (NICHT ~~*We had a fantastic weather.*~~)

Häufig verwendete unzählbare Substantive, die in anderen Sprachen zählbar sind:

advice, architecture, baggage, food, furniture, hair, homework, information, knowledge, love, luggage, machinery, money, music, news, progress, research, traffic, transport, travel, weather, work.

Pluralformen

Manche Substantive haben nur eine Pluralform und keine Singularform. *a/an* oder Zahlen können nicht damit verwendet werden.

I have some pink jeans. (NICHT ~~*I have a pink jeans.*~~)

Häufig vorkommende Pluralformen:

clothes, glasses, jeans, knickers, pants, pyjamas, scissors, shorts, sunglasses, tights, trousers.

Unzählbare Substantive, die auch zählbar sein können

Einige unzählbare Substantive werden manchmal je nach ihrer Bedeutung im Zusammenhang auch zählbar:

Glass is a useful material. (Unzählbar: Glas als Material)

Can I have a clean glass? (Zählbar: als Einzelobjekte)

Mengenbeschreibungen

Möglichkeiten, Mengen zu beschreiben, ohne eine exakte Zahl zu nennen:

Bei zählbaren Substantiven: (only) a few / not many / a couple of / several / How many ...?

Only a few people came.

How many text messages do you get every day?

Bei unzählbaren Substantiven: (only) a little / not much / a bit of / How much ...?

There's a little tea left but no milk.

How much information have you got?

Bei zählbaren und unzählbaren Substantiven: none / not any / some / a lot of / lots of / plenty of

She has a lot of friends.

He didn't give me any advice.

too much/many und not enough

too + much/many (+ Substantiv) = mehr als man braucht

not enough (+ Substantiv) = weniger als man braucht

I have too much work and not enough time.

There are too many cars and not enough buses.

Unit 6 Präpositionen der Zeit. Modalverben der Verpflichtung und der Erlaubnis

Teil 1: Präpositionen der Zeit

Präpositionen	Beispiele
AT + spezifische Tageszeit	<i>at five o'clock, at 3.45 p.m., at lunchtime</i> Weitere Ausdrücke: <i>at night, at Christmas, at the weekend</i>
ON + Tag, Teil eines Tages oder Datum	<i>on Tuesday, on Friday evening, on 1st January, on Valentine's Day</i>
IN + Zeitraum	<i>in the evening, in December, in the summer, in the sixties</i>

in, during and for

in oder *during* werden verwendet, um sagen zu können, wann etwas innerhalb eines gewissen Zeitraums geschieht.

for wird verwendet, um sagen zu können, **wie lange** etwas dauert.

Eva went to Paris **induring** the summer. Eva went to Paris **for** two weeks. (NICHT ... *during two weeks*)

during wird verwendet, wenn der Zeitraum als Ereignis, Handlung oder Erlebnis dargestellt wird.

She phoned me **during** the meeting. (NOT ... *in the meeting*)

He told me the story **during** the flight. (NOT ... *in the flight*)

Teil 2: Modalverben der Verpflichtung und der Erlaubnis

Notwendig	Nicht notwendig	Erlaubt	Nicht erlaubt
_____	_____	_____	_____
have to (have got to) must need to should	don't have to (haven't got to) don't need to (needn't)	can	can't mustn't shouldn't

must and have to: ähnliche Bedeutungen

Must suggeriert eine persönliche Verpflichtung – notwendig, weil der Sprecher so denkt.

Have to suggeriert eine externe Verpflichtung – notwendig wegen einer Regel, einer Vereinbarung oder eines Gesetzes.

I've got terrible toothache. I **must go** to the dentist.

I **can't come** to the lesson tomorrow. I **have to go** to the dentist.

Sollte der Unterschied nicht klar sein, immer have to verwenden. Have to ist immer korrekt.

must and should: ähnliche Bedeutungen

Must and should suggerieren eine persönliche Verpflichtung – notwendig, weil der Sprecher so denkt.

Sie können verwendet werden, um Ratschläge zu erteilen. Must ist viel stärker als should.

You **must try** and finish this report today. (Schon über zwei Wochen im Verzug!)

You **should try** and finish this report today. (Dann fühlt man sich gleich besser.)

mustn't und don't have to: unterschiedliche Bedeutungen

Mustn't bedeutet, dass etwas unerlaubt oder verboten ist.

Don't have to bedeutet, dass etwas nicht unbedingt notwendig ist.

You **mustn't park** here. (Parkverbot!)

You **don't have to park** here. (Aber Sie können, wenn Sie wollen)

can and can't: gegensätzliche Bedeutungen

Can bedeutet, dass etwas erlaubt (oder möglich) ist.

You **can park** here. (Es gibt keine Einschränkung.)

Can't ist ähnlich wie mustn't. Es bedeutet, dass etwas nicht erlaubt ist.

You **can't park** here. It's a no-parking zone.

Unit 7 Das Passiv

Passiv = be (am, was, have been, etc.) + past participle (used, built, etc.)

Zeitformen	ASPEKT			MODALVERBEN	
	simple	continuous	perfect simple	will (would, must ...)	
Gegenwart	+ - ?	It's used. It isn't used. Is it used?	It's being used. It isn't being used. Is it being used?	It has been used. It hasn't been used. Has it been used?	It will be used. It won't be used. Will it be used?
Vergangenheit	+ - ?	It was used. It wasn't used. Was it used?	It was being used. It wasn't being used. Was it being used?	It had been used. It hadn't been used. Had it been used?	

Die Verlaufsformen *be being* und *been being* sind äußerst selten. Man sollte sie vermeiden.

In passiven Sätzen wird das Objekt des aktiven Verbs zum Subjekt des passiven Verbs. Mit anderen Worten: der „Empfänger“ der Handlung wird zum Subjekt und steht am Anfang des Satzes.

Aktiv

subjekt Verb Objekt

Somebody's stolen my wallet!

subjekt Verb Objekt

Detectives have arrested two men.

subjekt Verb Objekt

Tony Blair opened the London Eye.

Passiv

subjekt Verb

My wallet's been stolen!

subjekt Verb

Two men have been arrested.

subjekt Verb by + agent

the London Eye was opened by Tony Blair.

In passiven Sätzen wird der "Täter" - das sogenannte Agens - entweder gar nicht erwähnt oder erst am Ende des Satzes zusammen mit dem Wort *by*.

Es gibt mehrere Gründe für die Verwendung einer Passiv-Konstruktion.

1 Der "Täter" bei der Handlung ist unbekannt.

Their house **was built** in the 1980s. (Man weiß nicht, wer es gebaut hat.)

2 Der "Täter" bei der Handlung ist in dem Zusammenhang völlig unwichtig.

'When was the Sydney Opera House built?' 'In 1957.' (Ich möchte wissen, wann es gebaut wurde, nicht wer es gebaut hat.)

3 Der "Täter" ist offenkundig.

Demonstrators were arrested and charged with disturbing the peace. (Dass die Polizei im Spiel war ist selbstverständlich.)

4

Wir reden über den „Empfänger“ einer Handlung: der „Täter“ ist die neue Information. Im Allgemeinen setzen wir die bekannte Information an den Anfang eines Satzes und die neue Information ans Ende. Vgl. folgende Beispiele:

The London Eye is the most popular tourist attraction in London. Tony Blair opened it.

The London Eye is the most popular tourist attraction in London. It was opened by Tony Blair.

Tony Blair.

Die zweite Version ist leichter verständlich, weil die Reihenfolge "bekannt" vor "neu" eingehalten wird.

Das Passiv wird häufiger in der geschriebenen als in der mündlichen Sprache verwendet.

Bei Verben mit zwei Objekten sind zwei Passiv-Konstruktionen möglich:

I was given this watch by my parents on my 18th birthday. (Subjekt des Satzes: 'me/I'.)

This watch was given to me by my parents on my 18th birthday. (Subjekt des Satzes: 'the watch'.)

Unit 8 Modalverben der Schlussfolgerung. Plusquamperfekt (Vorvergangenheit)

Teil 1: Modalverben der Schlussfolgerung

Es gibt mehrere Möglichkeiten auszudrücken, wie sicher oder unsicher man ist.

Grad der Sicherheit	Modalverb	Andere Ausdrücke
_____	_____	_____
99% sicher, dass etwas so IST 3	It must be ... It may be ... It could be ... It might be ...	I'm sure it's ... Perhaps it's ... Maybe it's ...
99% sicher, dass etwas NICHT so ist 7	It can't be ...	I'm sure it isn't ...

They must be home by now. They set off over an hour ago.

I might arrive late. I've got to finish this report first.

Who's at the door? It can't be Jill – she's on holiday in France.

Das Gegenteil von *must be* ist *can't be*.

The keys can't be in my coat because I wasn't wearing it. They must be in my bag.

Teil 2: Plusquamperfekt (Vorvergangenheit) - Past perfect

Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort Yes	Kurzantwort No
I/You/He, etc. 'd (had) worked.	I/You/He, etc. hadn't (had not) worked.	Had I/you/he, etc. worked?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. had.	No, I/you/he, etc. hadn't.

Das *past perfect* wird verwendet, wenn man über die Vergangenheit spricht und eine noch frühere Zeit in der Vergangenheit beschreiben möchte. Das *past perfect* zeigt deutlich, dass ein Ereignis früher als andere stattgefunden hat.

When we arrived, the concert had already started.

Konjunktionen wie *after*, *because*, *by the time* und *when* werden oft verwendet, um zwei Nebensätze mit einfacher Vergangenheit (*past simple*) und Vorvergangenheit (*past perfect*) zu kombinieren.

The film started. I arrived. The film had started when I arrived.

The train left. He reached the platform. By the time he reached the platform, the train had left.

He didn't check his tyres. He had a puncture. He had a puncture on the motorway because he hadn't checked his tyres.

We had lunch. We went for a walk. We took the bus home. We had lunch and then took the bus home after we had been for a walk.

Unit 9 Indirekte Rede: Aussagen und Fragen

Indirekte Rede wird verwendet, um mit eigenen Worten zu berichten, was andere gesagt (oder gedacht) haben.

Direkte Rede	Indirekte Rede
Anna said, 'I don't believe you.'	Anna said she didn't believe me.
I said, 'We can talk about it tomorrow.'	I told her we could talk about it the next day.
She said, 'Who do you think you are?'	She asked me who I thought I was.

In jedem Bericht "mit eigenen Worten" müssen Zeitformen, Pronomina, Adverbien der Zeit und das Hauptverb überlegt werden. Wenn man über Fragen berichtet, muss der Satzbau anders sein.

Zeitformen

Normalerweise gibt es ein natürliches „Zurücksetzen“ der Zeitform, weil das was gesagt wurde, jetzt in der Vergangenheit liegt.

Gegenwart (*present*) wird zu Vergangenheit (*past*); Perfekt (*present perfect*) oder einfache Vergangenheit (*past simple*) werden zu Vorvergangenheit (*past perfect*); *can* wird zu *could*, etc.

Direkte Rede	Indirekte Rede
'I'm really tired.'	She said she was really tired.
'I've had a great day.'	He said he'd had a great day.
'I cut my finger.'	She said she'd cut her finger.
'I'm going to have a shower.'	He said he was going to have a shower.
'I was trying to open a tin of beans.'	She said she had been trying to open a tin of beans.
'I can't be bothered to cook.'	He said he couldn't be bothered to cook.
'I don't want to go out.'	She said she didn't want to go out.
'I'll order a Chinese take-away.'	He said he would order a Chinese take-away.

Pronomina

Pronomina (*I, she, we, etc.*) und Possessivformen (*my, your, his, etc.*) können sich ändern, je nachdem wer berichtet und über was oder wen berichtet wird.

Direkte Rede: 'I understand **your** ideas but I don't agree with **them**.'

Bericht 1: *My mother told **me** that **she** understood **my** ideas but that **she** didn't agree with **them**.*

Bericht 2: *Ted's mother told **him** that **she** understood **his** ideas but that **she** didn't agree with **them**.*

Adverbien der Zeit oder des Ortes

"Hier-und-jetzt" Ausdrücke in der direkten Rede können in der indirekten Rede zu „dort-und-dann“ Ausdrücken werden.

'Can you come here tomorrow?' He asked if I could **go there the next/following day.**

Das "berichtende" Hauptverb

Die am häufigsten vorkommenden Verben, die die indirekte Rede einleiten, sind: *say (that)* und *tell somebody (that)*. Andere Verben wie *admit, claim, explain, insist, reply* or *suggest* können auch verwendet werden. Am besten schaut man im Wörterbuch nach, um sicher zu gehen, dass die Bedeutung, Wortwahl und Schreibweise stimmen.

She said it was her fault. (NICHT ~~*She said me it was her fault.*~~)

She told me she hadn't been thinking. (NICHT ~~*She told that she hadn't been thinking.*~~)

She explained that she had been very tired. (NICHT ~~*She explained me that she had been very tired.*~~)

Indirekte Fragen

Wenn über Fragen berichtet wird, ändert sich der Satzbau. Die Reihenfolge wird zu Subjekt + Verb. *do/does/did* werden nicht verwendet. Bei *yes/no* Fragen werden *if* oder *whether* eingesetzt.

'How are you?' He asked me how **I was.**

'Have you been here long?' He asked me **if/whether** I had been there long.

'Where do you come from?' He asked me where **I came from.**

Imperative (Befehlsformen)

Über einen Befehl oder eine Anweisung kann man mit *tell somebody to do something* oder *ask somebody to do something* berichten.

'Don't worry!' She told him **not to worry.**

'Hurry up!' He asked them **to hurry up.**

Unit 10 Bestimmende Relativsätze. Reale Bedingungssätze.

Teil 1: Bestimmende Relativsätze

Ein Relativsatz kann eine Person oder einen Gegenstand näher bestimmen, die oder der im Hauptsatz erwähnt wird. Im Satzbau steht der Relativsatz unmittelbar nach der Person oder dem Gegenstand, die oder der beschrieben wird. Man verwendet *that* (oder *who*) für Personen und *that* (oder *which*) für Gegenstände.

*The man **that/who** cuts my hair is called Jo. A frog is an animal **that/which** lives on land and in water.*

Das Relativpronomen (*that, which, who*) kann das Subjekt des Verbs im Relativsatz sein.

Subjekt Verb

Subjekt Verb

*People **who come from** Paris are called Parisians. A florist's is a shop **that sells** flowers.*

Wenn das Relativpronomen das Subjekt des Verbs ist, darf man es nicht weglassen.

Das Relativpronomen (*that, which, who*) kann das Objekt des Verbs im Relativsatz sein.

Objekt Verb

*The work **that** you **do** is very interesting. The man **who** I met yesterday is a famous artist.*

Wenn das Relativpronomen das Objekt des Verbs ist, darf man es auch weglassen.

*The work **that** you do is very interesting. The man **who** I met yesterday is a famous artist.*

Objekt Verb

Teil 2: Reale Bedingungssätze

Reale Bedingungssätze - manchmal Konditional 1 genannt - bestehen aus einem *if*-Nebensatz und einem Hauptsatz. Sie werden verwendet, um gegenwärtige oder zukünftige Situationen zu beschreiben, die wirklich oder möglich sind. Es können auch Versprechungen, Warnungen oder Drohungen sein.

If the weather improves, we'll go for a walk. If you give up smoking, I'll be very happy.

If you touch that, you'll burn your finger. If you don't go now, we'll call the police.

if-Nebensatz

In den meisten realen Bedingungssätzen verwendet man eine Form des Präsens (*present simple, present continuous* oder *present perfect*) im *if*-Nebensatz, auch wenn man über die Zukunft spricht.

	<i>if</i> -Nebensatz	Hauptsatz
Present simple	<i>If you arrive early,</i>	<i>wait for me in the station café.</i>
Present continuous	<i>If you're spending any time in London,</i>	<i>I can recommend a great hotel.</i>
Present perfect	<i>If you haven't finished by ten,</i>	<i>you'll miss the post.</i>
<i>going to</i>	<i>If you're going to talk to me like that,</i>	<i>I'm leaving!</i>
Modales Hilfsverb	<i>If you can't do it,</i>	<i>ask Tom for help</i>

Unless hat die gleiche Bedeutung wie *if ... not*. **Unless you agree ... = If you don't agree ...**

<i>if</i> -Nebensatz	Hauptsatz
Unless you start studying now / If you don't start studying now,	<i>you'll never pass your exams.</i>

Hauptsatz

Im Hauptsatz verwendet man normalerweise das *present simple*, ein modales Hilfsverb (insbesondere *will/won't, can, must* und *may*), oder ein Imperativ.

<i>if</i> -Nebensatz	Hauptsatz
<i>If he finds out the truth,</i>	<i>it's all over for you and me. we'll be in big trouble. you can forget about our holiday in Rome. deny everything!</i>

Der *if*-Nebensatz oder der Hauptsatz kann an erster oder zweiter Stelle im Satz stehen.

If I feel like going out, I'll give you a call. ODER I'll give you a call if I feel like going out.

Wenn der *if*-Nebensatz vor dem Hauptsatz steht, sollte man ein Komma danach einsetzen.

Unit 11 Wünsche und Bedauern. Irreale Bedingungssätze.

Teil 1: Wünsche und Bedauern

I wish / If only bilden zwei Möglichkeiten, über unwirkliche oder irreale Situationen zu sprechen. Sie werden verwendet, um Wünsche oder Bedauern betr. die Gegenwart oder die Vergangenheit auszudrücken. Nach *I wish / If only* wird die Zeitform des Verbs "zurückgesetzt", um zeigen zu können, dass die beschriebene Situation keine wirkliche ist oder war.

Änderungen der Zeitform	
Tatsache	Wunsch/Bedauern
<i>I'm a teacher.</i> Present simple	If only / I wish I wasn't/weren't a teacher. Past simple
<i>I'm going to the concert with Adam.</i> Present continuous	I wish / If only I was going with Carl. Past continuous
<i>I haven't studied any other languages.</i> Present perfect	I wish / If only I had studied another language. Past perfect
<i>I left school early</i> Past simple	If only / I wish I hadn't left school early. Past perfect

Andere Änderungen (keine Zeitformen)	
Tatsache	Wunsch/Bedauern
<i>I don't have enough/much time.</i>	<i>If only / I wish I had more time.</i>
<i>I'm not very good at maths.</i>	<i>If only / I wish I was/were better at maths.</i>

Teil 2: Irreale Bedingungssätze

Irreale Bedingungssätze bestehen aus einem *if*-Nebensatz und einem Hauptsatz. Bei der Bildung eines irrealen Bedingungssatzes wird die Zeitform des Verbs im *if*-Nebensatz „zurückgesetzt“, um zeigen zu können, dass die beschriebene Situation keine wirkliche ist oder war.

if-Nebensatz

Um zu zeigen, dass eine gegenwärtige (oder zukünftige) Situation imaginär ist, wird eine Vergangenheitsform des Verbs verwendet.

Tatsache	Imaginäre Situation
<i>I am not a teenager.</i>	<i>'If I was/were a teenager, ...*</i>

If I/he/she/it were ist formeller als *If I/he/she/it was*. Beim fest stehenden Ausdruck *If I were you ...* wird *were* immer verwendet.

Hauptsatz

Im Hauptsatz wird normalerweise *would/wouldn't* + Infinitiv verwendet.

<i>if</i>-Nebensatz	Hauptsatz
<i>If I could sing,</i>	<i>I'd be in a band.</i>

if-Nebensatz

Um zu zeigen, dass eine vergangene Situation imaginär ist, wird das *past perfect* verwendet.

Tatsache	Imaginäre Situation
<i>I didn't tell him.</i>	<i>'If I had told him, ...</i>

Hauptsatz

Im Hauptsatz wird normalerweise *would/wouldn't* + *have* + Partizip 2 verwendet.

<i>if</i>-Nebensatz	Hauptsatz
<i>If I'd had a map,</i>	<i>I wouldn't have got lost.</i>

Unit 12 Etwas machen lassen (*have something done*)

Den Ausdruck *have something done* (*I'm going to have my house painted.*) wird verwendet, wenn man jemanden beauftragt, etwas zu erledigen – oft wird die Person auch dafür bezahlt. Eine etwas informellere Variante wäre *get something done* statt *have something done*.

Form: *have/get* + etwas (Objekt) + Partizip 2

I'll probably get my hair cut next week.

Have you had your ears pierced?

You really should get your eyes tested.

Vgl. z.B. folgende zwei Sätze:

- *Mandy cut her hair last week.*
- *Mandy had her hair cut last week.*

Im ersten Satz hat Mandy selbst ihre Haare geschnitten. Im zweiten Satz hat jemand anderes ihr die Haare geschnitten und hat wahrscheinlich auch dafür Geld bekommen.

Manchmal kann *have something done* bedeuten, dass man etwas Unangenehmes oder Negatives erfahren hat.

We had our house broken into yesterday.

Dies bedeutet NICHT, dass man jemanden bewusst und absichtlich bei sich hat einbrechen lassen, sondern dass einem etwas Schlechtes widerfahren ist.

I had my bike stolen last week.

He tried to cheat the mafia and ended up having his legs broken.

Unit 12 Exercises

1 Read the sentences and underline the most appropriate verb form in each case.

- We're **redecorating our house** / **having our house redecorated** at the moment. I'll be glad when the painters have finally finished and left.
- I'm going to **clean my car** / **have my car cleaned** later, so I've bought a new pressure washer.
- Do you really think Angelina Jolie is ugly? I think you need to **test your eyes** / **have your eyes tested**.
- We're going to **fix the roof** / **have the roof fixed** soon. We have to wait until the builders and can do it.
- I'm **cooking dinner** / **having dinner cooked** for some friends this evening. We get together once a week, and tonight it's my turn to be the host.
- My wife has just **repaired her car** / **had her car repaired**. It's great that she's such a practical person – and it saves us a lot of money!

2 Complete the sentences with *have / get* + something + past participle, using the verb in brackets.

- a) We (deliver) _____ a takeaway _____ to our house every week.
- b) I always (service) _____ my car _____ at the same garage.
- c) I (cut) _____ my hair _____ once a month.
- d) I usually (check) _____ my teeth _____ every six months. I've got a really good dentist.
- e) We (do) _____ odd jobs _____ in our house by professionals.
- f) I (take) _____ my passport _____ photos in a professional studio. They look much better.

Work with a partner. Discuss which sentences are true for you.

3 Using the prompts, make questions with *have/get* + something + past participle.

- a) You / ever / appearance / change
Have you ever had your appearance changed?
- b) How often / you / eyes / test
- c) You / ever / anything / steal
- d) You / ever / ears / pierce
- e) You / ever / your car / vandalise
- f) How often / you / hair / cut

Work with a partner. Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions.