

Lindsay Clandfield

Straightforward

Elementary **Companion**

German Edition


MACMILLAN

Macmillan Education
Between Towns Road, Oxford, OX4 3PP, UK
A division of Macmillan Publishers Limited
Companies and representatives throughout the world

ISBN 13: 978-1-4050-9525-9

ISBN 10: 1-4050-9525-3

Text, design and illustration © Macmillan Publishers Limited 2006

First published 2006

All rights reserved; no part of this publication may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form, or by any means,
electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise,
without the prior written permission of the publishers.

Page make-up by Anne Sherlock

Illustrated by Mark Duffin p30

Printed in Spain by Edelvives

2010 2009 2008 2007 2006
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

CONTENTS

WORD LIST

Basics	1
Unit 1	2
Unit 2	6
Unit 3	9
Unit 4	12
Unit 5	14
Unit 6	16
Unit 7	20
Unit 8	23
Unit 9	26
Unit 10	29
Unit 11	30
Unit 12	33
LANGUAGE REFERENCE	58

Welcome to the *Straightforward* Elementary Companion!

What information does the *Straightforward* Elementary Companion give you?

- a word list of key words and phrases from each unit of *Straightforward* Elementary Student's Book
- pronunciation of the key words and phrases
- translations of the key words and phrases
- sample sentences showing the key words and phrases in context
- a summary of the Language Reference from *Straightforward* Elementary Student's Book

Abbreviations used in the Companion

(v)	verb	(phr v)	phrasal verb	(n pl)	plural noun
(adj)	adjective	(prep)	preposition	(C)	countable
(n)	noun	(pron)	pronoun	(U)	uncountable

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

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

CONSONANTS

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

Basics

International words

airport (n)	/eəpɔ:t/	Flughafen	We had a terrible time at the airport ... our bags were mixed up.
bus (n)	/bʌs/	Bus	A bus is a large public vehicle that you pay to travel on and usually takes you short distances.
coffee (n)	/kɒfi/	Kaffee	“Would you like a drink, Rob?” “Yes please, coffee .”
football (n)	/fʊtbɔ:l/	Fußball	Football is a game in which two teams of eleven players kick a round ball and try to score goals.
hotel (n)	/həʊ'tel/	Hotel	“Hello Sam. Where are you?” “In the hotel .”
hospital (n)	/hɒspɪtəl/	Krankenhaus	A hospital is a place where people go when they are ill or injured.
mobile phone (n)	/məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	Handy	Rob's mobile phone was just covered in water.
pizza (n)	/pɪtsə/	Pizza	A pizza is a food that consists of flat round bread with tomato, cheese, vegetables, meat etc on it.
police (n)	/pə'li:s/	Polizei	Police are people who try to catch criminals and make people obey the law.
sandwich (n)	/sænwɪtʃ/	Sandwich	A sandwich is a light meal that consists of meat, cheese, egg etc between two pieces of bread.
taxi (n)	/tæksi/	Taxi	A taxi is a car with a driver who you pay to take you to a particular place.
tea (n)	/ti:/	Tee	“Would you like a drink?” “ Tea , please.”

Numbers

one	/wʌn/	eins	One is the number 1.
two	/tu:/	zwei	Two is the number 2.
three	/θri:/	drei	Three is the number 3.
four	/fɔ:/	vier	Four is the number 4.
five	/faɪv/	fünf	Five is the number 5.
six	/sɪks/	sechs	Six is the number 6.
seven	/sevn/	sieben	Seven is the number 7.
eight	/eɪt/	acht	Eight is the number 8.
nine	/naɪn/	neun	Nine is the number 9.
ten	/ten/	zehn	Ten is the number 10.

Classroom English

write (v)	/raɪt/	schreiben	Listen and write the letters you hear.
listen to (v)	/lɪsn tə/	(sich) anhören	Read and listen to the dialogue.
open (v)	/əʊpən/	öffnen	Open your books.
close (v)	/kləʊz/	schließen	Close your books.
look at (v)	/lʊk ət/	anschauen	Look at the pictures.
read (v)	/ri:d/	lesen	Read and listen to the dialogue.
talk (v)	/tɔ:k/	sprechen; reden	Talk to your partner.
book (n)	/bʊk/	Buch	Open your books , please.
word (n)	/wɜ:d/	Wort	Point to the words you hear.
partner (n)	/pɑ:tənə/	Partner(in)	Work with a partner and ask questions.
picture (n)	/pɪktʃə/	Bild	Look at the pictures .
text (n)	/tekst/	Text	Read the text .
CD (n)	/si: 'di:/	CD	Listen to the CD .

Days of the week

Monday	/mʌndeɪ/	Montag	Monday is the day after Sunday and before Tuesday.
Tuesday	/tʃu:zdeɪ/	Dienstag	Tuesday is the day after Monday and before Wednesday.
Wednesday	/wenzdeɪ/	Mittwoch	Wednesday is the day after Tuesday and before Thursday.
Thursday	/θɜ:zdeɪ/	Donnerstag	Thursday is the day after Wednesday and before Friday.
Friday	/fraɪdeɪ/	Freitag	Friday is the day after Thursday and before Saturday.
Saturday	/sætədeɪ/	Samstag	Saturday is the day after Friday and before Sunday.
Sunday	/sʌndeɪ/	Sonntag	Sunday is the day after Saturday and before Monday.

Colours

black (adj)	/blæk/	schwarz	Black is the darkest colour, like the sky at night when there is no light.
blue (adj)	/blu:/	blau	Blue is the same colour as the sky on a clear, sunny day.
brown (adj)	/braʊn/	braun	Brown is the same colour as wood or coffee.
green (adj)	/gri:n/	grün	Green is the same colour as grass.
grey (adj)	/greɪ/	grau	Something that is grey is between black and white in colour.

red (adj)	/red/	rot
white(adj)	/waɪt/	weiß
yellow (adj)	/jeləʊ/	gelb

Something that is **red** is the same colour as blood.
 Something that is **white** is the same colour as milk or snow.
 Something that is **yellow** is the same colour as the middle of an egg.

Things around you

apple (n)	/æpl/	Apfel
board (n)	/bɔ:d/	Tafel
CD player (n)	/si: 'di: pleɪə/	CD-Spieler
coin (n)	/kɔɪn/	Münze
door (n)	/dɔ:/	Tür
earring (n)	/'ɛrɪŋ/	Ohrring
ID card (n)	/aɪ 'di: kɑ:d/	Personalausweis
key (n)	/ki:/	Schlüssel
pen (n)	/pen/	Stift; Kuli; Füller
photo (n)	/fəʊtəʊ/	Foto
sweet (n)	/swi:t/	Süßigkeit; Bonbon
TV (n)	/ti: 'vi:/	TV; Fernseher
wallet (n)	/'wɒlɪt/	Brieftasche
window (n)	/'wɪndəʊ/	Fenster

An **apple** is a hard, round fruit with a smooth green, yellow or red skin.
 A **board** is a flat, wide surface on the wall that a teacher writes on.
 A **CD player** is a piece of equipment used for playing CDs.
 A **coin** is a flat, round piece of metal used as money.
 A **door** is the thing that you open when you want to enter or leave a building or room.
 An **earring** is a piece of jewellery that you wear on your ear.
 An **ID card** is an official document or card that shows who you are.
 A **key** is a small piece of metal used for opening or locking a door.
 A **pen** is an object that you use for writing or drawing with ink.
 A **photo** is a picture of something that you make with a camera.
 A **sweet** is a small piece of sweet food made with sugar.
 A **TV** is a piece of electrical equipment with a screen used for watching programmes.
 A **wallet** is a small, flat case that people keep money and bank cards in.
 A **window** is a piece of glass in a wall that you can see through.

Unit 1

Objects

alarm clock (n)	/ə'lɑ:m klɒk/	Wecker	“Is that your mobile phone?” “No, it’s my alarm clock .”
bottle of water (n)	/ˈbɒtl əv 'wɔ:tə/	Flasche Wasser	That’s my bottle of water .
camera (n)	/kæm(ə)rə/	Kamera; Fotoapparat	That’s my camera .
chair (n)	/tʃeə/	Stuhl	A chair is a thing that you sit on.
computer (n)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə/	Computer	You use a computer to search the Internet and send email.
desk (n)	/desk/	Schreibtisch	You sit at a desk to work.
glass (n)	/glɑ:s/	Glas	A glass of red wine, please.
newspaper (n)	/nju:zpeɪpə/	Papier	Do you read a newspaper ?
paper (n)	/peɪpə/	Stift; Kuli	A pen and paper , please.
phone (n)	/fəʊn/	Telefon	Is that your mobile phone ?
umbrella (n)	/ʌm'brelə/	Regenschirm	An umbrella is something you hold over your head when it rains.

Countries and Nationalities

America (n)	/ə'merɪkə/	Amerika	Los Angeles is a big city in America .
American (adj)	/ə'merɪkən/	Amerikaner(in); amerikanisch	Ben is from Los Angeles. He’s American .
Argentina (n)	/ɑ:dʒən'ti:nə/	Argentinien	Argentina is a big country in South America.
Argentinian (adj)	/ɑ:dʒən'tɪniən/	Argentinier(in)	She’s from Argentina. She’s Argentinian .
Australia (n)	/v'streɪliə/	Australien	Nicole Kidman is from Sydney in Australia .
Australian (adj)	/v'streɪliən/	Australier(in)	Cate Blanchett and Nicole Kidman are Australian .
Brazil (n)	/brə'zɪl/	Brasilien	Brazil ’s flag is green, yellow and blue.
Brazilian (n)	/brə'zɪliən/	Brasilianer(in)	He’s from Brazil. He’s Brazilian .
Britain (n)	/brɪtɪn/	Großbritannien	I’m from Britain . I’m British.
British (adj)	/brɪtɪʃ/	britisch	The British flag is red, white and blue.
Canada (n)	/kænədə/	Kanada	Jim Carrey is from the province of Ontario in Canada .
Canadian (adj)	/kə'neɪdiən/	Kanadier(in)	“Is Jim Carrey Canadian ?” “Yes, he is.”
China (n)	/tʃaɪnə/	China	China ’s flag is red and yellow.

Chinese (adj)	/tʃaɪˈniːz/	chinesisch
England (n)	/ɪŋɡlənd/	England
English (n)	/ɪŋɡlɪʃ/	Englisch
France (n)	/frɑːns/	Frankreich
French (adj)	/frentʃ/	Franzose/Französin
Germany (n)	/dʒɜːməni/	Deutschland
German (adj)	/dʒɜːmən/	Deutsche(r)
Greece (n)	/ɡriːs/	Griechenland
Greek (adj)	/ɡriːk/	Griechen/Griechin
Ireland (n)	/aɪələnd/	Irland
Irish (adj)	/aɪrɪʃ/	Ire/Irin
Italian (adj)	/ɪˈtæljən/	Italien
Italy (n)	/ɪtəli/	italienisch
Japan (n)	/dʒəˈpæn/	Japan
Japanese (adj)	/dʒæpəˈniːz/	Japaner(in)
Mexico (n)	/ˈmeksɪkəʊ/	Mexiko
Mexican (adj)	/ˈmeksɪkən/	Mexikaner(in)
Poland (n)	/pəʊlənd/	Polen
Polish (adj)	/ˈpəʊlɪʃ/	polnisch
Portugal (n)	/pɔːtʃəɡ(ə)l/	Portugal
Portuguese (adj)	/pɔːtʃəˈɡiːz/	Portugiesen/Portugiesin
Russia (n)	/ˈrʌʃə/	Russland
Russian (adj)	/ˈrʌʃn/	russisch
Scotland (n)	/skɒtlənd/	Schottland
Scottish (adj)	/skɒtɪʃ/	Schotte/Schottin
Turkey (n)	/tɜːki/	Türkei
Turkish (adj)	/tɜːkɪʃ/	türkisch

The **Chinese** flag is red and yellow.
 “Is Pierce Brosnan from **England**?” “No, he’s from Ireland.”
 Mark’s first language is **English**.
France’s flag is red, white and blue.
 “Are you from France?” “Yes, I’m **French**.”
 She’s from **Germany**. She’s German.
 “Is Mark **German**?” “No, he’s English.”
Greece’s flag is blue and white.
 He’s from Greece. He’s **Greek**.
 Pierce Brosnan is from Drogheda in **Ireland**.
 He’s **Irish**. He’s from Drogheda, Ireland.
 The **Italian** flag is red, white and green.
Italy’s flag is red, white and green.
Japan’s flag is white and red.
 I’m from Japan. I’m **Japanese**.
 “Where are you from?” “I’m from **Mexico**.”
 She’s from Mexico. She’s **Mexican**.
Poland’s flag is red and white.
 The **Polish** flag is red and white.
 I’m from **Portugal**. I’m Portuguese.
 People from Portugal are **Portuguese**.
Russia’s flag is red, white and blue.
 The **Russian** flag is red, white and blue.
 “Is Pierce Brosnan from **Scotland**?” “No, he’s from Ireland.”
 “Is he **Scottish**?” “No, he’s Irish.”
Turkey’s flag is red and white.
 The **Turkish** flag is red and white.

Drinks

beer (n)	/bɪə/	Bier
coffee (n)	/kɒfi/	Kaffee
(apple, orange) juice (n)	/dʒuːs/	Saft (Apfel-; Orangen-)
tea (n)	/tiː/	Tee
(mineral) water (n)	/ˈwɔːtə/	(Mineral)wasser
wine (n)	/waɪn/	Wein

A glass of **beer**, please.
 “Would you like a **coffee**?” “No, thank you.”
 “Orange **juice** or apple **juice**?” “Apple **juice**, please.”
 “**Tea** or coffee?” “**Tea**, please.”
 A bottle of **mineral water**, please.
 “Would you like red **wine** or white **wine**?” “White **wine**, please.”

Other words & phrases

afternoon (n)	/ɑ:ftə'nu:n/	Nachmittag	We say "Good afternoon " between 12.00 pm and 6.00 pm.
age (n)	/eɪdʒ/	Alter	"What age are the students?" "Between 13 and 55."
bar (n)	/bɑ:/	Bar	Sam isn't in his room. He's in the bar .
country (n)	/kʌntri/	Land	America, Brazil, China and Russia are all big countries .
email (n)	/'i:meɪl/	Email	His email address is markamail.com.
evening (n)	/'i:vnɪŋ/	Abend	We say "Good evening " after 6.00 pm.
guide (n)	/gaɪd/	(Reise) führer(in)	I am your tour guide for the Explore London tour.
glass (n)	/glɑ:s/	glas	A glass of mineral water, please.
invite (v)	/ɪn'vaɪt/	einladen	Explore London tours would like to invite you to a welcome party.
language (n)	/læŋgwɪdʒ/	Sprache	"What's your first language ?" "English."
meet (v)	/mi:t/	kennen lernen	"This is Alison. She's new." "Nice to meet you, Alison."
morning (n)	/mɔ:niŋ/	Morgen	We say "Good morning " before 12.00 pm.
nationality (n)	/næʃ(ə)'næʃlɪti/	Nationalität; Staatsangehörigkeit	"What's your nationality ?" "I'm Mexican."
new (adj)	/nju:/	neu	Alyssa's new . It's her first day at work.
party (n)	/pɑ:ti/	Party	The welcome party is at the Regent Hotel, London on Sunday May 14.
practise (v)	/'præktɪs/	üben	Choose a language you want to practise .
reception (n)	/rɪ'sepʃn/	Empfang; Rezeption	Reception is the place in a hotel where people go when they first arrive.
room (n)	/ru:m/	Zimmer	Rob and Meg Sherman are in room 34.
telephone (n)	/'telɪfəʊn/	Telefon	Link with another student via email, video conference or telephone .
tour (n)	/tuə/	(Rund)reise; Tour	Valerie is the tour guide for the Explore London tour .

Unit 2

Common verbs

drink (v)	/drɪŋk/	trinken	Carl and Anna drink red wine with lunch.
eat (v)	/i:t/	essen	I eat lots of French bread.
go (v)	/gəʊ/	gehen	Sandra goes to an American university.
have (v)	/hæv/	haben	I have a big car and a big house.
live (v)	/lɪv/	wohnen; leben	"Where do they live ?" "They live in a flat in Malaga."
read (v)	/ri:d/	lesen	We read English newspapers.
speak (v)	/spi:k/	sprechen	"Do you speak English?" "Yes, I do."

study (v)	/ˈstʌdi/	studieren	I study alone.
travel (v)	/ˈtrævl/	reisen	If you travel , you go to other towns, cities and countries.
work (v)	/wɜ:k/	arbeiten	He works at the university.

Free time activities

go dancing	/gəʊ ˈdɑ:nsɪŋ/	tanzen gehen	When you go dancing , you go to a club or a disco to dance.
go shopping	/gəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	einkaufen gehen	When you go shopping , you go to the shops to buy food, clothes etc.
go to a restaurant	/ˌgəʊ tu ə ˈrestrɒnt/	ein Restaurant besuchen	I don't go to restaurants .
go to the cinema	/ˌgəʊ tə ðə ˈsɪnəmə/	ins Kino gehen	He goes to the cinema alone.
listen to music	/lɪsn tə ˈmju:zɪk/	Musik (an)hören	Does he listen to music ?
play sports	/pleɪ ˈspɔ:ts/	Sport treiben	Men friends play sports and do things together.
watch TV	/ˌwɒtʃ ti: ˈvi:/	fernsehen	Do you watch TV in the evening?

Family

aunt (n)	/ɑ:nt/	Tante	Your aunt is the sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle.
brother (n)	/ˈbrʌðə/	Bruder	“Who’s Fabio?” “He’s my brother .”
child (n)	/tʃaɪld/	Kind	It is normal for a British woman to have her first child when she is 29.
cousin (n)	/ˈkʌzɪn/	Vetter; Cousin/Cousine	Your cousin is the son or daughter of your aunt and uncle.
daughter (n)	/ˈdɔ:tə/	Tochter	I have a daughter Emily, but she doesn’t live at home.
father (n)	/ˈfɑ:ðə/	Vater	A thirty-seven-year old man doesn’t live with his mother and father .
grandchild (n)	/ˈgræntʃaɪld/	Enkel(in)	Your grandchild is the child of your son or daughter.
granddaughter (n)	/ˈgrændɔ:tə/	Enkelin	Your granddaughter is the daughter of your son or daughter.
grandfather (n)	/ˈgrænfɑ:ðə/	Großvater	What about a family for Andy? I want to be a grandfather !
grandmother (n)	/ˈgrænmlðə/	Großmutter	Your grandmother is the mother of your father or mother.
grandparent (n)	/ˈgrænpeərənt/	Großeltern	Your grandparent is the mother or father of your mother or father.
grandson (n)	/ˈgrænsʌn/	Enkel	Your grandson is the son of your daughter or son.
husband (n)	/ˈhʌzbənd/	(Ehe)mann-g atte	A woman’s husband is the man she is married to.
mother (n)	/ˈmlðə/	Mutter	23% of children live with one parent, usually the mother .
parents (n)	/ˈpeərənts/	Eltern	Andy still lives with his parents .

sister (n)	/ˈsɪstə/	Schwester
son (n)	/sʌn/	Sohn
uncle (n)	/ˈʌŋkl/	Onkel

Your **sister** is a girl who is the daughter of the same parents as you.
 Andy is their only **son**.
 Your **uncle** is the brother of your mother or father, or is married to your aunt.

Descriptions

age (n)	/eɪdʒ/	Alter
average-looking (adj)	/æv(ə)rɪdʒlʊkɪŋ/	durchschnittlich aussehend
beautiful (adj)	/ˈbju:tɪfl/	schön
dark (adj)	/dɑ:k/	dunkel
fair (adj)	/feə/	blond
fat (adj)	/fæt/	dick
glasses (n)	/ˈglɑ:sɪz/	eine Brille
hair (n)	/heə/	Haar
handsome (adj)	/ˈhænsəm/	gut aussehend
height (n)	/haɪt/	(Körper)größe
medium height (adj)	/ˈmi:diəm ˈhaɪt/	mittlerer Größe
middle-aged (adj)	/ˈmɪdl,eɪdʒd/	mittleren Alters
old (adj)	/əʊld/	alt
pretty (adj)	/ˈprɪti/	hübsch
short (adj)	/ʃɔ:t/	klein
tall (adj)	/tɔ:l/	groß
thin (adj)	/θɪn/	dünn; schlank
ugly (adj)	/ˈʌgli/	hässlich
weight (n)	/weɪt/	Gewicht
young (adj)	/jʌŋ/	jung

“Middle-aged”, “old” and “young” are adjectives for **age**.
“Average-looking”, “beautiful” and “ugly” are adjectives for looks.
 A **beautiful** woman is one who is very nice to look at.
 He has **dark** hair and glasses.
 Valerie has short **fair** hair and green eyes.
 Bryan is **fat** and has black hair.
 She has **glasses**.
 What colour **hair** does he have?
 Brad Pitt is a **handsome** film star.
 “Tall” and “short” are adjectives for **height**.
 He’s not very tall. He’s **medium height**.
 Bryan is fat and **middle-aged**.
 “How **old** is Andy?” “He’s thirty-seven.”
 She’s a **pretty** girl with long dark hair.
 She’s a **short** pretty girl.
 “How **tall** is he?” “He’s about 1 metre 80.”
 Bryan isn’t **thin**, he’s fat.
Ugly is the opposite of beautiful.
 “Fat” and “thin” are adjectives for **weight**.
 Andy is a handsome **young** man.

Other words & phrases

boy (n)	/bɔɪ/	Junge
bread (n)	/bred/	Brot
cat (n)	/kæt/	Katze
chocolate (n)	/ˈtʃɒklət/	Schokolade
different (adj)	/dɪf(ə)rənt/	unterschiedlich
divorce (n)	/dɪˈvɔ:s/	(Ehe)scheidung

Andy’s a good **boy**. He doesn’t have parties in the house.
 I eat lots of French **bread**.
 Carl and Anna don’t have their **cats** in Spain.
Chocolate is a sweet dark food that a lot of people like.
 Men and women are very **different**.
 Is **divorce** common in your country?

fashion (n)	/ˈfæʃn/	Mode	Are you interested in clothes and fashion ?
feelings (n)	/ˈfiːlɪŋz/	Gefühle	Women talk about their feelings .
flat (n)	/flæt/	Wohnung	We live in a flat in Malaga.
friend (n)	/frend/	Freund/Freundin	Sandra lives in a big house with three friends .
get married	/get ˈmæriɪd/	heiraten	When I meet the right girl I'll get married and leave home.
girl (n)	/gɜːl/	Mädchen	She's a pretty girl with long dark hair.
home (n)	/həʊm/	Zuhause	Carl and Anna's new home is in Spain.
house (n)	/haʊs/	Haus	It's better for Andy if he has his own house or flat.
leave (v)	/liːv/	(von zu Hause) weggehen	When Andy meets the right girl he'll get married and leave home.
life (n)	/laɪf/	Leben	I have a very American life now, with a big house and a big car.
love (v)	/lʌv/	lieben	I love Andy but it's better if he has his own house or flat.
man (n)	/mæn/	Mann	Andy's not a boy – he's a man !
office (n)	/ˈɒfɪs/	Büro	The photo on p. 28 shows Valerie on the phone in an office .
per cent (n)	/pə ˈsent/	Prozent	31 per cent of parents in Britain are not married.
personal (adj)	/ˈpɜːsnl/	persönlich	Women talk about personal things to their friends.
point of view (n)	/pɔɪnt əv ˈvjuː/	Ansicht; Meinung	Andy's point of view is that his life at home with his parents is fine.
politics (n)	/pəˈlɪtɪks/	Politik	The activities politicians do to get power are called politics .
problem (n)	/ˈprɒbləm/	Problem	My father isn't very happy but that's his problem .
same (adj)	/seɪm/	gleich	“Do men and women like the same things?” “No, they don't.”
sports (n)	/spɔːts/	Sport	Men friends play sports and do things together.
thing (n)	/θɪŋ/	Sache	“Do men and women like the same things ?” “No, they don't.”
university (n)	/ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsɪti/	Universität	She goes to an American university in Seattle.
woman (n)	/wʊmən/	Frau	It's normal now for a British woman to have her first child when she's 29.

Unit 3

Places to live

city (n)	/sɪti/	(Groß)stadt	Are there any famous museums in your town or city ?
city centre (n)	/sɪti ˈsentə/	Stadtzentrum; -mitte	Hugh lives in a flat in the city centre .
flat (n)	/flæt/	Wohnung	Gerard has a big flat at the end of the Champs Elysées.
house (n)	/haʊs/	Haus	Sean lives in a small house in Scotland.
town (n)	/taʊn/	Stadt	Are there any famous museums in your town or city?
village (n)	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/	Dorf	A village is a place in the countryside where people live that is much smaller than a town.

Parts of a house

balcony (n)	/ˈbælkəni/	Balkon	A balcony is an area outside the wall of a flat where you can sit and relax.
bathroom (n)	/ˈbɑːθru:m/	Badezimmer	“Are there any public bathrooms in the White House?” “No, there aren’t.”
bedroom (n)	/ˈbedru:m/	Schlafzimmer	How many bedrooms are there in your house?
dining room (n)	/ˈdaɪnɪŋ ru:m/	Esszimmer	The dining room is the room where you eat meals.
door (n)	/dɔː/	Tür	A policeman always stands outside the door at Number 10 Downing Street.
hall (n)	/hɔːl/	Flur; Diele; Eingangshalle	The hall is the place just inside the front door of a house or flat.
kitchen (n)	/ˈkɪtʃɪn/	Küche	The kitchen is the room where you cook food.
living room (n)	/ˈlɪvɪŋ ru:m/	Wohnzimmer	The living room is the room where you relax and watch TV.
staircase (n)	/ˈsteəkɛɪs/	Treppe; Treppenhaus	A staircase is a set of stairs in a building.
window (n)	/ˈwɪndəʊ/	Fenster	From my bedroom window I can see the garden.

Furniture

bed (n)	/bed/	Bett	There are some papers on the bed in Shelley’s bedroom.
bookcase (n)	/ˈbʊkkeɪs/	Bücherregal	A bookcase is a piece of furniture where you keep books.
chair (n)	/tʃeə/	Stuhl	Shelley doesn’t have any chairs in her room.
clock (n)	/klɒk/	Uhr	The clock on the wall says 2 o’clock.
cooker (n)	/ˈkʊkə/	Herd	A cooker is a piece of equipment in a kitchen that you use to cook food.
cupboard (n)	/ˈkʌbəd/	Schrank	A cupboard is a piece of furniture, usually attached to a wall, where you keep things.
curtain (n)	/ˈkɜːtn/	Vorhang; Gardine	I need some curtains for the bedroom window.
desk (n)	/desk/	Schreibtisch	“Does Shelley have a desk in her bedroom?” “No, she doesn’t.”
fridge (n)	/ˈfrɪdʒ/	Kühlschrank	A fridge is a piece of equipment in a kitchen used for keeping food and drinks cold.
lamp (n)	/læmp/	Lampe	Would you like a lamp for your desk?
picture (n)	/ˈpɪktʃə/	Bild	There are three pictures on the wall in Shelley’s bedroom.
plant (n)	/plɑːnt/	Pflanze	There’s a plant in front of the bookcase on p. 36.
sofa (n)	/ˈsəʊfə/	Sofa	A sofa is a piece of furniture that two or three people can sit on.
stereo (n)	/ˈsteriəʊ/	Stereo(anlage)	A stereo is a piece of equipment for listening to music.
television (n)	/ˈteləvɪʒn/	Fernsehen; Fernseher	I often watch television in the evening.
wardrobe (n)	/ˈwɔːdrəʊb/	Kleiderschrank; Garderobe	A wardrobe is a piece of furniture for keeping clothes.

Ordinal numbers

first	/fɜːst/	erster, -e, -es
second	/seknd/	zweiter, -e, -es
third	/θɜːd/	dritter, -e, -es
fourth	/fɔːθ/	vierter, -e, -es
fifth	/fɪfθ/	fünfter, -e, -es
sixth	/sɪksθ/	sechster, -e, -es
seventh	/sevntθ/	siebter, -e, -es
eighth	/eɪtθ/	achter, -e, -es
ninth	/naɪnθ/	neunter, -e, -es
tenth	/tenθ/	zehnter, -e, -es

The **first** person or thing comes or happens before all the others.

The **second** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number two.

The **third** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number three.

The **fourth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number four.

The **fifth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number five.

The **sixth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number six.

The **seventh** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number seven.

The **eighth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number eight.

The **ninth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number nine.

The **tenth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number ten.

Other words & phrases

art (n)	/ɑːt/	Kunst
baby (n)	/beɪbi/	Baby
big (adj)	/bɪg/	groß
café (n)	/kæfeɪ/	Café
easy (adj)	/iːzi/	leicht
elevator (n)	/eləveɪtə/	Fahrrstuhl, Lift
entrance (n)	/entrəns/	Eingang
famous (adj)	/feɪməs/	berühmt
film star (n)	/fɪlm stɑː/	Filmstar
floor (n)	/flɔː/	Etage; Geschoss
horrible (adj)	/hɒrəbl/	schrecklich
information (n)	/ɪnfə'meɪʃn/	Information; Auskunft
lift (n)	/lɪft/	Fahrrstuhl; Lift
lovely (adj)	/lʌvli/	schön
modern (adj)	/mɒdn/	modern
museum (n)	/mjuː'ziəm/	Museum

The Tate Modern is Britain's new museum of modern **art**.

A **baby** is a very young child who cannot yet walk or talk.

Gerard and his wife live in a **big** flat in Paris.

"What floor is the **café** on?" "It's on the second floor."

Easy is the opposite of difficult.

Take the **elevator** up to the second floor and turn right.

The **entrance** to Number 10 Downing Street is through a black door.

Number 10 Downing Street is a **famous** house where the Prime Minister lives.

Brad Pitt and Nicole Kidman are famous **film stars**.

The café is on the second **floor**.

Horrible is the opposite of lovely.

For any **information** you need, go to the information desk.

Take the **lift** or the stairs to the 3rd floor.

Michael and Catherine have a **lovely** big family house on the beach.

The Tate Modern is Britain's new museum of **modern** art.

Tate Modern is the first British **museum** of the new millennium.

new (adj)	/nju:/	neu	“Do you like your new flat?” “Yes, I do. It’s perfect.”
noisy (adj)	/nɔɪzi/	laut; durch Lärm belastet	Sean has a cottage in the mountains – far from other people and noisy cities.
official (adj)	/ə'fɪʃl/	offiziell; amtlich	Number 10 Downing Street is the official residence of the British Prime Minister.
old (adj)	/əʊld/	alt	Your mother has some old curtains. Do you want them?
outside (prep)	/aʊtsaɪd/	draußen vor	A policeman always stands outside the door of Number 10 Downing Street.
policeman (n)	/pə'li:smən/	Polizist	A policeman always stands outside the door of Number 10 Downing Street.
quiet (adj)	/kwaɪət/	ruhig	It’s a small quiet house far from the city centre.
residence (n)	/rezɪdəns/	Amtssitz; Residenz	The official residence of the Prime Minister is Number 10 Downing Street.
school (n)	/sku:l/	Schule	Her house is next to the school .
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/	Laden; Geschäft	Hugh’s flat is close to the shops .
stand (v)	/stænd/	stehen	A policeman stands outside the door of Number 10 Downing Street.

Unit 4

Phrases with *have go & get*

have breakfast/dinner/lunch	/hæv 'brekfəst, 'dɪnə, lʌntʃ/ /hæv ə 'drɪŋk, ə 'kɒfi,	frühstücken zu Mittag essen	Will gets home at 9.00 and has dinner .
have a drink/a coffee/a sandwich	ə 'sænwɪtʃ/	zu Abend essen einen trinken (gehen) einen Kaffee trinken (gehen) ein Sandwich essen (gehen)	After his meetings Will has a drink with friends in the café.
have a break	/hæv ə 'breɪk/	eine Pause machen	Nothing Day is a time to have a break – to sit and do nothing.
have a nap	/hæv ə 'næp/	ein Nickerchen machen	On Saturdays and Sundays I have a nap in the afternoon.
get dressed	/get 'drest/	sich anziehen	When you get dressed you put clothes on.
get up	/get 'ʌp/	aufstehen	What time do you get up in the morning?
get home	/get 'həʊm/	zu Hause ankommen	I go home at 6:00 and I get home at 6:15.
go home	/gəʊ 'həʊm/	nach Hause gehen	I go home at 6:00 and I get home at 6:15.
go to bed	/gəʊ tə 'bed/	ins Bett gehen	I go to bed before 10:00 pm.
go to sleep	/gəʊ tə 'sli:p/	einschlafen	At MetroNaps you listen to quiet, relaxing music and go to sleep .

Months

January	/ˈdʒænjəri/	Januar	Nothing Day is on January 16 th .
February	/ˈfebruəri/	Februar	February is the second month of the year.
March	/mɑːtʃ/	März	In March we have Mother's Day.
April	/ˈeɪprɪl/	April	In April there's Earth Day.
May	/meɪ/	Mai	May Day is on 1 st May .
June	/dʒuːn/	Juni	In June we have Father's Day.
July	/dʒʊˈlaɪ/	Juli	July is the seventh month of the year.
August	/ˈɔːɡəst/	August	I go on holiday in August .
September	/sepˈtembə/	September	September is the ninth month of the year.
October	/ɒkˈtəʊbə/	Oktober	In October there's United Nations Day.
November	/nəʊˈvembə/	November	November is the eleventh month of the year.
December	/dɪˈsembə/	Dezember	December is the twelfth month of the year.

Housework

do the shopping	/ˌduː ðə ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	einkaufen gehen	I do the shopping on Saturdays.
clean the bathroom	/ˌkliːn ðə ˈbɑːθruːm/	das Badezimmer säubern	How often do you clean the bathroom ?
make the bed	/ˌmeɪk ðə ˈbed/	das Bett machen	I make the bed every morning.
wash the clothes	/ˌwɒʃ ðə ˈkləʊðz/	die Wäsche waschen	I wash the clothes every week.
do the dishes	/ˌduː ðə ˈdɪʃɪz/	das Geschirr spülen	He does the dishes every day.
take out the rubbish	/ˌteɪk aʊt ðə ˈrʌbɪʃ/	den Müll austragen	How often do you take out the rubbish ?

Other words & phrases

breakfast (n)	/ˈbrekfəst/	Frühstück	It's nice to wake up late and have a relaxing breakfast .
card (n)	/kɑːd/	Karte	Nothing Day is a day for nothing – no parties, no gifts, no cards .
class (n)	/klɑːs/	Unterrichtsstunde	I am sometimes late for English class .
closed (adj)	/kləʊzd/	geschlossen	Something that is closed is not open.
dinner (n)	/ˈdɪnə/	Abendessen	Will gets home at 9:00 and has dinner .
Earth (n)	/ɜːθ/	Erde	Earth Day is in April.
finish (v)	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/	aufhören; Schluss machen	I finish work at 5 pm.
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/	Fitness-Center	After his meetings, Will goes to the gym .

Halloween (n)	/hæləʊ'i:n/
idea (n)	/aɪ'diə/
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/
meeting (n)	/mi:tiŋ/
nap (n)	/næp/
nothing (pron)	/nʌθɪŋ/
open (adj)	/əʊpən/
shower (n)	/ʃaʊə/
special (adj)	/speʃl/
United Nations (n)	/juːˌnaɪtɪd 'neɪʃnz/

Halloween
Idee
Mittagessen
Besprechung; Treffen
Nickerchen
nichts
offen
Dusche
Sonder-; spezial
Vereinte Nationen

Halloween is in October.
Do you think Nothing Day is a good **idea**?
Lunch is the meal that you eat in the middle of the day.
He finishes work at 6:00 but has **meetings** after work.
When I go to work after a **nap** I'm relaxed.
Nothing Day is a time to have a break – to sit and do **nothing**.
MetroNaps is **open** from 10 am to 6 pm.
In the morning I get up, have a **shower**, get dressed and have breakfast.
Christina East thinks it's time for a new **special** holiday called Nothing Day.
United Nations Day is in October.

Unit 5

Things to take on holiday

alarm clock (n)	/ə'lɑ:m klɒk/
guide book (n)	/gaɪd bʊk/
passport (n)	/pɑ:spɔ:t/
phrasebook (n)	/freizbʊk/
sunglasses (n)	/sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/
ticket (n)	/tɪkɪt/

Wecker
Reise-; Stadtführer
(Reise)pass
Sprachführer
Sonnenbrille
(Flug-; Fahr)karte

An **alarm clock** is a clock that wakes you up by making a noise.
A **guide book** tells you about the museums, art galleries etc you can see in a particular place.
Remember to take your tickets and **passport**.
A **phrasebook** has lists of useful words and expressions in a particular language.
Sunglasses protect your eyes in the sun.
Remember to take your plane **tickets** and passport.

The weather

cloudy (adj)	/klaʊdi/
cold (adj)	/kəʊld/
cool (adj)	/ku:l/
rainy (adj)	/reɪni/
snowy (adj)	/snəʊi/
sunny (adj)	/sʌni/
warm (adj)	/wɔ:m/
windy (adj)	/wɪndi/

bewölkt
kalt
kühl; frisch
regnerisch
verschneit
sonnig
warm
windig

In Montreal it's **cloudy** and windy, but warm.
It's **cold** and snowy in Whitehorse.
It's **cool** in Vancouver – 13°C.
You need your umbrellas in Vancouver – it's **rainy** and cool.
It's cold and **snowy** in Whitehorse – with temperatures of -12°C.
In Toronto it's **sunny** and cold.
In Montreal it's sunny and **warm**.
It's cloudy and **windy** but warm in Montreal.

Other words & phrases

animal (n)	/ˈæniməl/	Tier
available (adj)	/ə'veɪləbl/	frei; verfügbar
barbeque (n)	/bɑ:bəkju:/	Grillparty
bilingual (adj)	/baɪ'lɪŋgwəl/	zweisprachig
clean (adj)	/kli:n/	sauber
complimentary (adj)	/kɒmplɪ'ment(ə)ri/	kostenlos; gratis
concert (n)	/kɒnsət/	Konzert
continental breakfast (n)	/kɒntɪnəntl 'brekfəst/	kleines Frühstück
cook (v)	/kʊk/	kochen
design (n)	/dɪ'zain/	Design; Innenausstattung
destination (n)	/destɪ'neɪʃn/	Reiseziel
dictionary (n)	/dɪkʃnəri/	Wörterbuch
draw (v)	/drɔ:/	zeichnen
drive (v)	/draɪv/	fahren
electronic (adj)	/ɪlek'trɒnɪk/	elektronisch
establishment (n)	/ɪ'stæblɪʃmənt/	Haus
exchange rate (n)	/ɪk'stʃeɪndʒ ,reɪt/	Wechselkurs
go skiing	/gəʊ 'ski:ɪŋ/	skifahren (gehen)
hear (v)	/hɪə/	hören
iPod (n)	/aɪpɒd/	iPod
jazz (n)	/dʒæz/	Jazz
machine (n)	/mə'ʃi:n/	Maschine; Gerät
money (n)	/mʌni/	Geld
play chess/tennis	/pleɪ 'tʃes, 'tenɪs/	spielen (Schach/Tennis)
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/	singen
swim (v)	/swɪm/	schwimmen
torch (n)	/tɔ:tʃ/	Taschenlampe
translate (v)	/trænz'leɪt/	übersetzen
translation (n)	/trænz'leɪʃn/	Übersetzung
type (v)	/taɪp/	(ein)tippen
unnecessary (adj)	/un'nesəs(ə)ri/	unnötig
view (n)	/vju:/	Aussicht

Animals are welcome at the Shakespeare Guest House.

At the Stratford Central Hotel smoking and non-smoking rooms are **available**.

There is a garden with garden furniture and a **barbeque** area.

A **bilingual** dictionary shows words in two languages.

The rooms at the Shakespeare Guest House are **clean** and warm.

Complimentary tea and coffee is available in every room.

There are great jazz **concerts** in Montreal.

A **continental breakfast** is included with the price of your room.

Did you **cook** dinner last night?

All our rooms have modern furniture and **design**.

The USA is the most popular **destination** for Canadian tourists.

A bilingual **dictionary** shows words in two languages.

Children like **drawing** pictures.

Can you **drive** a car?

The Lingo Global contains an **electronic** dictionary.

The Shakespeare Guest House is a non-smoking **establishment**.

The **exchange rate** is now 1.78 = £1.

Banff is the perfect place to **go skiing**.

The Phraselator can **hear** a phrase and say the translation for that phrase.

We didn't bring the **iPod**.

Montreal has great **jazz** concerts.

The phraselator and the Lingo Global 29 are two **machines** that translate languages.

Rich people have a lot of **money**.

I **play tennis** in the summer.

When you **sing**, you make music using your voice.

When you **swim** you move through water using your arms and legs.

A **torch** is a small electric light that you hold in your hand.

The Lingo Global 29 can **translate** more than 58,000 useful phrases.

With the Phraselator you can hear the **translation**.

To use the Lingo Global 29 you **type** words or phrases.

Something that is **unnecessary** is not needed.

The Shakespeare Guest House is in a quiet, rural location with excellent **views**.

Unit 6

Celebrations

birthday (n)	/bɜːθdeɪ/	Geburtstag	“When’s your birthday ?” “31 December.”
ceremony (n)	/serəməni/	Zeremonie; Förmlichkeiten	I didn’t go to the wedding ceremony but I went to the party.
champagne (n)	/ʃæmˈpeɪn/	Champagner; Sekt	It’s nice to celebrate with a glass of champagne .
congratulate (v)	/kənˈgrætʃuleɪt/	beglückwünschen; gratulieren	We congratulated Richard and gave him a gold watch.
New Year’s Eve (n)	/njuː jɪəz ˈiːv/	Silvester	New Year’s Eve is on 31 December.
retirement (n)	/rɪˈtaɪəmənt/	Pensionierung	We gave Richard a gold watch at his retirement party.
wedding (n)	/wedɪŋ/	Hochzeit	Kyle and Sue didn’t want a big wedding and got married in the town hall.

Films & books

cartoon (n)	/kɑːtuːn/	Cartoon	a) A cartoon is a film or TV programme, especially for children, with drawings of funny people or animals that seem to move. b) A cartoon is a funny drawing in a magazine or newspaper, often with words underneath.
comedy (n)	/kɒmədi/	Komödie	A comedy is a funny film or book that makes you laugh.
horror (n)	/hɒrə/	Horror-; Schauer(geschichte)	A horror film or book is intended to frighten people.
love story (n)	/lʌv stɔːri/	Liebesgeschichte	A love story is about two people who love each other.
romance (n)	/rəʊˈmæns/	Liebesgeschichte	A romance is a story about two people who love each other.
science fiction (n)	/saɪəns ˈfɪkʃn/	Science-fiction	Science fiction is about imaginary events in the future, often about space travel and life on other planets.
thriller (n)	/θrɪlə/	Thriller; Krimi	A thriller is a book or film that tells an exciting story.
western (n)	/westən/	Western	A western is about cowboys who lived in the western United States.

Feelings

angry (adj)	/æŋɡri/	verärgert; zornig	Men don’t cry when they are angry .
bored (adj)	/bɔːd/	gelangweilt	When you are bored , you feel impatient because you are not interested in something or have nothing to do.
happy (adj)	/hæpi/	glücklich	Men cry a lot more than women when they are happy .
nervous (adj)	/nɜːvəs/	nervös	When you are nervous , you feel excited and worried or slightly afraid.
sad (adj)	/sæd/	traurig	Crying when you are sad will make you feel better.

Adjectives of opinion

awful (adj)	/ɔ:fl/	furchtbar	I hated the film. I thought it was awful .
bad (adj)	/bæd/	schlecht	People often cry when they are sad or feel bad .
excellent (adj)	/eksələnt/	ausgezeichnet	I loved the film. I thought it was excellent .
good (adj)	/gud/	gut	David Beckham is a very good football player.
great (adj)	/greit/	großartig	“Do you like Antonio Banderas?” “Yes, I do. I think he’s great .”
horrible (adj)	/hɔ:rɪbl/	schrecklich	You use the word horrible to describe someone or something that you do not like.
lovely (adj)	/lʌvli/	schön; reizend	You use the word lovely to describe someone or something that you like.
nice (adj)	/naɪs/	lecker	We had a compartment for two people, with some champagne and nice food.
terrible (adj)	/tɛrɪbl/	furchtbar	The weather was terrible – it rained all the time.
wonderful (adj)	/wʌndəfl/	wunderbar	We had a wonderful dinner at Richard’s retirement party.

Other words & phrases

acceptable (adj)	/ək'septəbl/	akzeptabel	In Britain and America it is more acceptable for men to cry today.
act (v)	/ækt/	(schau)spielen	What films has Nicole Kidman acted in?
actor (n)	/æktə/	Schauspieler(in)	Christopher Reeve was a famous actor who played Superman.
athlete (n)	/æθli:t/	(Leicht)athlet(in)	Athletes often cry when they win Olympic medals.
author (n)	/ɔ:θə/	Autor(in)	J. K. Rowling is the author of the Harry Potter books.
be born	/br 'bɔ:n/	geboren sein/werden	“Where was Christopher Reeve born ?” “In Manhattan.”
boat ride (n)	/bəʊt raɪd/	Bootsfahrt	We went for a boat ride on the Thames – it was great.
buy (v)	/baɪ/	kaufen	When you buy something, you pay money in order to have it.
cry (v)	/kraɪ/	weinen	People often cry when they are sad.
fall (v)	/fɔ:l/	fallen	Christopher Reeve fell off a horse 12 years ago.
favourite (adj)	/feɪv(ə)rɪt/	Lieblings-	The Big Read was a TV show to discover Britain’s favourite books.
feel (v)	/fi:l/	sich fühlen	People usually feel better after crying.
health (n)	/helθ/	Gesundheit	Crying is good for your health .
horse (n)	/hɔ:s/	Pferd	A horse is a large animal that people ride.
medal (n)	/medl/	Medaille	Matthew Pinsent cried when he won a gold medal at the Athens Olympics.
president (n)	/prezɪdənt/	Präsident	Two recent US presidents Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, have cried on TV.
psychologist (n)	/saɪkɒlədʒɪst/	Psychologe(in)	British psychologists say that men cry more easily than we think.
stress (n)	/stres/	Betonung	To pronounce words correctly you must put the stress on the right syllable.

symbol (n)	/ˈsɪmbəl/	Symbol
weekend (n)	/wi:k'end/	Wochenende
win (v)	/wɪn/	gewinnen

The book was about **symbols** in the art of a famous painter.
Last **weekend** I rented a DVD.
Men often cry when their football team plays very well and **wins** a cup.

Unit 7

Food

apple (n)	/æpl/	Apfel
banana (n)	/bə'nɑ:nə/	Banane
bean (n)	/bi:n/	Bohne
bread (n)	/bred/	Brot
butter (n)	/bʌtə/	Butter
cake (n)	/keɪk/	Kuchen
carrot (n)	/kærət/	Karotte
cheese (n)	/tʃi:z/	Käse
chicken (n)	/tʃɪkɪn/	Huhn; Hühnerfleisch
chips (n pl)	/tʃɪps/	Pommes frites
chocolate (n)	/tʃɒklət/	Schokolade
corn (n)	/kɔ:n/	Mais
curry (n)	/kʌrɪ/	Curry
diet (n)	/daɪət/	Diät
egg (n)	/eg/	Ei
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/	Fisch
fruit (n)	/fru:t/	Obst
garlic (n)	/'gɑ:lɪk/	Knoblauch
ice cream (n)	/aɪs 'krɪm/	Eis(krem)
lemon (n)	/'lemən/	Zitrone
lettuce (n)	/'letɪs/	Kopfsalat
milk (n)	/'mɪlk/	Milch
nutrition (n)	/'nju:trɪʃn/	Ernährung
onion (n)	/'ʌnjən/	Zwiebel
orange (n)	/'ɒrɪndz/	Orange; Apfelsine

Every morning I had three **apples**, two bananas and a glass of water for breakfast.
Every morning I had three apples and two **bananas** for breakfast.
Rice and **beans** is a popular meal in Latin America.
Most people eat **bread** for breakfast.
Butter is a yellow food that you put on bread.
We ate some chocolate **cake** for dessert.
A **carrot** is a long orange vegetable.
A Marguerita pizza is covered with tomato sauce and **cheese**.
Chicken is a common type of white meat.
Too many **chips** are bad for you.
We had some **chocolate** cake for dessert.
It's a simple Mexican dish with rice, beans and **corn**.
I love spicy **curries**!
I didn't lose one kilogram on the two Fs **diet** – it's awful.
Bacon and **eggs** is a typical British breakfast.
Do you prefer **fish** or meat?
You should eat two or three pieces of **fruit** every day.
Garlic is a small round white vegetable that gives a strong flavour to food.
Ice cream is a cold, sweet food made from sugar and cream that children love.
A **lemon** is a small, round yellow fruit.
Tomato salad consists of **lettuce** and tomatoes.
Milk and eggs are dairy products.
The **Nutrition** Reference Guide tells you about different types of food.
Add an **onion** and some garlic to the oil and cook the paella.
An **orange** is a round orange fruit.

pasta (n)	/pæstə/
pepper (n)	/pepə/
potato (n)	/pə'teɪtəʊ/
rice (n)	/raɪs/
salt (n)	/sɒlt/
sausage (n)	/sɒsɪdʒ/
shellfish (n)	/ʃelɪfɪʃ/
spinach (n)	/spɪnɪdʒ/
soup (n)	/su:p/
steak (n)	/steɪk/
sugar (n)	/ʃʊgə/
tomato (n)	/tə'mɑ:təʊ/
vegetable (n)	/vedʒətəbl/
water (n)	/wɔ:tə/
wine (n)	/waɪn/

Pasta	
Pfeffer	
Kartoffel	
Reis	
Salz	
Wurst	
Meeresfrüchte	
Spinat	
Suppe	
Steak	
Zucker	
Tomate	
Gemüse	
Wasser	
Wein	

Spaghetti is a type of **pasta**.
 Put some salt and **pepper** on your paella.
 Don't eat too many **potatoes** if you're on a diet.
Rice is the most important food of 50% of the world's population.
 Add **salt**, pepper and a lemon to the paella.
 For paella you need different types of shellfish and Spanish **sausages**.
 Paella consists of rice and different types of **shellfish**.
Spinach is a vegetable with dark green leaves that are eaten raw in salads or cooked.
 I love thick **soup** in the winter.
Steak is the meat from a cow.
 Do you have **sugar** in tea and coffee?
 Spaghetti bolognese is spaghetti with meat and **tomato** sauce.
 You have to eat a lot of **vegetables** if you're on a diet.
 Drinking **water** is good for you.
 Do you prefer red or white **wine**?

Describing food

cold (adj)	/kəʊld/
cooked (adj)	/kʊkt/
delicious (adj)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/
hot (adj)	/hɒt/
raw (adj)	/rɔ:/
salty (adj)	/sɒlti/
spicy (adj)	/spɑ:si/
sweet (adj)	/swi:t/

kalt
gekocht
sehr lecker; köstlich
heiß
roh
salzig; salzhaltig
scharf (gewürzt)
süß

I can't drink tea if it's **cold**.
 You can eat spinach raw or **cooked**.
 I love rice and beans. It's **delicious**.
 The tea was too **hot**. I couldn't drink it.
 You can eat spinach cooked or **raw** in salads.
 Don't eat too much **salty** food.
 I can't eat Mexican food. It's too **spicy**.
 There's a lot of sugar in this coffee. It's too **sweet**.

Eating out

bill (n)	/bɪl/
dessert (n)	/dɪ'zɜ:t/
main course (n)	/meɪn 'kɔ:s/
meal (n)	/mi:l/

Rechnung
Nachtsch; Dessert
Hauptgericht
Essen; Mahlzeit

When we finished the meal we asked for the **bill**.
 We ate chocolate cake for **dessert**.
 For the **main course** we had fish.
 Fast food **meals** consist of chips, burgers, sausages etc.

menu (n)	/ˈmenjuː/
tip (n)	/tɪp/
waiter (n)	/ˈweɪtə/
waitress (n)	/ˈweɪtrəs/

Speisekarte
Trinkgeld
Herr Ober; Kellner
Fräulein; Kellnerin

We looked at the **menu**.
 We left a **tip** for the waiter/waitress.
Waiter, could we have a menu please?
 The **waitress** asked us what we wanted to eat.

Unit 8

Transport

airport (n)	/ˈeəpɔːt/
bicycle (n)	/ˈbaɪsɪkl/
boat (n)	/bəʊt/
bus (n)	/bʌs/
bus stop (n)	/bʌs stɒp/
car (n)	/kɑː/
car park (n)	/kɑː pɑːk/
drive (v)	/draɪv/
motorbike (n)	/ˈməʊtəbaɪk/
on foot	/ɒn ˈfʊt/
plane (n)	/pleɪn/
port (n)	/pɔːt/
ride (v)	/raɪd/
station (n)	/ˈsteɪʃn/
train (n)	/treɪn/
underground (n)	/ˌʌndəgraʊnd/

Flughafen
Fahrrad
Boot
Bus
Bushaltestelle
Auto; Wagen
Parkplatz
fahren
Motorrad
zu Fuß
Flugzeug
Hafen
(Rad)fahren
Bahnhof; Halt(estelle)
(Eisen)bahn; Zug
U-Bahn

I don't like waiting for a long time at the **airport**.
 More people use public transport and **bicycles** now in London.
 A **boat** is a small vehicle that people use for travelling on water.
 My husband hardly ever takes taxis. He usually goes by **bus**.
 A **bus stop** is a place where you wait for a bus.
Cars are more dangerous than planes.
 A **car park** is an area or building where people can leave their cars.
 A lot of people like listening to music while they **drive**.
 A **motorbike** is a vehicle with two wheels and an engine that looks like a large, heavy bicycle.
 "Shall we go by car?" "No, let's go **on foot**."
Planes are about 29 times safer than cars.
 A **port** is an area of water where ships stop.
 Do you sometimes **ride** a bicycle to work?
 The train stops at the next **station**.
 I go by **train** to work.
 A lot of people in London take the **underground** to work.

Action verbs

kiss (v)	/kɪs/
run (v)	/rʌn/
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/
sleep (v)	/sliːp/
smoke (v)	/sməʊk/
walk (v)	/wɔːk/

küssen
laufen; rennen
singen
schlafen
rauchen
(zu Fuß) gehen

One of the pictures on p. 85 shows a man and woman **kissing**.
 When you **run** you move your legs and feet quickly to go somewhere.
 When you **sing** you make music using your voice.
 One of the pictures on p. 85 shows a baby **sleeping**.
 You **smoke** too many cigarettes.
 He **walks** to work every day.

Other words & phrases

accident (n)	/ˈæksɪdənt/	Unfall	The chances of being in a plane accident are about 0.0000000004%.
adult (n)	/ˈædʌlt/	Erwachsene(r)	More than 10 million British adults are afraid of flying.
alone (adj)	/ə'ləʊn/	allein	If you can't stand flying you are not alone .
common (adj)	/ˈkɒmən/	häufig; weit verbreitet	Fear of flying is one of the most common phobias in the world.
course (n)	/kɔːs/	Kurs	There was a one-day course at the airport for people afraid of flying.
exactly (adv)	/ɪg'zæktli/	genau	The pilot explained exactly how a plane works.
fear (n)	/fiə/	Angst	Fear of flying is one of the most common phobias in the world.
flight (n)	/flaɪt/	Flug	The most difficult part of the course was the 45-minute flight .
follow (n)	/fɒləʊ/	folgen	A man in a hat followed me into the restaurant.
hand (n)	/hænd/	Hand	During the flight some people held hands and some people cried.
law (n)	/lɔː/	Gesetz	In 2003 the mayor of London made a new law to help reduce traffic.
phobia (n)	/fə'biə/	Phobie	Fear of flying is one of the most common phobias in the world.
photograph (n)	/fəʊtə'grɑːf/	Foto	We stopped to take some photographs .
pilot (n)	/paɪlət/	Pilot	The pilot explained exactly how a plane works.
police station (n)	/pə'liːs steɪʃn/	Polizeiwache	A police station is the building where the local police works.
safe (adj)	/seɪf/	sicher	Planes are about 29 times safer than cars.
security (n)	/sɪ'kjʊərəti/	Sicherheitskontrolle	I don't like going through security – it makes me nervous.
stranger (n)	/streɪndʒə/	Fremde(r)	I don't like talking to strangers on planes.
survive (v)	/sə'vaɪv/	überleben	After the 45-minute flight I felt I could get on a plane and survive .
take (v)	/teɪk/	nehmen	She took a taxi home from the party.

Unit 9

Clothes

boot (n)	/buːt/	Stiefel	A boot is a type of shoe that covers your foot and part of your leg.
dress (n)	/dres/	Kleid	A dress is a piece of clothing that covers a woman's body and part of her legs.
jacket (n)	/dʒækɪt/	Jackett; Jacke	A jacket is a short coat that covers the upper part of the body.
jeans (n)	/dʒiːnz/	Jeans	Jeans are trousers made of heavy cotton cloth and are often blue.
jumper (n)	/dʒʌmpə/	Pullover	A jumper is a warm piece of clothing that covers your upper body and arms.
shirt (n)	/ʃɜːt/	Hemd	For a man, I think a shirt and tie make a good impression at an interview.

shoe (n)	/ʃu:/	Schuh
skirt (n)	/skɜ:t/	Rock
tie (n)	/taɪ/	Krawatte; Schlips
trainers (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnəz/	Sport-, Turnschuhe
trousers (n)	/ˈtraʊzəz/	Hose
T-shirt (n)	/ˈti:ʃɜ:t/	T-Shirt

A **shoe** is the thing that you wear on your foot, usually over socks.

A **skirt** is a piece of clothing for a woman that hangs from the waist.

For a man, I think a shirt and **tie** make a good impression at an interview.

Trainers are comfortable shoes that you wear for doing sport.

Trousers are a piece of clothing for men and women that cover the body from the waist to the feet and that are divided into separate parts for each leg.

A **T-shirt** is a soft shirt with short sleeves and no collar.

Body

arm (n)	/ɑ:m/	Arm
back (n)	/bæk/	Rücken
chest (n)	/tʃest/	Brust
elbow (n)	/ˈelbəʊ/	Ellbogen
finger (n)	/ˈfɪŋgə/	Finger
foot/feet (n)	/fʊt, fi:t/	Fuß/Füße
hand (n)	/hænd/	Hand
head (n)	/hed/	Kopf
knee (n)	/ni:/	Knie
leg (n)	/leg/	Bein
neck (n)	/nek/	Hals; Nacken
shoulder (n)	/ˈʃəʊldə/	Schulter
stomach (n)	/ˈstʌmək/	Magen; Bauch
wrist (n)	/rɪst/	Handgelenk

Stretch your **arms** and your hands as exercise.

When you sit for a long time keep your **back** straight and your feet on the floor.

Your **chest** is the upper front part of your body between your neck and your stomach.

Your **elbow** is the part in the middle of your arm where it bends.

Your **fingers** are the long thin parts on the end of your hands.

When you sit for a long time keep your back straight and your **feet** on the floor.

In Canada you should shake a person's **hand** for the first meeting.

Many English-speaking countries have the Queen of England's **head** on their coins.

Your **knee** is the part in the middle of your leg where it bends.

Your **leg** is one of the two parts of your body to which your feet are attached.

You can hurt your arms, your **neck** and your wrists if you sit for a long time every day.

Stretch your arms, your hands and your **shoulders** as exercise.

Your **stomach** is the part of your body where food goes after you have eaten it.

You can hurt your arms, your neck and your **wrists** if you sit for a long time every day.

Face

cheek (n)	/tʃi:k/	Backe; Wange
chin (n)	/tʃɪn/	Kinn

Your **cheek** is the soft part on each side of your face below your eyes.

Your **chin** is the part of your face below your mouth.

ear (n)	/ɪə/	Ohr
eye (n)	/aɪ/	Auge
hair (n)	/heə/	Haar
mouth (n)	/maʊθ/	Mund
nose (n)	/nəʊz/	Nase
tooth/teeth (n)	/tu:θ, ti:θ/	Zahn/Zähne

Your **ear** is one of the two parts at the side of your head that you hear with.
 Your **eye** is one of the two things in your face that you see with.
Hair is what grows on your head and can be black, brown or blond.
 Your **mouth** is the part of your face below your nose that you use to eat and speak.
 Your **nose** is the part of your face above your nose that you use for smelling.
 Your **teeth** are the hard white objects inside your mouth that you use for biting.

Health problems

cold (n)	/kəʊld/	Erkältung
headache (n)	/hedɪk/	Kopfschmerzen
hurt (v)	/hɜ:t/	wehtun; verletzen
ill (adj)	/ɪl/	krank
stomachache (adj)	/stʌməkeɪk/	Bauchschmerzen
tired (adj)	/taɪjəd/	müde
toothache (adj)	/tu:θeɪk/	Zahnschmerzen

When you have a **cold** you have a red nose and you sneeze.
 When you've got a **headache**, your head hurts.
 You can **hurt** your back, your arms, your neck and your wrists if you sit for a long time.
 I feel **ill** – I've got a headache and I feel sick.
 I had a **stomachache** after eating a big meal.
 I feel **tired** because I've been working very hard.
 If your **toothache** is bad you must go to the dentist.

Unit 10

Places in a city

bank (n)	/bæŋk/	Bank
disco (n)	/dɪskəʊ/	Disko
hospital (n)	/hɒspɪtl/	Krankenhaus
hotel (n)	/həʊtel/	Hotel
library (n)	/laɪbrəri/	Bibliothek
nightclub (n)	/naɪtklʌb/	Nachtclub
school (n)	/sku:l/	Schule
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/	Laden; Geschäft
shopping centre (n)	/ʃɒpɪŋ sentə/	Einkaufszentrum
stadium (n)	/stædɪəm/	Stadion
town hall (n)	/taʊn 'hɔ:l/	Rathaus

You mustn't smoke in any offices or **banks** in Ireland.
 A **disco** is a place where people dance to popular music.
 A **hospital** is a place where people go when they are ill or injured.
 The Cape Grace is a five-star **hotel** next to the sea in Cape Town.
 You must take the books back to the **library**.
 The **nightclub** closes at 3 am.
 A **school** is a place where children go to learn.
 There are hundreds of little **shops** at the market.
 The **shopping centre** is in the middle of the town.
 A **stadium** is a large building where people watch sports events.
 A **town hall** is a building that has all the offices of a town's local government.

Describing a town/city

beautiful (adj)	/ˈbjuːtɪfl/	schön	Cape Town is one of South Africa's most beautiful cities.
boring (adj)	/ˈbɔːrɪŋ/	langweilig	It's a grey and boring city.
cheap (adj)	/tʃiːp/	billig	Travelling by bus is cheap .
cosmopolitan (adj)	/kɒzməˈpɒlɪtn/	kosmopolitisch	Most people think that Toronto is more cosmopolitan than Ottawa.
dangerous (adj)	/deɪndʒərəs/	gefährlich	Sharks are one of the most dangerous animals in the world.
expensive (adj)	/ɪkˈspensɪv/	teuer	The Cape Grace is a five-star hotel that's very expensive .
friendly (adj)	/ˈfrendli/	freundlich	Canadians say that people from other cities are more friendly than Torontonians.
historical (adj)	/hɪsˈtɒrɪkl/	historisch	Are there any beautiful or historical buildings in your city?
interesting (adj)	/ɪnˈtrɛstɪŋ/	interessant	Toronto is more interesting because it's bigger and more cosmopolitan.
modern (adj)	/ˈmɒdən/	modern	The new museum is very modern .
noisy (adj)	/ˈnɔɪzi/	laut	Our hotel was very noisy because of all the traffic.
polluted (adj)	/pəˈluːtɪd/	verpestet; verschmutzt	The air is often very polluted in big cities.
quiet (adj)	/ˈkwaɪjət/	ruhig	The village is very quiet after dark.
safe (adj)	ˈseɪf/	sicher	London is a safe city if you are careful.
ugly (adj)	/ˈʌɡli/	hässlich	A lot of modern buildings are ugly .
unfriendly (adj)	/ʌnˈfrendli/	unfreundlich	Big cities can be unfriendly places.

go + ing

go dancing	/gəʊ ˈdɑːnsɪŋ/	tanzen gehen	The Docksides nightclub is a good place to go dancing and have a good time.
go diving	/gəʊ ˈdaɪvɪŋ/	tauchen (gehen)	You can go diving with sharks in Gansbaai, Cape Town.
go sightseeing	/gəʊ ˈsaɪtsiːɪŋ/	auf Besichtigungstour gehen	You can go sightseeing on Robben Island.
go shopping	/gəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	einkaufen gehen	What's the best place to go shopping for clothes?
go swimming	/gəʊ ˈswɪmɪŋ/	schwimmen gehen	At Cape Grace you can go swimming in the pool or relax in the spa.
go walking	/gəʊ ˈwɔːkɪŋ/	wandern gehen	You can go walking on the top of Table Mountain.

Size & colours

big (adj)	/bɪɡ/	groß	The Docksides is the biggest nightclub in South Africa.
dark (adj)	/dɑːk/	dunkel	My favourite colour is dark red.
gold (adj)	/ɡəʊld/	golden; goldfarben	Gold is the colour of the valuable yellow metal that is used for making jewellery.

large (adj)	/lɑ:dʒ/	groß
light (adj)	/laɪt/	hell
silver (adj)	/sɪlvə/	silbern; silberfarben
small (adj)	/smɔ:l/	klein
tiny (adj)	/tami/	winzig

The photo on p. 108 shows a **large** white and blue football shirt.
A **light** colour is pale in colour, not dark.
The photo on p. 108 shows a **silver** keyring.
Alicante is **smaller** than Madrid.
Can you see the **tiny** silver keychain on p. 108?

Other words & phrases

apartheid (n)	/ə'pɑ:θaɪt/	Apartheid
at least	/ət 'li:st/	wenigstens
bizarre (adj)	/bɪ'zɑ:/	bizarrr
carry (v)	/kæri/	tragen
dancefloor (n)	/'dɑ:nsflɔ:/	Tanzfläche
get dressed	/get 'drest/	sich anziehen
gun (n)	/gʌn/	(Schuss)waffe
illegal (adj)	/ɪ'li:gl/	illegal; gegen das Gesetz
jewellery (n)	/'dʒuəlri/	Schmuck
keyring (n)	/'ki:rɪŋ/	Schlüsselkette
lose (v)	/lu:z/	verlieren
offer (v)	/'ɒfə/	anbieten
permit (n)	/'pɜ:mɪt/	Erlaubnis; (Waffen)schein
pig (n)	/'pɪg/	Schwein
quality (n)	/'kwɒləti/	Qualität
shark (n)	/'ʃɑ:k/	Hai(fisch)
shout (v)	/'ʃaʊt/	rufen; schreien
skill (n)	/'skɪl/	Fähigkeit
snake (n)	/'sneɪk/	Schlange
spa (n)	/'spa:/	(Heil)bad
strange (adj)	/'streɪndʒ/	seltsam
stressed (adj)	/'strest/	gestresst
teddy bear (n)	/'tedi 'beə/	Teddy(bär)
throw (v)	/'θrəʊ/	werfen
towel (n)	/'taʊl/	Handtuch

Robben Island was one of South Africa's worst prisons during **apartheid**.
You must keep **at least** one hand on a bicycle.
Something that is **bizarre** is very strange.
In most American cities you needn't have a permit to buy or **carry** a gun.
The Dockside nightclub has a **dancefloor** for 5,000 people.
You must **get dressed** in your hotel room, not in your car, if you want to go swimming in Destin, Florida.
You needn't have a permit to buy a **gun**.
It's **illegal** to predict the future in Yamhill, Oregon.
You can find cheap **jewellery** and quality clothes at the shopping centre.
The picture on p.108 shows a tiny silver **keyring**.
If you **lose** your pet tiger, you must call the police within one hour in Canton, Ohio.
Paragraphs 1–6 describe some of the best things Cape Town has to **offer**.
In most American cities you needn't have a **permit** to carry a gun.
You mustn't take a **pig** to the beach in Miami Beach, Florida.
The air **quality** in White Plains is better than in New York.
The ocean near Cape Town is famous for **sharks**.
You must not **shout** or sing in public at night in the town of Topeka, Kansas.
A **skill** is the ability to do something well.
In Toledo, Ohio it's against the law to throw a **snake** at another person.
At Cape Grace hotel you can go swimming in the pool or relax in the **spa**.
Do you have any **strange** laws in your town or country?
Relaxing in a spa is wonderful if you are **stressed**.
There are some bright red **teddy bears** with England on them in the gift shop.
It's illegal to **throw** a snake at another person in Toledo, Ohio.
There are some yellow **towels** in the gift shop on p. 108.

Unit 11

Jobs

accountant (n)	/ə'kaʊntənt/	Buchhalter	An accountant is someone whose job is to prepare financial records for a company or person.
actor (n)	/æktə/	Schauspieler	An actor is someone who performs in plays and films.
builder (n)	/bɪldə/	Bauunternehmer	A builder is someone whose job is to build and repair houses.
doctor (n)	/dɒktə/	Arzt; Ärztin	In Britain 25% of new doctors every year come from other countries.
nurse (n)	/nɜ:s/	Krankenpfleger(in)	Are nurses usually women in your country?
secretary (n)	/sɪ'kjʊərətɪ ga:d/	Sekretär(in)	I met my ex-husband when I was his secretary .
security guard (n)	/sɪkrətri/	(Nacht) wächter	A security guard looks after a building at night.
vet (n)	/vet/	Tierarzt, -ärztin	A vet is a doctor for animals.
waiter (n)	/weɪtə/	Kellner; Ober	A waiter is a man who serves people in a restaurant or café.

Describing work

badly-paid (adj)	/bædli peɪd/	schlecht bezahlt	A badly-paid job is one in which you do not get a lot of money.
employed (adj)	/ɪm'plɔɪd/	angestellt	My brother is employed as a vet.
full-time (adj)	/fʊltaim/	Vollzeit-	I have a full-time job in an office.
part-time (adj)	/pɑ:taim/	Teilzeit-	In the future part-time jobs will be more common than full-time jobs.
permanent (adj)	/pɜ:mənənt/	Langzeit-	She has a permanent job with a bank.
temporary (adj)	/tempərəri/	befristet	A temporary job is one that you do only for a limited period of time.
unemployed (adj)	/ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/	arbeitslos	Someone who is unemployed does not have a job.
well-paid (adj)	/welpeɪd/	gut bezahlt	A well-paid job pays you a lot of money.

Collocations with *make & do*

do a good job	/du: ə gud 'dʒɒb/	ordentlich arbeiten	I usually do a good job when I'm motivated.
do homework	/du: 'həʊmwɜ:k/	Hausaufgaben machen	I always do my homework every night.
make a friend	/meɪk ə 'frend/	Freunde finden; sich anfreunden	Happy people make friends more easily.
make a mistake	/meɪk ə mɪsteɪk/	Fehler machen	I sometimes make mistakes in English.

make coffee	/meɪk 'kɒfi/	Kaffee machen	I never make coffee in the morning. I make tea.
make plans	/meɪk 'plænz/	Pläne machen	It's important to make plans for the future.

Phrasal verbs

ask out (v)	/ɑːsk 'aʊt/	einladen	If you ask someone out , you invite them to go somewhere with you because you want to start a romantic relationship with them.
break up (v)	/breɪk 'ʌp/	sich trennen	If two people break up , they end a romantic relationship.
get along (v)	/get ə'ləŋ/	sich verstehen; gut miteinander auskommen	If two people get along , they like each other and are friendly to each other.
get up (v)	/get 'ʌp/	aufstehen	When you get up in the morning, you get out of bed.
go out (v)	/gəʊ 'aʊt/	ausgehen	If you go out with someone, you have a romantic relationship with them.

Other words & phrases

chance (n)	/tʃɑːns/	Gelegenheit; Chance	When you make a mistake, see this as a chance to learn something new.
chapter (n)	/tʃæptə/	Kapitel	Each chapter of the book <i>Futurework</i> is about a different subject.
invisible (adj)	/ɪn'vɪzəbl/	unsichtbar	Something that is invisible cannot be seen.
opportunity (n)	/ɒpə'tjuːnɪti/	Gelegenheit	An opportunity is a chance to do something.
public (adj)	/pʌblɪk/	öffentlich	The National Health Service is a public health service in Britain.
quit (v)	/kwɪt/	aufgeben; aufhören mit	It's hard to quit smoking.
regret (v)	/rɪ'ɡret/	bereuen	If you don't make an appointment with the dentist, you will regret it later.
save (money) (v)	/seɪv/	Geld sparen	It's never too late to save money and it needn't be a lot.
volunteer work (n)	/vɒlən'tɪə wɜːk/	freiwillige Arbeit	People who do volunteer work help other people.

Unit 12

Music

band (n)	/bænd/	Band	The Rolling Stones are a famous pop band .
classical (music) (n)	/klæsɪkl/	klassische Musik	Classical music is music written by composers such as Mozart and Beethoven.
folk (music) (n)	/fəʊk/	Volksmusik	Folk music is traditional music from a particular country or region.
jazz (n)	/dʒæz/	Jazz	Jazz is a type of music with a strong lively beat in which the musicians often make up the music as they play.
musician (n)	/mjuː'zɪʃn/	Musiker(in)	The musicians Prince, Seal and Annie Lennox say that Joni Mitchell was an influence on their music.

pop (music) (n)	/pɒp/	Popmusik	Pop music is a type of music, usually played on electronic instruments, that a lot of young people like.
R&B (n)	/ɑːr ən 'biː/	R&B (Rhythm-and-Blues)	Aretha Franklin has sung some of the most famous R&B songs in history.
rap (n)	/ræp/	Rap	Rap is a type of music where someone talks over a strong musical beat.
rock (music) (n)	/rɒk/	Rockmusik	Rock music is a type of music that uses a heavy regular beat, electric guitars and singing.
singer (n)	/ˈsɪŋə/	Sänger(in)	I think Robbie Williams is a great singer .
song (n)	/sɒŋ/	Lied	Bob Dylan has written more than 450 songs .
songwriter (n)	/sɒŋraɪtə/	Liedermacher(in)	Joni Mitchell is one of the most important women songwriters of the twentieth century.

Media

camera (n)	/ˈkæmrə/	Kamera; Fotoapparat	A camera is a piece of equipment used for taking photographs or for making films.
game show (n)	/ˈgeɪm ʃəʊ/	Gameshow	A game show is a TV programme in which people play games in order to win prizes.
journalist (n)	/ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/	Journalist	A journalist is someone who writes articles or interviews people for a newspaper or for TV.
newspaper (n)	/ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/	Zeitung	Have you ever had your photo in the newspaper ?
radio (n)	/ˈreɪdiəʊ/	Radio	Have you ever called a radio programme with a question?
the (morning/evening) news (n)	/ðə 'njuːz/	(in den) Schlagzeilen; Nachrichten	Football players are always in the news a lot.

Other words & phrases

achievement (n)	/ə'tʃiːvmənt/	Leistung; Errungenschaft	An achievement is something very good or special that someone does.
award (n)	/ə'wɔːd/	Auszeichnung; Preis	The Lifetime Achievement award is for individuals or groups who have made an important contribution to the music business.
beginning (n)	/brɪ'ɡɪnɪŋ/	Anfang	Every end is a new beginning .
brochure (n)	/ˈbrɔːʃə/	Broschüre	The text on p. 126 is an advertisement brochure for a language school.
choose (v)	/tʃuːz/	wählen	<i>Time</i> magazine chooses the Person of the Year.
lifetime (n)	/ˈlaɪftaɪm/	für ihr Lebenswerk	Joni Mitchell received the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award in 2002.
memorise (v)	/ˈmeməraɪz/	sich einprägen; lernen	Learning English isn't only grammar and lots of vocabulary to memorize – you can also learn with films and songs.

Basics 1 Language reference

A, *an*, plurals

Wir verwenden *a* und *an* vor Substantiven im Singular.

Wir verwenden *a* vor einem Konsonanten.

a TV

a pen

a door

Wir verwenden *an* vor einem Vokal.

an apple

an ID card

an earring

Um das Plural zu bilden, fügen wir *-s/-es/-ies* hinzu.

-s

pen pens

door doors

apple apples

-es

sandwich sandwiches

bus buses

-ies

dictionary dictionaries

baby babies

! *a/an* nicht zusammen mit Pluralformen verwenden!

✓ *a* door

✗ *a* doors

Language reference 1

Present simple

Positive Aussagesätze				
Langform			Kurzform	
I	am	from Canada.	I'm	fine.
He/She/It	is		He's/She's/It's	
You/We/They	are		You're/We're/They're	

Um die Negativform von *to be* zu bilden, fügen wir *not* (oder *n't*) hinzu.

Negative Aussagesätze	
Langform	Kurzform
I am not from Spain.	I'm not from Spain.
He/She/It is not a teacher.	He/She/It isn't a teacher.
You/We/They are not in class.	You/We/They aren't in class. oder You're/We're/They're not in class.

Um Fragesätze mit *to be* zu bilden, setzen wir das Verb vor das Subjekt.

Verb Subjekt

Are you married?

Frage		
Am	I	30 years old?
Is	he/she/it	
Are	you/we/they	
Kurzantwort		
Yes, No,	I	am. 'm not.
	he/she/it	is. isn't.
	you/we/they	are. aren't.

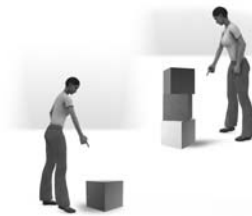
Possessive adjectives

I	my	<i>It's my book.</i>
you	your	<i>What's your name?</i>
he	his	<i>It's his mobile phone.</i>
she	her	<i>Is it her pen?</i>
it	its	<i>What's its name?</i>
we	our	<i>It's our class.</i>
they	their	<i>I am their teacher.</i>

Das Possessivpronomen als Adjektiv steht immer vor dem Substantiv.

this, these, that, those

Wir verwenden *this/these*, um über Dinge zu sprechen, die HIER (in der Nähe) sind.



Wir verwenden *that/those*, um über Dinge zu sprechen, die DORT (drüben) sind.



Language reference 2

Present simple

Wie verwenden das *present simple*, um über Dinge zu sprechen, die im Allgemeinen der Wahrheit entsprechen.

I go to an American university.
We live in Malaga.

Positive Aussagesätze		
I	speaks	English.
He/She/It	speaks	
You/We/They	speaks	

Die Verbform bleibt immer gleich – außer bei *she/he/it*. Hierfür (*she/he/it*) fügen wir ein *-s* hinzu.

Schreibweise: *present simple* mit *she/he/it*

Bei den meisten Verben fügen wir *-s* hinzu.

work – works eat – eats like – likes play – plays

Bei Verben, die mit einem Konsonanten + *y* enden, wird *y* zu *ies*.

study – studies

Bei Verben, die mit *-ch, -sh, -o* enden, fügen wir *-es* hinzu.

do – does watch – watches

Achtung: *have – has*

Die Negativform bilden wir mit *don't* + Infinitiv oder *doesn't* (bei *she/he/it*) + Infinitiv.

Subjekt	Hilfsverb + not	Infinitiv	
<i>I</i>	<i>don't</i>	<i>live</i>	<i>in Britain.</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>doesn't</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>a boyfriend.</i>

Negativsätze			
I	don't	live	in a house.
He/She/It	doesn't		
You/We/They	don't		

Um Fragen zu bilden, setzen wir *do/does* vor das Subjekt und das Infinitiv nach dem Subjekt des Satzes.

Hilfsverb	Subjekt	Infinitiv	English?
<i>Do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>speak</i>	<i>English?</i>
<i>Does</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>listen</i>	<i>to music?</i>

Wir können auf diese Fragen mit Kurzantworten reagieren.

Do you speak English?
Yes, I do.
Does he have a big family?
No, he doesn't.

Frage		
Do	I	work?
Does	he/she/it	
Do	you/we/they	
Kurzantwort		
Yes, No,	I	do. don't.
	he/she/it	does. doesn't.
	you/we/they	do. don't.

Fragewörter

What, where, when, who, why und *how* sind Fragewörter.

Wir setzen sie an den Anfang einer Frage.

How are you?
Where are you from?
What is his name?
Who does he live with?
Why does he live at home?

Possessive 's

Wir verwenden *'s*, um Besitz anzuzeigen.

John's cousin
my son's bedroom

Wenn das Wort bereits mit einem *-s* endet, fügen wir ein *'* nach dem *-s* hinzu.

His parents' house. The babies' rooms.

Nicht ~~*the room of my son, the house of his parents.*~~

Adjektive

Adjektive stehen immer vor dem Substantiv.

a black cat
the big house

Adjektive stehen auch nach dem Verb *to be*.

Nancy is tall.
Her hair is long.

Adjektive haben keine Pluralform im Englischen.

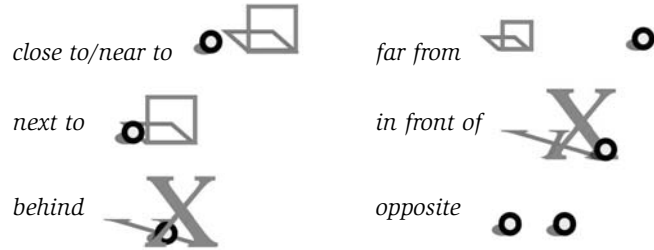
The old men.
 Nicht *The olds men.*

Language reference 3

Prepositions of place



Andere Präpositionen des Ortes sind:



Präpositionen des Ortes stehen immer vor einem Substantiv.

in London *close to* the school *behind* the market

I live *close to/near to* the city centre.

I live *far from* the city centre.

They live *next to* my house.

Her house is *in front of* the school.

There's a big garden *behind* the house.

The flat is *opposite* the hospital.

I work *at* home.

Achtung: Nicht I work ~~in~~ home

There is/there are

Positive Aussagesätze

There	is	a tennis court.
	are	three kitchens.

Negative Aussagesätze

There	isn't	a restaurant.
	aren't	any public telephones.

Fragen und Kurzantworten

Is	there	a bathroom?	Yes, No,	there is. there isn't.
Are		any offices?	Yes, No,	there are. there aren't.

Wir verwenden auch *How many*, um Fragen zu stellen:

How many bedrooms are there? There are 32 bedrooms.

A, an, some & any

a/an

Wir verwenden *a/an* mit Substantiven im Singular.

I have a desk in my room.

some

Wir verwenden *some* mit Substantiven im Plural in positiven Aussagesätzen.

There are some lamps here.

any

Wir verwenden *any* mit Substantiven im Plural in Fragen und in negativen Aussagesätzen.

Do you have any curtains?

There aren't any boys here.

Language reference 4

Präpositionen der Zeit *in, at, on* (*Prepositions of time*)

Wir verwenden die Präpositionen *in, on* und *at*, um über Zeit zu sprechen.

in + Monat, Jahr, Morgen/Nachmittag/Abend

in *March, in the morning*

on + Tag, Datum

on *Monday, on January 16th*

at + Tageszeit; auch *at night*

at *four o'clock*

Wir verwenden *at* mit *night, the weekend*:

at *night, at the weekend*

Wir verwenden *at* mit einigen besonderen Feiertagen:

at *Christmas, at Easter*

Adverbs of frequency

Wir verwenden Adverbien der Häufigkeit, um auszudrücken, wie oft etwas geschieht oder gemacht wird.

How ***often*** do you do the housework?

I ***never*** do the housework.

always often usually sometimes hardly ever/rarely never

100%

0%

Adverbien der Häufigkeit stehen immer vor dem Verb (außer bei *be*).

He ***never*** makes the bed.

Bei *be* stehen Adverbien der Häufigkeit nach dem Verb.

He's ***always*** on the phone.

Wir können auch solche Ausdrücke verwenden wie

every day/month/year

once a week/month/year

Diese Ausdrücke stehen entweder am Anfang oder am Ende eines Satzes.

I make the bed ***every morning***.

Once a year he washes the clothes.

Language reference 5

Can/Can't

Can ist ein modales Hilfsverb

- In einem Satz „hilft“ es dem Hauptverb.
- Das Hauptverb steht im Infinitiv ohne *to*.
- *Can* bleibt gleich für alle Formen und Personen.
- Die Negativform wird mit *not* (*n't*) gebildet.
- In Fragen steht *can* vor dem Subjekt und das Infinitiv nach dem Subjekt des Satzes.

Positive Aussagesätze		
I You He/She/It We They	can	speak another language.
Negative Aussagesätze		
I You He/She/It We They	can't	speak another language.

I can speak French.

I can't understand.

Achtung Nicht: ~~*I can to speak French.*~~ Achtung: Nicht ~~*I don't can understand.*~~

Fragen und Kurzantworten			
Can	I you he/she/it we they	repeat that, please?	
	Yes,	I you he/she/it	can.
	No,	we they	can't.

Language reference 5

Can you hear me?

Achtung: Nicht ~~Do you can hear me?~~

Can wird für unterschiedliche Zwecke verwendet.

Um über Fähigkeiten zu sprechen:

I **can** speak English.

Um nach Erlaubnis zu bitten:

Can I use your phone?

Past simple: was/were

Die *past simple* Form von *be* ist *was/were*.

I **was** in Canada.

We **weren't** in a lovely hotel.

Positive und negative Aussagesätze

I He/She/It	was wasn't	on holiday.
You We They	were weren't	

Fragen

Was	I He/She/It	in Toronto?
Were	you we they	

Kurzantworten

Yes, No,	I he/she/it	was. wasn't.
	you/we/they	were. weren't.

Past simple – regular verbs

Bei den meisten regelmäßigen Verben fügen wir *-ed* hinzu, um das *past simple* zu bilden.

He **closed** the door.

He **walked** to work.

He **started** work at nine o'clock.

Positive Aussagesätze

I You He/She/It We They	packed	our bags.
-------------------------------------	--------	-----------

Um negative Sätze bilden, verwenden wir das Hilfsverb *did* mit *not (didn't)* zusammen mit dem Infinitiv.

Negative Aussagesätze

I You She/He/It We They	didn't	visit	the museum.
-------------------------------------	--------	-------	-------------

Um Fragen zu bilden, verwenden wir das Hilfsverb *did*. Wir setzen das Hilfsverb vor das Subjekt und das Infinitiv nach dem Subjekt des Satzes.

Fragen

Did	I you she/he/it we they	remember	the passports?
-----	-------------------------------------	----------	----------------

Language reference 6

Past simple – irregular verbs

Viele der am häufigsten gebrauchten Verben haben unregelmäßige Vergangenheitsformen:

*eat – ate go – went make – made see – saw
have – had*

Eine Liste aller unregelmäßigen Verben finden Sie auf Seite 159.

Positive Aussagesätze		
I You He/She/It We They	went	to the party.

Negative Formen und Fragen werden genau so gebildet wie bei den regelmäßigen Verben. S. Grammatik auf Seite 60.

Ausdrücke mit *past simple* und *ago*

Wir verwenden folgende Ausdrücke mit dem *past simple*.

yesterday/last night/week/Saturday/month/year

Sie stehen entweder am Anfang oder am Ende eines Satzes.

*I saw a film **last night**.
Yesterday I had English class.*

Wir verwenden auch Zeitangaben + *ago* mit dem *past simple*. Solche Ausdrücke stehen meistens am Ende des Satzes.

*I saw the film **two weeks ago**.
They booked their tickets **six months ago**.*

*I saw the film **two weeks ago**.
Achtung: Nicht *I saw the film ago two weeks*.*

*I read this book **last night**.
Achtung: Nicht *I read this book the last night*.*

Adverbs of manner

Solche Adverbien verwenden wir, um auszudrücken, wie etwas geschieht oder wie wir etwas machen.

*Bill Clinton cried **quietly**.
The football team played **well**.*

Adverbien der Art und Weise stehen meistens am Ende des Satzes.

Um ein solches Adverb zu bilden, fügen wir meistens *-ly* zum Adjektiv hinzu

quiet – quietly slow – slowly bad – badly

Sollte das Adjektiv bereits mit *-y* enden, ändern wir das *y* in ein *-ily*.

easy – easily noisy – noisily

Einige Adverbien ändern sich nicht.

late – late fast – fast hard – hard early – early

Die Adverbform von *good* ist *well*.

*They are **good** players. They play **well**.*

Language reference 7

Countable & uncountable nouns

Substantive können entweder zählbar oder unzählbar sein

Zählbare Substantive	Unzählbare Substantive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> haben eine Mehrzahl <i>This dish has five eggs.</i> brauchen <i>a/an</i> oder <i>the</i> im Singular <i>Can I have an orange?</i> werden mit <i>some</i> verwendet bei Pluralformen in positiven Sätzen <i>I'd like some carrots.</i> werden mit <i>any</i> verwendet bei Pluralformen in negativen Sätzen und Fragen <i>Does it have any carrots in it?</i> im Wörterbuch werden zählbare Substantive (<i>countable nouns</i>) mit einem C gekennzeichnet <i>pen</i> (n/C) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> haben keine Mehrzahl, sie stehen immer im Singular <i>I love fruit.</i> brauchen kein <i>a/an</i> werden mit <i>some</i> verwendet bei Substantiven in positiven Sätzen <i>She drank some water.</i> werden mit <i>any</i> verwendet bei Substantiven in negativen Sätzen <i>Don't eat any bread.</i> im Wörterbuch werden unzählbare Substantive (<i>uncountable nouns</i>) mit U gekennzeichnet <i>salt</i> (n/U)

How much/how many

Wir verwenden *how much* & *how many*, um nach Mengen zu fragen.

How much + unzählbare Substantive

How much rice do people eat?

How many + zählbare Substantive

How many countries make rice?

Wir verwenden Wörter wie *lots of*, *much*, *some*, um über Mengen zu sprechen. Diese Wörter stehen immer vor dem Substantiv.



a lot (of) / lots (of)

some

not much (mit unzählbaren Substantiven)

not many (mit zählbaren Substantiven)

*He has **lots of** friends.*

*They don't make **much** money.*

Too

too + Adjektiv bedeutet "mehr als wir wollen".

*It's **too** spicy.*

too + Adjektiv und *very* + Adjektiv haben unterschiedliche Bedeutungen.

*The tea was **too** hot. I couldn't drink it.*

*The tea was **very** hot, but I could drink it.*

Language reference 8

Verb + -ing

Nach *love, like, hate, don't mind* verwenden wir die -ing Form des Verbs.

- ☺ ☺ *I love*
- ☺ *I like*
- *I don't mind* + *flying*.
- ☹ *I don't like*
- ☹ ☹ *I hate*

Schreibweise

Die -ing Form kann manchmal die Schreibweise des Verbs verändern.

Die meisten Infinitive + -ing *fly - flying talk - talking go - going*

Infinitive, die mit 'e' enden = e streichen + -ing *arrive - arriving hate - hating*

Infinitive, die mit einem Vokal + Konsonanten enden = Konsonanten verdoppeln + -ing

sit - sitting run - running

Verlaufsform des Präsens (*Present continuous*)

Wir verwenden das *present continuous*, um über Dinge zu sprechen, die gerade jetzt passieren.

Um das *present continuous* zu bilden, verwenden wir das Hilfsverb *be* im Präsens zusammen mit der -ing Form des Hauptverbs.

Positive Aussagesätze				
Vollform			Kurzform	
I am			I'm	
You are			You're	
He/She/It is	working.		He's/She's/It's	working.
We are			We're	
They are			They're	

Negative Aussagesätze				
Vollform			Kurzform	
I am			I'm not	
You are			You aren't	
He/She/It is	not	working.	He/She/It isn't	working.
We are			We aren't	
They are			They aren't	

Fragen	
Am I	
Are you	
Is he/she/it	working?
Are we	
Are they	

Present simple vs present continuous

Wir verwenden das *present simple*, um zu beschreiben, was wir regelmäßig machen.

He leaves work at six o'clock.

Diese Ausdrücke werden normalerweise mit dem *present simple* verwendet:

every day/month/year/afternoon

once a week/month/year

always/sometimes/hardly ever/often

Wir verwenden das *present continuous*, um zu beschreiben, was wir gerade im Augenblick machen.

He's leaving work at 5:30 today.

Diese Ausdrücke werden normalerweise mit dem *present continuous* verwendet:

at the moment

now

right now

today

Nicht vergessen:

Bei Fragen und Negativsätzen im *simple present* verwenden wir das Hilfsverb *do/does*. S. Seite 30.

Language reference 9

should / shouldn't

Should ist ein modales Hilfsverb. Das heißt:

- Es wird mit einem Infinitiv ohne *to* verwendet
- Die Form bleibt bei allen Personen immer gleich.
- Die Negativform wird mit *not (n't)* gebildet.
- Um eine Frage zu bilden, setzen wir *should* vor das Subjekt und das Infinitiv nach dem Subjekt des Satzes.

Wir verwenden *should*, um Ratschläge zu geben.

You should say hello when you meet someone for the first time.

Positive Aussagen	I/You/He/She/It/We/They	should	wear a tie.
Negative Aussagen	I/You/He/She/It/We/They	shouldn't	wear a tie.
Fragen	Should	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	wear a tie?
Kurzanworten	Yes,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	should.
	No,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	shouldn't.

Achtung: Keine *to* nach *should*.

You should arrive early.

Nicht ~~*You should to arrive early.*~~

Imperatives

Die Befehlsform eines Verbs oder das Imperativ ist identisch mit dem Infinitiv ohne *to*.

Wir verwenden das Imperativ, um Befehle und Anweisungen zu erteilen.

Drink water.

Sit straight.

Um negative Imperativformen zu bilden, verwenden wir *don't* + verb.

Don't sit for a long time.

Don't move.

Wir verwenden das Imperativ auch:

- um jemanden freundlich einzuladen (S. 6D Seite 62-63)
- jemandem den Weg zu beschreiben (S. Unit 3D Seite 32-33).

Whose & possessive

Um nach dem Besitzer von etwas zu fragen, verwenden wir das Fragewort *whose*. *Whose* kann zusammen mit einem Substantiv, aber auch getrennt verwendet werden.

Whose money is that?

Whose is that money?

Um das Substantiv bei der Antwort nicht wiederholen zu müssen, können wir ein Possessivpronomen verwenden.

Besitzanzeigendes Adjektiv	Possessivpronomen
It's my book.	It's mine.
It's your book.	It's yours.
It's his book.	It's his.
It's her book.	It's hers.
It's our book.	It's ours.
It's their book.	It's theirs.

Achtung: Ein Possessivpronomen darf nicht zusammen mit einem Substantiv verwendet werden.

It's mine.

Nicht ~~*It's mine book.*~~

Language Reference 9

have got

Have got hat die gleiche Bedeutung wie *have* und wird in gesprochenem Englisch sehr häufig verwendet.

Wir verwenden *have got*, wenn wir sprechen möchten

- über Besitz.
I've got a car.
- über Beziehungen.
I've got two brothers and sisters.
- über Zustände.
I've got a headache.

Positive Aussagesätze		
I/You/We/They	have got 've got	a headache.
He/She/It	has got 's got	

Negative Aussagesätze		
I/You/We/They	haven't got	a headache.
He/She/It	hasn't got	

Fragen			
Have	you/I/we/they	got	a headache?
Has	he/she/it		

Kurzantworten		
Yes,	you/I/we/they	have.
	he/she/it	has.
No,	you/I/we/they	haven't.
	he/she/it	hasn't.

Die einfache Vergangenheitsform von *have got* ist *had*.

Language reference 10

Must/musn't/needn't

Must ist ein modales Hilfsverb. Das heißt:

- Es wird mit einem Infinitiv ohne *to* verwendet.
- Die Form bleibt bei allen Personen gleich.
- Die Negativform wird mit *not* (*n't*) gebildet.
- Um eine Frage zu bilden, setzen wir *must* vor das Subjekt und das Infinitiv nach dem Subjekt dem Satzes.

Must, mustn't, needn't		
I	must	wear shoes in this place.
You		
He/She/It	mustn't	
We	must not	
They	needn't	

Wir verwenden *must*, um über Verpflichtungen zu sprechen

Must hat zwei mögliche Negativformen.

Mustn't (*must not*) bedeutet *don't do this*.

Needn't (*need not*) bedeutet *this isn't necessary*.

We can also say *don't/doesn't need to = needn't*.

Wir können manchmal (aber nicht sehr oft) Fragen mit *must* bilden.

Must I bring a pen to the exam?

Comparatives

Wir verwenden die Komparativform eines Adjektivs, um zwei Leute oder Dinge miteinander zu vergleichen.

*The capital is **more expensive than** my town.*

Dabei verwenden wir *than* und nicht *that*.

*The city is bigger **than** the town.*

Not ~~*The city is bigger **that** the town.*~~

Bei kurzen Adjektiven (mit einer Silbe) fügen wir *-er* hinzu.

old older small smaller

Wenn das Adjektiv mit einem Konsonanten + Vokal + Konsonanten endet, verdoppeln wir den Konsonanten und fügen *-er* hinzu.

big bigger

Bei längeren Adjektiven (mehrsilbig) verwenden wir das Wort *more* + Adjektiv.

expensive more expensive dangerous more dangerous

Adjektive, die mit *-y* enden, verlieren das *-y* und werden mit *-ier* ergänzt.

noisy noisier

Good und *bad* sind unregelmäßige Adjektive.

good better bad worse

Superlatives

Wir verwenden die Superlativform eines Adjektivs, um mehr als zwei Leute oder Dinge miteinander zu vergleichen.

*It's **the most dangerous** part of the city.*

*It's **the highest** mountain.*

Mit Superlativformen verwenden wir den Artikel *the*.

*He is **the best** player.*

Nicht ~~*He is **best** player.*~~

Bei den meisten kurzen Adjektiven (mit einer Silbe) fügen wir *-est* It hinzu..

short the shortest

cheap the cheapest

nice the nicest

Wenn das Adjektiv mit einem Konsonanten + Vokal + Konsonanten endet, verdoppeln wir den Konsonanten und fügen *-es* hinzu

big the biggest hot the hottest

Bei längeren Adjektiven (mehrsilbig) verwenden wir *the most* + adjective.

expensive the most expensive popular the most popular

Adjektive, die mit *-y* enden, verlieren das *-y* und werden mit *-iest* ergänzt.

happy the happiest funny the funniest

Good und *bad* sind unregelmäßige Adjektive.

good - the best bad - the worst

Language reference 11

Question review

When, where, what, how, who und why sind alle Fragewörter.

Wie verwenden sie, um den Anfang einer Frage zu bilden.

Folgende Regeln sind wichtig, wenn wir im Englischen Fragen bilden wollen.

Wir bilden eine Frage beim Verb be, indem wir das Verb vor das Subjekt setzen.

	Verb	Subjekt	
	Are	you	a doctor?
Where	were	you	yesterday?

Bei anderen Verben im *present simple* und *past simple* bilden wir Fragen mit den Hilfsverben (*do/does/did*) und dem Infinitiv.

Wir setzen das Hilfsverb vor das Subjekt und das Infinitiv nach dem Subjekt des Satzes.

	Hilfsverb	Subjekt	Infinitiv	
	Do	you	work	at night?
When did	you	finish		today?

Andere Verbformen (*present continuous, can, should*) haben bereits ein Hilfsverb und ein Hauptverb.

Wir setzen das Hilfsverb vor das Subjekt und das Infinitiv nach dem Subjekt des Satzes.

	Hilfsverb	Subjekt	Infinitiv	
	Can	you	speak	English?
What should	he	do?		

Will / won't

Wir verwenden *will*, um etwas für die Zukunft vorauszusagen.

Will ist ein modales Hilfsverb. Das heißt:

- Es wird von einem Infinitiv ohne *to* begleitet.
- Bei allen Personen bleibt die Form immer gleich.
- Die Negativform wird mit *not (n't)* gebildet.
- Um Fragen zu bilden, setzen wir *will* vor das Subjekt und das Infinitiv nach dem Subjekt des Satzes.

Positive und negative Aussagen

I	will	have a job in ten years.
You	'll	
He/She/It	won't	
We		
They		

Fragen und Kurzantworten

Will	I you he she it we they	have a job in ten years?	Yes, No,	I you he she it we they	will won't.
------	---	-----------------------------	-------------	---	----------------

Going to future

Wir verwenden *be + going to + Verb*, um über Pläne für die Zukunft zu sprechen.

She's going to go to the gym next year.

Positive Aussagesätze

Vollform			Kurzform		
I am			I'm		
You are			You're		
He/She/It is	going to	vote in the next election.	He's/She's/It's	going to	do exercise.
We are			We're		
They are			They're		

Negative Aussagesätze

Vollform			Kurzform		
I am			I'm not		
You are			You aren't		
He/She/It is	not	going to	He/She/It isn't	going to	learn another language.
We are			We aren't		
They are			They aren't		

Fragen und Kurzantworten

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

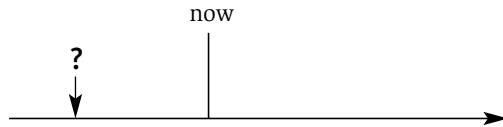
Language reference 12

Present perfect

Wir verwenden das *present perfect*, um über Dinge und Ereignisse zu sprechen, die in der Vergangenheit passiert sind, ohne einen spezifischen Zeitpunkt zu nennen.

Wir bilden das *present perfect* mit dem Hilfsverb *have/has* + Partizip Perfekt.

He has won an award.
They have made 35 albums.



He's been to London.

Im Englischen gibt es zwei Arten von Partizip Perfekt:

- Regelmäßige Form (endet mit *-ed*) *visited, received, opened*
- Unregelmäßige Form (andere Schreibweise) *spoken, eaten, met*

Auf Seite 159 befindet sich eine Liste aller unregelmäßigen Partizipien.

Positive Aussagen			
Vollform		Kurzform	
I have	been to London.	I've	been to London.
You have		You've	
He has		He's	
She has		She's	
It has		It's	
We have		We've	
They have	They've		

Negative Aussagen		
I haven't	(ever)	won an award.
You haven't		
He hasn't		
She hasn't		
It hasn't		
We haven't		
They haven't		

In negativen Sätzen können wir *not* + *ever* verwenden.

I haven't ever won an award.

Wir können auch *never* verwenden, um einen negativen Satz zu bilden.

Never = not ever.

I have never won an award.

I have never heard him speak.

Wir verwenden das *present perfect* auch, um nach Erfahrungen in der Vergangenheit zu fragen. In Fragen können wir das Wort *ever* verwenden. *Ever* bedeutet in der Regel 'in Ihrem Leben'.

Fragen			Kurzantworten	
Have I Have you Has he Has she Have we Have they	(ever)	spoken in public?	Yes,	I have. you have. he/she/it has. we have. they have.
			No,	I haven't. you haven't. he/she/it hasn't. we haven't. they haven't.

Verbformen: Zusammenfassung

Zeitform	Positive Aussage	Negative Aussage	Frage	Kurzantwort	Verwendung
Present simple	I live in Spain.	He doesn't work here.	Do you like chocolate?	Yes, I do. No, they don't.	routines habits facts
Past simple	They took the bus.	We didn't go to class.	Did you study for the exam?	Yes, he did. No, I didn't.	events in the past
Present continuous	He is working at home.	I'm not working at the moment.	Are they playing football?	Yes, they are. No, he isn't.	actions happening now
Future (going to)	We are going to see a film.	He isn't going to have a holiday.	Are you going to stop?	Yes, I am. No, they aren't.	future plans
Future (will)	He will get married.	They won't have a job.	Will I work at home?	Yes, you will. No, we won't.	future predictions
Present perfect	They've sung in many countries.	She hasn't won a Grammy Award.	Have you ever spoken in public?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't	experiences unspecified past

