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# Straightforward

Intermediate **Companion**

German Edition

  
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## Welcome to the *Straightforward* Intermediate Companion!

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

- word list of key words and phrases from each unit of *Straightforward* Intermediate 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* Intermediate Student's Book

Abbreviations used in the Companion

|       |           |        |             |     |                           |     |           |
|-------|-----------|--------|-------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|-----------|
| (v)   | verb      | (pron) | pronoun     | C   | countable                 | sb  | somebody  |
| (adj) | adjective | (prep) | preposition | U   | uncountable               | sth | something |
| (n)   | noun      | (n pl) | plural noun | C/U | countable and uncountable |     |           |
|       |           | (adv)  | adverb      |     |                           |     |           |

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

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

CONSONANTS

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

# Unit 1

## Self-image

---

|                              |                    |                     |  |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|
| consider (sb) + <i>adj</i>   | /kən'sɪdə/         | betrachten... als   | I <b>consider myself lucky</b> to live in such a nice house.               |
| consider (sb) to be          | /kən'sɪdə tə ,bi:/ | halten ... für      | I <b>consider myself to be</b> lucky.                                      |
| describe (sb) as             | /dɪ'skraɪb əz/     | beschreiben... als  | How many people on p.10 <b>describe themselves as</b> British?             |
| proud to + <i>infinitive</i> | /praʊd ,tu:/       | auf etw. stolz sein | Are you <b>proud to be</b> British?  |
| see (sb) as                  | /si: əz/           | sehen; betrachten   | I don't <b>see myself as</b> an old-age pensioner – I'm too busy for that. |
| think of (sb) as             | /θɪŋk əv əz/       | halten ... für      | I <b>think of myself</b> as a European.                                    |

## Physical features

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|                  |              |                       |   |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---|
| average (adj)    | /æv(ə)rɪdʒ/  | durchschnittlich      | He's neither thin nor fat – he's of <b>average</b> build.                       |
| bald (adj)       | /bɔ:ld/      | glatzköpfig           | A man who has no hair is <b>bald</b> .  |
| blond (adj)      | /blɒnd/      | blond                 | <b>Blond</b> hair is pale yellow in colour.                                     |
| build (n) C      | /bɪld/       | Körperbau             | He's got a very muscular <b>build</b> – he must spend hours in the gym.         |
| complexion (n) C | /kəm'plekʃn/ | Teint; Gesichtsfarbe  | Somebody's <b>complexion</b> is the type of skin they have.                     |
| dark (adj)       | /dɑ:k/       | dunkel                | She has short <b>dark</b> hair.   |
| healthy (adj)    | /helθi/      | gesund                | A <b>healthy</b> complexion shows that you are well and not ill.                |
| muscular (adj)   | /mʌskjʊlə/   | muskulös              | He's got a very <b>muscular</b> build – he must spend hours in the gym.         |
| narrow (adj)     | /nærəʊ/      | schmal                | <b>Narrow</b> eyes are not large.   |
| pale (adj)       | /peɪl/       | blass                 | A <b>pale</b> complexion is light and not dark.                                 |
| pointed (adj)    | /pɔɪntɪd/    | spitz                 | She has a small <b>pointed</b> face.  |
| prominent (adj)  | /prɒmɪnənt/  | vorstehend; auffällig | He has a very <b>prominent</b> nose like a big carrot.                          |
| round (adj)      | /raʊnd/      | rund                  | A <b>round</b> head is shaped like a circle or ball.                            |
| shaved (adj)     | /ʃeɪvd/      | (glatt)rasiert        | Somebody with a <b>shaved</b> head has had all their hair cut off with a razor. |
| shiny (adj)      | /ʃaɪni/      | glänzend              | <b>Shiny</b> hair looks healthy and attractive.                                 |
| slim (adj)       | /slɪm/       | schlank               | Someone of <b>slim</b> build is thin in an attractive way.                      |
| straight (adj)   | /streɪt/     | gerade                | A <b>straight</b> nose does not curve.  |
| tanned (adj)     | /tænd/       | braungebrannt         | Someone with a <b>tanned</b> complexion has spent time in the sun.              |
| wavy (adj)       | /weɪvi/      | wellig                | <b>Wavy</b> hair has waves in it and is neither straight nor curly.             |
| wide (adj)       | /waɪd/       | breit; groß           | <b>Wide</b> eyes are large.   |

## Other words & phrases

|                       |                |  |  |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|--|
| accounts (n pl)       | /ə'kaʊnts/     | Buchhaltung                                | Camilla wants to look at the <b>Accounts</b> Department first.                           |
| analyst (n) C         | /æ'nəlɪst/     | Analytiker; Experte                        | Dieter Krugger is an investment <b>analyst</b> .   |
| approachable (adj)    | /ə'prəʊtʃəbl/  | umgänglich                                 | Someone who is <b>approachable</b> is easy to talk to.                                   |
| arrest (v)            | /ə'rest/       | verhaften                                  | When can the British police <b>arrest</b> you without a reason?                          |
| arrogant (adj)        | /æ'rɒɡənt/     | arrogant                                   | Someone who is <b>arrogant</b> thinks they are very important.                           |
| automatic (n) C/(adj) | /ˌɔ:tə'mætɪk/  | automatische (Waffe)                       | An <b>automatic</b> is an <b>automatic</b> machine gun or revolver.                      |
| base (n) C            | /beɪs/         | Basis                                      | The plane does not have enough fuel to return to <b>base</b> .                           |
| beefeater (n) C       | /bi:fi:tə/     | Beefeater (Wachpersonal im Londoner Tower) | When I was a child Britishness was Winston Churchill and <b>beefeaters</b> .             |
| bite (v)              | /baɪt/         | (ab)beißen                                 | It looks as if Michael Portillo has <b>bitten</b> off more than he can chew.             |
| boss (n) C            | /bɒs/          | Chef; Boss                                 | Your <b>boss</b> is the person you work for.   |
| branch (n) C          | /brɑ:ntʃ/      | Niederlassung; Zweigstelle                 | Head Office has appointed a new director of this <b>branch</b> .                         |
| budget (n) C          | /ˈbʌdʒɪt/      | Budget                                     | He has to learn to live on a tight <b>budget</b> of £80 a week.                          |
| business-like (adj)   | /ˈbɪznəs,laɪk/ | kühl und sachlich                          | Camilla is very organized and <b>business-like</b> .                                     |
| button (n) C          | /ˈbʌtn/        | Knopf                                      | Camilla is wearing a blue jacket with shiny gold <b>buttons</b> .                        |
| career (n) C          | /kə'riə/       | Karriere                                   | Michael Portillo had a long <b>career</b> in politics.                                   |
| cashier (n) C         | /kæ'ʃɪə/       | Kassiererin                                | Jenny works as a classroom assistant and as a supermarket <b>cashier</b> .               |
| challenge (n) C       | /ˈtʃælɪndʒ/    | Herausforderung                            | Tim Hutch has many <b>challenges</b> to face.  |
| chaos (n) U           | /ˈkeɪɒs/       | Chaos                                      | Mitty is holding an automatic and the courtroom is in <b>chaos</b> .                     |
| chew (v)              | /tʃu:/         | kauen                                      | It looks as if Michael Portillo has bitten off more than he can <b>chew</b> .            |
| citizen (n) C         | /ˈsɪtɪzn/      | Bürger(in)                                 | Which European country has a test for new <b>citizens</b> ?                              |
| clever (adj)          | /ˈklevə/       | klug; gescheit                             | I'm proud to be the grandmother of two <b>clever</b> girls.                              |
| clip (n) C            | /klɪp/         | Clip; Ausschnitt                           | In another <b>clip</b> Portillo is working behind the cash till at the supermarket.      |
| colleague (n) C       | /ˈkɒli:g/      | Kollege(in)                                | Portillo says his new <b>colleagues</b> are much nicer than in the Houses of Parliament. |
| concept (n) C         | /ˈkɒnsept/     | Konzept                                    | Britishness is now an irrelevant <b>concept</b> .  |
| cope (v)              | /kəʊp/         | zurechtkommen                              | Will Portillo be able to <b>cope</b> in his new role?                                    |
| courtroom (n) C       | /ˈkɔ:t,ru:m/   | Gerichtssaal                               | The <b>courtroom</b> is in chaos.  |
| crossword (n) C       | /ˈkrɒs,wɜ:d/   | Kreuzworträtsel                            | Gerald does <b>crosswords</b> in the local library.                                      |
| cucumber (n) C        | /ˈkju:kʌmbə/   | Gurke                                      | When I think of Britain I think of <b>cucumber</b> sandwiches.                           |
| day-to-day (adj)      | /ˌdeɪtə'deɪ/   | täglich                                    | He has a budget of £80 to pay for the family's <b>day-to-day</b> living expenses.        |
| decent (adj)          | /ˈdi:sənt/     | anständig                                  | The government should spend money on <b>decent</b> hospitals.                            |

|                           |                         |  |  |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| define (v)                | /dɪ'faɪn/               | definieren                                     | How do you <b>define</b> Britishness?  |
| dial (v)                  | /daɪəl/                 | wählen   | What number do you <b>dial</b> for emergency services?                                     |
| diplomacy (n) U           | /dɪ'plɒməsi/            | Diplomatie                                     | All his lessons in political <b>diplomacy</b> will get him nowhere.                        |
| emergency services (n pl) | /ɪmɜːdʒənsɪ, 'sɜːvɪsɪz/ | Notdienste                                     | What number do you dial for <b>emergency services</b> ?                                    |
| expense (n) C             | /ɪk'spensɪz/            | Kosten; Ausgaben                               | He had a budget of £80 to pay for day-to-day living <b>expenses</b> .                      |
| expert (n) C              | /ekspɜːt/               | Experte  | They must try to persuade <b>experts</b> it's their real job.                              |
| eye-opener (n) C          | /'aɪ, ɔpənə/            | Offenbarung; etwas, was einem die Augen öffnet | Life as a single mum is going to be a real <b>eye-opener</b> .                             |
| fake (adj)                | /feɪk/                  | vorgetäuscht                                   | She looks very tanned but I think it's <b>fake</b> .                                       |
| fidget (v)                | /'fɪdʒɪt/               | zappeln  | People who are lying often <b>fidget</b> and are nervous.                                  |
| fireworks (n pl)          | /'faɪəwɜːks/            | Feuerwerk                                      | People celebrate Guy Fawkes' Night with large fires and <b>fireworks</b> .                 |
| fit (adj)                 | /fɪt/                   | fit; in Form                                   | I would describe myself as quite <b>fit</b> for my age.                                    |
| flatly (adv)              | /'flætli/               | glatt  | Ellie <b>flatly</b> refuses to listen to him.  |
| fuel (n) U                | /'fjuːəl/               | Kraftstoff                                     | The plane does not have enough <b>fuel</b> to return to base.                              |
| fuss (n) U                | /'fʌs/                  | Aufregung; Getue                               | What's the problem with a nationality test? Why all the <b>fuss</b> ?                      |
| get away with (sth) (v)   | /get ə'weɪ wɪð/         | sich erlauben                                  | Liars think they are <b>getting away with it</b> but their body and voice give them away.  |
| give (sb) away (v)        | /'gɪv ə'weɪ/            | verraten                                       | Liars think they are getting away with it but their body and voice <b>give them away</b> . |
| govern (v)                | /'gʌvən/                | regieren                                       | For nearly 100 years only two political parties have <b>governed</b> Britain.              |
| head office (n) C         | /'hed 'ɒfɪs/            | Zentrale                                       | <b>Head Office</b> has appointed a new director of this branch.                            |
| headquarters (n pl)       | /'hed'kwɔːtəz/          | Zentrale; "Hauptquartier"                      | <b>Headquarters</b> is the place where a company or organization has its main offices.     |
| hero (n) C                | /'hɪərəʊ/               | Held(in)                                       | Walter Mitty is the <b>hero</b> of a short story.  |
| imaginary (adj)           | /'ɪmædʒɪnəri/           | imaginär; fiktiv                               | Will invents an <b>imaginary</b> son and goes to single-parent meetings.                   |
| immigrant (n)             | /'ɪmɪgrənt/             | Einwanderer                                    | Why don't we welcome <b>immigrants</b> with open arms?                                     |
| impress (v)               | /'ɪm'pres/              | imponieren                                     | At the party Tasha's friends are <b>impressed</b> by Michael Portillo.                     |
| instrument (n) C          | /'ɪnstɹʊmənt/           | Instrument                                     | Classical guitar is the only <b>instrument</b> Tim can play.                               |
| intrigue (v)              | /'ɪn'triːg/             | neugierig machen; faszinieren                  | The title of the programme <b>intrigued</b> me.  |
| invade (v)                | /'ɪn'veɪd/              | einmarschieren in (erobern)                    | In 1066 the Normans <b>invaded</b> England.  |
| invasion (n) C            | /'ɪn'veɪʒn/             | Einmarsch (Eroberung)                          | 1066 was the last successful <b>invasion</b> of England.                                   |
| investment (n) C          | /'ɪn'vestmənt/          | Investition; Geldanlage                        | Dieter Krugger is an <b>investment</b> analyst.  |
| irrelevant (adj)          | /'ɪrɪləvənt/            | irrelevant                                     | Britishness is now an <b>irrelevant</b> concept.   |
| judgement (n) C           | /'dʒʌdʒmənt/            | Urteil   | "Don't judge her until you know what she's like." "I'm not making any <b>judgements</b> ." |

|                         |                                 |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| karaoke (n) U           | /kærɪ'əʊki/                     | Karaoke                   |
| kid (n) C               | /kɪd/                           | Kind                      |
| liar (n) C              | /laɪə/                          | Lügner                    |
| lie (v/n C)             | /laɪ/                           | lügen                     |
|                         |                                 |                           |
| lifestyle (n) C         | /laɪf,staɪl/                    | Lebensstil                |
| likeable (adj)          | /laɪkəbl/                       | sympathisch               |
| live off (sth/sb) (v)   | /lɪv ɒf/                        | leben (von etwas)         |
| marketing (n) U         | /mɑ:kɪtɪŋ/                      | Marketing                 |
| mess around (v)         | /mes ə'raʊnd/                   | herumspielen              |
| modest (adj)            | /mɒdɪst/                        | bescheiden                |
| multiculturalism (n) U  | /mʌltɪ'kʌltʃərəlɪzəm/           | Multikulturalismus        |
|                         |                                 |                           |
| mum (n) C               | /mʌm/                           | Mutter                    |
| noodle (n) C            | /nu:dl/                         | Nudel                     |
|                         |                                 |                           |
| old-age pensioner (n) C | /əʊld eɪdʒ 'penʃ(ə)nə/          | Rentner(in)               |
| palm (n) C              | /pɑ:m/                          | Handfläche                |
| parliament (n) C        | /pɑ:ləmənt/                     | Parlament                 |
| patiently (adv)         | /peɪʃəntli/                     | geduldig                  |
| patriotism (n) U        | /pætrɪə'tɪzəm/; /peɪtrɪə'tɪzəm/ | Patriotismus              |
| personnel (n pl)        | /pɜ:sənel/                      | Personal(abteilung)       |
| phase (n) C             | /feɪz/                          | (Lebens)phase; -abschnitt |
| pigeon (n) C            | /pɪdʒən/                        | Taube                     |
| political (adj)         | /pə'lɪtɪkl/                     | politisch                 |
| politician (n) C        | /pə'lɪtɪʃn/                     | Politiker(in)             |
| pretend (v)             | /prɪ'tend/                      | vorgeben                  |
| racism (n) U            | /reɪsɪz(ə)m/                    | Rassismus                 |
| reality TV (n) U        | /ri:æləti ti:'vi:/              | Reality-TV                |
| rebellious (adj)        | /rɪ'beljəs/                     | rebellisch                |
| refugee (n) C           | /refjʊ'dʒi:/                    | Flüchtling                |
| replace (v)             | /rɪ'pleɪs/                      | ersetzen                  |
| reviewer (n) C          | /rɪ'vju:ə/                      | Kritiker; Rezensent(in)   |
| rhythm (n) C            | /rɪðəm/                         | Rhythmus                  |

Tasha has a **karaoke** party for her friends.

Portillo has to look after Jenny's house and **kids** for a week.

It is possible to spot a **liar** because of his body language.

A lot of people **lie** about their age. (v)

What do most people tell **lies** about? (n)

What are the main differences between Michael Portillo's and Jenny Miner's **lifestyles**?

He seemed very friendly and approachable – all in all very **likeable**.

Will **lives off** the royalties of a hit song that his father wrote.

Camilla will visit sales and **marketing** towards the end of the day.

I like **messing around** with kids.

**Modest** is the opposite of self-important.

**Multiculturalism** is the practice of giving equal importance to each different culture in a society.

Jenny Miner is a single **mum**.

McLaren described being British as “singing Karaoke in bars and eating Chinese **noodles**”.

I don't see myself as an **old-age pensioner**.

His hands won't stay still and his **palms** are probably sweaty.

Michael Portillo used to be a member of **parliament**.

Portillo listens carefully and **patiently** to the teacher.

What happened to good old-fashioned **patriotism**?

She'll visit accounts first, then IT and **personnel**.

Ellie's going through a rebellious **phase**.

Gerald feeds **pigeons** in the park.

There are three main **political** parties in England.

I thought Michael Portillo, the **politician**, was an arrogant man.

Portillo doesn't **pretend** to enjoy the work but says his colleagues are nicer.

The CRE is an organization that fights **racism**.

I don't usually choose to watch **reality TV**.

Ellie's going through a **rebellious** phase.

Michael Portillo is the son of a Spanish political **refugee**.

“Britishness” has died off and nothing has **replaced** it.

The **reviewer** liked Michael Portillo after the programme.

The **rhythm** of a liar's speech often slows down.

|                         |                   |                          |   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---|
| right-wing (adj)        | /ˈraɪtˈwɪŋ/       | Rechts-                  | The Conservatives are a <b>right-wing</b> party.  |
| royalties (n pl)        | /ˈrɔɪəlɪtɪz/      | Tantiemen                | Will lives off the <b>royalties</b> of a hit song his father wrote.   |
| scary (adj)             | /ˈskeəri/         | furchterregend           | She has a small pointed face and <b>scary</b> black eyes.   |
| self-important (adj)    | /ˌselfɪmˈpɔːtənt/ | aufgeblasen; arrogant    | <b>Self-important</b> is the opposite of modest.  |
| sincere (adj)           | /sɪnˈsɪə/         | aufrichtig; ehrlich      | Liars often appear to be 100% <b>sincere</b> .  |
| single parent (n) C     | /ˌsɪŋɡl ˈpeərənt/ | allein Erziehende(r)     | Will invents a son and goes to <b>single-parent</b> meetings.   |
| snottness (n) U         | /ˈsnɒtnəs/        | Hochnäsigkeit            | There's a certain <b>snottness</b> in trying to define Britishness.   |
| socialist (n/adj)       | /ˈsəʊʃəlɪst/      | Sozialist; sozialistisch | The Labour Party is a <b>socialist</b> party.   |
| soft spot (n) C         | /ˌsɒft ˈspɒt/     | Schwäche                 | Anyone would think you had a <b>soft spot</b> for her.  |
| specialize in (sth) (v) | /ˈspeʃəlaɪz ɪn/   | sich spezialisieren      | Will <b>specializes in</b> doing nothing.   |
| spot (v)                | /spɒt/            | ausmachen; erkennen      | It is possible to <b>spot</b> a liar because of his body language.  |
| staff (n) U             | /stɑːf/           | Mitarbeiter(innen)       | What do you think Camilla thinks of the <b>staff</b> in the office?   |
| stage (n) C             | /steɪdʒ/          | Bühne                    | Tim plays live on <b>stage</b> in a rock band during the programme.   |
| stick to (v)            | /steɪdʒ/          | bleiben bei              | Can we just <b>stick to</b> business, please?   |
| stubborn (adj)          | /ˈstʌk ˌtuː/      | hartnäckig; stur         | Ellie is eight years old and very <b>stubborn</b> .   |
| stumble (v)             | /ˈstʌbəl/         | stolpern                 | If you <b>stumble</b> , you fall or almost fall.  |
| sweaty (adj)            | /ˈsweti/          | verschwitzt; schweißig   | His hands won't stay still and his palms are probably <b>sweaty</b> .   |
| technical (adj)         | /ˈteknɪkl/        | technisch                | Camilla's interested in IT systems and the <b>technical</b> side of things.   |
| tell-tale (adj)         | /telˌteɪl/        | verräterisch             | Fidgeting is a <b>tell-tale</b> sign of a liar.   |
| tension (n) U           | /tenʃn/           | Spannung                 | He seems to be smiling but there's <b>tension</b> around his lips and nose.   |
| tight (adj)             | /taɪt/            | eng                      | He has to learn how to live on a <b>tight</b> budget of £80 a week.   |
| till (n) C              | /tɪl/             | Kasse                    | Portillo works behind the cash <b>till</b> at a supermarket.  |
| traditionally (adv)     | /trəˈdɪʃnəli/     | traditionell             | The Conservatives are <b>traditionally</b> more right-wing.   |
| typical (adj)           | /ˈtɪpɪkl/         | typisch                  | What does a member of parliament do on a <b>typical</b> working day?  |
| volunteer (n) C/(v)     | /ˌvɒləntɪə/       | Freiwillige(r)           | This week's <b>volunteer</b> , Tim Hutch, usually works as a music teacher in a secondary school. (n)   |
| watch out (v)           | /ˌwɒtʃ ˈaʊt/      | Ausschau halten          | Portillo <b>volunteers</b> to look after Jenny Miner's four children for a week. (v)<br><b>Watch out</b> for a repeat because this programme is sure to become a classic. |

## Unit 2

### Phrasal verbs

|                |                 |                |   |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---|
| bring together | /ˌbrɪŋ ˈtəʒeðə/ | zusammenführen | The trip is a way of <b>bringing together</b> the three things he loves most in life. |
| come across    | /ˌkʌm əˈkrɒs/   | begegnen       | They <b>came across</b> the bear near a river.  |

|                    |                   |                              |   |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|
| drop (sb) off      | /ˌdrɒp ˈɒf/       | absetzen                     | She <b>dropped</b> her husband <b>off</b> at the airport.                                     |
| get by             | /ˌget ˈbaɪ/       | über die Runden kommen       | Alvaro is <b>getting by</b> on a budget of three dollars a day.                               |
| get over (sth)     | /ˌget ˈəʊvə/      | über etwas hinwegkommen      | I'm sure you'll <b>get over</b> it soon.  |
| give (sth) up      | /ˌɡɪv ˈʌp/        | aufgeben                     | I've tried to <b>give it up</b> many times.   |
| look after (sb)    | /ˌlʊk ˈɑːftə/     | aufpassen auf                | They <b>looked after</b> the bear cub.  |
| pick (sb) up       | /ˌpɪk ˈʌp/        | aufnehmen; mitnehmen         | Yellow cabs are the only taxis that can <b>pick up</b> passengers on the streets of New York. |
| pull out           | /ˌpʊl ˈaʊt/       | abfahren                     | Oh, no! The train's <b>pulling out</b> now.   |
| run into (sb)      | /ˌrʌn ˈɪntuː/     | zufällig treffen             | Alvaro <b>runs into</b> many people on his travels.   |
| see (sb) off       | /ˌsiː ˈɒf/        | zur Verabschiedung mitkommen | Will you <b>see us off</b> ?  |
| set out            | /ˌset ˈaʊt/       | aufbrechen; losfahren        | In October he <b>set out</b> on his South American adventure.                                 |
| sort out           | /ˌsɔːt ˈaʊt/      | lösen; klären                | I <b>sorted</b> the problem <b>out</b> before I left work.                                    |
| stand up for (sth) | /ˌstænd ˈʌp ˌfɔː/ | für jmd eintreten            | Why are you <b>standing up for</b> her when she's taken your job?                             |
| stop off           | /ˌstɒp ˈɒf/       | Zwischenhalt machen          | He never <b>stopped off</b> for more than five days in any one place.                         |
| turn in            | /ˌtɜːn ˈɪn/       | sich hinhalten               | After looking at the stars we <b>turned in</b> and got some sleep.                            |

## Travel

|                             |                                  |                        |  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| catch a bus/plane/train     | /ˌkætʃ ə ˈbʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/       | nehmen; mit ... fahren | When did you last <b>catch a taxi</b> ?                                    |
| get in a bus/car/taxi       | /ˌget ɪn ə ˈbʌs/kɑː/tæksi/       | einsteigen             | When you <b>get in a taxi/car/bus</b> , you climb into it.                 |
| get out of a bus/car/taxi   | /ˌget ˌaʊt əv ə ˈbʌs/ˈkɑː/tæksi/ | aussteigen             | When you <b>get out of a bus/car/taxi</b> , you leave it.                  |
| get off a bus/plane/train   | /ˌget ˌɒf ə ˈbʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/    | aussteigen             | <b>Get off</b> the train at Waverley Station.                              |
| get on a bus/plane/train    | /ˌget ˌɒn ə ˈbʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/    | einsteigen             | When you <b>get on a bus/plane/train</b> , you climb into it.              |
| miss a bus/plane/train      | /ˌmɪs ə ˈbʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/        | verpassen              | If you <b>miss the last bus</b> you can always take a taxi.                |
| take a bus/taxi/train       | /ˌteɪk ə ˈbʌs/tæksi/treɪn/       | nehmen                 | How often do you <b>take a taxi</b> ?                                      |
| take (time) to + infinitive | /ˌteɪk (ˈtaɪm) ˌtuː/             | dauern ... bis         | It often <b>takes a long time</b> to get over a serious illness like that. |

## Other words & phrases

|                     |                 |            |  |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|--|
| acrobatics (n pl)   | /ˌækrəˈbætɪks/  | Akrobatik  | My show includes magic, <b>acrobatics</b> and theatre.                         |
| act (n) C           | /ækt/           | Nummer     | Alvaro performs his clown <b>act</b> free everywhere he goes.                  |
| adventure (n) C     | /ədˈventʃə/     | Abenteuer  | What follows is a diary of our travels and <b>adventures</b> .                 |
| alternatively (adv) | /ɒlˈtɜːnətɪvli/ | alternativ | You can catch the Airport Express or <b>alternatively</b> you can take a taxi. |

|                         |                     |                                   |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| amazed (adj)            | /ə'meɪzd/           | erstaunt                          |
| apparently (adv)        | /ə'pærəntli/        | anscheinend                       |
| backpack (n C/v)        | /'bæk,pæk/          | Rucksack<br>als Backpacker reisen |
| bear (n) C              | /beə/               | Bär                               |
| bet (n C/v)             | /bet/               | Wette<br>wetten                   |
| blood (n) U             | /blʌd/              | Blut                              |
| bush (n) U              | /buʃ/               | Busch                             |
| cab (n) C               | /kæb/               | Taxi                              |
| campfire (n) C          | /'kæmp,faɪə/        | Lagerfeuer                        |
| cave (n) C              | /keɪv/              | Höhle                             |
| celebrate (v)           | /selə,breɪt/        | feiern                            |
| charity (n) C/U         | /'tʃærəti/          | Wohltätigkeitszwecke              |
| climate (n) C           | /'klaɪmət/          | Klima                             |
| clown (n) C             | /'klaʊn/            | Clown                             |
| coast (n) C             | /'kəʊst/            | Küste                             |
| comedian (n) C          | /'kɒmi:diən/        | Komiker(in)                       |
| competent (adj)         | /'kɒmpɪtənt/        | kompetent                         |
| competition (n) C       | /'kɒmpə'tɪʃn/       | Wettbewerb                        |
| cub (n) C               | /'kʌb/              | Junge(s)                          |
| custom (n) C            | /'kʌstəm/           | Brauch; Sitte                     |
| darken (v)              | /'dɑ:kən/           | dunkel werden                     |
| dawn (n) C              | /'dɔ:n/             | Morgendämmerung                   |
| desert (n) C            | /'dezət/            | Wüste                             |
| double-decker (adj/n C) | /'dʌbl'dekə/        | Doppeldecker                      |
| dragon (n) C            | /'dræɡən/           | Drache                            |
| eventually (adv)        | /'ɪventʃʊəli/       | schließlich                       |
| exist (v)               | /'eg'zɪst/          | existieren                        |
| explore (v)             | /'ɪk'splɔ:/         | erforschen                        |
| extraordinarily (adv)   | /'ɪk'strɔ:dɪnərəli/ | außerordentlich                   |
| fascinating (adj)       | /'fæsmeɪtɪŋ/        | faszinierend                      |

If you are **amazed**, you are very surprised.

Well, **apparently** they were part of a group of students who hitchhiked for charity.

A **backpack** is a bag that you carry on your back. (n)  
I've **backpacked** through Asia and cycled through Europe. (v)  
They looked after the **bear** cub.  
He accepted a **bet** to hitchhike round Ireland with a fridge. (n)  
If you **bet**, you risk an amount of money by saying what you think will happen. (v)  
Cycling is in Alvaro's **blood**.  
We're going to miss a lot of things once we leave the **bush** behind.  
There are 12,053 yellow **cabs** in New York.  
We've been guests at the **campfire** of Aboriginal communities.  
The **caves** and rock art at Uluru are fascinating.  
He arrived in Athens in time to **celebrate** his 21<sup>st</sup> birthday.  
They hitchhiked to raise money for **charity**.  
Australia's **climate** is generally hot and sunny.  
In the second photo Alvaro is dressed as a **clown**.  
I hope people leave the **coast** and find out what the real Australia is all about.  
Tony Hawks is a well-known writer and **comedian**.  
Derek was perfectly **competent** but he'll be the first one to go.  
A Swedish student won the Travel Web Site **competition**.  
They looked after the bear **cub**.  
A **custom** is something people do that is traditional.  
We watched the Rock turn red against the **darkening** sky.  
Uluru shines purple in the light of **dawn**.  
Alvaro has slept in the Atacama **Desert** of Chile.  
You can buy special tickets for the **double-decker** buses. (adj)  
A **double-decker** is a bus that has an upper and a lower level. (n)  
Camilla's not such a **dragon** off duty, is she?  
He **eventually** arrived in Athens on July 1<sup>st</sup>.  
Only about 200 Siberian tigers still **exist** in the wild.  
They **explored** the beautiful River Amur region.  
It's an **extraordinarily** beautiful film.  
The caves and rock art are **fascinating**.

|                        |                   |                              |   |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|
| fire station (n) C     | /ˈfaɪə ˌsteɪʃn/   | Feuerwache                   | He has slept in <b>fire stations</b> , police stations, and churches.                           |
| four-wheel drive (n) C | /ˈfɔːwiːl ˈdraɪv/ | Allradfahrzeug               | I want to cover the outback in a second-hand <b>four-wheel drive</b> .                          |
| fox (n) C              | /fɒks/            | Fuchs                        | They explore the region with the help of a baby <b>fox</b> cub.                                 |
| fridge (n) C           | /frɪdʒ/           | Kühlschrank                  | He hitchhiked around Ireland with a <b>fridge</b> .   |
| frontier (n) C         | /ˈfrʌntɪə/        | Grenze                       | He is sponsored by the <i>Clowns without</i> <b>Frontiers</b> organization.                     |
| goldfield (n) C        | /ˈgəʊldˌfiːld/    | Goldfeld                     | We've relived history in the <b>goldfields</b> of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.                           |
| headline (n) C         | /ˈhedˌlaɪn/       | Schlagzeile                  | "Lawyer gives up job to cycle round South America" is the <b>headline</b> of the story on p.16. |
| helicopter (n) C       | /ˈhelɪˌkɒptə/     | Hubschrauber                 | What did they do? Hire a <b>helicopter</b> or something?  |
| hire (v)               | /haɪə/            | mieten                       | What did they do? <b>Hire</b> a helicopter or something?  |
| hitchhike (v)          | /ˈhɪtʃˌhaɪk/      | trampen; per Anhalter fahren | A group of teachers have <b>hitchhiked</b> the length of Britain.                               |
| hometown (n) C         | /ˈhəʊmˈtaʊn/      | Heimatstadt                  | He used to deliver pizzas in his <b>hometown</b> of Uppsala.                                    |
| how come (adv)         | /ˈhaʊ ˈkʌm/       | Wieso? Wie kommt es ..?      | <b>How come</b> you're on the bus? Have you got problems with your car?                         |
| hug (n) C              | /hʌɡ/             | Umarmung                     | A little girl gave him a big kiss and a <b>hug</b> .  |
| in the wild (adv)      | /ɪn ðə ˈwaɪld/    | in freier Wildbahn           | There are only about 300 of these animals <b>in the wild</b> .                                  |
| incredible (adj)       | /ɪnˈkredəbl/      | unglaublich                  | We made some <b>incredible</b> friends during our trip.   |
| injure (v)             | /ɪndʒə/           | verletzen                    | Tizio had been <b>injured</b> and the Coluccis looked after him.                                |
| injury (n) C           | /ɪndʒəri/         | Verletzung                   | Tizio got over his <b>injury</b> .  |
| inspire (v)            | /ɪnˈspaɪə/        | inspirieren                  | I hope our diary <b>inspires</b> people to find out what Australia is all about.                |
| juggling (n) U         | /ˈdʒʌɡlɪŋ/        | Jonglieren                   | My show includes <b>juggling</b> , music and magic.   |
| landmark (n) C         | /ˈlændmɑːk/       | Wahrzeichen                  | Uluru (Ayer's Rock) is a well-known Australian <b>landmark</b> .                                |
| laptop (adj/n C)       | /ˈlæpˌtɒp/        | Laptop                       | He used his <b>laptop</b> (computer) to post photos on his personal website.                    |
| length (n) C           | /leŋθ/            | Länge                        | A group of teachers hitchhiked the <b>length</b> of Britain from Land's End to John O'Groats.   |
| lie ahead (v)          | /ˈlaɪ əˈhed/      | liegen vor (uns)             | After 13 months Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay still <b>lie ahead</b> .                |
| lift (n) C             | /lɪft/            | mitgenommen werden           | He has had <b>lifts</b> in vans, cars and trucks.   |
| magic (n) U            | /ˈmædʒɪk/         | Zauberei                     | My show includes <b>magic</b> and acrobatics.   |
| mean (adj)             | /miːn/            | geizig                       | It was a bit <b>mean</b> , just taking you to a pizza place.                                    |
| mechanical (adj)       | /mɪˈkænikl/       | mechanisch                   | Tommy had <b>mechanical</b> problems with his Vespa during a storm.                             |
| mission (n) C          | /ˈmɪʃn/           | Mission                      | His <b>mission</b> is to bring a smile into the lives of the people he runs into.               |
| monument (n) C         | /ˈmɒnjʊmənt/      | Denkmal                      | A <b>monument</b> is a building or statue of historical importance.                             |
| moral support (n) U    | /ˈmɔːrəl səˈpɔːt/ | moralische Unterstützung     | I think Derek wanted a bit of <b>moral support</b> .  |
| nonsense (n) U         | /ˈnɒnsəns/        | Unsinn                       | All that <b>nonsense</b> they read on their management training courses!                        |
| origin (n) C           | /ˈɒrɪdʒɪn/        | Ursprung; Herkunft           | The <b>origin</b> of something is the way it started.   |
| outback (n) U          | /ˈaʊtbæk/         | Hinterland                   | I'm planning to cover as much of the <b>outback</b> as I can.                                   |

|                        |                    |                             |  |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| perform (v)            | /pə'fɔ:m/          | auftreten                   | I <b>perform</b> to the poorest people to give them a little happiness.                          |
| platform (n) C         | /plæt,fɔ:m/        | Gleis; Bahnsteig            | "Has the train for North Park left yet?" "No, it's still at the <b>platform</b> ."               |
| post (v)               | /pəʊst/            | eintragen                   | He <b>posted</b> details and photos on his personal website.                                     |
| principality (n) C     | /.prɪnsə'pæləti/   | Fürstentum                  | A <b>principality</b> is a country ruled by a prince.  |
| purple (adj)           | /pɜ:pl/            | violett; dunkelrot          | Uluru shines <b>purple</b> in the light of dawn.   |
| purpose (n) C          | /pɜ:pəs/           | Ziel; Absicht               | My sole <b>purpose</b> is to bring them a little happiness.                                      |
| put (sth) right (v)    | /.pʊt 'raɪt/       | richtig stellen             | I've never explored my own country so the time has come to <b>put this right</b> .               |
| raise (v)              | /reɪz/             | aufreiben; beschaffen       | A group of teachers hitchhiked the length of Britain to <b>raise</b> money for charity.          |
| rescue (v)             | /reskjʊ:/          | retten                      | Thomas was eventually <b>rescued</b> five days later.  |
| sacred (adj)           | /'seɪkrəd/         | heilig                      | The guides explained everything about Uluru and its <b>sacred</b> sites.                         |
| salt (n) U             | /sɔ:lt/            | Salz                        | We were blinded by the <b>salt</b> lakes of Curara Soak.   |
| second-hand (adj)      | /'sekənd'hænd/     | aus zweiter Hand; gebraucht | I'm planning to cover the outback in a <b>second-hand</b> four-wheel drive.                      |
| sight (n) C/U          | /saɪt/             | Sehenswürdigkeit            | From Waverley Station you can walk to most of the major <b>sights</b> . (C)                      |
|                        |                    |                             | Nothing compares to the spectacular <b>sight</b> of the famous Uluru. (U)                        |
| sole (adj)             | /səʊl/             | einzig                      | My <b>sole</b> purpose is to bring them a little happiness.                                      |
| spectacular (adj)      | /'spek'tækjʊlə/    | atemberaubend               | Nothing compares to the <b>spectacular</b> sight of the famous Uluru.                            |
| spellbound (adj)       | /'spel,bəʊnd/      | wie verzaubert              | We were <b>spellbound</b> by the sight of Uluru.   |
| sponsor (v)            | /'spɒnsə/          | fördern; sponsern           | Alvaro is <b>sponsored</b> by the <i>Clowns Without Frontiers</i> organization.                  |
| storm (n) C            | /'stɔ:m/           | Sturm                       | He had problems with his Vespa during a <b>storm</b> in the Swiss Alps.                          |
| stranger (n) C         | /'streɪndʒə/       | Fremde(r)                   | You are a <b>stranger</b> in the town and have to ask the driver for tickets to the town centre. |
|                        |                    |                             | There's a <b>taxi rank</b> at the station where you can get a taxi.                              |
| taxi rank (n) C        | /'tæksi ,ræŋk/     | Taxistand                   | She suggests we spend an evening together for <b>team building</b> .                             |
| team building (n) U    | /'ti:m ,bɪldɪŋ/    | Teambildung                 | They spent six months looking for the rare Siberian <b>tiger</b> .                               |
| tiger (n) C            | /'taɪgə/           | Tiger                       | They had a <b>time limit</b> – they had to get to John O'Groats in less than two days.           |
| time limit (n) C       | /'taɪm ,lɪmɪt/     | Frist; Zeitlimit            | Tommy was rescued by a farmer in a <b>tractor</b> .  |
| tractor (n) C          | /'træktə/          | Traktor                     | He often picks up hitchhikers in his <b>truck</b> .  |
| truck (n) C            | /'trʌk/            | Lastwagen                   | It's an <b>unforgettable</b> journey and an <b>unforgettable</b> film.                           |
| unforgettable (adj)    | /.ʌnfə'getəbl/     | unvergesslich               | He has had lifts in <b>vans</b> , cars and trucks.   |
| van (n) C              | /'væn/             | Lieferwagen                 | Who is the most <b>widely-travelled</b> person that you know?                                    |
| widely travelled (adj) | /,waɪdli 'trævəld/ | weitgereist                 |  |

# Unit 3

## Accommodation

|                       |                    |                                     |   |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| apartment block (n) C | /ə'pɑ:tmənt ,blɒk/ | Wohnblock                           | Accommodation in British town centres is often in <b>apartment blocks</b> .                       |
| cabin (n) C           | /'kæbɪn/           | Kabine                              | Each family own their own small <b>cabin</b> .  |
| campsite (n) C        | /'kæmpsaɪt/        | Campingplatz                        | A <b>campsite</b> is a place where people stay in tents.  |
| cave (n) C            | /'keɪv/            | Höhle                               | A <b>cave</b> is a large hole in the side of a hill.  |
| communal (adj)        | /'kɔ:mju:nl/       | gemeinsam                           | Everyone must do repairs, look after the kids and cook the <b>communal</b> meals.                 |
| community (n) C       | /'kɔ:mju:nəti/     | Gemeinschaft                        | Everybody helps with the work of the <b>community</b> .   |
| detached (adj)        | /'drɪtætʃt/        | alleinstehend; Einzel-              | Families often live in the suburbs in <b>detached</b> or semi-detached houses.                    |
| dormitory (n) C       | /'dɔ:mɪtri/        | Schlafsaal                          | The photograph at the bottom of p.31 shows a school <b>dormitory</b> .                            |
| facilities (n pl)     | /'fæsɪlətɪz/       | Einrichtungen                       | Families share ownership of the park and the common <b>facilities</b> .                           |
| holiday home (n) C    | /'hɒlɪdeɪ ,həʊm/   | Ferienwohnung                       | About half a million British people own <b>holiday homes</b> in France.                           |
| houseboat (n) C       | /'haʊsbəʊt/        | Hausboot                            | A <b>houseboat</b> is a boat that people live on.   |
| lighthouse (n) C      | /'laɪthaʊs/        | Leuchtturm                          | A <b>lighthouse</b> is a tower next to the sea with a light that warns ships of danger.           |
| local authority (n) C | /'ləʊkl ɔ:'θɒrəti/ | Stadtbehörde;<br>Gemeindeverwaltung | A <b>local authority</b> is an organization responsible for providing services to a town or city. |
| lock (v)              | /'lɒk/             | abschließen; absperren              | One of the advantages of the community is that you don't need to <b>lock</b> your door at night.  |
| mobile home (n) C     | /'məʊbaɪl 'həʊm/   | Wohnmobil                           | A <b>mobile home</b> is a large caravan that people live in.                                      |
| monthly charge (n) C  | /'mʌnθli 'tʃɑ:dʒ/  | monatliche Gebühr                   | We have to pay a <b>monthly charge</b> for the lift.  |
| ownership (n) U       | /'ɔ:nəʃɪp/         | Besitz                              | Families share <b>ownership</b> of the park and the common facilities.                            |
| resident (n) C        | /'rezɪd(ə)nt/      | Bewohner                            | Meetings of the <b>residents</b> take place every month.  |
| semi-detached (adj)   | /'semi'drɪtætʃt/   | halbes (Doppelhaus)                 | Families often live in the suburbs in detached or <b>semi-detached</b> houses.                    |
| suburb (n) C          | /'sʌbɜ:b/          | Vorort                              | Families often live in the <b>suburbs</b> in detached or semi-detached houses.                    |
| tent (n) C            | /'tent/            | Zelt                                | A campsite is a place where people stay in <b>tents</b> .   |
| terraced (adj)        | /'terəst/          | Reihen(häuser)                      | Accommodation in British town centres is sometimes in rows of old <b>terraced</b> houses.         |
| treehouse (n) C       | /'tri:haʊs/        | Baumhaus                            | A <b>treehouse</b> is a small shelter in a tree.  |
| wallpaper (n) U       | /'wɔ:lpeɪpə/       | Tapete                              | One of the rules of the Association was that you couldn't put green <b>wallpaper</b> in bedrooms. |
| windmill (n) C        | /'wɪndmɪl/         | Windmühle                           | A <b>windmill</b> is a tall building with sails that turn in the wind.                            |

## Conversation fillers

|         |            |           |   |
|---------|------------|-----------|---|
| Ah!     | /ɑ:/       | Ach !     | <b>Ah</b> well. Glad you could come over, Derek.  |
| I see.  | /,aɪ 'si:/ | Verstehe. | "I must admit one or two of the flowers were a bit dead." " <b>I see.</b> "             |
| Mm.     | /m/        | Hmm.      | "Anyway, she was busy ..." " <b>Mm.</b> " "So I chatted with her husband ...            |
| Oh!     | /əʊ/       | Oh!       | "Nigel, have you got the time?" " <b>Oh,</b> er, just gone ten."                        |
| Really! | /rɪəli/    | Wirklich! | "I thought it would be a good idea to bring a present." " <b>Really!</b> "              |
| Right.  | /raɪt/     | Schön.    | "He was very nice ... very friendly actually." " <b>Right.</b> "                        |
| Uh-huh. | /ʌ 'hʌ/    | Ja ja.    | "Do you remember that I was having dinner with the boss last night?" " <b>Uh-huh.</b> " |
| Yes.    | /jes/      | Ja.       | "I chatted with her husband." " <b>Yes.</b> " "And he was very nice."                   |

## Sleep

|                     |                         |                               |   |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| fall asleep         | /fɔ:l ə'sli:p/          | einschlafen                   | Have you ever <b>fallen asleep</b> at school?               |
| feel sleepy         | /fi:l 'sli:pɪ/          | müde sein                     | I sometimes <b>feel sleepy</b> in the middle of the day.    |
| get to sleep        | /,get tə 'sli:p/        | einschlafen                   | Do you find it easy to <b>get to sleep</b> ?                |
| go to sleep         | /,gəʊ tə 'sli:p/        | schlafen gehen                | I never <b>go to sleep</b> before ten o'clock.              |
| have a nap          | /hæv ə 'næp/            | ein Nickerchen machen         | I sometimes <b>have a nap</b> after lunch.                  |
| heavy sleeper (n) C | /hevi 'sli:pə/          | jmd mit einem festen Schlaf   | A <b>heavy sleeper</b> sleeps deeply.                       |
| light sleeper (n) C | /laɪt 'sli:pə/          | jmd mit einem leichten Schlaf | A <b>light sleeper</b> wakes easily when they are sleeping. |
| make the bed        | /,mæk ðe 'bed/          | das Bett machen               | I always <b>make the bed</b> first thing in the morning.    |
| set the alarm clock | /,set ði: ə'lɑ:m ,klɒk/ | den Wecker stellen            | I sometimes forget to <b>set my alarm clock</b> .           |
| wake up (v)         | /,weɪk 'ʌp/             | aufwachen                     | I often find it difficult to <b>wake up</b> in the morning. |

## Other words & phrases

|                   |                |                                     |  |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| airy (adj)        | /eəri/         | luftig                              | Bedrooms had to be fresh and <b>airy</b> .                             |
| arsenic (n) U     | /ɑ:snɪk/       | Arsen                               | <b>Arsenic</b> is a poisonous chemical.                                |
| bench (n) C       | /bentʃ/        | Bank                                | He made his bed on a plastic <b>bench</b> in the departure lounge.     |
| best-seller (n) C | /,best'selə/   | Bestseller                          | Recipe books are often at the top of the <b>best-seller</b> list.      |
| big deal (n) C    | /,bɪg 'di:l/   | große Sache                         | One or two of the children are a problem but it's no <b>big deal</b> . |
| calamari (n pl)   | /,kælə'mæri/   | Calamari (Tintenfisch)              | Derek really liked the <b>calamari</b> .                               |
| candle (n) C      | /'kændl/       | Kerze                               | We're very careful with <b>candles</b> and we don't allow smoking.     |
| catch up with (v) | /kætʃ 'ʌp wɪð/ | nachholen; (Freundschaften) pflegen | I go back to my home town and <b>catch up with</b> friends and family. |

|                          |                     |                           |   |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|
| chef (n) C               | /ʃef/               | Küchenschef               | TV <b>chefs</b> like Jamie Oliver are household names.                                  |
| claim (n) C/(v)          | /kleɪm/             | behaupten                 | Many people <b>claim</b> that Britain's bad reputation for food is undeserved. (v)      |
| conduct (v)              | /kən'dʌkt/          | leiten; führen            | When Louis was feeling sleepy he <b>conducted</b> the day's business from his bed.      |
| convenient (adj)         | /kən'vi:niənt/      | günstig gelegen           | My house is very <b>convenient</b> for the shops.                                       |
| conviction (n) C         | /kən'vɪkʃn/         | Vorstrafe                 | Lennon couldn't get a visa because he had a <b>conviction</b> for drugs.                |
| crash (v)                | /kræʃ/              | krachen                   | The waves are enormous and come <b>crashing</b> down on the rocks.                      |
| day-to-day (adj)         | /deɪtə'deɪ/         | alltäglich                | Everybody must take responsibility for the <b>day-to-day</b> running of the community.  |
| decorate (v)             | /dekeɪ'reɪt/        | tapezieren; (an)streichen | Nigel <b>decorated</b> the house himself.   |
| deer (n) C               | /diə/               | Rot-, Damwild             | We see all sorts of animals like <b>deer</b> and rabbits.                               |
| deserved (adj)           | /dɪ'zɜ:vɪd/         | verdient                  | Is Britain's bad reputation for food <b>deserved</b> ?                                  |
| divide (v)               | /dɪ'vaɪd/           | verteilen                 | The work isn't always <b>divided</b> very fairly.                                       |
| dramatic (adj)           | /drə'mætɪk/         | dramatisch                | The views are certainly <b>dramatic</b> but doesn't it get a bit lonely sometimes?      |
| drawback (n) C           | /drɔ:bæk/           | Nachteil                  | The <b>drawback</b> of living in a tree is the danger of people falling off!            |
| dreadful (adj)           | /dredfʌl/           | schrecklich               | At least we didn't talk about Nigel's <b>dreadful</b> secretary!                        |
| dull (adj)               | /dʌl/               | langweilig                | There's not much to do – it can be a bit <b>dull</b> at times.                          |
| enormous (adj)           | /ɪ'nɔ:məs/          | riesig                    | I love the sea in winter when the waves are <b>enormous</b> .                           |
| for good (adv)           | /fə 'gʊd/           | für immer                 | Many people decide to stay in the area <b>for good</b> .                                |
| found (v)                | /faʊnd/             | gründen                   | Just over twenty years ago Kirsty <b>founded</b> Paradise Ridge.                        |
| fully clothed (adj)      | /fʊli 'kləʊðd/      | voll angezogen            | The monks had to go to sleep <b>fully clothed</b> .                                     |
| gossip (n) U             | /gɒsɪp/             | Clatsch                   | Derek's been telling me all the <b>gossip</b> at the office.                            |
| half-way (adj/adv)       | /hɑ:fweɪ/           | mitten auf                | Isn't it dangerous living <b>half-way</b> up a tree?                                    |
| a helping hand           | /ə ,helpɪŋ 'hænd/   | Hilfe (leisten)           | Everybody has to lend a <b>helping hand</b> in the day-to-day running of the community. |
| homesick (adj)           | /həʊmsɪk/           | Heimweh haben             | I miss my family and you get a bit <b>homesick</b> at times.                            |
| household name (n) C     | /haʊshəʊld 'neɪm/   | Begriff für jedermann     | TV chefs like Jamie Oliver are <b>household names</b> .                                 |
| incense (n) U            | /ɪnsens/            | Weihrauch                 | You had to burn <b>incense</b> to hide the smell of cooking.                            |
| inn (n) C                | /ɪn/                | Gasthof                   | People who stayed at an <b>inn</b> had to share their beds with complete strangers.     |
| keep (sb) company (v)    | /ki:p 'kʌmp(ə)nɪ/   | jmd Gesellschaft leisten  | I have three dogs and they <b>keep me company</b> .                                     |
| living conditions (n pl) | /lɪvɪŋ kən,dɪfjənz/ | Wohnverhältnisse          | <b>Living conditions</b> in the workhouses were very hard.                              |
| mayonnaise (n) U         | /meɪə'neɪz/         | Mayonnaise                | Derek's been learning how to make <b>mayonnaise</b> .                                   |
| monk (n) C               | /mɒŋk/              | Mönch                     | The <b>monks</b> had to sleep in separate beds.   |
| noisy (adj)              | /nɔɪzi/             | laut                      | It gets quite <b>noisy</b> at night in the city centre.                                 |
| obviously (adv)          | /əbvɪəsli/          | offensichtlich            | <b>Obviously</b> the big drawback is the danger of people falling off.                  |
| poisonous (adj)          | /pɔɪzənəs/          | giftig                    | Arsenic is a <b>poisonous</b> chemical.   |

|                    |                 |                          |   |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| poverty (n) U      | /ˈpɒvəti/       | Armut                    | Workhouses were the government's solution to the problem of <b>poverty</b> .                                    |
| refugee (adj)      | /ˌrefjʊˈdʒiː/   | Flüchtling               | Alfred Mehran was a political <b>refugee</b> who lost his documents.  |
| reputation (n) C/U | /ˌrepjʊˈteɪʃn/  | Ruf                      | Does your country have a good <b>reputation</b> for food?   |
| sanitary (adj)     | /ˈsæniət(ə)ri/  | Hygiene-                 | In the 19 <sup>th</sup> century the Ladies' <b>Sanitary</b> Association published a list of rules for bedrooms. |
| scenery (n) U      | /ˈsiːnəri/      | Landschaft               | Many people go to enjoy the spectacular mountain <b>scenery</b> .   |
| sink (n) C         | /sɪŋk/          | Wasch-, Spülbecken       | The glasses are over there above the <b>sink</b> .  |
| slice (n) C        | /slaɪs/         | Scheibe                  | Ice and <b>slice</b> with your water?   |
| sparkling (adj)    | /ˈspɑːklɪŋ/     | Sprudel-                 | Do you want still water or <b>sparkling</b> ?   |
| spectacular (adj)  | /ˈspekˈtækjʊlə/ | spektakulär              | People enjoy the <b>spectacular</b> mountain scenery.   |
| substance (n) C    | /ˈsʌbstəns/     | Stoff; Substanz          | Incense is a <b>substance</b> that gives a strong smell when it is burned.                                      |
| tap water (n) U    | /tæp ˈwɔːtə/    | Leitungswasser           | Could I have just straight <b>tap water</b> , please?   |
| time flies         | /ˈtaɪm ˈflaɪz/  | Wie die Zeit vergeht ... | Is it ten already? <b>Time flies</b> , eh?  |
| undeserved (adj)   | /ˌʌndɪˈzɜːvd/   | unverdient               | Many people think Britain's bad reputation for food is <b>undeserved</b> .                                      |
| uniform (n) C      | /ˈjuːnɪˈfɔːm/   | Uniform                  | Everyone in the workhouse had to wear a <b>uniform</b> .  |
| useless (adj)      | /ˈjuːsləs/      | zu nichts nütze          | “Do you do a lot of cooking, Derek?” “No, I'm completely <b>useless</b> .”                                      |
| vacation (n) C     | /vəˈkeɪʃn/      | Ferien; Urlaub           | Residents can't just come to their cabins for <b>vacations</b> .  |
| valet (n) C        | /ˈvæleɪ/        | Kammerdiener             | Louis XIV's <b>valet</b> woke him up at 8.30.   |
| waiting list (n) C | /ˈweɪtɪŋ ˌlɪst/ | Warteliste               | There are more than seventy families on the <b>waiting list</b> .   |
| wooden (adj)       | /ˈwʊdn/         | Holz-; hölzern           | A large <b>wooden</b> house stands at the centre of the 25 cabins.  |
| workhouse (n) C    | /ˈwɜːkˌhaʊs/    | Armenhaus                | Poor people had to live in the <b>workhouses</b> .  |

## Unit 4

### Idioms (taking risks)

|                   |                      |                               |  |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| a bit of a gamble | /ə ˌbɪt əv ə ˈgæmbl/ | eine etwas riskante Sache     | It's <b>a bit of a gamble</b> but I think we should give it a go.          |
| a lot at stake    | /ə ˌlɒt ət ˈsteɪk/   | Es steht viel auf dem Spiel.  | There's <b>a lot at stake</b> here, I really don't think it's a good idea. |
| against the odds  | /əˈɡenst ðiː ˈɒdz/   | Die Chancen stehen gegen uns. | It's <b>against the odds</b> , but you never know – maybe we'll win.       |
| give (sth) a go   | /ˌɡɪv ə ˈɡəʊ/        | etwas versuchen               | It's a bit of a gamble, but I think we should <b>give it a go</b> .        |
| it's a lottery    | /ɪts ə ˈlɒtəri/      | Es ist ein Lotteriespiel.     | <b>It's a lottery</b> – but if we don't play, we'll never win anything.    |
| play safe         | /ˌpleɪ ˈseɪf/        | auf Nummer sicher gehen       | We could take a risk or we could <b>play safe</b> and keep what we have.   |
| try your luck     | /ˌtraɪ jə ˈlʊk/      | sein Glück versuchen          | Why not <b>try your luck</b> on the lottery?                               |

## Injuries

|                   |               |                      |  |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|--|
| ankle (n) C       | /ˈæŋkl/       | Fußgelenk            | He twisted his <b>ankle</b> when he fell.  |
| black eye (n) C   | /ˌblæk ˈaɪ/   | blaues Auge          | She wouldn't explain how she got a <b>black eye</b> .  |
| bleed (v)         | /bli:d/       | bluten               | Her finger is <b>bleeding</b> after she cut it with a knife.                                   |
| bruise (n) C/(v)  | /bru:z/       | Bluterguss           | She's got a <b>bruise</b> on her arm where the ball hit her. (n)                               |
| burn (n) C/(v)    | /bɜ:n/        | Verbrennung          | He suffered <b>burns</b> when his car caught fire at a petrol station. (n) C                   |
| frostbitten (adj) | /ˈfrɒstˌbɪtn/ | sich verbrennen      | He was <b>burnt</b> at a petrol station. (v)   |
| scratch (n) C/(v) | /skrætʃ/      | erfrozen             | The doctors were deciding whether to cut off his <b>frostbitten</b> toes.                      |
| shock (n) C/(v)   | /ʃɒk/         | Kratzer              | The only injuries were cuts and <b>scratches</b> . (n)   |
| sprain (n) C/(v)  | /spreɪn/      | kratzen              | The cat was frightened and tried to <b>scratch</b> me. (v)                                     |
| suffer from (v)   | /sʌfə ˈfrɒm/  | Schock               | Many people were suffering from <b>shock</b> after the explosion. (n) C                        |
| twist (v)         | /twɪst/       | verstauchen          | He <b>sprained</b> his wrist playing squash. (v)   |
| unconscious (adj) | /ʌnˈkɒnʃəs/   | leiden unter         | Many Olympic-level gymnasts <b>suffer from</b> anorexia as they try to keep their weight down. |
| wrist (n) C       | /rɪst/        | vertreten; verdrehen | She <b>twisted</b> her ankle when she fell.  |
|                   |               | bewusstlos           | Doctors think he may remain <b>unconscious</b> for a few hours.                                |
|                   |               | Handgelenk           | He sprained his <b>wrist</b> playing squash.   |

## Other words & phrases

|                     |                  |                          |  |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--|
| according to (prep) | /əˈkɔ:dɪŋ tu:/   | laut                     | <b>According to</b> locals, John is already planning to buy the pub.                       |
| addict (n) C        | /ædɪkt/          | Süchtige(r)              | Some people spend hundreds of pounds a year on tickets and become lottery <b>addicts</b> . |
| all night (adj)     | /ɔ:l naɪt/       | die ganze Nacht geöffnet | They went to an <b>all-night</b> supermarket and bought new shirts.                        |
| balcony (n) C       | /ˈbælkəni/       | Balkon                   | Police rescued a woman after her son locked her out on the <b>balcony</b> .                |
| bang (v)            | /bæŋ/            | schlagen                 | She <b>banged</b> her head on the table.   |
| billion (n) C       | /ˈbɪljən/        | Milliarde                | The turnover for the gambling industry is £42 <b>billion</b> a year.                       |
| burglar (n) C       | /ˈbɜ:glə/        | Einbrecher               | Police arrested the two <b>burglars</b> last night.  |
| catch fire (v)      | /ˌkætʃ ˈfaɪə/    | Feuer fangen             | If something explodes, it suddenly <b>catches fire</b> with a loud noise.                  |
| coincidence (n) C   | /ˌkəʊɪnsɪd(ə)ns/ | Zufall                   | A <b>coincidence</b> is something that happens by chance.                                  |
| corpse (n) C        | /kɔ:ps/          | Leiche                   | Rescue workers found seventeen <b>corpses</b> in the icy river.                            |
| critic (n) C        | /ˈkrɪtɪk/        | Kritiker(in)             | Some <b>critics</b> of the lottery call it a tax on the poor.                              |
| destroy (v)         | /dɪˈstrɔɪ/       | zerstören                | A gas explosion <b>destroyed</b> the church.   |

|                         |                     |                                   |  |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| droppings (n pl)        | /ˈdrɒpɪŋz/          | Vogeldreck                        | It's supposed to be lucky if bird <b>droppings</b> fall on your head.  |
| end up (v)              | /ˌend ˈʌp/          | schließlich etwas tun             | People can <b>end up</b> spending hundreds of pounds a year on lottery tickets.  |
| explode (v)             | /ɪkˈspləʊd/         | explodieren                       | His car crashed into a tree and <b>exploded</b> .  |
| explosion (n) C         | /ɪkˈspləʊʒn/        | Explosion                         | A gas <b>explosion</b> destroyed the church.   |
| fancy (v)               | /ˈfænsi/            | mögen                             | Do you <b>fancy</b> coming in for a drink?   |
| fortune (n) U           | /ˈfɔːtʃuːn/         | Reichtum                          | Selak is philosophical about his <b>fortune</b> : “I am going to enjoy my life now.”   |
| fry (v)                 | /fraɪ/              | braten                            | The roof was so hot the egg was immediately <b>fried</b> .   |
| gamble (v)              | /ˈgæmbəl/           | wetten                            | If you <b>gamble</b> , you risk money in the hope of winning more.   |
| good cause (n) C        | /ˌɡʊd ˈkɔːz/        | eine gute Sache                   | When lottery money comes in the government reduces the amount it spends on <b>good causes</b> .  |
| governor (n) C          | /ˈɡʌv(ə)nə/         | Direktor                          | The <b>governor</b> of the local prison phoned to say he had found the two young men.  |
| handful (n) C           | /ˈhændfʊl/          | eine Handvoll                     | A ticket only costs a <b>handful</b> of small change.  |
| have (sth) in common    | /ˌhæv ɪn ˈkɒmən/    | gemeinsam haben                   | If two people <b>have things in common</b> , they like the same things.  |
| have (sth) on your mind | /ˌhæv ɒn jə ˈmaɪnd/ | Etwas beschäftigt einen...        | If you <b>have something on your mind</b> , you are worried about it.  |
| haystack (n) C          | /ˈheɪstæk/          | Heuhaufen                         | A <b>haystack</b> is a large pile of dried grass.  |
| hiker (n) C             | /ˈhaɪkə/            | Wanderer                          | The 41-year-old <b>hiker</b> was climbing in the Alps.   |
| horn (n) C              | /hɔːn/              | Hupe                              | I shouted and sounded the <b>horn</b> but you didn't see me.   |
| icy (adj)               | /ˈaɪsi/             | eisig                             | The train came off the rails and fell into an <b>icy</b> river.  |
| identical (adv)         | /aɪˈdentɪkl/        | identisch                         | Brigit Harrison and Dorothy Lowe were <b>identical</b> twin sisters.   |
| income (n) C            | /ˈɪnkʌm/            | Einkommen                         | People on low <b>incomes</b> often spend hundreds of pounds a year on the lottery.   |
| industry (n) C          | /ˈɪndəstri/         | Industrie; Gewerbe                | The turnover for the gambling <b>industry</b> in the UK is £42 billion.  |
| it's (not) worth it     | /ɪts nɒt ˈwɜːθ ɪt/  | Es lohnt sich nicht.              | The gym is pretty expensive but <b>it's worth it</b> .   |
| jackpot (n) C           | /ˈdʒækpɒt/          | Hauptgewinn; Jackpot              | Hundreds of people win <b>jackpots</b> on lotteries every week.  |
| jet set (n) C           | /ˈdʒet ˌset/        | Jet-set                           | John Goodman is the latest to join the <b>jet set</b> when his numbers came up on TV.  |
| legal (adj)             | /liːɡl/             | juristisch                        | For <b>legal</b> reasons, “John Goodman” is not his real name.   |
| leisure club (n) C      | /ˈleɪzə ˌklʌb/      | Freizeitklub                      | Hey Clive, didn't I see you at the <b>leisure club</b> last night?   |
| lightning (n) U         | /ˈlaɪtnɪŋ/          | Blitz                             | You're more likely to be struck by <b>lightning</b> than win the lottery.  |
| liquid (n) C/U          | /ˈlɪkwɪd/           | Flüssigkeit                       | If you spray something, you throw <b>liquid</b> over it.   |
| local (adj)/(n) C       | /ˈləʊkl/            | Stamm(kneipe)<br>Ortsansässige(r) | He was having a quiet drink in his <b>local</b> pub with his mates. (adj)<br>According to <b>locals</b> John is already planning to buy the pub. (n) |
| lucky break (n) C       | /ˌlʌki ˈbreɪk/      | Glück                             | Police in Manchester had a <b>lucky break</b> when the burglars ended up in the local prison.  |
| make-up (n) U           | /ˈmeɪk ˌʌp/         | Schminke; Make-up                 | She was putting on her <b>make-up</b> when a black cat jumped onto the table.  |

|                      |                   |   |   |
|----------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| mate (n) C           | /meɪt/            | Kumpel                                    | John was having a quiet drink in the pub with his <b>mates</b> .  |
| oven (n) C           | /ʌvən/            | (Back)ofen                                | Let's put some pizzas in the <b>oven</b> and watch a DVD.   |
| parachute (n) C/(v)  | /ˈpærəʃu:t/       | Fallschirm<br>mit dem Fallschirm springen | A <b>parachute</b> is a large piece of cloth with strings used by someone jumping out of a plane. (n) C<br>If you <b>parachute</b> somewhere you jump from a plane wearing a parachute. (v) |
| paramedic (n) C      | /ˈpærəˈmedɪk/     | Sanitäter                                 | <b>Paramedics</b> found her two-year-old grandson playing behind a tree.  |
| parental (adj)       | /pəˈrentl/        | elterlich                                 | <b>Parental</b> problems include the case of a mother who had to pay £675 because of her teenage son's behaviour.   |
| pepperoni (n) U      | /ˈpepəˈrəʊni/     | Pepperoni                                 | A <b>pepperoni</b> pizza, please.   |
| petrol station (n) C | /ˈpetrəl ˌsteɪʃn/ | Tankstelle                                | His car caught fire at a <b>petrol station</b> .  |
| philosophical (adj)  | /fɪləˈsɒfɪkəl/    | philosophisch                             | Selak is <b>philosophical</b> about what happened to him.   |
| pile (n) C           | /paɪl/            | Haufen                                    | A haystack is a large <b>pile</b> of dried grass.   |
| plough into (v)      | /ˈplau ˈmtuː/     | in etwas hineinrasen                      | His car <b>ploughed into</b> a tree and exploded.   |
| low-profile (adj) C  | /ˈprəʊfaɪl/       | unscheinbar                               | Charities, especially <b>low-profile</b> ones can suddenly find themselves with less money.   |
| pupil (n) C          | /ˈpjuːpl/         | Schüler(in)                               | Teachers were meeting to discuss their <b>pupils'</b> end-of-term reports.  |
| quick-fix (adj)      | /ˈkwɪkˈfɪks/      | schnelle Lösung                           | The lottery isn't the <b>quick-fix</b> solution to life's problems.   |
| rail (n) C           | /reɪl/            | Gleis                                     | The train came off the <b>rails</b> and fell into an icy river.   |
| reduce (v)           | /rɪˈdjuːs/        | reduzieren                                | When lottery money comes in, the government <b>reduces</b> the amount they give to charities.   |
| regular (n) C/adj    | /ˈregjələ/        | Stammkunde(in)<br>regelmäßig              | I'm a <b>regular</b> at the Robin Hood – that's my local. (n)<br>Something that is <b>regular</b> happens so that there is the same amount of time between events. (adj)                    |
| regularly (adv)      | /ˈregjələli/      | regelmäßig                                | Millions of people <b>regularly</b> buy lottery tickets.  |
| scream (n) C/v       | /skri:m/          | Schrei<br>schreien                        | Neighbours heard the woman's <b>screams</b> and called the police. (n) C<br>She <b>screamed</b> the moment she saw him.   |
| siren (n) C          | /saɪrən/          | Sirene                                    | They suddenly heard the noise of police <b>sirens</b> approaching.  |
| smash (v)            | /smæʃ/            | zerschlagen                               | The cat jumped on to the table and <b>smashed</b> the mirror.   |
| snake (n) C          | /sneɪk/           | Schlange                                  | I've got several unusual pets, including a <b>snake</b> .   |
| sneeze (v)           | /sniːz/           | niesen                                    | You will be very lucky if you see a cat <b>sneeze</b> .   |
| solution (n) C       | /səˈluːʃn/        | Lösung                                    | The lottery isn't a quick-fix <b>solution</b> to life's problems.   |
| solve (v)            | /sɒlv/            | lösen                                     | The lottery <b>solves</b> some problems but causes others.  |
| speedboat (n) C      | /ˈspiːdˌbɔ:t/     | Schnellboot                               | He bought a new car, house and <b>speedboat</b> with the money.   |
| spit (v)             | /spɪt/            | spucken                                   | Bad luck will go away if you <b>spit</b> on the ground in front of you.   |
| spray (v)/(n) C      | /spreɪ/           | sprühen<br>Sprüh(dose)                    | The petrol pump was old and had <b>sprayed</b> petrol over the car engine. (v)<br>A <b>spray</b> is a liquid in a container that you use by pushing a button. (n)                           |

|                    |                   |                                   |   |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| squash (n) U       | /skwɒʃ/           | Squash                            | He sprained his wrist playing <b>squash</b> .   |
| superstition (n) C | /ˌsu:pə'stɪʃn/    | Aberglaube                        | In Britain there are many <b>superstitions</b> connected with cats.   |
| survive (v)        | /sə'vaɪv/         | überleben                         | Thomas <b>survived</b> five days in the Alps in freezing temperatures.  |
| symphony (n) C     | /sɪmfəni/         | Symphonie                         | I love Beethoven's 5 <sup>th</sup> <b>Symphony</b> .  |
| tempt (v)          | /tempt/           | in Versuchung führen              | Next time you're <b>tempted</b> to buy a lottery ticket think – who actually wins in the end?                                 |
| throughout (prep)  | /θru:'aʊt/        | überall in                        | If something happens <b>throughout</b> a place, it happens in every part of that place.                                       |
| toddler (n) C      | /tɒdlə/           | Kleinkind                         | With a little <b>toddler</b> around all the boring jobs turn into a game.   |
| toe (n) C          | /təʊ/             | Zehe                              | Doctors were deciding whether to cut off his frostbitten <b>toes</b> .  |
| turnover (n) U     | /tɜ:nəʊvə/        | Umsatz                            | The <b>turnover</b> for the gambling industry is £42 billion per year.  |
| twin (n) C/adj     | /twɪn/            | Zwilling<br>Zwillings(schwestern) | Brigit and Dorothy were identical <b>twins</b> who were separated a few weeks after their birth. (n)                          |
| twist of fate      | /ˌtwɪst əv 'feɪt/ | Schicksalsfügung                  | They didn't know they were identical <b>twin</b> sisters. (adj)   |
| warehouse (n) C    | /ˈweəhaʊs/        | Lagerhaus                         | A <b>twist of fate</b> is a sudden change in a situation.   |
| wave (v)           | /weɪv/            | winken                            | Lee Harvey Oswald shot Kennedy from a <b>warehouse</b> .  |
| the wicked (n)     | /ðə 'wɪkɪd/       | die Bösen                         | I shouted and <b>waved</b> but you didn't see me.   |
| you're kidding     | /jɔ: 'kɪdɪŋ/      | Sie scherzen                      | Oh, there's the phone. No rest for <b>the wicked</b> .<br>“We live in Harlech Crescent.” “ <b>You're kidding</b> – so do we!” |

## Unit 5

### Adjectives

|             |             |                    |   |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|---|
| comfortable | /kʌmfətəbl/ | bequem             | We set up camp and make everything nice and <b>comfortable</b> .                                    |
| crowded     | /kraʊdɪd/   | überfüllt; voll    | A place that is <b>crowded</b> has a lot of people in it.   |
| delicious   | /dɪ'lɪʃəs/  | lecker             | The food was <b>delicious</b> last time but this time it was not so good.                           |
| efficient   | /ɪ'fɪʃnt/   | tüchtig; effizient | Someone who is <b>efficient</b> does their job very well.   |
| fashionable | /fæʃnəbl/   | vornehm; modisch   | Mayfair is close to the main shopping streets and some of London's most <b>fashionable</b> squares. |
| fresh       | /freʃ/      | frisch             | Food that is <b>fresh</b> has been recently picked or prepared.                                     |
| healthy     | /helθi/     | gesund             | The advertising slogan for the mineral water will be “Natural and <b>Healthy</b> ”.                 |
| popular     | /pɒpjələ/   | popular; beliebt   | <i>Whizzo</i> is the most <b>popular</b> washing powder.  |
| reliable    | /rɪ'laɪəbl/ | zuverlässig        | Famous brand names are a lot more <b>reliable</b> than other brands.                                |

|         |           |                   |   |
|---------|-----------|-------------------|---|
| strong  | /strɒŋ/   | stark             | Something that is <b>strong</b> is not easily broken or destroyed.    |
| stylish | /staɪlɪʃ/ | stilvoll; elegant | It was a <b>stylish</b> place but the chairs were very uncomfortable. |

## Negative prefixes (adjectives)

|              |                  |                          |   |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|---|
| dishonest    | /dɪs'ɒnɪst/      | unehrlich                | Someone who is <b>dishonest</b> tells lies or steals things.  |
| disloyal     | /dɪs'lɔɪəl/      | illoyal; untreu          | Someone who is <b>disloyal</b> is not loyal to someone they know well or to an organization they belong to. |
| dissatisfied | /dɪs'sætɪsfɑɪd/  | unzufrieden              | Market research shows us that many people are <b>dissatisfied</b> with the credit limits on their cards.    |
| impatient    | /ɪm'peɪʃnt/      | ungeduldig               | Someone who is <b>impatient</b> is annoyed because something is not happening as quickly as you want.       |
| impolite     | /ɪmpə'laɪt/      | unhöflich                | Someone who is <b>impolite</b> is rude to other people.   |
| impossible   | /ɪm'pɒsəbl/      | unmöglich                | I'm afraid that's <b>impossible</b> , sir. You can't hold a card in a different name.                       |
| improbable   | /ɪm'prɒbəbl/     | unwahrscheinlich         | Something that is <b>improbable</b> is not likely to happen or be true.                                     |
| inaccurate   | /ɪn'ækjʊrət/     | ungenau                  | Something that is <b>inaccurate</b> is not correct.   |
| inconvenient | /ɪnkən'vi:niənt/ | ungelegen; ungünstig     | If this is <b>inconvenient</b> , I could always call you back later.  |
| incorrect    | /ɪnkə'rekt/      | falsch; unrichtig        | Something that is <b>incorrect</b> is wrong or not true.  |
| unbelievable | /ʌnbɪ'li:vəbl/   | unglaublich              | For every £100 you spend, we will give you five reward points. Isn't that <b>unbelievable</b> ?             |
| unemployed   | /ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/     | arbeitslos               | "I'm between jobs." "Between jobs?" "Yes, you know, <b>unemployed</b> ."                                    |
| unhappy      | /ʌn'hæpi/        | traurig; nicht glücklich | Many people are <b>unhappy</b> with their credit cards because the interest is so high.                     |
| unlucky      | /ʌn'lʌki/        | Pech haben               | If someone is <b>unlucky</b> , bad things happen to them.   |
| unprepared   | /ʌnpri'peəd/     | unvorbereitet            | Someone who is <b>unprepared</b> for something is not ready for it.   |
| unsuccessful | /ʌnsək'sesfl/    | erfolglos                | Someone who is <b>unsuccessful</b> does not get or do what they want.                                       |

## Office activities

|                      |                        |                         |  |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| do a report          | /du: ə rɪ'pɔ:t/        | einen Bericht schreiben | If you <b>do a report</b> , you write it.  |
| do some photocopying | /du: sʌm 'fəʊtə'kɒpiŋ/ | Fotokopien machen       | Younger employees don't mind <b>doing</b> all that last-minute <b>photocopying</b> . |
| do the filing        | /du: ðə 'faɪlɪŋ/       | Ablage machen           | If you <b>do the filing</b> , you put documents in the correct place.                |
| make a phone call    | /meɪk ə fəʊnko:l/      | telefonieren            | I <b>make</b> most of my <b>phone calls</b> in the morning.                          |
| make a photocopy     | /du: sʌm 'fəʊtə'kɒpjɪ/ | eine Fotokopie machen   | Please <b>make a photocopy</b> of this report.                                       |
| make a report        | /meɪk ə rɪ'pɔ:t/       | berichten               | If you <b>make a report</b> , you write it.  |
| make the coffee      | /meɪk ðə 'kɒfi/        | den Kaffee kochen       | The trainee usually <b>makes the coffee</b> for everyone else.                       |

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| receive a phone call | /rɪsi:v ə 'fəʊnkɔ:l/ |
| receive an email     | /rɪsi:v ən 'i:meɪl/  |
| send a report        | /,send ə rɪ'pɔ:t/    |
| send an email        | /,send ən 'i:meɪl/   |
| write a report       | /raɪt ə rɪ'pɔ:t/     |
| write an email       | /raɪt ən 'i:meɪl/    |

|                         |
|-------------------------|
| einen Anruf erhalten    |
| eine E-mail empfangen   |
| einen Bericht schicken  |
| eine E-mail senden      |
| einen Bericht schreiben |
| eine E-mail schreiben   |

I **received a phone call** from the boss at 10 o'clock last night.  
 You can send and **receive emails** on your laptop.  
 She **sent** me the **report** via email.  
 Don't forget to **send** me **an email**.  
 Have you **written** that urgent **report** yet?  
 How many **emails** do you **write** a day?

## Office supplies

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| biro (n) C              | /'baɪrəʊ/           |
| drawing pin (n) C       | /drɔ:ɪŋ ,pɪn/       |
| filing cabinet (n) C    | /faɪlɪŋ ,kæbɪnət/   |
| highlighter (pen) (n) C | /'haɪlaɪtə (,pen)/  |
| in tray (n) C           | /ɪn'treɪ/           |
| ink cartridge (n) C     | /ɪŋk ,kɑ:trɪdʒ/     |
| mouse mat (n) C         | /'maʊs ,mæt/        |
| notepad (n) C           | /nəʊt,pæd/          |
| paperclip (n) C         | /'peɪpə,kli:p/      |
| pencil sharpener (n) C  | /'pensl ,ʃɑ:p(ə)nə/ |
| Post-its® (n pl)        | /'pəʊstɪts/         |
| stapler (n) C           | /'steɪplə/          |
| Tipp-Ex® (n) U          | /'tɪpeks/           |

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| Kuli; Kugelschreiber         |
| Reißzwecke                   |
| Aktenschrank                 |
| Farbstift; Highlighter-Stift |
| Eingangsablage               |
| Tintenpatrone                |
| Mauspad                      |
| Notizblock                   |
| Büroklammer                  |
| Bleistiftspitzer             |
| Post-its ®                   |
| Heftklammergerät             |
| Tipp-Ex ®                    |

He made a few corrections with his **biro**.  
 A **drawing pin** is a pin used for fastening paper to a wall.  
 A **filing cabinet** is a piece of office furniture in which you keep documents.  
 Her secretary used a **highlighter** to show all the important information.  
 There are loads of reports in my **in tray** that I have to look at.  
 I need a new **ink cartridge** for the printer.  
 A **mouse mat** is the piece of material that you move a computer mouse around on.  
 A **notepad** consists of sheets of paper joined together for writing notes on.  
 The photocopies were attached with a **paperclip**.  
 A **pencil sharpener** is used for making a pencil sharper.  
**Post-its** are small pieces of coloured paper used for writing notes.  
 A **stapler** is a small object used for fastening pieces of paper with a staple.  
**Tipp-Ex** is a white liquid used for covering mistakes.

## Other words & phrases

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| advertiser (n) C | /ædvə'taɪzə/ |
| annoying (adj)   | /ə'noɪɪŋ/    |
| appeal (v)       | /ə'pi:l/     |
| approval (n) U   | /ə'pru:vəl/  |

|  |
|--|
| Firmen, die Reklame machen<br>(wollen) |
| ärgerlich; lästig                      |
| ansprechen; zusagen                    |
| Anerkennung; Zustimmung                |

Children are one of the most important markets for **advertisers**.  
 They have the **annoying** habit of making jokes that you have to laugh at.  
 It's important that the advertisements **appeal** to children.  
**Approval** is a positive feeling that you have towards someone or something that you consider to be good.

|                        |                      |   |   |
|------------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| bankrupt (adj/v)       | /ˈbæŋkrʌpt/          | pleite; bankrott<br>in die Pleite führen        | <b>Bankrupt</b> businesses have no money and cannot pay what they owe. (adj)<br>“Is there anything else you want?” “No, I don’t want to <b>bankrupt</b> the company, do I?” (v) |
| big business (n) C     | /ˌbɪg ˈbɪznɪs/       | Großkapital                                     | Many teachers use educational material that is paid for by <b>big business</b> .  |
| blank (adj)            | /blæŋk/              | leer  | The computer won’t process the form if any of the boxes are left <b>blank</b> .   |
| bossy (adj)            | /ˈbɒsi/              | kommandiert gerne rum                           | When there’s a crisis the “friend” disappears and is replaced by a bossy <b>bully</b> .   |
| brand (n) C            | /brænd/              | Marke   | Famous brand names are more expensive than other <b>brands</b> .  |
| bully (n) C            | /ˈbʊli/              | Tyrann  | When there’s a crisis the “friend” disappears and is replaced by a <b>bossy</b> bully.  |
| call round (v)         | /ˌkɔ:l ˈraʊnd/       | vorbeikommen                                    | I’ll phone you back tomorrow, or maybe I’ll <b>call round</b> in person.  |
| catch (sb’s) attention | /ˌkætʃ əˈtenʃn/      | jmd auf sich aufmerksam<br>machen               | Advertisers use different ways of <b>catching children’s attention</b> .  |
| cereal (n) C/U         | /sɪəriəl/            | Zerealie  | Covers for text books include adverts for snacks and breakfast <b>cereals</b> .   |
| client (n) C           | /ˈklaɪənt/           | Klient  | Do some research into your <b>clients</b> before you call.  |
| code (n) C             | /kəʊd/               | Code; Passwort;<br>Geheimnummer                 | What’s your department name and <b>code</b> ?   |
| commercial (n) C       | /kəˈmɜ:ʃl/           | Werbespot                                       | The programme contains ten minutes of news and two minutes of <b>commercials</b> .  |
| compliment (n) C       | /ˌkɒmplɪmənt/        | Kompliment; Gruß                                | They always have a smile and a <b>compliment</b> for visitors.  |
| consumer (n) C         | /kənˈsjʊ:mə/         | Verbraucher                                     | “The kids we’re reaching are <b>consumers</b> in training,” say the people in marketing.  |
| corridor (n) C         | /ˈkɒrɪdɔ:/           | Gang  | Schools sell advertising space in school <b>corridors</b> and toilets.  |
| cover (n) C            | /ˈkʌvə/              | Einband; Umschlag                               | Students receive free <b>covers</b> for their text books with adverts on them.  |
| credit limit (n) C     | /ˈkredɪt ˌlɪmɪt/     | Kreditlimit                                     | You can have a high <b>credit limit</b> and borrow up to £15,000.   |
| crisis (n) C           | /ˈkraɪsɪs/           | Krise   | When there’s a <b>crisis</b> the “friend” is replaced by a bossy bully.   |
| cutback (n) C          | /ˈkʌtbæk/            | Einsparung                                      | The new procedure is something to do with <b>cutbacks</b> , I think.  |
| digital (adj)          | /ˈdɪdʒɪtl/           | digital   | <b>Digital</b> cameras are more powerful these days.  |
| district (n) C         | /ˈdɪstrɪkt/          | Stadtteil; Bezirk                               | The most expensive offices in the world are in London’s Mayfair and Park Lane <b>districts</b> .  |
| double (v/adj)         | /ˈdʌbl/              | verdoppeln<br>Doppel-; verdoppelt               | We will take the credit limit on your existing card and <b>double</b> it. (v)<br>The comparative and superlative forms of “big” contain a <b>double</b> consonant – “g”. (adj)  |
| educational (adj)      | /ˌedʒʊˈkeɪʃn(ə)l/    | Lern- und Lehr(materialien)                     | Many <b>educational</b> materials are paid for by big business.   |
| educationalist (n) C   | /ˌedʒʊˈkeɪʃn(ə)lɪst/ | Pädagoge(in);<br>Erziehungswissenschaftler (in) | <b>Educationalists</b> will tell you that the simple answer is to teach children young.   |
| energy (n) U           | /ˈenədʒi/            | Energie   | Young people often have more <b>energy</b> and enthusiasm.  |
| enthusiastic (adj)     | /ɪnˌθju:zɪˈæstɪk/    | enthusiastisch                                  | Young people are often more <b>enthusiastic</b> .   |

|                         |                    |                                     |   |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| existing (adj)          | /ɪg'zɪstɪŋ/        | aktuell                             | We will take the credit limit on your <b>existing</b> card and double it.   |
| fizzy (adj)             | /fɪzi/             | sprudelnd; mit Kohlensäure          | The water is an alternative to cola and other <b>fizzy</b> drinks.  |
| flirt (n C/v)           | /flɜ:t/            | Charmeur<br>flirten                 | The office <b>flirt</b> always has a smile and a compliment for visitors. (n)<br>Someone who <b>flirts</b> behaves towards someone in a way that shows romantic interest in them. (v) |
| fund-raising (n) U      | /fʌnd'reɪzɪŋ/      | (Maßnahmen) um Gelder aufzutreiben  | Other <b>fund-raising</b> programmes don't raise enough money.  |
| get rid of (sth/sb) (v) | /get 'rɪd əv/      | loswerden                           | Hello, anyone there? Hah! That <b>got rid of him!</b>   |
| growth (n) U            | /grəʊθ/            | Wachstum                            | Not everyone is happy with the <b>growth</b> of classroom advertising.  |
| influence (v)           | /ɪnflu:əns/        | beeinflussen                        | In 1997 children <b>influenced</b> the spending of \$500 billion.   |
| interest rate (n) C     | /ɪntərəst ,reɪt/   | Zinssatz                            | The Spark Platinum card has a low <b>interest rate</b> of 5.5%.   |
| joker (n) C             | /dʒəʊkə/           | Witzbold; Spaßvogel                 | The office joker is always making <b>jokes</b> .  |
| laser (n) C             | /leɪzə/            | Laser                               | We haven't got any <b>laser</b> paper – only ordinary paper.  |
| loyalty (n) U           | /lɔɪəlti/          | Treue; Loyalität                    | Advertisers want people to develop brand <b>loyalty</b> .   |
| market research (n) U   | /mɑ:kɪt rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/  | Marktrecherche                      | <b>Market research</b> shows us that people are dissatisfied with their credit card limits.   |
| maternity leave (n) U   | /mə'tɜ:məti ,li:v/ | Mutterschaftsurlaub                 | She's away on <b>maternity leave</b> at the moment.   |
| mood (n) C              | /mu:d/             | Stimmung; Laune                     | The worst thing is that their <b>moods</b> change so quickly.   |
| ordinary (adj)          | /ɔ:dn(ə)ri/        | gewöhnlich                          | We haven't got any laser paper – only the <b>ordinary</b> paper.  |
| percentage (n) C        | /pə'sentɪdʒ/       | Prozentsatz                         | The <b>percentage</b> that you pay when you borrow money is called interest.  |
| platinum (n) U          | /plætɪnəm/         | Platin                              | The <b>Platinum</b> Card is not as good as the Gold Card.   |
| procedure (n) C         | /prə'si:dʒə/       | Verfahren                           | The department code is part of the new <b>procedure</b> .   |
| process (v)             | /prəuses/          | verarbeiten                         | The computer won't <b>process</b> the form if any of the boxes are left blank.  |
| property (n) C/U        | /prɒpəti/          | Immobilie<br>Eigentum               | A <b>property</b> is the house or flat that you own. (C)<br>Your <b>property</b> is the things that you own. (U)  |
| rent (v)                | /rent/             | mieten                              | These clubs are often closed on Monday nights so the company could <b>rent</b> one.   |
| repetitive (adj)        | /rɪ'petətɪv/       | eintönig; sich dauernd wiederholend | No task is too boring for them and no job is too <b>repetitive</b> .  |
| secret (n C/adj)        | /si:krət/          | Geheimnis<br>geheim                 | You don't need to tell anyone – it could be our little <b>secret</b> . (n) C<br>Something that is <b>secret</b> is not told to other people. (adj)                                    |
| shortage (n) C          | /ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/          | Knappheit                           | The biggest problem facing most schools is a <b>shortage</b> of cash.   |
| slogan (n) C            | /sləʊgən/          | Slogan                              | The advertising <b>slogan</b> will be "Natural and Healthy".  |
| snack (n) C             | /snæk/             | Imbiss; Snack                       | Covers for text books include adverts for <b>snacks</b> and breakfast cereals.  |
| stationery (n) U        | /steɪʃn(ə)ri/      | Schreibwaren                        | The <b>stationery</b> department hasn't got the paper he wants.   |
| survey (n) C            | /sʌ:veɪ/           | Umfrage                             | The salesman is doing a market research <b>survey</b> .   |

|                      |                |                  |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| sweet (n) C          | /swi:t/        | Süßigkeit        |
| task (n) C           | /tɑ:sk/        | Aufgabe          |
| taxpayer (n) C       | /tæks,peɪə/    | Steuerzahler     |
| terrible (adj)       | /terəbl/       | furchtbar        |
| trainee (n) C        | /treɪ'ni:/     | Auszubildende(r) |
| transfer (v)         | /trænsfɜ:/     | überweisen       |
| urgent (adj)         | /ɜ:dʒ(ə)nt/    | dringend         |
| voucher (n) C        | /vaʊtʃə/       | Gutschein        |
| washing powder (n) U | /wɒʃɪŋ ,paʊdə/ | Waschpulver      |
| workaholic (n) C     | /,wɜ:kə'hɒlɪk/ | Workaholic       |

**Sweets** are often advertised with children in mind.  
No **task** is too boring for them and no job is too repetitive.  
**Taxpayers** don't want to pay more and fund-raising programmes don't raise enough money.  
The boss often has a habit of making **terrible** jokes.  
The **trainee** is usually the youngest person in the office, getting work experience.  
If you **transfer** your balance, we will give you nine months' free credit.  
The next minute they're asking you whether you've written that **urgent** report.  
Students who do well in their studies are given **vouchers** for free pizzas, burgers and French fries.  
No other **washing powder** is as good as *Whizzo*.  
The **workaholic** always takes the fewest days holiday.

## Unit 6

### Holidays

|                      |                          |                      |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| action-packed (adj)  | /ækʃən,pækt/             | voller Aktion        |
| airline (n) C        | /eəlaɪn/                 | Fluglinie            |
| beach (n) C          | /bi:tʃ/                  | Strand               |
| bedding (n) U        | /bedɪŋ/                  | Bettzeug             |
| brochure (n) C       | /brɒʃʊʃə/                | Broschüre; Prospekt  |
| capital (n) C        | /kæpɪtl/                 | Hauptstadt           |
| check out of (v)     | /tʃek 'aʊt əv/           | abreisen             |
| cosmopolitan (adj)   | /kɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/          | kosmopolitisch       |
| deposit (n) C        | /dɪ'pɒzɪt/               | Kaution              |
| destination (n) C    | /,destɪ'neɪʃn/           | Reiseziel            |
| exclusive (adj)      | /ɪk'sklʊ:sɪv/            | exklusiv             |
| excursion (n) C      | /ɪk'skɜ:ʃn/              | Ausflug              |
| exotic (adj)         | /ɪg'zɒtɪk/               | exotisch             |
| find your way around | /,faɪnd jə ,wei ə'raʊnd/ | sich zurechtzufinden |
| flight (n) C         | /flaɪt/                  | Flug                 |
| fun (adj)            | /fʌn/                    | macht Spaß           |
| guided tour (n) C    | /,gaɪdɪd 'tʊə/           | Führung              |

You will love this **action-packed** day with rock climbing and sea-kayaking.  
Two **airlines** fly direct to Tokyo – Japan Airlines and Virgin Atlantic.  
Negril has eleven kilometres of beautiful white **beaches**.  
Let the staff know if you need extra **bedding**, food or drink.  
We chose our destination from a travel **brochure**.  
In 2005 the city of Cork became a European **Capital** of Culture.  
What time do we have to **check out of** the hotel?  
Negril is a very **cosmopolitan** resort.  
You have to pay a **deposit** for the holiday.  
What sort of holiday **destination** do you like?  
Port Antonio has some **exclusive** and upmarket hotels.  
This **excursion** takes you to the magical area north of Dublin.  
Negril is a cosmopolitan and **exotic** resort with white beaches.  
The guidebook will help you **find your way around**.  
I'm going to look for some cheap **flights** on the internet.  
Negril is exotic, **fun** and completely unforgettable.  
The highlight of the day will be a **guided tour** of the World Heritage Site of Newgrange.

|                          |                       |  |  |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| laid-back (adj)          | /ˈleɪdˈbæk/           | entspannt                                | Negril is cosmopolitan but manages to keep a <b>laid-back</b> atmosphere.              |
| off the beaten track     | /ɒf ðə ˈbi:tɪn ˈtræk/ | etwas abseits gelegen                    | Port Antonio is <b>off the beaten track</b> and away from the more well-known resorts. |
| packing (n) U            | /ˈpækɪŋ/              | Packen                                   | Have you done your <b>packing</b> yet?   |
| picturesque (adj)        | /ˈpɪktʃəˈresk/        | malerisch                                | Port Antonio is surrounded by the <b>picturesque</b> scenery of the Blue Mountains.    |
| postcard (n) C           | /ˈpəʊst,kɑ:d/         | Postkarte                                | When are you going to send some <b>postcards</b> ?                                     |
| resort (n) C             | /rɪˈzɔ:t/             | Urlaubsort                               | Negril and Port Antonio are two of the top <b>resorts</b> in Jamaica.                  |
| romantic (adj)           | /rəʊˈmæntɪk/          | romantisch                               | I'm looking forward to some <b>romantic</b> walks along the beaches.                   |
| sandy (adj)              | /ˈsændi/              | Sand-                                    | You can go for a pony ride along the <b>sandy</b> beaches of the Bay.                  |
| secluded (adj)           | /sɪˈklu:ɪd/           | abgelegen                                | Port Antonio has romantic, <b>secluded</b> beaches.                                    |
| sightseeing (n) U        | /saɪt,sɪ:ɪŋ/          | Besichtigungen                           | Those of you who've had enough of <b>sightseeing</b> will love this action-packed day. |
| sunscreen (n) U          | /ˈsʌn,skrɪ:n/         | Sonnenschutzmittel                       | I'm going to buy <b>sunscreen</b> and a film for my camera.                            |
| tourist attraction (n) C | /ˈtʊərɪst əˈtrækʃn/   | Touristenattraktion;<br>Sehenswürdigkeit | The Blarney Stone is a famous <b>tourist attraction</b> in Ireland.                    |
| travel agent (n) C       | /ˈtrævl ˌeɪdʒənt/     | Reisebüro                                | I've just picked up some brochures from the <b>travel agent</b> .                      |
| travel rep (n) C         | /ˈtrævl ˌrep/         | Reiseleiter                              | The <b>travel rep</b> will meet you for a welcome cocktail in the bar.                 |
| upmarket (adj)           | /ˌʌpˈmɑ:kɪt/          | anspruchsvoll; teuer                     | Port Antonio has some of the most exclusive and <b>upmarket</b> hotels on the island.  |

## Other words & phrases

|                       |                  |                  |   |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| abbey (n) C           | /ˈæbi/           | Abtei            | We'll begin with a visit to Slane <b>Abbey</b> where Saint Patrick came.                |
| amazing (adj)         | /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/       | erstaunlich      | The pilot was kind and took us to some <b>amazing</b> places.                           |
| ancient (adj)         | /ˈeɪnʃənt/       | uralt            | The Hill of Tara was home of the <b>ancient</b> kings of Ireland.                       |
| awful (adj)           | /ɔ:fl/           | schrecklich      | The weather was horrible – absolutely <b>awful</b> .                                    |
| babysitter (n) C      | /ˈbeɪbɪ,sɪtə/    | Babysitter(in)   | We would like a <b>babysitter</b> a few evenings a week.                                |
| bargain (n) C         | /ˈbɑ:gɪn/        | Schnäppchen      | Don't let last-minute <b>bargains</b> make your decisions for you.                      |
| battery (n) C         | /ˈbæt(ə)ri/      | Batterie         | I need a new <b>battery</b> for my laptop computer.                                     |
| bay (n) C             | /beɪ/            | Bucht            | You can go for a pony ride along the sandy beaches of the <b>Bay</b> .                  |
| bird's-eye view (n) C | /ˈbɜ:dzɑɪ ˈvju:/ | Vogelperspektive | A <b>bird's-eye view</b> of something is a very good view of it.                        |
| boring (adj)          | /ˈbɔ:rɪŋ/        | langweilig       | <b>Boring</b> is the opposite of interesting.   |
| brand new (adj)       | /ˈbrænd ˈnju:/   | brandneu         | See Ireland's west coast from our <b>brand new</b> , six-seater helicopter.             |
| brehtaking (adj)      | /ˈbreθteɪkɪŋ/    | atemberaubend    | From the helicopter there are <b>brehtaking</b> views of the Aran Islands.              |
| cabin (n) C           | /ˈkæbɪn/         | Kabine           | Once you've settled into your <b>cabin</b> , one of our guides will come and visit you. |

|                        |                     |                          |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| cocktail (n) C         | /ˈkɒkteɪl/          | Cocktail                 |
| colony (n) C           | /ˈkɒləni/           | Kolonie                  |
| congratulations (n pl) | /ˌkɒŋgrætʃʊleɪʃənz/ | Glückwunsch              |
| delegation (n) C       | /ˌdeləˈgeɪʃn/       | Delegation               |
| depth (n) C            | /depθ/              | Tiefe                    |
| discreet (adj)         | /dɪsˈkri:t/         | diskret                  |
| dramatic (adj)         | /drəˈmætɪk/         | dramatisch               |
| dreadful (adj)         | /dredfl/            | furchtbar                |
| eloquent (adj)         | /ˈeləkwənt/         | beredsam; wortgewandt    |
| enjoyable (adj)        | /ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbl/        | macht Spaß; angenehm     |
| excellent (adj)        | /ˈeksələnt/         | ausgezeichnet            |
| exhausted (adj)        | /ɪgˈzɔ:stɪd/        | erschöpft                |
| fantastic (adj)        | /fænˈtæstɪk/        | fantastisch              |
| fascinating (adj)      | /fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/        | faszinierend             |
| fate (n) U             | /feɪt/              | Schicksal                |
| flexibility (n) U      | /ˌfleksəˈbɪləti/    | Flexibilität             |
| get round to (sth)     | /get ˈraʊnd tə/     | dazu kommen              |
| giant (adj)            | /dʒaɪənt/           | riesig                   |
| goalkeeper (n) C       | /gəʊlki:pə/         | Torwart                  |
| gorgeous (adj)         | /ˈgɔ:dʒəs/          | hinreißend               |
| guidance (n) U         | /ˈgaɪdəns/          | Leitung; Führung         |
| harbour (n) C          | /ˈhɑ:bə/            | Hafen                    |
| harp (n) C             | /hɑ:p/              | Harfe                    |
| heritage (n) U         | /ˈherɪtɪdʒ/         | Erbe                     |
| highlight (n) C        | /ˈhaɪlaɪt/          | Höhepunkt                |
| hill (n) C             | /hɪl/               | Berg; Hügel              |
| horrible (adj)         | /ˈhɒrəbl/           | schrecklich              |
| hyper-organised (adj)  | /ˌhaɪpəˈɔ:gənəɪzd/  | hyper-organisiert        |
| in particular          | /ɪn pəˈtɪkjələ/     | insbesondere             |
| in person              | /ɪn ˈpɜ:sn/         | persönlich               |
| indoor (adj)           | /ɪndɔ:/             | Hallen-; nicht im Freien |
| instructor (n) C       | /ɪnˈstrʌktə/        | Lehrer(in)               |
| kayak (n) C            | /ˈkaɪæk/            | Kajak                    |

Meet the travel rep for a welcome **cocktail** in the bar.

You'll need a zoom lens to take shots of the seal **colony** on the Islands.

“I’m expecting a baby in June.” “**Congratulations!**”

A **delegation** of European politicians are coming on a cultural visit.

We'll go back into the **depths** of time and visit giant standing stones that are 5,000 years old.

He's not a mystery man but we both want to be a little **discreet**.

Ireland's west coast is one of the most beautiful and **dramatic** places on earth.

“We had a car crash on the first day of our holiday.” “That sounds **dreadful**.”

People who kiss the stone will become talkative and **eloquent**.

Something that you like doing is **enjoyable**.

The Algarve was **excellent** – really, really good.

You're going to be **exhausted** with all that clubbing.

“What did you think of Prague?” “**Fantastic**. The kids enjoyed it too.”

Ireland's history is **fascinating** – we learnt so much.

Don't let **fate** and last-minute bargains make your decisions for you.

It's important to leave some space for **flexibility** in your plans.

I'll **get round to** booking the flights in a week or two.

The World Heritage Site of Newgrange is surrounded by **giant** standing stones.

My mother's a real fan of the Real Madrid **goalkeeper**.

Italian women are stunning – absolutely **gorgeous!**

Go rock climbing under the **guidance** of an experienced instructor.

The historic town of Dalkey has two castles and a little **harbour**.

The **harp** is a musical instrument associated with Ireland.

Newgrange is a World **Heritage** Site.

The **highlight** of the day will be a guided tour of Newgrange.

We will visit the **Hill** of Tara, home of the ancient kings of Ireland.

“Did you have a good time in England?” “No, the food was **horrible!**”

Some people are **hyper-organised** and like to have everything under control.

Are you looking for anything **in particular**?

I wanted to break the news to my family **in person**.

The National Aquatic Centre is Europe's largest **indoor** waterworld.

Go rock climbing under the guidance of an experienced **instructor**.

After lunch there's sea-**kayaking** in Dublin Bay.

|                     |                      |  |   |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| last minute (adj)   | /ˌlɑːst ˈmɪnɪt/      | die letzte Minute                      | I always leave things till the <b>last minute</b> .   |
| lens (n) C          | /lenz/               | Objektiv                               | Don't forget to bring a camera with a zoom <b>lens</b> .  |
| make sure (v)       | /ˌmeɪk ˈʃʊə/ʃɔː/     | achten darauf                          | We'll <b>make sure</b> a bicycle is waiting for you on your arrival.                                      |
| make up your mind   | /ˌmeɪk ʌp jə ˈmaɪnd/ | entscheiden; sich<br>entschließen      | Let's see what the weather's like and then we'll <b>make up our minds</b> .                               |
| memorable (adj)     | /məm(ə)rəbl/         | unvergesslich                          | This <b>memorable</b> day will begin with a visit to Slane Abbey.   |
| option (n) C        | /ˈɒpʃn/              | Möglichkeit                            | What are the three <b>options</b> for the last two questions in the quiz.                                 |
| painful (adj)       | /ˈpeɪnfl/            | schmerzhaft                            | "I had toothache last week." "That sounds <b>painful</b> ."   |
| pilot (n) C         | /ˈpaɪlət/            | Pilot                                  | The <b>pilot</b> was very kind and took us to some amazing places.  |
| pony (n) C          | /ˈpəʊni/             | Pony                                   | Our guide will take you for a <b>pony</b> ride along the beach.   |
| reckon (v)          | /ˈrekən/             | glauben; denken                        | I <b>reckon</b> what I'm most looking forward to is the romantic walks along the<br>beaches.              |
| relatively (adv)    | /ˈrelətɪvli/         | relativ                                | It's a big difference in price for a <b>relatively</b> small difference in time.                          |
| respectable (adj)   | /ˈrɪspektəbəl/       | anständig                              | For those of you who like to lie in the excursion leaves at the very<br><b>respectable</b> time of 11.30. |
| rock-climbing (n) U | /ˈrɒkˌklaɪmɪŋ/       | Klettern im Fels                       | Experience the thrills of <b>rock-climbing</b> .  |
| round (sth) off (v) | /raʊnd ˈɒf/          | abrunden; abschließen                  | To <b>round the day off</b> there's a visit to the National Aquatic Centre.                               |
| rush (v)            | /rʌʃ/                | sich beeilen                           | I'll give you a call tomorrow. Must <b>rush</b> .   |
| saint (n) C         | /seɪnt/              | Heilige(r)                             | <b>Saint</b> Patrick brought the message of the Bible to Slane Abbey.                                     |
| sculpture (n) C     | /ˈskʌlptʃə/          | Skulptur; Plastik                      | Visitors can see the <b>sculptures</b> in the Crawford Gallery.   |
| seal (n) C          | /si:l/               | Robbe; Seehund                         | There's a <b>seal</b> colony on the Aran Islands.   |
| settle into (v)     | /ˌsetl ˈɪntuː/       | sich einquartieren; sich<br>einrichten | We've just <b>settled into</b> our hotel.   |
| shot (n) C          | /ʃɒt/                | (Schnapp)schuss                        | Bring a camera with a zoom lens for once-in-a-lifetime <b>shots</b> of the seal colony.                   |
| shy (adj)           | /ʃaɪ/                | schüchtern                             | "Do you think he's going to come over?" "No, he looks too <b>shy</b> ."                                   |
| site (n) C          | /saɪt/               | Stelle; Stätte; Gelände                | There will be a guided tour of the World Heritage <b>Site</b> of Newgrange.                               |
| step (n) C          | /step/               | Schritt                                | The next <b>step</b> is to book a flight.   |
| stop off (n) C      | /ˌstɒp ˈɒf/          | Aufenthalt                             | There's an Air France flight to Tokyo with a <b>stop off</b> in Paris.                                    |
| stunning (adj)      | /ˈstʌnɪŋ/            | atemberaubend                          | Italian women are <b>stunning</b> – absolutely gorgeous!  |
| superb (adj)        | /suˈpɜːb/            | großartig                              | The weather was awful but the hotel was <b>superb</b> .   |
| talkative (adj)     | /ˈtɔːkətɪv/          | gesprächig; redselig                   | People who kiss the stone will become <b>talkative</b> and eloquent.                                      |
| terrible (adj)      | /ˈterəbl/            | furchtbar                              | "How was the skiing?" " <b>Terrible</b> . There was no snow."   |
| thrill (n) C        | /θrɪl/               | Nervenkitzel                           | Experience the <b>thrills</b> of rock climbing.   |
| unbeatable (adj)    | /ʌnˈbi:təbl/         | unschlagbar                            | Something that is <b>unbeatable</b> is excellent.   |
| unexpectedly (adv)  | /ˌʌnɪkˈspektɪdli/    | unerwartet                             | If something turns up, it happens <b>unexpectedly</b> .   |
| up in the air       | /ʌp ɪn ðiː ˈeə/      | hängt noch in der Luft                 | "When's he going?" "He doesn't know yet ... it's all very <b>up in the air</b> ."                         |

|                    |                 |            |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| via (prep)         | /ˈviə/          | via; über  |
| wind surfing (n) U | /wɪn(d) sɜːfɪŋ/ | Windsurfen |
| wonderful (adj)    | /ˈwʌndəfl/      | wunderbar  |
| zoom (v)           | /zuːm/          | Zoom       |

The flight is **via** Paris and takes just over 14 hours.  
**Wind surfing** is a sport in which you move across water standing on a flat board.  
 We had a **wonderful** holiday in Ireland – very enjoyable.  
 Don't forget to bring a camera with a **zoom** lens.

## Unit 7

### Phrasal verbs with *live*

|                    |              |                                |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| live for (sth)     | /lɪv fɔː/    | leben nur um zu...             |
| live off (sth/sb)  | /lɪv ɒf/     | leben von                      |
| live on (sth)      | /lɪv ɒn/     | leben (davon)                  |
| live out of (sth)  | /lɪv aʊt əv/ | leben aus                      |
| live through (sth) | /lɪv θruː/   | durchleben; erleben            |
| live up to (sth)   | /lɪv ˈʌp tə/ | herankommen an;<br>entsprechen |

I can't understand people who **live for** their work.  
 There's no point working if you can **live off** social security.  
 I don't need much money to **live on** – just enough for the basics.  
 I love travelling and am happy **living out of** a suitcase.  
 You haven't really lived if you haven't **lived through** difficult times.  
 I'm not interested in **living up to** my parents' expectations.

### Metaphors

|   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| an unexpected turn<br>at a crossroads       | /ən ˌʌnɪkˌspektɪd 'tʃɜːn/<br>/æɪt ə 'krɒsrəʊdɪz/ | eine überraschende Wende<br>am Scheideweg                      | Her life took <b>an unexpected turn</b> when she went to back to Edinburgh.<br>She found herself <b>at a crossroads</b> . Should she stay in Portugal or move back to the UK? |
| embark on a new stage of life               | /ɪmˌbɑːk ɒn ə ˌnjuː<br>ˌsteɪdʒ əv 'laɪf/         | einen neuen<br>Lebensabschnitt beginnen                        | She moved to Portugal where she <b>embarked on a new stage of life</b> .  |
| go their separate ways<br>her life took off | /gəʊ ðeə seprət 'weɪz/<br>/hɜː ˌlaɪf tʊk ˈɒf/    | getrennte Wege gehen<br>ihr Leben hob ab; wurde<br>erfolgreich | The marriage ended in divorce and the couple <b>went their separate ways</b> .<br><b>Her life took off</b> after she completed the first Harry Potter book.                   |
| move on<br>no turning back                  | /muːv ˈɒn/<br>/nəʊ tɜːnɪŋ 'bæk/                  | weiterziehen<br>kein Zurück mehr                               | She wanted to <b>move on</b> and went to Portugal.<br>When Hollywood bought the film rights to Harry Potter there was <b>no turning back</b> .                                |
| take a new direction                        | /teɪk ə ˌnjuː dɪ'rekʃn/                          | eine neue Richtung nehmen                                      | After the divorce she decided that it was time to <b>take a new direction</b> .   |

## Life stages

|                            |                            |                     |  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| adolescent (n) C           | /ˌædəˈlesnt/               | Jugendliche(r)      | He's a typical <b>adolescent</b> – rebellious and irresponsible.         |
| adult (adj)/(n) C          | /ˌædʌlt; ədʌlt/            | erwachsen           | She's still a teenager but she's very <b>adult</b> in some ways. (adj)   |
|                            |                            | Erwachsene(r)       | In Britain you're legally an <b>adult</b> when you're 18. (n)            |
| elderly (adj)              | /ˈeldəli/                  | ältere(r)           | She decided to ask an <b>elderly</b> relative for advice.                |
| in your early/late forties | /ɪn jɔː ɜːli/leɪt ˈfɔːtiz/ | Anfang/Ende vierzig | She's middle-aged – in <b>her late forties</b> or <b>early fifties</b> . |
| middle-aged (adj)          | /ˌmɪdlˈeɪdʒd/              | mittleren Alters    | She's <b>middle-aged</b> – in her late forties or early fifties.         |
| pensioner (n) C            | /ˈpenʃ(ə)nə/               | Rentner(in)         | He's a <b>pensioner</b> now, but he's still very active.                 |
| retired (adj)              | /rɪˈtaɪəd/                 | pensioniert         | He's <b>retired</b> and living in a home for the elderly.                |
| teenager (n) C             | /ˈtiːneɪdʒə/               | Teenager            | She's still a <b>teenager</b> but she's very adult in some ways.         |
| toddler (n) C              | /ˈtɒdlə/                   | Kleinkind           | A <b>toddler</b> is a young child who is learning how to walk.           |

## Exclamations with *what*

|                       |                          |                                   |   |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| What a good idea!     | /ˌwɒt ə ˌɡʊd aɪdɪə/      | Was für eine gute Idee!           | “I'll see if his address is in the phone book.” “ <b>What a good idea!</b> ”                            |
| What a day!           | /ˌwɒt ə ˈdeɪ/            | Was für einen Tag!                | The car broke down on the way to work and then I fell and twisted my ankle – <b>what a day!</b>         |
| What a mess!          | /ˌwɒt ə ˈmes/            | Wie sieht das denn aus!           | “I've got tomato ketchup all over my T-shirt.” “ <b>What a mess!</b> ”                                  |
| What a night!         | /ˌwɒt ə ˈnaɪt/           | Was für eine Nacht!               | We missed the last bus and there were no taxis so we had to walk 5 km home. <b>What a night!</b>        |
| What a nightmare!     | /ˌwɒt ə ˈnaɪtmɛə/        | Was für einen Alptraum!           | “She's lost her job, her husband's left her and now she's broken her leg.” “ <b>What a nightmare!</b> ” |
| What a nuisance!      | /ˌwɒt ə ˈnjuːsəns/       | Wie lästig!                       | “There was no hot water this morning so I couldn't have a shower.” “ <b>What a nuisance!</b> ”          |
| What a relief!        | /ˌwɒt ə rɪˈliːf/         | Da fiel mir ein Stein vom Herzen. | “The doctor said it was nothing serious.” “ <b>What a relief!</b> ”                                     |
| What a shame!         | /ˌwɒt ə ˈʃeɪm/           | Schade!                           | “I thought we were going to win but the other team scored in the last minute.” “ <b>What a shame!</b> ” |
| What a surprise!      | /ˌwɒt ə səˈpraɪz/        | Was für eine Überraschung!        | “For the first time in my life, he bought me some flowers.” “ <b>What a surprise!</b> ”                 |
| What a waste of time! | /ˌwɒt ə ˌweɪst əv ˈtaɪm/ | So eine Zeitverschwendung!        | “We spent five hours queuing to try and get a ticket.” “ <b>What a waste of time!</b> ”                 |
| What an idiot!        | /ˌwɒt ən ˈɪdɪət/         | So ein Idiot!                     | “... then he said that Slovakia was the capital of the Czech Republic.”                                 |
| What bad luck!        | /ˌwɒt ˌbæd ˈlʌk/         | So ein Pech!                      | “I lost £50 in the street today.” “ <b>What bad luck!</b> ”   |
|                       |                          |                                   | “ <b>What an idiot!</b> ”   |

## Other words & phrases

|                        |  |   |   |
|------------------------|--|---|---|
| admirer (n) C          | /əd'maɪərə/                            | Verehrer  | Her secret <b>admirer</b> was heartbroken and left for Australia.   |
| anniversary (n) C      | /ˌænɪ'vɜːs(ə)rɪ/                       | Hochzeitstag  | It's mum and dad's wedding <b>anniversary</b> next weekend.   |
| appreciate (v)         | /ə'priːʃiət/                           | für etwas dankbar sein                                  | I'd <b>appreciate</b> it if you didn't mention this to anyone.  |
| aspect (n) C           | /ˈæspekt/                              | Aspekt  | What <b>aspects</b> of your job do you really enjoy?  |
| blow out (v)           | /bləʊ 'aʊt/                            | auspusten   | They'll help her <b>blow out</b> all the candles on her birthday cake!  |
| blush (v)              | /blʌʃ/                                 | rot werden; erröten                                     | She <b>blushed</b> with embarrassment.  |
| cheers                 | /tʃɪəz/                                | Prost!  | Am I glad it's Friday! <b>Cheers</b> .  |
| childcare (n) U        | /tʃaɪldkeə/                            | Kinderpflege; -betreuung                                | We were paying more in <b>childcare</b> than I was earning.   |
| compete (v)            | /kəm'piːt/                             | konkurrieren  | If somebody <b>competes</b> in something they try to be more successful than other people.  |
| confess (v)            | /kən'fes/                              | beichten  | He <b>confessed</b> his secret love to Maria and the couple got married.  |
| consequence (n) C      | /kɒnsɪkwəns/                           | Folge; Konsequenz                                       | Do you think that children can understand the <b>consequences</b> of their actions?   |
| consultancy (n) C      | /kən'sʌltənsɪ/                         | Beratung  | I sometimes do <b>consultancy</b> work in the evenings.   |
| consultant (n) C       | /kən'sʌltənt/                          | Berater(in)   | Zoe was a successful PR <b>consultant</b> whose life was going well.  |
| contract (n) C         | /kɒntrækt/                             | Vertrag   | Steve receives an offer of a professional <b>contract</b> with a top football club.   |
| ditch (n) C            | /dɪtʃ/                                 | Graben  | Maria was so shocked she fell in a <b>ditch</b> !   |
| dither (v)             | /dɪðə/                                 | zaudern; schwanken                                      | Take the job! Stop <b>dithering</b> !   |
| drop (n) C             | /drɒp/                                 | Tropfen   | Maria says the odd <b>drop</b> of sherry in the evenings has helped her live so long.   |
| eager (adj)            | /iːgə/                                 | erpicht auf   | If you are <b>eager</b> about something, you do it with enthusiasm.   |
| embarrassment (n) U    | /ɪm'bærəsmənt/                         | Verlegenheit  | She blushed with <b>embarrassment</b> .   |
| epidemic (n) C         | /epɪ'demɪk/                            | Epidemie  | William died in a flu <b>epidemic</b> .   |
| errand (n) C           | /erənd/                                | Besorgung; Botengang                                    | <b>Errands</b> are things you must do.  |
| expectation (n) C      | /ekspek'teɪʃn/                         | Erwartung   | I'm not interested in living up to my parents' <b>expectations</b> .  |
| eyesight (n) U         | /aɪ,saɪt/                              | Sehvermögen   | Maria's in good health although her <b>eyesight</b> is beginning to fail.   |
| farm hand (n) C        | /fɑːm 'hænd/                           | Landarbeiter(in)  | How much do <b>farm hands</b> get paid?   |
| fire (v)               | /faɪə/                                 | feuern  | The company <b>fired</b> me by text!  |
| flu (n) U              | /fluː/                                 | Grippe  | William died in a <b>flu</b> epidemic.  |
| get in touch with (sb) | /ˌget ɪn 'tʌtʃ wɪð/                    | kontaktieren  | We tried to <b>get in touch with</b> friends and family all over the world.   |
| graduate (v)/(n) C     | /ˌgrædʒuːeɪt/ (v);<br>/ˌgrædʒuːət/ (n) | die Abschlussprüfung bestehen; (Hochschul)absolvent(in) | When someone <b>graduates</b> , they complete their studies at university or college. (v)   |
| guilty (adj)           | /ˈgɪlti/                               | Schuldgefühle haben                                     | A <b>graduate</b> is someone who has a degree from a university or college. (n)<br>Jeff felt <b>guilty</b> about leaving his son for so many hours every day. |

|                              |                            |                              |  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| heartbroken (adj)            | /ˈhɑːtˌbrəʊkən/            | untröstlich                  | Tom was <b>heartbroken</b> and left for Australia.   |
| hell (n) U                   | /hel/                      | die Hölle                    | The company fired her by text and suddenly life was “ <b>hell</b> ”.   |
| invitation (n) C             | /ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃn/              | Einladung                    | We’ve received more than 50 replies to our <b>invitations</b> .  |
| irresponsible (adj)          | /ˌɪrɪˈspɒnsəbl/            | verantwortungslos            | Teenagers can be very <b>irresponsible</b> .   |
| jealous (adj)                | /dʒələs/                   | eifersüchtig                 | I’m not sure I want to get married to someone who gets <b>jealous</b> .  |
| ketchup (n) U                | /ˈketʃʌp/                  | Ketschup                     | I’ve got tomato <b>ketchup</b> all over my T-shirt!  |
| lamb (n) C                   | /læm/                      | Lamm                         | Watching a <b>lamb</b> being born is incredible.   |
| loose (adj)                  | /luːs/                     | locker                       | I ordered a new wedding ring because this one is getting a bit <b>loose</b> .                                    |
| make sense                   | /ˌmeɪk ˈsens/              | Sinn machen                  | We were paying more in childcare than I was earning. It didn’t <b>make</b> much <b>sense</b> .                   |
| miss out on (sth) (v)        | /mɪs ˈaʊt ɒn/              | verpassen                    | I don’t want to <b>miss out on</b> Ben’s childhood.  |
| moving (adj)                 | /ˈmuːvɪŋ/                  | bewegend                     | Watching a lamb being born is one of the most <b>moving</b> experiences I’ve ever had.                           |
| nappy (n) C                  | /næpi/                     | Windel                       | The days are full of shopping, cleaning and <b>nappy</b> changing!   |
| newsreader (n) C             | /ˈnjuːzˌriːdə/             | Nachrichtensprecher(in)      | She works as an early morning <b>newsreader</b> .  |
| nursery (n) C                | /ˈnɜːs(ə)ri/               | Kindertagesstätte            | When my wife went back to work we had to put Ben into a <b>nursery</b> all day.                                  |
| occasion (n) C               | /əˈkeɪʒn/                  | Ereignis                     | She wants to look good for her birthday and has been putting together a special outfit for the <b>occasion</b> . |
| odd (adj)                    | /ɒd/                       | gelegentlich                 | She says the <b>odd</b> drop of sherry in the evenings has helped her live so long.                              |
| orchestra (n) C              | /ˈɔːkɪstrə/                | Orchester                    | Dave is a violinist looking for a job with one of the London <b>orchestras</b> .                                 |
| outfit (n) C                 | /ˈaʊtˌfɪt/                 | Kleidung; Ensemble           | Maria has been putting together a special <b>outfit</b> for her birthday.  |
| over-worked (adj)            | /əʊvəˈwɜːkt/               | überarbeitet                 | Someone who is <b>over-worked</b> has too much work to do.   |
| physically (adv)             | /ˈfɪzɪkli/                 | körperlich                   | Work on the farm is <b>physically</b> very tiring.   |
| playgroup (n) C              | /ˈpleɪˌgruːp/              | Spielgruppe                  | There are plenty of <b>playgroups</b> and toddlers clubs.  |
| PR (public relations) (n pl) | /ˈpiːɑː/                   | PR                           | Zoe was a successful <b>PR</b> consultant in London.   |
| promotion (n) C/U            | /ˌprɒˈməʊʃn/               | Beförderung                  | Briony is not sure if she should accept the <b>promotion</b> .   |
| pursue (v)                   | /pəˈsjuː/                  | verfolgen                    | If you <b>pursue</b> something, you follow it.   |
| put two and two together     | /pʊt ˌtuː ən ˌtuː təˈɡeðə/ | zwei und zwei zusammenzählen | You’re always on the phone to Japan. It didn’t take much to <b>put two and two together</b> .                    |
| radical (adj)                | /ˈrædɪkl/                  | radikal                      | Would you like to make a <b>radical</b> change to your lifestyle?  |
| redundancy (n) C             | /rɪˈdʌndənsi/              | Entlassung; Arbeitslosigkeit | <b>Redundancy</b> is the best thing that has ever happened to me!  |
| regret (n) C/(v)             | /rɪˈɡret/                  | Bedauern                     | Zoe has no <b>regrets</b> about her change of lifestyle. (n)   |
|                              |                            | bedauern                     | Do you think that Zoe will <b>regret</b> her decision later? (v)   |
| scholarship (n) C            | /ˈskɒləʃɪp/                | Stipendium                   | Steve has won a <b>scholarship</b> to university and all his fees will be paid.                                  |
| set up (v)                   | /ˌset ˈʌp/                 | sich niederlassen            | Tom left for Australia to <b>set up</b> a new home.  |

|                         |                     |                |   |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---|
| sherry (n) U            | /ʃeri/              | Sherry         | The odd drop of <b>sherry</b> in the evenings has helped me live so long!                         |
| social security (n) U   | /,səʊʃl sɪkjuərəti/ | Sozialhilfe    | There's no point working if you can live off <b>social security</b> .                             |
| stressful (adj)         | /stresfl/           | anstrengend    | Starting a new job can be very <b>stressful</b> .   |
| superficial (adj)       | /,su:pə'fi:ʃl/      | oberflächlich  | Everything about my past life suddenly seemed <b>superficial</b> .                                |
| take (sth/sb) seriously | /,teɪk 'sɪəriəsli/  | ernst nehmen   | Kathy refused to <b>take</b> Zoe <b>seriously</b> at first.                                       |
| tattoo (n) C            | /tæ'tu:/            | Tätowierung    | You have to be 18 to get a <b>tattoo</b> .  |
| tiredness (n) U         | /'taɪədneɪs/        | Müdigkeit      | I was often stressed in London but this is a good healthy <b>tiredness</b> .                      |
| travel expenses (n pl)  | /trævl ɪk'spensəz/  | Reisekosten    | After tax and <b>travel expenses</b> we were paying more in childcare than I was earning.         |
| tropical (adj)          | /trɒpɪkl/           | tropisch       | Would you like to open a beach bar on a <b>tropical</b> island?                                   |
| unsure (adj)            | /ʌn'ʃɜ:/            | unsicher       | When I first started the job I was nervous and <b>unsure</b> .                                    |
| the unthinkable (n)     | /ði: ʌn'θɪŋkəbl/    | das Undenkbare | <b>The unthinkable</b> happened when she received a text message telling her she was out of work. |
| violinist (n) C         | /,vaɪə'lɪnɪst/      | Violinist(in)  | Dave is a <b>violinist</b> who plays the violin for customers in a restaurant.                    |

## Unit 8

### Newspapers

|                     |                     |                        |   |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---|
| article (n) C       | /ɑ:tɪkl/            | Artikel                | Which kind of newspaper <b>articles</b> do you find most interesting?                                       |
| circulation (n) U   | /,sɜ:kju'leɪʃn/     | Auflage                | <i>The Sun</i> has a <b>circulation</b> of many millions.   |
| daily (adj)/(n) C   | /deɪli/             | Tages-                 | Seven out of ten Australian <b>daily</b> newspapers are owned by News Corporation. (adj)                    |
| feature (n) C/(v)   | /fi:tʃə/            | Sonderbeitrag; Feature | A <b>daily</b> is a newspaper that is published every day. (n)  |
| headline (n) C      | /hedlɑ:m/           | bringen                | <i>The Daily Telegraph</i> contains special <b>features</b> on subjects such as gardening and motoring. (n) |
| journalist (n) C    | /dʒɜ:nəlist/        | Schlagzeile            | It <b>features</b> articles on subjects such as motoring and gardening. (v)                                 |
| left-wing (adj)     | /left ,wɪŋ/         | Journalist(in)         | The front page of <i>The Sun</i> has a large <b>headline</b> and photo.                                     |
| news coverage (n) U | /nju:z ,kʌv(ə)rɪdʒ/ | linksgerichtet         | <i>The Daily Telegraph</i> has <b>journalists</b> all over the world.                                       |
|                     |                     | Berichterstattung      | <i>The Guardian</i> is considered a <b>left-wing</b> newspaper.   |
|                     |                     |                        | As well as its <b>news coverage</b> it contains features on subjects such as gardening and motoring.        |

|                         |                        |                        |   |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| press (n) U             | /pres/                 | Presse                 | The man's solicitor made a statement to the <b>press</b> .                              |
| quality newspaper (n) C | /ˈkwɒləti ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/ | erstklassig; angesehen | <i>The Daily Telegraph</i> is the most popular <b>quality newspaper</b> .               |
| right-wing (adj)        | /raɪt ˈwɪŋ/            | rechtsgerichtet        | It is widely accepted that <i>The Daily Telegraph</i> is a <b>right-wing</b> newspaper. |

## Compound nouns (driving)

|                       |                    |                              |   |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---|
| childminder (n) C     | /tʃaɪldˌmaɪndə/    | Tagesmutter                  | I'll be late picking up the kids from the <b>childminder's</b> .                  |
| credit card (n) C     | /ˈkredɪt ˌkɑːd/    | Kreditkarte                  | The bag contained money and <b>credit cards</b> .                                 |
| driving licence (n) C | /draɪvɪŋ ˌlaɪsəns/ | Führerschein                 | I have to go down to the police station and show them my <b>driving licence</b> . |
| ID card (n) C         | /aɪˈdiː ˌkɑːd/     | Personalausweis              | The bag contained money, credit cards and an <b>ID card</b> .                     |
| mobile phone (n) C    | /ˌməʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/   | Handy                        | You must not use a <b>mobile phone</b> while you're driving.                      |
| motorway (n) C        | /ˌməʊtəˌweɪ/       | Autobahn                     | A <b>motorway</b> is a road with several lanes that vehicles can drive fast on.   |
| no-parking zone (n) C | /nəʊˈpɑːkɪŋ ˌzəʊn/ | Parkverbot                   | You must not park your car in a <b>no-parking zone</b> .                          |
| one-way street (n) C  | /ˌwʌnweɪ ˈstriːt/  | Einbahnstraße                | You must not drive the wrong way down a <b>one-way street</b> .                   |
| police station (n) C  | /pəˈliːs ˌsteɪʃn/  | Polizeiwache                 | Linda has to go to the <b>police station</b> to show her driving licence.         |
| seatbelt (n) C        | /siːtbelt/         | Sicherheitsgurt              | A policewoman stopped me because I wasn't wearing my <b>seatbelt</b> .            |
| speed limit (n) C     | /spiːd ˌlɪmɪt/     | Geschwindigkeitsbeschränkung | You must not drive over the <b>speed limit</b> .                                  |
| traffic lights (n) C  | /ˈtræfɪk ˌlaɪts/   | Verkehrssampel               | A policewoman stopped me at the <b>traffic lights</b> .                           |

## Law and order

|                  |              |                  |   |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|---|
| arrest (v)       | /əˈrest/     | verhaften        | It did not take police long to <b>arrest</b> the criminals.   |
| clue (n) C       | /kluː/       | Anhaltspunkt     | He hasn't a <b>clue</b> what he wants to do.  |
| court (n) C      | /kɔːt/       | Gericht          | The trial began two months later in the High <b>Court</b> .   |
| crime (n) C/U    | /kraɪm/      | Verbrechen       | Witnesses are people who see a <b>crime</b> .   |
| criminal (n) C   | /ˈkrɪmɪnl/   | Verbrecher(in)   | It did not take police long to arrest the <b>criminals</b> .  |
| evidence (n) U   | /ˈeɪvɪdəns/  | Beweismaterial   | <b>Evidence</b> is information that shows who is responsible for a crime.<br><i>Bonnie and Clyde</i> is a famous <b>gangster</b> movie. |
| gangster (n) C   | /ˈgæŋstə/    | Gangster         |   |
| guilty (adj)     | /ˈgɪlti/     | schuldig         | The jury decides if a person is <b>guilty</b> or innocent.  |
| innocent (adj)   | /ɪˈnəsənt/   | unschuldig       | The jury decides if a person is guilty or <b>innocent</b> .   |
| judge (n) C      | /dʒʌdʒ/      | Richter(in)      | The <b>judge</b> sentenced the men to ten years in prison.  |
| jury (n) C       | /dʒʊəri/     | die Geschworenen | The judge told the <b>jury</b> to find the men guilty.  |
| mask (n) C       | /mɑːsk/      | Maske            | The <b>masks</b> were too small and the men couldn't see where they were going.   |
| punishment (n) C | /ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/ | Strafe           | When a judge sentences someone, he or she gives that person a <b>punishment</b> .   |
| revolver (n) C   | /rɪˈvɒlvə/   | Revolver         | The men left their bag, containing masks and a <b>revolver</b> , on the bus.  |

|                |            |                     |   |
|----------------|------------|---------------------|---|
| rob (v)        | /rɒb/      | ausrauben           | The men attempted to <b>rob</b> a branch of the Cheltenham Savings Bank.      |
| robber (n) C   | /rɒbə/     | Räuber              | The <b>robbers</b> went into a toy shop to buy masks and a gun.               |
| robbery (n) C  | /rɒbəri/   | Raubüberfall        | The <b>robbery</b> happened at ten o'clock and more than £10,000 was stolen.  |
| sentence (v)   | /sentəns/  | verurteilen         | The judge <b>sentenced</b> the men to ten years in prison.                    |
| stick-up (n) C | /stɪkʌp/   | Überfall            | The robbers ran into a launderette and shouted, "This is a <b>stick-up!</b> " |
| trial (n) C    | /traɪəl/   | Prozess             | The <b>trial</b> began two months later in the High Court.                    |
| violent (adj)  | /vaɪələnt/ | brutal; gewalttätig | A man killed a policeman after watching a <b>violent</b> Hollywood thriller.  |
| witness (n) C  | /wɪtnəs/   | Zeuge(in)           | <b>Witnesses</b> are people who see a crime.                                  |

## Other words & phrases

|                     |                   |  |  |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| abandon (v)         | /ə'bændən/        | aufgeben                               | Not wanting to <b>abandon</b> their plans, the men went into a toy shop to buy masks and a gun.              |
| access (n) U        | /ækses/           | Besuchsrecht                           | Divorced fathers protested at being refused <b>access</b> to their children.                                 |
| annual (adj)        | /ænjʊəl/          | Jahres-                                | My <b>annual</b> salary is £13,500.  |
| attitude (n) C      | /æti,tju:d/       | Einstellung; Haltung                   | What is Colin Ashley's <b>attitude</b> towards America?  |
| best-selling (adj)  | /best'selɪŋ/      | mit der höchsten Auflage               | The <b>best-selling</b> newspaper in the UK is <i>The Sun</i> .  |
| biscuit (n) C       | /bɪskɪt/          | Keks                                   | He found a packet of <b>biscuits</b> and ate them.   |
| bomb (n) C          | /bɒm/             | Bombe                                  | If I found a <b>bomb</b> in the street, I would go to the police.  |
| cable (n) C         | /keɪbl/           | Kabel                                  | BSkyB is a <b>cable</b> TV company.  |
| cheerful (adj)      | /tʃɪəfl/          | fröhlich                               | You don't sound very <b>cheerful</b> . What's the matter?  |
| corporation (n) C   | /kɔ:pə'reɪʃn/     | Gesellschaft                           | Seven out of ten Australian daily newspapers are owned by News <b>Corporation</b> .                          |
| cream (n) U         | /kri:m/           | Sahne                                  | Bill Gates was hit in the face with a <b>cream</b> pie.  |
| cyclist (n) C       | /saɪklɪst/        | Radfahrer(in)                          | 60 <b>cyclists</b> rode naked through Madrid to protest against the lack of facilities for <b>cyclists</b> . |
| demand (v)          | /dɪ'mɑ:nd/        | verlangen                              | Nurses are <b>demanding</b> better pay.  |
| demonstration (n) C | /demə'nstreɪʃn/   | Demonstration                          | Have you ever been on a <b>demonstration</b> ?   |
| divorced (adj)      | /dɪ'vɔ:st/        | geschieden                             | <b>Divorced</b> fathers were protesting at being refused access to their children.                           |
| engineering (n) U   | /endʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ/    | Ingenieurwesen                         | If you'd studied <b>engineering</b> , you'd have found a better-paid job.                                    |
| facilities (n pl)   | /fə'sɪlətɪz/      | Einrichtungen                          | They were protesting at the lack of <b>facilities</b> for cyclists in Madrid.                                |
| flan (n) C/U        | /flæn/            | Kuchen (nicht gedeckt auf Tortenboden) | A <b>flan</b> is a cake or pie without a top.  |
| fountain (n) C      | /faʊntɪn/         | Springbrunnen                          | Protestors cooled off in the Cibeles <b>Fountain</b> .   |
| globalization (n) U | /glɔ:bəlaɪz'eɪʃn/ | Globalisierung                         | Three women were arrested at an Anti- <b>Globalization</b> demonstration.                                    |
| investigative (adj) | /ɪn'vestɪgətɪv/   | Enthüllungs-                           | An <b>investigative</b> journalist needs a lot of patience.  |

|                          |                    |  |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| lane (n) C               | /lem/              | Spur                                   | You must not drive slowly in the fast <b>lane</b> of a motorway.                                       |
| laundrette (n) C         | /,lɔ:ndə'ret/      | Waschsalon                             | Surprised customers in the <b>laundrette</b> laughed and suggested they try the bank next door.        |
| link (v)                 | /lɪŋk/             | verbinden                              | If two people or things are <b>linked</b> , they are related to each other in some way.                |
| living conditions (n pl) | /lɪvɪŋ kən,dɪʃənz/ | Wohnverhältnisse                       | If we had decent <b>living conditions</b> , the protest wouldn't be necessary.                         |
| look-alike (n) C         | /lʊkə,lak/         | Doppelgänger; Double                   | A group of Elvis Presley <b>look-alikes</b> danced to the London family courts.                        |
| movie (n) C              | /mu:vi/            | (Spiel)film                            | <i>Bonnie and Clyde</i> is one of the most famous gangster <b>movies</b> of all time.                  |
| naked (adj)              | /neɪkɪd/           | nackt                                  | Cyclists rode <b>naked</b> through the streets of Madrid to protest against the lack of facilities.    |
| negotiation (n) C        | /nɪ,gəʊ'reɪʃn/     | Verhandlung                            | After a day of <b>negotiations</b> four of the prisoners came down from the roof.                      |
| network (n) C            | /netwɜ:k/          | Sendernetz; Netzwerk                   | News Corporation controls the Fox cable TV <b>networks</b> .   |
| overcrowding (n) U       | /,əʊvə'kraʊdɪŋ/    | Überfüllung                            | The protest at the prison was the result of <b>overcrowding</b> .                                      |
| pathetic (adj)           | /pə'tetɪk/         | erbärmlich                             | The judge described the men as <b>pathetic</b> .   |
| pie (n) C/U              | /paɪ/              | Torte; Kuchen                          | Bill Gates was hit in the face with a cream <b>pie</b> .   |
| point (v)                | /pɔɪnt/            | richten                                | He <b>pointed</b> his gun and demanded £5,000.   |
| pompous (adj)            | /pɒmpəs/           | aufgeblasen                            | He wouldn't throw cream pies at these people if they were less <b>pompous</b> .                        |
| public figure (n) C      | /pʌblɪk 'fɪgə/     | Persönlichkeit des öffentlichen Lebens | For the last 30 years Godin has been throwing pies at some of our most pompous <b>public figures</b> . |
| publish (v)              | /pʌblɪʃ/           | veröffentlichen                        | His latest book was <b>published</b> earlier this week.  |
| reasonable (adj)         | /ri:znəbl/         | angemessen                             | How would you feel if you were not paid a <b>reasonable</b> salary?                                    |
| roof (n) C               | /ru:f/             | Dach                                   | Prisoners stood on the <b>roof</b> of Wealstun prison to protest.                                      |
| salary (n) C             | /sæl(ə)ri/         | Gehalt                                 | The starting <b>salary</b> for a nurse is £10,000.   |
| schedule (n) C           | /ʃedju:l/          | Zeitplan                               | In TV people work to very tight <b>schedules</b> .   |
| scribble (v)             | /skɪrɪbl/          | (hin)kritzeln                          | I'll <b>scribble</b> down the address for you.   |
| slip (v)                 | /slɪp/             | ausrutschen                            | Michael <b>slipped</b> and fell on the polished floor.   |
| statement (n) C          | /steɪtmənt/        | Erklärung                              | One of the fathers made a <b>statement</b> to the press.   |
| strike (n) C/(v)         | /straɪk/           | Streik                                 | Over 5,000 Scottish nurses have entered the second week of a <b>strike</b> . (n)                       |
|                          |                    | zuschlagen                             | Pie man <b>strikes</b> again and hits Bill Gates in the face with a cream pie. (v)                     |
| studio (n) C             | /stju:dɪəʊ/        | Studio                                 | News Corporation controls 20 <sup>th</sup> Century Fox <b>studios</b> .                                |
| summing-up (n) C         | /sʌmɪŋ'ʌp/         | Resümee                                | In his <b>summing-up</b> the judge said that the robbery was not funny.                                |
| symbol (n) C             | /sɪmbl/            | Symbol                                 | They decided to take their clothes off as a <b>symbol</b> of their vulnerability in the traffic.       |
| sympathize (v)           | /sɪmpə'thaɪz/      | sympathisieren mit                     | Which of the protests in the articles do you <b>sympathize</b> with the most?                          |
| thriller (n) C           | /θrɪlə/            | Thriller                               | A man killed a policeman after watching a violent Hollywood <b>thriller</b> .                          |
| toy (n) C                | /tɔɪ/              | Spielzeug                              | The robbers went into a <b>toy</b> shop to buy two clown masks and a gun.                              |

|                     |                     |                |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| traffic (n) U       | /ˈtræfɪk/           | Verkehr        |
| treatment (n) U/C   | /ˈtri:tmənt/        | Behandlung     |
| valley (n) C        | /ˈvæli/             | Tal            |
| valuable (adj)      | /ˈvæljəbl/          | wertvoll       |
| value (n) C         | /ˈvæljuː/           | Wert           |
| vulnerability (n) C | /ˌvʌln(ə)rəˈbɪləti/ | Verwundbarkeit |
| war (n) C           | /wɔː/               | Krieg          |
| write-off (n) C     | /raɪtɒf/            | Totalschaden   |

**Traffic** in London came to a stop because of the protest.  
The men received **treatment** in hospital for their injuries.  
A **valley** is a low area of land between two mountains or hills.  
Thieves stole several **valuable** paintings from their home.  
Your book has been described as an attack on American **values**. Is that fair?  
They took their clothes off as a symbol of their **vulnerability** in the Madrid traffic.  
Journalists often have to travel to countries at **war**.  
I'm all right but the van's a **write-off**.

## Unit 9

### Shopping

|                            |                       |                               |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| corner shop (n) C          | /ˌkɔːnə ˈʃɒp/         | Laden an der Ecke             |
| discount shop (n) C        | /ˈdɪskaʊnt ˌʃɒp/      | Discountgeschäft              |
| high street shopping (n) U | /ˌhaɪ ˌstri:t ˈʃɒpɪŋ/ | Einkaufen auf der Hauptstraße |
| online shopping (n) U      | /ˌɒnlain ˈʃɒpɪŋ/      | Online-Einkaufen              |
| shop assistant (n) C       | /ˌʃɒp əˌsɪstənt/      | Verkäufer(in)                 |
| shopaholic (n) C           | /ˌʃɒpəˈhɒlɪk/         | „Einkaufssüchtige(r)“         |
| shoplifter (n) C           | /ˌʃɒplɪftə/           | Ladendieb(in)                 |
| shopping centre (n) C      | /ˌʃɒpɪŋ ˌsentə/       | Einkaufszentrum               |
| shopping mall (n) C        | /ˌʃɒpɪŋ ˌmæl/         | Einkaufspassage               |
| window-shopping (n) U      | /ˌwɪndəʊˌʃɒpɪŋ/       | Schaufensterbummel            |

A **corner shop** is a small shop on the corner of a street.  
A **discount shop** is a shop that sells things at reduced prices.  
**High street shopping** is shopping in the main street of a town or city.  
**Online shopping** is shopping on the Internet.  
A **shop assistant** is someone whose job is to serve people in a shop.  
A **shopaholic** is someone who enjoys buying things.  
A **shoplifter** is someone who steals things from a shop.  
Most big **shopping centres** are on the outskirts of town.  
A **shopping mall** is a large building with a lot of shops.  
**Window-shopping** is the activity of looking at things in shop windows.

### Containers

|              |          |                      |
|--------------|----------|----------------------|
| bottle (n) C | /ˈbɒtl/  | Flasche              |
| box (n) C    | /bɒks/   | Schachtel            |
| can (n) C    | /kæn/    | (Blech)dose; -büchse |
| carton (n) C | /kɑːtn/  | Tüte; Karton         |
| jar (n) C    | /dʒɑː/   | Glas; Topf           |
| packet (n) C | /ˈpækɪt/ | Packung              |
| tin (n) C    | /tɪn/    | (Blech)dose; -büchse |
| tub (n) C    | /tʌb/    | Becher               |

I spent all my money on an expensive **bottle** of champagne.  
A **box** of matches, please.  
A **can** of lemonade, please.  
I bought a **carton** of low-fat milk.  
They bought a **jar** of marmalade.  
A typical English food item is a **packet** of English tea bags.  
We bought six **tins** of cat food for the cat.  
Can I have a **tub** of margarine?

## Collocations with *take*

|                            |                        |                          |   |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| take a look at (sth)       | /ˌteɪk ə ˈlʊk ət/      | sich anschauen           | <b>Take a look at</b> our bargain basement for more information.              |
| take advantage of (sth)    | /ˌteɪk ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ əv/ | in Anspruch nehmen       | <b>Take advantage of</b> our free delivery service.                           |
| take (sb's) advice         | /ˌteɪk ədˈvaɪs/        | auf jmd hören            | Can't find that special present? <b>Take our advice</b> , buy a gift voucher. |
| take (sb's) breath away    | /ˌteɪk ˈbreθ əˌweɪ/    | jmd den Atem verschlagen | The beauty of the landscape will <b>take your breath away</b> .               |
| take (sb's) word for (sth) | /ˌteɪk ˈwɜːd fɔː/      | jmd beim Wort nehmen     | <b>Take our word for it</b> – you've come to the right place.                 |
| take time                  | /ˌteɪk ˈtaɪm/          | sich Zeit nehmen         | <b>Take time</b> out of your busy day to look after yourself.                 |

## Other words & phrases

|                     |                |                                 |  |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--|
| accessible (adj)    | /əkˈsesəbl/    | zugänglich                      | The shopping centre is easily <b>accessible</b> for wheelchair users.                          |
| accurately (adv)    | /ækjʊrətli/    | genau                           | The list tries to analyse the nation's buying habits as <b>accurately</b> as possible.         |
| analyse (v)         | /ænləaɪz/      | analysieren                     | The list tries to <b>analyse</b> the nation's buying habits as accurately as possible.         |
| appeal (v)          | /əˈpiːl/       | ansprechen                      | These sorts of cultural activities <b>appeal</b> to older people.                              |
| association (n) C   | /əˌsəʊsɪˈeɪʃn/ | Verband                         | We represent a local parents' <b>association</b> .   |
| basement (n) C      | /ˈbeɪsmənt/    | Untergeschoss                   | Take a look at our bargain <b>basement</b> for more information.                               |
| basket (n) C        | /ˈbɑːskɪt/     | Korb                            | How many things in the shopping <b>basket</b> do you buy regularly?                            |
| buff (n) C          | /bʌf/          | Fan                             | There are enough DVDs and videos to keep the keenest film <b>buff</b> happy for a long time!   |
| burger (n) C        | /ˈbɜːgə/       | Burger                          | British consumers are now spending more on vegetarian <b>burgers</b> and decaffeinated coffee. |
| cater (v)           | /keɪtə/        | versorgen; eingestellt sein auf | Which stores claim to <b>cater</b> for all age groups?   |
| chain (n) C         | /tʃeɪn/        | Kette                           | Tesco is a famous supermarket <b>chain</b> in the UK.  |
| chart (n) C         | /tʃɑːt/        | Hitliste                        | The Music Centre sells lots of <b>chart</b> successes for younger customers.                   |
| classic (n) C/(adj) | /klæsɪk/       | klassische Musik                | We sell plenty of <b>classics</b> for those of you who are a little older. (n)                 |
|                     |                | Klassiker                       | A <b>classic</b> song, film etc is one that has been popular for a long time. (adj)            |
| complaint (n) C     | /kəmˈpleɪnt/   | Beschwerde                      | "I've got a problem with ..." is one way of making a <b>complaint</b> .                        |
| connoisseur (n) C   | /ˌkɒnəˈsɜː/    | Kenner                          | The Music Centre sells loads of new releases for the music <b>connoisseur</b> .                |
| contact (v)         | /ˈkɒntækt/     | kontaktieren                    | <b>Contact</b> us via phone or email.  |
| cracker (n) C       | /ˈkrækə/       | Kräcker                         | <b>Crackers</b> are dry biscuits that you eat with cheese.                                     |
| cranberry (n) C     | /ˈkrænb(ə)rɪ/  | Preiselbeere                    | A carton of <b>cranberry</b> juice, please.  |
| crisp (n) C         | /krɪsp/        | Kartoffelchip                   | A packet of <b>crisps</b> , please.  |
| cross off (v)       | /ˌkrɒs ˈɒf/    | streichen von                   | Less healthy food items have been <b>crossed off</b> the typical British consumer's list.      |

|                       |                   |                                   |   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| cut (sth) short       | /kʌt 'ʃɔ:t/       | abkürzen                          | In a shopping mall you don't have to <b>cut</b> your shopping trip <b>short</b> to find something to eat.   |
| cybernaut (n) C       | /saɪbənɔ:t/       | Cybernaut                         | Are your classmates <b>cybernauts</b> or technophobes?  |
| decaffeinated (adj)   | /di:'kæfɪneɪtɪd/  | entkoffeiniert                    | People are spending more money on vegetarian burgers and <b>decaffeinated</b> coffee.   |
| delivery (n) C        | /dɪ'lɪv(ə)ri/     | Liefer-; Lieferung                | Take advantage of our free <b>delivery</b> service.   |
| discount (n) C        | /'dɪskaʊnt/       | Preisnachlass                     | Some stores offer <b>discounts</b> on selected items.   |
| electronic (adj)      | /elek'trɒnɪk/     | elektronisch                      | The nation's shopping basket also includes <b>electronic</b> goods.   |
| exception (n) C       | /ɪk'sepʃn/        | Ausnahme                          | Are those calls to Japan an <b>exception</b> to the rule about not making personal calls on company phones?   |
| fraud (n) U           | /frɔ:d/           | Betrug                            | E-shoppers should be protected against credit card <b>fraud</b> ?   |
| free-range (adj)      | /fri:'reɪndʒ/     | Freiland-                         | <b>Free-range</b> chicken appears in this year's basket.  |
| frustrated (adj)      | /frʌ'streɪtɪd/    | frustriert                        | If I miss out on a shopping opportunity I get pretty <b>frustrated</b> .  |
| gift (n) C            | /gɪft/            | Geschenk                          | Why not buy a <b>gift</b> voucher as a present?   |
| gin (n) U             | /dʒɪn/            | Gin                               | There isn't any <b>gin</b> in the shopping basket.  |
| greeting (n) C        | /'gri:tɪŋ/        | Gruß                              | I'd like to send the CDs to a friend with a special birthday <b>greeting</b> .  |
| guarantee (n) C/(v)   | /,gærən'ti:/      | Garantie<br>garantiert            | A <b>guarantee</b> is a promise that something will definitely happen. (n)<br>Your gift is <b>guaranteed</b> to arrive in style with our free delivery service. (v) |
| hand-made (adj)       | /'hænd,meɪd/      | handgearbeitet                    | I can spend hours in a stationery shop. I love <b>hand-made</b> paper.  |
| herb (n) C            | /hɜ:b/            | Kräuter                           | We sell flowers, plants, <b>herbs</b> and spices.   |
| hot-air balloon (n) C | /'hɒt 'eə bælu:n/ | Heißluftballon                    | This month's special offer is a ride in a <b>hot-air balloon</b> .  |
| household (n) C/(adj) | /'haʊs,həʊld/     | Haushalt<br>Haushaltswaren        | Very few <b>households</b> bought fresh pasta 20 years ago. (n)<br>The basket also includes electronic and <b>household</b> goods. (adj)                            |
| landscape (n) C       | /'lændskeɪp/      | Landschaft                        | Let the beauty of the <b>landscape</b> take your breath away!   |
| leaf (n) C            | /'li:f/           | Blatt                             | The basket includes a bag of pre-washed salad <b>leaves</b> .   |
| lemonade (n) U        | /'lemə'neɪd/      | Limonade                          | A bottle of <b>lemonade</b> , please.   |
| lighter (n) C         | /'laɪtə/          | Feuerzeug                         | Apparently we prefer <b>lighters</b> to matches.  |
| low-fat (adj)         | /'ləʊ,fæt/        | mit niedrigem Fettgehalt          | A lot of people now buy <b>low-fat</b> milk.  |
| luxury (n) C          | /'lʌkʃəri/        | Luxus                             | Mineral water was considered a <b>luxury</b> 10 years ago.  |
| margarine (n) U       | /'mɑ:dʒə'ri:n/    | Margarine                         | The basket contains a tub of olive oil-based <b>margarine</b> .   |
| marmalade (n) U       | /'mɑ:mə'leɪd/     | Orangemarmelade                   | A jar of <b>marmalade</b> , please.   |
| memorabilia (n) U     | /'mem(ə)rə'bɪliə/ | Memorabilien;<br>Denkwürdigkeiten | <b>Memorabilia</b> are objects that you collect because they are connected with something that interests you.   |
| monopoly (n) C        | /'mɒnəpəli/       | Monopol                           | BT used to be a government company and had a <b>monopoly</b> .  |
| olive oil (n) U       | /'ɒlɪv 'ɔɪl/      | Olivenöl                          | Very few households bought <b>olive oil</b> 20 years ago. (n)   |

|                   |                  |                                   |  |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| organic (adj)     | /ɔ:'gænik/       | organisch                         | The typical consumer is spending more on <b>organic</b> fruit and vegetables.  |
| out of favour     | /aʊt əv 'feɪvə/  | nicht mehr ankommen               | Traditional drinks such as lemonade are falling <b>out of favour</b> .   |
| outskirts (n pl)  | /aʊtskɜ:ts/      | Stadttrand; Außengebiet           | Big shopping centres are usually on the <b>outskirts</b> of town.  |
| parade (n) C      | /pə'reɪd/        | Parade                            | A fashion <b>parade</b> is an event at which models show new styles of clothes.  |
| peak (n) C        | /pi:k/           | Höhepunkt                         | At their <b>peak</b> there were more than 140,000 phone boxes.   |
| peanut (n) C      | /pi:nʌt/         | Erdnuss                           | A couple of packets of <b>peanuts</b> , please.  |
| precious (adj)    | /'preʃəs/        | kostbar                           | Don't waste <b>precious</b> time travelling to your local garden centre.   |
| priority (n) C    | /'praɪ'ɒrəti/    | Priorität                         | Number One <b>priority</b> is to stop people making personal calls on the company phones.  |
| product (n) C     | /'prɒdʌkt/       | Produkt; Erzeugnis                | What are the typical <b>products</b> in the nation's shopping basket?  |
| proposal (n) C    | /'prɒpəʊzəl/     | Vorschlag                         | You must present your <b>proposal</b> for the new shopping area to the class.  |
| query (n) C       | /'kwɪəri/        | Frage                             | A <b>query</b> is a question that you ask because you want information.  |
| queue (n) C/(v)   | /'kju:/          | Warteschlange                     | A <b>queue</b> is a line of people waiting for something.  |
| range (n) C       | /'reɪndʒ/        | Auswahl                           | Not many web sites offer such a wide <b>range</b> of goods.  |
| refrain from (v)  | /'rɪ'freɪn frəm/ | unterlassen                       | Please <b>refrain from</b> making personal calls on company phones.  |
| release (n) C/(v) | /'ri:li:s/       | Neuerscheinung<br>veröffentlichen | Choose from our range of new <b>releases</b> and all-time classics. (n)<br>If you <b>release</b> a film, video or CD, you make it available for people to buy. (v) |
| salad (n) U/C     | /'sæləd/         | Salat                             | The shopping basket includes a bag of pre-washed <b>salad</b> leaves.  |
| sale (n) C        | /'seɪl/          | Verkauf                           | Take a look at our summer <b>sales</b> .   |
| screenplay (n) C  | /'skri:npleɪ/    | Drehbuch                          | There are enough videos, DVDs and <b>screenplays</b> to keep the keenest film buff happy.  |
| security (n) U    | /'sɪkjʊərəti/    | Sicherheit                        | <b>Security</b> is safety from attack, harm or damage.   |
| slice (n) C       | /'slaɪs/         | Scheibe                           | Packets of cheese <b>slices</b> are not as popular now.  |
| souvenir (n) C    | /'su:və'nɪə/     | Souvenir; Andenken                | Are there any shops that sell <b>souvenirs</b> ?   |
| spice (n) C       | /'speɪs/         | Gewürz                            | We sell flowers, plants, herbs and <b>spices</b> .   |
| spill (v)         | /'spɪl/          | vergießen                         | You haven't <b>spilled</b> water over your phone, have you?  |
| statistic (n) C   | /'stætɪstɪk/     | Statistik                         | The Office of <b>Statistics</b> draws up a list of goods.  |
| switch on (v)     | /'swɪtʃ 'ɒn/     | einschalten                       | I couldn't even <b>switch</b> the digital camera <b>on</b> !   |
| technophobe (n) C | /'teknə'fəʊb/    | Technophob                        | Are your classmates cybernauts or <b>technophobes</b> ?  |
| tidy up (v)       | /'taɪdi 'ʌp/     | ordnen; säubern                   | The files are in a mess – they need <b>tidying up</b> .  |
| tissue (n) C      | /'tɪʃu:/         | Papiertücher                      | A box of <b>tissues</b> , please.  |
| trilogy (n) C     | /'trɪlədʒi/      | Trilogie                          | Have you got the <i>Lord of the Rings</i> <b>trilogy</b> on DVD?   |
| trolley (n) C     | /'trɒli/         | Einkaufswagen                     | Take a look at the contents of your <b>trolley</b> and see if you're part of modern Britain.   |
| tuna (n) U/C      | /'tju:nə/        | Tunfisch                          | A tin of <b>tuna</b> , please.   |

|                        |                    |                           |   |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---|
| unconventional (adj)   | /ˌʌnkən'venʃn(ə)l/ | unkonventionell           | Which store specialises in both traditional and <b>unconventional</b> presents?   |
| vegetarian (adj)/(n) C | /ˌvedʒə'teəriən/   | vegetarisch<br>Vegetarier | People now buy more <b>vegetarian</b> burgers and decaffeinated coffee. (adj)<br>A <b>vegetarian</b> is someone who doesn't eat meat. (n) |
| vodka (n) U            | /ˈvɒdkə/           | Wodka                     | People now prefer <b>vodka</b> to gin.  |
| what a cheek           | /ˌwɒt ə 'tʃi:k/    | So eine Frechheit!        | She thinks we're talking to friends on the phone. <b>What a cheek!</b> As if we had the time.   |
| wheelchair (n) C       | /ˈwi:l,tʃeə/       | Rollstuhl                 | The shopping centre should be accessible for <b>wheelchair</b> users.   |
| wish list (n) C        | /ˈwɪʃ ˌlɪst/       | Wunschliste               | Someone's birthday <b>wish list</b> is the list of presents they would like to receive.   |
| wrap (v)               | /ræp/              | einpacken                 | Take advantage of our free gift <b>wrapping</b> and delivery service.   |

## Unit 10

### Illusions

|                  |            |                                      |  |
|------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| act (v)          | /ækt/      | sich verhalten                       | He began to <b>act</b> very strangely after their wedding.   |
| audience (n) C   | /ˌɔ:diəns/ | Publikum; Zuschauer                  | His stage show pulls big <b>audiences</b> and success is guaranteed.                                   |
| fake (adj)/(n) C | /feɪk/     | falsch; unecht<br>Fälschung; Attrape | Was the knife <b>fake</b> or real? (adj)<br>A <b>fake</b> is something that looks real but is not. (n) |
| magician (n) C   | /mə'dʒɪʃn/ | Zauberer                             | <b>Magicians</b> share a code of secrecy.  |
| perform (v)      | /pə'fɔ:m/  | vorführen                            | I once saw a magician <b>performing</b> an incredible trick.   |
| pretend (v)      | /prɪ'tend/ | so tun, als ob                       | Arnaud <b>pretended</b> to be Martin because he wanted to get his money.                               |
| public (n)       | /pʌblɪk/   | Publikum                             | He asked a member of the <b>public</b> to come to the front of the theatre.                            |
| reveal (v)       | /rɪ'vi:l/  | preisgeben                           | Magicians never <b>reveal</b> their secrets.   |
| stage (n) C      | /steɪdʒ/   | Bühne                                | The <b>stage</b> is the part of a theatre where people perform.  |
| trick (n) C      | /trɪk/     | Trick; Kunststück                    | Once we know the secret of a <b>trick</b> the magic vanishes.  |
| vanish (v)       | /vænɪʃ/    | verschwinden                         | The knife <b>vanished</b> and in its place were the two pieces of apple.                               |

### Word families

|                  |                |                        |  |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------|--|
| certain (adj)    | /sɜ:tn/        | gewiss; sicher         | Something that is <b>certain</b> is definitely true.       |
| certainly (adv)  | /sɜ:tnli/      | gewiss; sicherlich     | That's <b>certainly</b> a lot of nonsense.                 |
| certainty (n) C  | /sɜ:tnti/      | Gewissheit; Sicherheit | I can't say with any <b>certainty</b> that that's correct. |
| definite (adj)   | /ˈdef(ə)nət/   | bestimmt               | Something that is <b>definite</b> is certain.              |
| definitely (adv) | /ˈdef(ə)nətli/ | bestimmt               | I <b>definitely</b> agree with that.                       |

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| impossibility (n) C | /ɪm.pɒsəˈbɪləti/  |
| impossible (adj)    | /ɪmˈpɒsəbl/       |
| improbability (n) C | /ɪm.pɹɒbəˈbɪləti/ |
| improbable (adj)    | /ɪmˈpɹɒbəbl/      |
| likelihood (n) U    | /ˈlaɪkli.hʊd/     |
| likely (adj)        | /ˈlaɪkli/         |
| possibility (n) C   | /ˌpɒsəˈbɪləti/    |
| possible (adj)      | /ˌpɒsəbl/         |
| possibly (adv)      | /ˌpɒsəbli/        |
| probability (n) C   | /ˌpɹɒbəˈbɪləti/   |
| probable (adj)      | /ˌpɹɒbəbl/        |
| probably (adv)      | /ˌpɹɒbəbli/       |
| uncertain (adj)     | /ʌnˈsɜːtn/        |
| uncertainty (n) C   | /ʌnˈsɜːnti/       |
| unlikely (adj)      | /ʌnˈlaɪkli/       |

|                      |
|----------------------|
| Unmöglichkeit        |
| unmöglich            |
| Unwahrscheinlichkeit |
| unwahrscheinlich     |
| Wahrscheinlichkeit   |
| wahrscheinlich       |
| Möglichkeit          |
| möglich              |
| möglicherweise       |
| Wahrscheinlichkeit   |
| wahrscheinlich       |
| wahrscheinlich       |
| unsicher             |
| Unsicherheit         |
| unwahrscheinlich     |

Nobody could believe that – it’s an absolute **impossibility**.  
 Something that is **impossible** cannot be done.  
 An **improbability** is something that is not likely to happen.  
 That sounds a very **improbable** idea. I’d be very surprised.  
 The **likelihood** of something happening is the chance of it happening.  
 Something that is **likely** will probably happen.  
 We don’t know definitely but it’s a **possibility**.  
 “Will this cost us money?” “Yes, I think it’s **possible**.”  
 That can’t **possibly** be an alien.  
 There’s very little **probability** of that being true.  
 Something that is **probable** is likely to happen.  
 People **probably** waste a lot of time when they are working.  
 Something that is **uncertain** is not definite.  
 An **uncertainty** is something that is not known or decided.  
 That’s very **unlikely** to be true. I find it hard to believe.

## Verbs followed by infinitive

|         |            |                           |
|---------|------------|---------------------------|
| begin   | /brɪˈɡɪn/  | anfangen; beginnen        |
| claim   | /kleɪm/    | behaupten                 |
| deserve | /dɪˈzɜːv/  | verdienen                 |
| manage  | /ˈmænɪdʒ/  | es schaffen; jmd gelingen |
| pretend | /prɪˈtend/ | so tun, als ob            |
| refuse  | /rɪˈfjuːz/ | sich weigern              |
| seem    | /siːm/     | scheinen                  |
| try     | /traɪ/     | versuchen                 |

If something **begins**, it starts.  
 He **claimed** to be an alien.  
 He said all humans were bad and **deserved** to die.  
 He **managed** to convince people that he was the real Martin Guerre.  
 He **pretended** to be Martin because he wanted to get his money.  
 Bertrande **refused** to believe that her husband was someone else.  
 The Return of Martin Guerre tells the story of a man who is not what he **seems**.  
 More and more schools are **trying** to solve the problem of bullying.

## Idioms

|                  |                     |                            |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| bright and early | /ˈbraɪt ən ˈɜːli/   | in aller Frühe             |
| drag your feet   | /ˈdræɡ jə ˈfiːt/    | die Sache schleifen lassen |
| get cracking     | /ˌɡet ˈkrækɪŋ/      | loslegen                   |
| get to the point | /ˌɡet tə ðə ˈpɔɪnt/ | zur Sache kommen           |
| high point       | /ˈhaɪ ˌpɔɪnt/       | Höhepunkt                  |
| play it safe     | /ˌpleɪ ɪt ˈseɪf/    | auf Nummer sicher gehen    |

Do you like to get up **bright and early** or do you prefer to stay in bed?  
 If I don’t want to do something, I tend to **drag my feet**.  
 Let’s **get cracking**, shall we?  
 Say what you want to say and **get to the point**.  
 What was the **high point** of your day yesterday?  
 In general, do you live dangerously or **play it safe**?

## Other words & phrases

|                        |                         |                                      |   |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| accuse (v)             | /ə'kju:z/               | beschuldigen                         | Pierre <b>accused</b> Martin of being an imposter.  |
| admit (v)              | /əd'mɪt/                | gestehen                             | He finally <b>admitted</b> his crime.   |
| alien (n) C            | /eɪlɪən/                | außerirdisches Wesen                 | Her husband claimed to be an <b>alien</b> !   |
| ape (n) C              | /eɪp/                   | Affe                                 | People claim they have seen an animal, half-man, half- <b>ape</b> , in the mountains.       |
| apologetic (adj)       | /ə'pɒlə'dʒetɪk/         | sich entschuldigen                   | Montano has been taken to court but is not <b>apologetic</b> .                              |
| archaeological (adj)   | /ɑ:kɪə'lɒdʒɪkl/         | archäologisch                        | <b>Archaeological</b> research shows there may have been a church in the town.              |
| army (n) C             | /ɑ:mi/                  | Armee                                | Martin Guerre and du Tilh had been friends in the <b>army</b> .                             |
| biological (adj)       | /baɪə'lɒdʒɪkl/          | biologisch                           | Do you think the HIV virus was developed as a <b>biological</b> weapon?                     |
| bullying (n) U         | /'bʊlɪŋ/                | Tyrannisieren; Schickanieren         | <b>Bullying</b> is on the increase in our schools.  |
| bury (v)               | /'berɪ/                 | begraben                             | Do you think he <b>buried</b> the murder weapon?  |
| calm down (v)          | /kɑ:m 'daʊn/            | sich beruhigen                       | She made an effort to <b>calm down</b> .  |
| casino (n) C           | /kə'si:nəʊ/             | Casino                               | The <b>casino</b> said they didn't intend to pay.   |
| CCTV (n) C             | /si:si:ti'vi:/          | Fernsehüberwachung                   | Some schools are installing <b>CCTV</b> .   |
| confidentiality (n) U  | /kɒnfɪdɪn'fræləti/      | Vertraulichkeit                      | The problem with this is the whole question of <b>confidentiality</b> .                     |
| crazy (adj)            | /'kreɪzi/               | verrückt                             | The idea that Jesus had children is just <b>crazy</b> .                                     |
| dating agency (n) C    | /'deɪtɪŋ ,eɪdʒənsi/     | Partnervermittlungsdagentur          | You might meet someone through a <b>dating agency</b> .                                     |
| deaf (adj)             | /def/                   | taub                                 | His wife was <b>deaf</b> so she didn't hear him.  |
| equipment (n) U        | /'ɪkwɪpmənt/            | Ausrüstung; Geräte                   | Magicians need special <b>equipment</b> to do their tricks.                                 |
| float (v)              | /fləʊt/                 | schweben                             | You can buy the equipment for the " <b>floating-on-a-chair</b> " trick on the internet.     |
| furious (adj)          | /'fjʊəriəs/             | wütend                               | Magicians around the world are <b>furious</b> with Montano.                                 |
| grave (n) C            | /greɪv/                 | Grab                                 | In the 12 <sup>th</sup> century monks announced they had found King Arthur's <b>grave</b> . |
| guardian (n) C         | /'gɑ:dɪən/              | Hüter                                | The organization is the <b>guardian</b> of an incredible secret.                            |
| gun (n) C              | /gʌn/                   | Schusswaffe                          | I'm not going – they might have a <b>gun</b> or something.                                  |
| hack into (v)          | /'hæk ,ɪntu:/           | sich unberechtigt Zugang verschaffen | People can <b>hack into</b> our system any time they want.                                  |
| hang (v)               | /hæŋ/                   | hängen                               | Du Tilh was <b>hanged</b> in front of the Guerre's family house.                            |
| heel (n) C             | /hi:l/                  | Absatz                               | The new shoes had higher <b>heels</b> than her usual pair.                                  |
| hoot (v)               | /hu:t/                  | hupen                                | He <b>hooted</b> loudly on his horn.  |
| imposter (n) C         | /'ɪmpəstə/              | Hochstapler                          | Pierre accused Martin of being an <b>imposter</b> .   |
| in the long/short term | /ɪn ðə 'lɒŋ/'ʃɔ:t tɜ:m/ | auf lange/kurze Sicht                | <b>In the long term</b> , I think it will cost us money.                                    |
| knight (n) C           | /'naɪt/                 | Ritter                               | There is a connection with King Arthur and his <b>knights</b> of the Round Table.           |

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| minority (n) C       | /maɪ'nɔrəti/       |
| moral (adj)          | /mɔrəl/            |
| motel (n) C          | /məʊ'tel/          |
| murder (n) C/(v)     | /mɜ:də/            |
| murderer (n) C       | /mɜ:dərə/          |
| mysterious (adj)     | /mɪ'stɪəriəs/      |
| obvious (adj)        | /ə'bvɪəs/          |
| pharmaceutical (adj) | /fɑ:mə'sju:tɪkl/   |
| phone-in (n) C       | /fəʊnɪn/           |
| productivity (n) U   | /prɒdʌk'tɪvəti/    |
| rabbit (n) C         | /ræbɪt/            |
| ruin (v)             | /ru:ɪn/            |
| satellite (n) C      | /sætə'laɪt/        |
| scan (v)             | /skæn/             |
| scandal (n) C/U      | /skændl/           |
| scare (v)            | /skeə/             |
| secrecy (n) U        | /sɪ:kri:si/        |
| secret agent (n) C   | /sɪ:krət 'eɪdʒənt/ |
| software (n) U       | /sɒftweə/          |
| spoil (v)            | /spɔɪl/            |
| spy on (v)           | /spaɪ ,ɒn/         |
| suspect (v)          | /sə'spekt/         |
| tactic (n) C         | /tæktɪk/           |
| technology (n) C/U   | /tek'nɒlədʒi/      |
| terrorist (n) C      | /terərɪst/         |
| traitor (n) C        | /treɪtə/           |
| understandably (adv) | /ʌndə'stændəbli/   |
| upset (v)            | /ʌp'set/           |
| vandalism (n) U      | /vændə'lɪz(ə)m/    |
| weapon (n) C         | /'wepən/           |
| worthless (adj)      | /wɔ:θləs/          |

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Minderheit                 |  |
| moralisch                  |  |
| Motel                      |  |
| Mord                       |  |
| ermorden                   |  |
| Mörder(in)                 |  |
| geheimnisvoll              |  |
| offensichtlich             |  |
| pharmazeutisch             |  |
| Phone-in                   |  |
| Produktivität              |  |
| Kaninchen                  |  |
| ruinieren                  |  |
| Satellit                   |  |
| scannen                    |  |
| Skandal                    |  |
| erschrecken                |  |
| Geheimhaltung              |  |
| Geheimagent(in)            |  |
| Software                   |  |
| ruinieren; verderben       |  |
| bespitzeln; nachspionieren |  |
| verdächtigen               |  |
| Taktik                     |  |
| Technologie                |  |
| Terrorist(in)              |  |
| Verräter(in)               |  |
| verständlicherweise        |  |
| ärgern                     |  |
| Vandalismus                |  |
| Waffe                      |  |
| wertlos                    |  |

The small **minority** who cause trouble can be caught on CCTV.  
 I don't think we should worry too much about whether it is **moral** or not.  
 The man was staying in a **motel** with his wife.  
 Do you think he buried the **murder** weapon? (n)  
 The director of the Louvre Museum is **murdered**. (v)  
 Who do you think the **murderer** is?  
 Glastonbury is a magical and **mysterious** place.  
 The benefits of the new system are pretty **obvious**.  
**Pharmaceutical** companies could find cures if they really wanted to.  
 Welcome to the Mary Manners **phone-in** show.  
 We want to improve **productivity**.  
 Magicians often pull **rabbits** out of hats.  
 I won't tell you the secret because that would **ruin** the story.  
 Americans have got this new technology with **satellites** and computers.  
 The system **scans** emails to look for particular words.  
 I'll be taking your calls about the latest **scandal** involving the royal family.  
 Kara was the victim of an American TV show called **Scare Tactics**.  
 Magicians share a code of **secrecy**.  
 One journalist claimed Holt was a **secret agent** who worked for the Chinese.  
 This **software** can tell us what people are doing online.  
 Magicians were furious to find their shows **spoiled**.  
 Do we really have the right to **spy on** people like this?  
 Police **suspect** Langdon of the murder.  
 The TV show is called *Scare Tactics*.  
 They've got this new **technology** with satellites and computers.  
 They use the technology to look for **terrorists** and so on.  
 A **traitor** is a person who doesn't keep secrets.  
**Understandably**, many of the magicians feel Montano is a traitor.  
*The Da Vinci Code* is a book that has **upset** a lot of people.  
**Vandalism**, violence and bullying are on the increase.  
 Do you think the HIV virus was developed as a biological **weapon**?  
 Magicians are less than happy to find their equipment **worthless** and their shows spoiled.

# Unit 11

## Sport

|                    |                |                                |  |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| athletics (n) U    | /æθ'letɪks/    | Leichtathletik                 | Louise fell in love with paragliding and not <b>athletics</b> .  |
| baseball (n) U     | /'beɪsbɔ:l/    | Baseball                       | <b>Baseball</b> is a sport in which players hit a ball with a bat and run around four bases.                                   |
| beat (v)           | /bi:t/         | schlagen                       | She <b>beat</b> all the men to win the gold medal.   |
| boxing (n) U       | /'bɒksɪŋ/      | Boxen                          | <b>Boxing</b> is a sport in which two people hit each other wearing gloves.  |
| catch (v)          | /kætʃ/         | fangen                         | You have to <b>catch</b> the ball and run with it to the other end of the field.   |
| champion (n) C     | /tʃæmpɪən/     | Meister(in)                    | Louise has been named European <b>Champion</b> twice.  |
| championship (n) C | /tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/  | Meisterschaft                  | The first world paragliding <b>championships</b> were held in 1979.  |
| coach (n) C/(v)    | /kəʊtʃ/        | Trainer(in)<br>trainieren      | One of the jobs of the <b>coach</b> is to see real talent. (n)<br>Many tennis players are <b>coached</b> by their parents. (v) |
| dive (v)           | /daɪv/         | springen                       | Holt <b>dived</b> into the water and was never seen again.   |
| field (n) C        | /fi:ld/        | (Spiel)feld                    | You have to catch the ball and run with it to the other end of the <b>field</b> .  |
| finalist (n) C     | /faɪnəlɪst/    | Finalist(in)                   | It is nearly 30 years since there was a British <b>finalist</b> at Wimbledon.  |
| football (n) U     | /'fʊtbɔ:l/     | Fußball                        | The thing I'm looking forward to most in Madrid is the <b>football</b> .   |
| gym (n) C          | /dʒɪm/         | Turnhalle; Fitnesszentrum      | Young athletes must spend seven days a week in the <b>gym</b> .  |
| gymnast (n) C      | /dʒɪmnæst/     | Turner(in)                     | Comaneci was the youngest <b>gymnast</b> ever to win a gold medal.   |
| gymnastics (n) U   | /dʒɪm'næstɪks/ | Turnen                         | Olga Korbut and Nadia Comaneci both won medals for <b>gymnastics</b> .   |
| hang-gliding (n) U | /'hæŋɡlaɪdɪŋ/  | Drachenfliegen                 | <b>Hang-gliding</b> and skydiving are becoming increasingly popular.   |
| hit (v)            | /hɪt/          | schlagen                       | If you <b>hit</b> someone or something, you move your hand or an object onto them with force.                                  |
| jump (v)           | /dʒʌmp/        | springen                       | If you <b>jump</b> , you move your body off the ground using your legs.  |
| kick (v)           | /kɪk/          | treten                         | You can <b>kick</b> the ball if you have a penalty.  |
| marathon (n) C     | /'mærəθən/     | Marathonlauf                   | I'm going to run a <b>marathon</b> . Will you sponsor me?  |
| medal (n) C        | /medl/         | Medaille                       | Dominique won an Olympic gold <b>medal</b> for the USA.  |
| paraglider (n) C   | /'pærəɡlaɪdə/  | Paraglider: Fallschirmgleiter  | There are 400,000 <b>paragliders</b> in Europe alone.  |
| paragliding (n) U  | /'pærəɡlaɪdɪŋ/ | Paragliding; Fallschirmgleiten | <b>Paragliding</b> first became popular in the 1970s.  |
| pass (v)           | /'pɑ:s/        | passen                         | You can <b>pass</b> the ball to other players but you can't throw it forwards.   |
| penalty (n) C      | /'penəlti/     | Strafstoß                      | You can kick the ball if you have a <b>penalty</b> .   |
| polo (n) U         | /'pəʊləʊ/      | Polo                           | Horse-riding and <b>polo</b> are popular with the royal family.  |
| player (n) C       | /'pleɪə/       | Spieler(in)                    | <b>Players</b> have to throw a ball in a net to score goals.   |

|                    |                 |                     |   |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---|
| race (n) C/(v)     | /reɪs/          | Wettrennen; Regatta | There's an annual boat <b>race</b> between Oxford and Cambridge Universities. (n)<br>um die Wette laufen/rudern etc. If you <b>race</b> , you compete against other people in a race. (v) |
| racket (n) C       | /rækɪt/         | Schläger            | You play tennis with a tennis <b>racket</b> .   |
| rugby (n) U        | /rʌŋbi/         | Rugby               | <b>Rugby</b> is a sport played by two teams with a ball shaped like an egg.   |
| run (v)            | /rʌn/           | laufen              | In netball players cannot <b>run</b> with the ball.   |
| semi-final (n) C   | /,semɪ'faɪnl/   | Halbfinale          | We're hoping to see the men's <b>semi-finals</b> on Centre Court.   |
| serve (v)          | /sɜ:v/          | aufschlagen         | When a player <b>serves</b> in tennis, he or she hits the ball to their opponent in order to start playing for a point.   |
| skydiving (n) U    | /skaɪ'daɪvɪŋ/   | Fallschirmspringen  | Hang-gliding and <b>skydiving</b> are becoming increasingly popular.  |
| snowboarding (n) U | /snəʊ'bɔ:dɪŋ/   | Snowboarding        | <b>Snowboarding</b> was introduced to the Olympic Games in 1998.  |
| throw (v)          | /θrəʊ/          | werfen              | In rugby you can't <b>throw</b> the ball forwards.  |
| water polo (n) U   | /wɔ:tə ,pəʊləʊ/ | Wasserball          | <b>Water polo</b> is a sport played in water by two teams who must throw a ball into a goal.  |

## Nouns and adjectives

|                     |                  |                     |  |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|
| agile (adj)         | /ædʒaɪl/         | agil; beweglich     | She's <b>agile</b> and can move very easily.   |
| agility (n) U       | /ə'dʒɪləti/      | Beweglichkeit       | Women have more mental <b>agility</b> than men.  |
| ambitious (adj)     | /æm'bɪʃəs/       | ehrgeizig           | Men don't usually like <b>ambitious</b> women.   |
| ambition (n) C      | /æm'bɪʃn/        | Ehrgeiz             | Some families do not have enough money to support their children's sporting <b>ambitions</b> .       |
| determined (adj)    | /dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/     | entschlossen        | If you are <b>determined</b> enough, you can usually get what you want.                              |
| determination (n) U | /dɪ,tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃn/ | Entschlossenheit    | <b>Determination</b> is the refusal to let anything prevent you from doing what you want to do.      |
| enthusiastic (adj)  | /ɪnθju:zɪ'æstɪk/ | enthusiastisch      | Many people are less <b>enthusiastic</b> as they get older.  |
| enthusiasm (n) U    | /ɪnθju:zɪ'æzəm/  | Enthusiasmus        | Many people lose their <b>enthusiasm</b> as they get older.  |
| intelligent (adj)   | /ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/ | intelligent         | Do you think it's more important to be good-looking or <b>intelligent</b> ?                          |
| intelligence (n) U  | /ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)ns/ | Intelligenz         | Is it better to have good looks than <b>intelligence</b> ?   |
| power (n) U         | /paʊə/           | Macht               | The British royal family has no real political <b>power</b> .  |
| powerful (adj)      | /paʊəfl/         | stark; kräftig      | Do you agree that women will always be less <b>powerful</b> than men?                                |
| ruthless (adj)      | /ru:θləs/        | rücksichtslos       | You need to be <b>ruthless</b> to succeed in the business world.                                     |
| ruthlessness (n) U  | /ru:θləsnəs/     | Rücksichtslosigkeit | <b>Ruthlessness</b> is an attitude in which someone achieves their aims even if other people suffer. |
| talent (n) C        | /tælənt/         | Talent; Begabung    | Sport can help people with disabilities explore new <b>talents</b> .                                 |
| talented (adj)      | /tələntɪd/       | talentiert; begabt  | He's a <b>talented</b> and successful tennis player.   |

## Make & do

|                     |                        |  |  |
|---------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| make a cup of tea   | /,meɪk ə kʌp əv 'ti:/  | eine Tasse Tee machen                            | Could you ask my secretary to <b>make</b> me a cup of tea?                           |
| make a donation     | /,meɪk ə dəʊ'neɪʃn/    | eine Spende machen                               | Would you like to <b>make a donation</b> for Sports Relief?                          |
| make a mess         | /,meɪk ə 'mes/         | durcheinanderbringen;<br>vermasseln              | Avril's <b>made a mess</b> of the accounts – there are mistakes on every page.       |
| make a mistake      | /,meɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/     | einen Fehler machen                              | What is the biggest <b>mistake</b> you have ever <b>made</b> ?                       |
| do some work        | /,du: sʌm 'wɜ:k/       | arbeiten   | I'll have to go and <b>do some work</b> .  |
| do the shopping     | /,du: ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/       | einkaufen gehen                                  | We <b>do the shopping</b> every Saturday.  |
| do the accounts     | /,du: ði: ə'kaʊnts/    | die Abrechnung machen;<br>die Buchführung machen | Linda has to <b>do the accounts</b> all over again as Avril has made a mess of them. |
| do someone a favour | /,du: sʌmwʌn ə 'feɪvə/ | jmd einen Gefallen tun                           | Could you <b>do me a favour</b> and ask Avril to make me a cup of tea?               |
| do some sport       | /,du: sʌm 'spɔ:t/      | etwas Sport treiben                              | It's important to <b>do some sport</b> as often as possible.                         |

## Other words & phrases

|                    |                 |                                  |   |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|
| acceptance (n) U   | /ək'septəns/    | Anerkennung                      | The last paragraph of the article on p.106 talks about the process for <b>acceptance</b> as an Olympic sport.   |
| achievement (n) C  | /ə'tʃi:vmənt/   | Erfolg; Leistung                 | Sport can provide a sense of <b>achievement</b> for everybody.  |
| anorexia (n) U     | /æ'nə'reksɪə/   | Magersucht; Anorexie             | Many older gymnasts suffer from <b>anorexia</b> as they try to keep their weight down.  |
| award (v)/(n) C    | /ə'wɔ:d/        | verleihen<br>Preis; Auszeichnung | In 1998 she was <b>awarded</b> her first international championship gold medal. (v)<br>An <b>award</b> is a prize or a medal that is given to someone who has achieved something. (n) |
| bet (v)/(n) C      | /bet/           | wetten<br>Wette                  | People <b>bet</b> serious amounts of money on horse-racing. (v)<br>A <b>bet</b> is an agreement in which you risk an amount of money by saying what you think will happen. (n)        |
| calendar (n) C     | /kæləndə/       | Kalender                         | This week-long event is one of the highlights of the racing <b>calendar</b> .   |
| cancel (v)         | /kænsəl/        | absagen; ausfallen lassen        | How many times have the Olympics been <b>cancelled</b> because of war?  |
| casual (adj)       | /kæʒuəl/        | leger; Freizeit-                 | On some parts of the course you cannot wear <b>casual</b> clothes.  |
| charitable (adj)   | /tʃærɪtəbl/     | karitativ; Wohltätigkeits-       | <b>Charitable</b> organizations are organizations that help raise money.  |
| check out (v)      | /tʃek 'aʊt/     | überprüfen                       | If your mobile's out of order you must have it <b>checked out</b> .   |
| childhood (n) C    | /tʃaɪldhʊd/     | Kindheit                         | Child sports stars do not have a normal <b>childhood</b> .  |
| contribution (n) C | /kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃn/ | Beitrag                          | Would you like to make a little <b>contribution</b> to Sports Relief?   |

|                     |                   |                                       |  |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| courier (n) C       | /ˈkʊriə/          | Kurier                                | The tickets were delivered by special <b>courier</b> this morning.   |
| cycle (n) C         | /ˈsaɪkl/          | Fahrrad                               | Did you give any money to Dave for the sponsored <b>cycle</b> ride?  |
| declare (v)         | /dɪˈkleə/         | erklären für                          | She wants to be legally <b>declared</b> an adult to stop her parents having any control over her.          |
| design (v)          | /dɪˈzain/         | entwerfen                             | A fashion designer <b>designs</b> clothes.   |
| devote (v)          | /dɪˈvəʊt/         | widmen                                | Much of the royal family's time is <b>devoted</b> to sport and charity.                                    |
| disability (n) C    | /ˌdɪsəˈbɪləti/    | Behinderung                           | The Wheelchair Sports Foundation helps people with <b>disabilities</b> enjoy sport.                        |
| donation (n) C      | /dəʊˈneɪʃn/       | Spende                                | Would you like to make a <b>donation</b> to Sports Relief?   |
| downhill (adv)      | /daʊnˈhɪl/        | bergab                                | Cycling <b>downhill</b> is easier than cycling uphill.   |
| dress up (v)        | /ˌdres ˈʌp/       | sich fein machen; sich schön anziehen | I love the whole idea of <b>dressing up</b> and drinking champagne.  |
| dye (v)             | /daɪ/             | färben                                | Liz is having her hair <b>dyed</b> black for the occasion.   |
| estimate (v)        | /ˈestɪmeɪt/       | schätzen                              | It is <b>estimated</b> that there are already 400,000 paragliders in Europe alone.                         |
| fed up (adj)        | /ˌfed ˈʌp/        | die Nase voll/es satt haben           | Linda gets <b>fed up</b> of doing Avril's work all the time.   |
| fill in (v)         | /ˌfɪl ˈɪn/        | ausfüllen                             | Can you <b>fill in</b> the form, please?   |
| foundation (n) C    | /ˌfaʊnˈdeɪʃn/     | Stiftung                              | The <b>foundation</b> plays an important part in the lives of people with disabilities.                    |
| gang (n) C          | /gæŋ/             | Bande; Gang                           | The area is controlled by <b>gangs</b> that come together to fight.  |
| glory (n) U         | /ˈɡlɔːri/         | Ruhm                                  | The sports coach often takes all the <b>glory</b> as well.   |
| host (v)            | /həʊst/           | Gastgeber sein                        | Has your country ever <b>hosted</b> the Olympic Games?   |
| in the meantime     | /ɪn ðə ˈmiːntaɪm/ | in der Zwischenzeit                   | <b>In the meantime</b> what will Louise be doing when the Olympics are shown on TV?                        |
| increasingly (adv)  | /ɪnˈkriːsɪŋli/    | zunehmend                             | Air sports are becoming <b>increasingly</b> popular.   |
| iron (v)            | /aɪən/            | bügeln                                | How often do you have your clothes <b>ironed</b> for you?  |
| majesty (n) U       | /ˌmædʒəsti/       | Majestät                              | I've got to do these accounts. Her <b>Majesty</b> is waiting.  |
| massive (adj)       | /ˌmæsɪv/          | riesig                                | There were so many people. <b>Massive</b> crowds!  |
| native (adj)        | /ˌneɪtɪv/         | Heimat-                               | If paragliding is added to the Olympics, Louise will become a household name in her <b>native</b> Denmark. |
| official (adj)      | /əˈfɪʃl/          | offiziell                             | <b>Official</b> competitions for paragliding are held in more and more countries each year.                |
| outlook (n) C       | /aʊtlʊk/          | Einstellung; Auffassung               | Sport helps to give people a positive <b>outlook</b> on life.  |
| participate (v)     | /pɑːˈtɪsɪˌpeɪt/   | teilnehmen                            | If you <b>participate</b> in something, you take part in it.   |
| patron (n) C        | /ˈpeɪtrən/        | Schirmherr(in); Förderer              | The royal family work as unpaid <b>patrons</b> of many charitable organizations.                           |
| phenomenon (n) C    | /fəˈnɒmɪnən/      | Phänomen                              | Did the child star <b>phenomenon</b> first appear with Olga Korbut in the 1972 Olympics?                   |
| psychological (adj) | /ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪkl/  | psychologisch                         | From a <b>psychological</b> point of view the child star phenomenon is not a good thing.                   |

|                    |                |                    |   |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| psychologist (n) C | /sɑːkɒlədʒɪst/ | Psychologe(in)     | We'll talk to a child <b>psychologist</b> about child sports stars.                           |
| royal (adj)        | /rɔɪəl/        | königlich          | The British <b>royal</b> family has no real political power.                                  |
| sacrifice (n) C    | /sækrɪfajs/    | Opfer              | Do you think that winning an Olympic medal is worth all these <b>sacrifices</b> ?             |
| shave (v)          | /ʃeɪv/         | (ab)rasieren       | If you <b>shave</b> your hair, you cut it very short.   |
| strawberry (n) C   | /strɔːbəri/    | Erdbeere           | The traditional <b>strawberries</b> and cream are very popular at Wimbledon.                  |
| successive (adj)   | /sək'sesɪv/    | aufeinanderfolgend | She has won the Women's World Cup on two <b>successive</b> occasions.                         |
| take part (v)      | /teɪk 'pɑːt/   | teilnehmen         | The royal family <b>take part</b> in sports such as horse-riding and polo.                    |
| tiny (adj)         | /tɪni/         | sehr klein         | She was only fourteen years old and she was <b>tiny</b> . She looked even younger.            |
| train (v)          | /treɪn/        | trainieren         | Tennis stars these days start <b>training</b> from a very young age.                          |
| trainers (n pl)    | /treɪnəz/      | Turnschuhe         | You cannot wear casual clothes such as jeans and <b>trainers</b> on some parts of the course. |
| unpaid (adj)       | /ʌn'peɪd/      | unbezahlt          | They work as <b>unpaid</b> patrons of many charitable organizations.                          |

## Unit 12

### Money

|                    |                     |                                   |   |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| bank account (n) C | /bænk ə'kaʊnt/      | Bankkonto                         | How old were you when you opened your first <b>bank account</b> ?                                   |
| cash machine (n) C | /kæʃ mə'ʃiːn/       | Geldautomat                       | You can withdraw cash from the <b>cash machine</b> .  |
| dependent (adj)    | /dɪ'pendənt/        | abhängig                          | Young people are often <b>dependent</b> on their families as far as money's concerned.              |
| earnings (n pl)    | /ɜːnɪŋz/            | Verdienst                         | Veronica was awarded \$110,000 in damages for medical bills and loss of <b>earnings</b> .           |
| financial (adj)    | /faɪ'nænʃl/         | finanziell                        | A settlement is a <b>financial</b> agreement.   |
| financially (adv)  | /faɪ'nænʃəli/       | finanziell                        | A lot of parents are still helping their children <b>financially</b> when they first start to work. |
| get into debt      | /get ɪntə 'det/     | Schulden machen                   | It's easy to <b>get into debt</b> these days.   |
| invest (v)         | /ɪn'vest/           | investieren; anlegen              | Very few young people <b>invest</b> their money.  |
| investment (n) C   | /ɪn'vestmənt/       | Geldanlage                        | The bank manager asked if I had any <b>investments</b> .  |
| make money         | /meɪk 'mʌni/        | Geld machen                       | He's a rich man who has <b>made</b> a lot of <b>money</b> .   |
| open an account    | /ə'pəʊn ən ə'kaʊnt/ | ein Konto eröffnen                | How old were you when you <b>opened</b> your first bank <b>account</b> ?                            |
| pay a bill         | /peɪ ə 'bɪl/        | eine Rechnung begleichen/bezahlen | Have you ever <b>paid a bill</b> late?  |

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| save (v)              | /seɪv/                 |
| savings account (n) C | /ˈseɪvɪnz əˌkaʊnt/     |
| share (n) C           | /ʃeə/                  |
| stock (n) C           | /stɒk/                 |
| take out a mortgage   | /ˈteɪk aʊt ə ˈmɔːɡɪdʒ/ |
| withdraw (v)          | /wɪðˈdrɔː/             |
| write a cheque        | /raɪt ə ˈtʃek/         |

|                         |
|-------------------------|
| sparen                  |
| Sparkonto               |
| Aktie                   |
| Anleihe                 |
| eine Hypothek aufnehmen |
| abheben                 |
| einen Scheck schreiben  |

Do you **save** money regularly?  
 A **savings account** is an account in which you save money.  
 She became rich by investing in stocks and **shares**.  
 She became rich by investing in **stocks** and shares.  
 You'll need to **take out a mortgage** to buy the house.  
 I couldn't **withdraw** any cash because the machine was out of order.  
 Do you often **write cheques** instead of paying by cash?

## Reporting verbs

|          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| claim    | /kleɪm/     |
| complain | /kəmˈpleɪn/ |
| deny     | /dɪˈnaɪ/    |
| inform   | /ɪnˈfɔːm/   |
| insist   | /ɪnˈsɪst/   |
| warn     | /wɔːn/      |

|                    |
|--------------------|
| behaupten          |
| sich beschweren    |
| auf etwas bestehen |
| informieren        |
| auf etwas bestehen |
| warnen             |

Protesters **claimed** they had a legal right to demonstrate.  
 Glaser **complained** that he had suffered emotional distress.  
 In court, the company continued to **deny** responsibility.  
 He was **informed** that all the toilets in the stadium were unisex.  
 In court, he **insisted** that he was not responsible.  
 Her manager **warned** her that she would lose her job if she did not return to work in twelve months.

## Other words & phrases

|                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| agitated (adj)      | /ædʒɪˈteɪtɪd/          |
| appeal (n) C        | /əˈpiːl/               |
| as a matter of fact | /æz ə ˌmætər əv ˈfækt/ |
| astonishing (adj)   | /əˈstɒnɪʃɪŋ/           |
| attract (v)         | /əˈtrækt/              |
| beggar (n) C        | /ˈbegə/                |
| campaign (n) C      | /kæmˈpeɪn/             |
| cheek (n) C         | /tʃiːk/                |
| chin (n) C          | /tʃɪn/                 |
| close down (v)      | /ˌkləʊz ˈdaʊn/         |
| companionship (n) U | /kəmˈpænjənʃɪp/        |

|                       |
|-----------------------|
| aufgeregt; nervös     |
| Berufung              |
| eigentlich            |
| erstaunlich           |
| ansprechen; anziehen  |
| Bettler               |
| Kampagne              |
| Backe; Wangen         |
| Kinn                  |
| schließen; stilllegen |
| Gesellschaft          |

Akan looked **agitated** and told Sheila that he was a heroin addict.  
 Mrs Joel's lawyers are already planning an **appeal**.  
 I've got some very important news. **As a matter of fact**, I've got two bits of news.  
 Her friends thought it was **astonishing** that she was thinking of seeing him again.  
 We aren't **attracting** as many young customers as we'd like to.  
 Are there many **beggars** and homeless people in your town?  
 We hope this survey will help us improve our advertising **campaign**.  
 With tears rolling down his **cheeks**, he told Sheila that he was a heroin addict.  
 A hot pickle fell out of the burger and burnt her **chin**.  
 I know some of you have been worried about this part of the company **closing down**.  
 Darrin claimed that he lost the "services and **companionship**" of his wife.

|                       |                    |                         |  |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|
| damages (n pl)        | /ˈdæmɪdʒəz/        | Schadensersatz          | She was awarded \$110,000 in <b>damages</b> .  |
| distress (n) U        | /dɪˈstres/         | Kummer                  | He claimed that he had suffered emotional <b>distress</b> and sued the stadium.  |
| duty (n) C            | /djuːti/           | Pflicht                 | Dave will take over Derek's <b>duties</b> as General Office Manager.   |
| edition (n) C         | /ˈɪdɪʃn/           | Auflage; Ausgabe        | Almost 80% wanted to win the limited <b>edition</b> Smart™ car.  |
| emphasis (n) C        | /emˈfæsɪs/         | Betonung                | Our advertising campaign places too much <b>emphasis</b> on investments and savings.   |
| freeway (n) C         | /ˈfriːweɪ/         | Autobahn                | Use cruise control for long-distance trips on the <b>freeway</b> .   |
| help out (v)          | /ˌhelp ˈaʊt/       | aushelfen; unterstützen | A lot of parents are still <b>helping</b> their children <b>out</b> financially when they first start to work.   |
| heroin (n) U          | /ˈherəʊɪn/         | Heroin                  | He said that he had given up <b>heroin</b> and found a job.  |
| homeless (adj)        | /ˈhəʊmləs/         | obdachlos               | Are there many beggars and <b>homeless</b> people in your town?  |
| honour (v)            | /ˈɒnə/             | ehren                   | The US Congressional Gold Medal is given to <b>honour</b> special achievements.  |
| investigate (v)       | /ɪnˈvestɪɡeɪt/     | untersuchen             | The Money Survey <b>investigates</b> people's attitudes to money.  |
| kick out (v)          | /ˌkɪk ˈaʊt/        | hinauswerfen            | Clive thinks that Camilla has <b>kicked</b> Derek <b>out</b> .   |
| limited (adj)         | /lɪmɪtɪd/          | limitiert               | Almost 80% wanted to win the <b>limited</b> edition car.   |
| manual (n) C          | /ˈmænjʊəl/         | Handbuch                | The instruction <b>manual</b> told drivers to use cruise control on the freeway.   |
| manufacturer (n) C    | /ˌmænjʊəˈfæktʃərə/ | Hersteller              | The <b>manufacturers</b> denied responsibility and asked the judge to throw out the claim.   |
| men's room (n) C      | /ˈmenz ˌru:m/      | Herrentoilette          | During the Elton John concert he needed to go to the <b>men's room</b> .   |
| motor home (n) C      | /ˈməʊtə ˌhəʊm/     | Wohnmobil               | His Winnebago <b>motor home</b> crashed on its first trip.   |
| multiplex (n) C/(adj) | /ˈmʌltɪpleks/      | "Multiplex"-Kinozentrum | A <b>multiplex</b> is a large building that contains several cinema screens. (n)<br>The interviews took place mainly in shopping centres and <b>multiplex</b> cinemas. (adj) |
| outline (v)           | /aʊtlaɪn/          | umreißen; skizzieren    | My colleague Kate will now <b>outline</b> a possible plan of action.   |
| painter (n) C         | /ˈpeɪntə/          | Maler(in)               | A <b>painter</b> is someone who paints.  |
| pickle (n) C          | /ˈpɪkl/            | Pickle; Gewürzgurke     | A hot <b>pickle</b> fell out of the burger and burnt Victoria's chin.  |
| plaintiff (n) C       | /ˈpleɪntɪf/        | Kläger(in)              | The judge agreed with the <b>plaintiff</b> and ordered the company to pay \$1.75 million in damages.   |
| predictable (adj)     | /prɪˈdɪktəbl/      | voraussagbar            | The second question was pretty <b>predictable</b> as well; most people said they worried about money.  |
| reflect (v)           | /rɪˈflekt/         | berücksichtigen         | We need to make sure we <b>reflect</b> this situation in future advertising campaigns.   |
| report (n) C          | /rɪˈpɔ:t/          | Bericht                 | You should all have a copy of the <b>report</b> in front of you.   |
| responsibility (n) C  | /rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪləti/ | Verantwortung; Haftung  | The company continued to deny <b>responsibility</b> .  |

|                       |                           |                             |  |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| settlement (n) C      | /ˈsetlmənt/               | Übereinkommen; Vergleich    | The company made a <b>settlement</b> with the plaintiff before the case went to court. |
| steady (adj)          | /ˈstedi/                  | fest                        | It's important to have a <b>steady</b> job that earns you money every month.           |
| student union (n) C   | /ˌstjuːdnt ˈjuːnjən/      | Studentenvereinigung        | A lot of the interviews took place in university <b>student unions</b> .               |
| sue (v)               | /suː/                     | verklagen                   | She decided to <b>sue</b> the company when they refused to pay her medical bills.      |
| suitable (adj)        | /suːtəbl/                 | geeignet                    | This attraction is not <b>suitable</b> for people with a heart condition.              |
| supreme (adj)         | /suːˈpri:m/               | oberste(r, s)               | The <b>Supreme</b> Court refused to hear an appeal.                                    |
| survey (n) C/(v)      | /ˈsɜːveɪ (n); səˈveɪ (v)/ | Umfrage; Fragebogen         | Complete the <b>survey</b> and you could win one of our fabulous prizes. (n)           |
| target (n) C          | /ˈtɑːɡɪt/                 | eine Umfrage durchführen    | If you <b>survey</b> people, you ask them questions to find out their opinions. (v)    |
| tear (n) C            | /tiə/                     | Ziel                        | Thanks to all your hard work, we have reached our <b>targets</b> .                     |
| theme park (n) C      | /θiːm ˈpɑːk/              | Träne                       | With <b>tears</b> rolling down his cheeks he told Sheila he was a heroin addict.       |
| throw out (v)         | /θrəʊ ˈaʊt/               | auf ein bestimmtes Thema    | A grandmother from Kansas City is suing a Florida <b>theme park</b> .                  |
| unfair (adj)          | /ʌnˈfeə/                  | ausgerichteter Freizeitpark | They denied responsibility and asked the judge to <b>throw out</b> the claim.          |
| unisex (adj)          | /juːnɪseks/               | verwerfen; ablehnen         | Oh, what a shame. That's really <b>unfair</b> .  |
| vehicle (n) C         | /ˈviːɪkl/                 | ungerecht                   | All the toilets in the stadium were <b>unisex</b> .                                    |
| with immediate effect | /wɪð ɪˌmiːdiət ɪˈfekt/    | unisex                      | He went into the back of the <b>vehicle</b> to make himself a cup of coffee.           |
|                       |                           | Fahrzeug                    | Mr Blackman will take over as General Office Manager <b>with immediate effect</b> .    |
|                       |                           | mit sofortiger Wirkung      |  |

# Language reference 1

## Stative & dynamic verbs

Manche Verben können wir nur in der einfachen Form verwenden. Sie haben keine Verlaufsform. Wir nennen diese Verben *stative verbs* (Zustandsverben). Sie beschreiben oft Gefühle, Meinungen, sinnliche Wahrnehmung und Zustände, die sich nicht ändern.

*I love you.* Nicht ~~*I am loving you.*~~

*He seems friendly.* Nicht ~~*He is seeming friendly.*~~

Einige häufig gebrauchte *stative verbs* sind:

*agree appear be believe belong contain dislike fit forget  
hate know last like love matter mean need own  
prefer realize remember seem understand want*

Die meisten Verben können wir aber sowohl in der einfachen als auch in der Verlaufsform verwenden. Diese Verben nennen wir *dynamic verbs* (dynamische Verben).

*The weather is getting worse.*

*It often snows in January.*

Manche Verben haben zwei Bedeutungen, je nachdem ob sie als Zustands- oder als dynamische Verben verwendet werden.

*He has a house in north London.* (have = besitzen = stative verb)

*She's having a few problems.* (have = erleben = dynamic verb)

Weitere häufig gebrauchte Verben, die *dynamic* oder *stative* (mit unterschiedlicher Bedeutung) sein können, sind:

*be feel see smell think*

## Present simple & present continuous

Wir verwenden das *present simple*:

- um über Tatsachen (Dinge, die immer wahr sind) und Dauerzustände zu sprechen.

*She lives in a small flat.*

- um über Gewohnheiten und Dinge oder Handlungen, die regelmäßig geschehen, zu sprechen.

*She drives the kids to school every day.*

Wir verwenden das *present continuous*:

- um über Handlungen zu sprechen, die gerade im Augenblick, zum Zeitpunkt des Sprechens stattfinden.

*He's trying to explain a problem to them.*

- um über vorübergehende Situationen und Handlungen zu sprechen.  
*She's going through a very rebellious phase.*

Manchmal können wir sowohl das *present simple* als auch das *present continuous* verwenden. Die Wahl hängt von unserer Wahrnehmung ab.

*I live in Madrid.* = Ich gehe von einem Dauerzustand aus.

*I'm living in Madrid.* = Für mich ist das eine vorübergehende Situation.

S. Seite 64, um mehr über das Präsens mit Zukunftsbedeutung zu erfahren (*present tenses with future meaning*).

## Subject and object questions

Die normale Reihenfolge in einem Fragesatz ist:

|             | Hilfsverb<br>verb | Subjekt | Verb                  |
|-------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Who         | does              | he      | work for?             |
| What        | do                | you     | do on New Year's Eve? |
| Which party | did               | you     | vote for?             |

Wir nennen diese Fragen *object questions*, weil die Fragewörter (*who, what, which party*) jeweils das Objekt des Satzes bilden.

In einigen Wh- Fragen bildet das Fragewort (*who, what, which oder how many*) das Subjekt des Satzes. Diese Fragen nennen wir *subject questions*. In einer *subject question* brauchen wir kein Hilfsverb (*do, does oder did*) mit dem *present simple* und *past simple*.

### Subjekt (Fragewort)

Who

What

Which party

How many people

### Verb

*thinks the test is a good idea?*

*happens on New Year's Eve?*

*won the last election?*

*voted for the government?*

# Language reference 2

## Present perfect & past simple

Wenn wir über Handlungen sprechen, die in der Vergangenheit stattfanden, können wir manchmal zwischen dem *past simple* und dem *present perfect* wählen.

Wir verwenden das *past simple*:

- wenn wir fragen wollen, wann das Ereignis stattfand (mit dem Fragewort *when*)  
*When **did** she **arrive** at Alice Springs?*
- wenn wir sagen wollen, wann das Ereignis stattfand (mit Zeitausdrücken wie *yesterday, last week, one night*, die auf einen abgeschlossenen Zeitraum hindeuten.)  
*She got there **two weeks ago**.*  
*He gave up his job **last year**.*

Wir verwenden das *present perfect*:

- wenn die Zeit nicht erwähnt wird. Das Ereignis fand zwar in der Vergangenheit statt, aber der Zeitpunkt bzw. -raum ist nicht wichtig. Wir verwenden das *present perfect* oft, um über allgemeine Erfahrungen zu sprechen.  
***Have** you ever **been** to Australia?*  
***They've visited** many interesting places.*
- zusammen mit allgemeinen Zeitausdrücken, die einen genauen Zeitpunkt nicht nennen (e.g. *ever, never, already, yet, since, just, recently*).  
***He's just** begun his journey.*  
***He's already** visited six different countries.*
- wenn wir über Handlungen aus der Vergangenheit sprechen, die in einem Zeitraum stattgefunden haben, der noch nicht abgeschlossen ist.  
***She's made** a lot of friends **in the last few weeks**.*  
(*in the last few weeks* schließt die Gegenwart mit ein.)

Häufig gebrauchte Ausdrücke, die auf eine nicht abgeschlossene Zeit hindeuten, sind:

|        |                                      |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| during |                                      |
| in     | the last few days/weeks/months/years |
| over   |                                      |

Manche Zeitausdrücke können sich sowohl auf eine abgeschlossene als auch auf eine nicht abgeschlossene Zeit beziehen.

- Have** you done anything interesting **this morning**?*  
(= Es ist noch nicht Mittag.)  
***Did** you do anything interesting **this morning**?*  
(= Der Vormittag ist längst vorbei.)

Andere Ausdrücke, die wir mit diesen Zeitformen verwenden können, sind *today, this week, this month*, etc.

## Present perfect

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Positive Aussagesätze</b> | Subjekt + <i>have/has</i> +<br>Vergangenheitspartizip ( <i>past participle</i> )       |
| <b>Negative Aussagesätze</b> | Subjekt + <i>haven't/hasn't</i> +<br>Vergangenheitspartizip ( <i>past participle</i> ) |
| <b>Fragen</b>                | <i>have/has</i> + Subjekt + Vergangenheitspartizip<br>( <i>past participle</i> )       |

## Past simple

|   |
|---|
| <b>Positive Aussagesätze (regelmäßige Verben):</b><br>Infinitiv + <i>-ed</i> Unregelmäßige Verben: s. Liste auf Seite 155 |
| <b>Negative Aussagesätze (regelmäßige und unregelmäßige Verben):</b><br>Subject + <i>didn't</i> + Infinitiv               |
| <b>Fragen (regelmäßige und unregelmäßige Verben):</b><br><i>did</i> + Subjekt + Infinitiv                                 |

S. Seite 55, um mehr über das *present perfect* zu erfahren.

## Phrasal verbs

*Phrasal verbs* setzen sich zusammen aus einem Verb und einer Partikel (e.g. *get by, set out, stop off*). Bei einigen *phrasal verbs* besteht die Partikel aus zwei Teilen (z.B. *run out of, look forward to*). *Phrasal verbs* sind entweder trennbar oder untrennbar.

Bei einem untrennbaren *phrasal verb* dürfen wir Verb und Partikel nicht voneinander trennen.

- He finally **got over** his illness.*  
Nicht ~~*He finally got his illness over.*~~

Bei einem trennbaren *phrasal verb* steht das Objekt entweder vor oder nach der Partikel.

- She **dropped off** her husband at the airport.*  
*She **dropped** her husband **off** at the airport.*

Wenn das Objekt ein Pronomen ist (z.B. *him, her, it*), steht das Objekt immer vor der Partikel.

- Will you see **us** off?* Nicht ~~*Will you see off us?*~~

## Language reference 3

### Modals of obligation, permission & prohibition (present & past time)

#### Erlaubnis

In der Gegenwart verwenden wir *can* + Infinitiv und *is/are allowed to* + Infinitiv, um zu sagen, ob etwas erlaubt ist.

*You can drive in the UK when you are seventeen.*  
*The children are allowed to watch TV until ten o'clock.*

In der Vergangenheit verwenden wir *could* + Infinitiv und *was/were allowed to* + Infinitiv, um zu sagen, ob etwas erlaubt war.

*Many years ago people could smoke anywhere.*  
*She was allowed to stay out until twelve o'clock.*

#### Verpflichtung

In der Gegenwart verwenden wir *must* + Infinitiv und *has/have to*, um eine bestehende Verpflichtung auszudrücken.

*You must arrive 30 minutes before your flight.*  
*We have to leave soon.*

In der Vergangenheit verwenden wir *had to* + Infinitiv, um eine damals bestehende Verpflichtung auszudrücken.

*He had to pay a lot of tax last year.*

#### Keine Verpflichtung

Wir verwenden *don't/doesn't have to* + Infinitiv und *don't/doesn't need to*, um über etwas zu sprechen, was nicht notwendig ist (aber doch erlaubt).

*You don't have to come if you don't want to.*  
*I don't need to wear a tie to work.*

Wir verwenden *didn't have to* + Infinitiv und *didn't need to*, um über etwas zu sprechen, was in der Vergangenheit nicht notwendig war.

*She knew the restaurant manager so she didn't have to pay for her meal.*  
*They didn't need to get up early because it was a holiday.*

#### Verbot

Wir verwenden *can't* + Infinitiv, *mustn't* + Infinitiv und *isn't/aren't allowed to* + Infinitiv, um über etwas zu sprechen, was nicht erlaubt bzw. verboten ist.

*You can't enter the US without a passport.*  
*You mustn't open your papers before the exam begins.*  
*The students aren't allowed to take mobile phones to school.*

Wir verwenden *couldn't* + Infinitiv und *wasn't/weren't allowed to* + Infinitiv, um über etwas zu sprechen, was in der Vergangenheit nicht erlaubt war.

*British schoolchildren couldn't have long hair in the 1950s.*  
*The monks were not allowed to speak.*

### Make, let & allow

#### Erlaubnis

Wir verwenden *let* + Objekt + Infinitiv (ohne *to*) und *allow* + Objekt + *to* + Infinitiv, um zu sagen, ob etwas erlaubt wird.

*She lets her children do anything they want.*  
*My father let me use his car.*  
*The teacher allowed the students to ask questions.*

#### Verpflichtung

Wir verwenden *make/made* + Objekt + Infinitiv (ohne *to*), um zu sagen, ob jemand zu etwas verpflichtet wird oder wurde.

*The company makes the staff work very hard.*  
*She made me do it again.*

#### Verbot

Wir verwenden *doesn't/didn't let* + Objekt + Infinitiv (ohne *to*) und *doesn't/didn't allow* + Objekt + *to* + Infinitiv, um zu sagen, dass etwas nicht erlaubt oder verboten ist oder war.

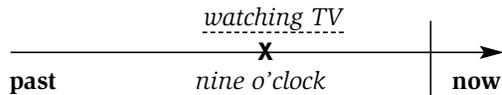
*They don't let me leave until five o'clock.*  
*He didn't let me speak.*  
*They don't allow animals to come into the house.*

# Language reference 4

## Past simple & past continuous

Wir verwenden das *past continuous* für noch nicht abgeschlossene Handlungen in der Vergangenheit. Diese Handlungen dauern noch an.

*At nine o'clock last night, he **was watching** TV.*

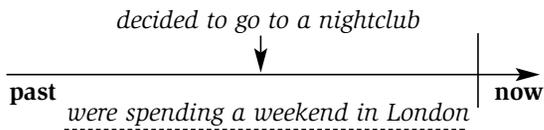


Wir verwenden das *past simple* für bereits abgeschlossene Handlungen in der Vergangenheit.

*He **decided** to buy a lottery ticket.*

Wir verwenden das *past continuous* und das *past simple* oft zusammen. Wir verwenden das *past continuous* für längere Handlungen, die sich „im Hintergrund“ abspielen und das *past simple* für kürzere, abgeschlossene Handlungen.

*Three friends **were spending** a weekend in London and they **decided** to go to a nightclub.*



## Past continuous

### Positive Aussagesätze

Subjekt + *was/were* + Verb + *-ing ...*

### Negative Aussagesätze

Subjekt + *was/were* + *not* + Verb + *-ing ...*

### Fragen

*Was/Were* + Subjekt + Verb + *-ing?*

## Past perfect simple

Wir verwenden das *past perfect*, um über abgeschlossene Handlungen in der Vergangenheit zu sprechen, die noch vor anderen Handlungen stattgefunden hatten.

*Rescuers arrived, but Selak **had swum** to safety.*

(= Selak brachte sich in Sicherheit und dann kam die Rettungsmannschaft.)

Wir verwenden das *past perfect* und das *past simple* oft zusammen, um zeigen zu können, in welcher Reihenfolge zwei Handlungen stattgefunden haben.

Vergleichen wir diese zwei Sätze:

*He **had married** her when he **won** the lottery.*

(= Er heiratete sie und dann gewann er im Lotto.)

*He **married** her when he **had won** the lottery.*

(= Er gewann im Lotto und dann heiratete er sie.)

### Positive und negative Aussagesätze

|                      |        |        |        |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| I/You/He/She/We/They | had    | broken | a leg. |
|                      | hadn't |        |        |

### Question

|      |     |                      |       |
|------|-----|----------------------|-------|
| What | had | I/you/he/she/we/they | done? |
|------|-----|----------------------|-------|

## Time linkers

Wir verwenden die Wörter *while*, *as* und *when*, um zu zeigen, dass zwei Handlungen gleichzeitig stattfinden.

*He was reading a letter **while/as/when** the doctors were deciding what to do next.*

***While/As/When** the doctors were deciding what to do next, he was reading a letter.*

Wir verwenden die Ausdrücke *the moment*, *as soon as* und *when*, um zu zeigen, dass eine Handlung unmittelbar nach einer anderen Handlung stattfand.

*The boy fell asleep **the moment/as soon as/when** he climbed onto the sofa.*

***The moment/As soon as/When** the boy climbed onto the sofa, he fell asleep.*

Wir verwenden den Ausdruck *by the time*, um zu zeigen, dass eine Handlung vor einer anderen Handlung stattgefunden hat.

*The party had finished **by the time** we arrived.*

***By the time** we arrived, the party had finished.*

# Language reference 5

## Comparatives

Wir verwenden den Komparativ, um zwei Gegenstände oder Personen zu vergleichen.

Wir verwenden das Wort *than*, um beim Vergleich die zwei Gegenstände oder Personen zu verbinden.

*The supermarkets are cheaper **than** my local shops.*

*Famous brand names are often more expensive **than** other brands.*

Negative Vergleiche machen wir mit *less* + Adjektiv + *than*.

*Orange juice is **less popular than** fizzy drinks.*

Um den Unterschied zwischen zwei Gegenständen oder Personen größer oder kleiner darzustellen, verwenden wir ein Bestimmungswort vor dem Komparativ. Bei großen Unterschieden verwenden wir *much*, *a lot*, *far* und bei kleinen Unterschieden verwenden wir *a little*, *slightly*, *a bit*.

*Digital cameras are **much** more powerful these days.*

*The shop now has a **slightly** wider range of goods.*

Um mehr als zwei Gegenstände oder Personen zu vergleichen, wird der Superlativ verwendet. Vor der Superlativform des Adjektivs steht *the*.

*She buys **the** cheapest clothes she can find.*

*It's **the** most fashionable brand at the moment.*

Negative Superlative bilden wir mit *the least* + Adjektiv.

*Which shop is **the least friendly**?*

Bei kurzen Adjektiven (einsilbig) fügen wir normalerweise *-er/-est* hinzu

|       |         |              |
|-------|---------|--------------|
| fresh | fresher | the freshest |
| cheap | cheaper | the cheapest |

Wenn ein Adjektiv mit einem *-e* endet, fügen wir *-r/-es* hinzu

|      |       |            |
|------|-------|------------|
| wide | wider | the widest |
| late | later | the latest |

Wenn ein Adjektiv mit *-y* nach einem Konsonanten endet, ändern wir das *-y* in *-ier/-iest*.

|      |        |             |
|------|--------|-------------|
| easy | easier | the easiest |
| busy | busier | the busiest |

Wenn ein einsilbiges Adjektiv mit einem Konsonanten nach einem Vokal endet, verdoppeln wir den Konsonanten.

|     |        |             |
|-----|--------|-------------|
| big | bigger | the biggest |
| hot | hotter | the hottest |

Bei längeren Adjektiven verwenden wir *more/the most*.

|           |                |                    |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|
| important | more important | the most important |
| reliable  | more reliable  | the most reliable  |

Manche Adjektive haben unregelmäßige Komparativ- und Superlativformen.

|      |         |              |
|------|---------|--------------|
| good | better  | the best     |
| bad  | worse   | the worst    |
| far  | further | the furthest |

Wenn wir sagen wollen, dass zwei Dinge gleich oder fast gleich sind, können wir folgende Ausdrücke verwenden:

- 1 *the same as*  
*Her trainers are **the same as** mine.*
- 2 *as* + Adjektiv + *as*  
*Her trainers are **as old-fashioned as** mine.*
- 3 *similar to*  
*Her trainers are **similar to** mine.*

Wenn wir über die Unterschiede zwischen zwei Gegenständen oder Personen sprechen wollen, können wir folgende Ausdrücke verwenden:

- 1 *different from*  
*Her trainers **are different from** mine.*
- 2 *not as* + Adjektiv + *as*  
*Her trainers **are not as nice as** mine.*  
(= Meine sind schöner)

## Comparing nouns

Komparativ- und Superlativformen können wir nicht nur bei Adjektiven verwenden, sondern auch bei Substantiven.

Wir verwenden *more* + Substantiv + *than*, um zwei Gegenstände oder Personen zu vergleichen.

*In the US, there are **more classroom advertisements than** in Europe.*

Wir verwenden *less/fewer* + Substantiv, um negative Vergleiche zu machen. Wir verwenden *less* bei unzählbaren und *fewer* bei zählbaren Substantiven (im Plural).

*He does **less work** than his boss.*

*The company wants everybody to take **fewer days** off.*

Wir verwenden *the most/the least/the fewest* + Substantiv, um mehr als zwei Gegenstände oder Personen zu vergleichen. Wir verwenden *the least* mit unzählbaren Substantiven und *the fewest* mit zählbaren Substantiven (im Plural).

*Who has **the most experience**?*

*Of all the people in the office, she spends **the least time** behind her desk.*

*Her department gets **the fewest complaints**.*

# Language reference 6

## Future 1 (plans)

Wir verwenden *going to* + Infinitiv, um über Pläne und Absichten für die Zukunft zu sprechen. Dabei handelt es sich um Dinge, die wir ganz bestimmt wollen, wofür wir aber noch keine festen Vorbereitungen oder Absprachen getroffen haben.

*We're going to get some brochures tomorrow.*

### Positive und negative Aussagesätze

*They're going to hire a car.*

*He's going to visit his parents.*

### Fragen

*What is she going to do next?*

Wir verwenden das *present continuous*, um über Dinge zu sprechen, die wir fest vorhaben, und für die wir bereits einige Vorbereitungen oder Absprachen getroffen haben.

*We're getting the two o'clock flight from Heathrow.*

(= Wir haben die Tickets schon gekauft.)

Normalerweise verwenden wir *going to* + Infinitiv nicht zusammen mit den Verben *go* und *come*. Wir nehmen lieber das *present continuous*.

*They're going to Corfu next summer.*

*What time are you coming?*

Wir verwenden *will* + Infinitiv, um über die Zukunft zu sprechen, wenn wir keinerlei Pläne oder Vorbereitungen im Sinn haben. Dabei werden sehr oft Wörter wie *probably*, *possibly* oder *perhaps* verwendet.

*We haven't made any plans yet, we'll probably decide what to do when the others arrive tomorrow.*

## Future 2 (predictions)

Wir können sowohl *will* als auch *going to* + Infinitiv, um Voraussagen über die Zukunft zu machen.

*You'll really enjoy the trip.*

*You're really going to enjoy the trip.*

Wir verwenden *going to* + Infinitiv, wenn wir für die Voraussage Anhaltspunkte in der Gegenwart haben.

*It's going to rain later this morning.*

(Wir können schwarze Wolken am Himmel sehen.)

*I'm not going to finish this today.*

(Ich habe immer noch sehr viel Arbeit damit, und es ist schon spät geworden.)

In vielen Situationen ist es möglich, sowohl *will* als auch *going to* zu verwenden.

## Present tenses in future time clauses

Nach Konjunktionen wie *if*, *when*, *after*, *before*, *as soon as* und *once* können wir eine Form des Präsens verwenden, um über die Zukunft zu sprechen.

Im Hauptsatz verwenden wir oft *will*.

*As soon as everybody gets here, the coach will leave.*

*We will have lunch after we get to Dalkey.*

Sätze, die, um über die Zukunft zu sprechen, in einem Nebensatz das Wort *if* und eine Form des Präsens und im Hauptsatz *will* enthalten, nennen wir oft Bedingussätze oder *first conditional sentences*.

Wenn wir betonen wollen, dass eine künftige Handlung abgeschlossen sein wird oder muss, verwenden wir das *present perfect*.

*Once we have seen the castle, we'll visit some of the pubs.*

# Language reference 7

## Present perfect continuous

Wir verwenden das *present perfect continuous*, um über Handlungen zu sprechen, die in der Vergangenheit anfangen und in der Gegenwart noch andauern.

*I've been studying geography for two years.*  
(= und ich studiere noch...)

Um den Zeitraum zwischen Handlungsanfang und jetzt zu beschreiben, verwenden wir die Wörter *for* und *since*.

Nach *for* verwenden wir einen Ausdruck, der den Zeitraum beschreibt.

*for five years/a long time/the last two years/three weeks*

Nach *since* verwenden wir einen Ausdruck, der den Anfangszeitpunkt der Handlung beschreibt.

*since two o'clock/last year/2002/I met you*

Wir verwenden *how long ...* in Fragen nach der Zeitdauer.

*How long have you been living here?*

Wir verwenden das *present perfect continuous* auch, um über eine Handlung zu sprechen, die vor kurzem noch im Gange war. Die Handlung könnte noch im Gange oder auch schon zu Ende sein

*She's been getting ready for the party.*  
*They've been swimming in the river.*

Wir verwenden das *present perfect continuous*, um die Handlung selbst oder die Dauer der Handlung zu betonen. Wir verwenden jedoch das *present perfect simple* (nicht *continuous*), um über das Ergebnis der Handlung zu sprechen.

*She's been writing letters.*  
(Hier ist für den Sprecher die Tätigkeit des Schreibens wichtig.)  
*She's written 50 letters.*  
(Hier ist es das Ergebnis der Handlung, das den Sprecher interessiert – welche Anzahl Briefe geschrieben wurden.)

Wir verwenden das *present perfect simple* (nicht *continuous*) auch, um über einzelne, abgeschlossene Handlungen zu sprechen.

*She's chosen a new outfit.*  
*They've booked a holiday.*

## Positive und negative Aussagesätze

|               |             |               |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| I/You/We/They | 've haven't | been working. |
| He/She        | 's hasn't   |               |

## Fragen

|      |      |               |             |
|------|------|---------------|-------------|
| What | have | I you/we/they | been doing? |
|      | has  | he/she        |             |

Wir verwenden das *present perfect simple* (nicht *continuous*) mit *stative verbs*.

*I've been here since last autumn.*  
Nicht ~~*I've been being here.*~~

Um mehr über *stative verbs* und die Verlaufsform von Verben zu erfahren, s. page 49.

Um mehr über das *present perfect simple* zu erfahren, s. page 50).

# Language reference 8

## Would

Wir verwenden *would* + Infinitiv, um eine Meinung über mögliche Ereignisse und Situationen in der Gegenwart oder Zukunft zu äußern.

*It **would be** nice to have a pay rise.*

*They'd probably **say** no.*

*I **wouldn't go** there for a holiday.*

Wir verwenden *would* + Infinitiv, wenn wir um einen Rat oder um Vorschläge bitten oder einen Rat geben oder einen Vorschlag machen wollen.

*What **would** you **do** in my situation?*

*I'd probably **tell** her the truth.*

Wir verwenden *would* mit *like*, *love*, *prefer* und *hate*, um Vorlieben auszudrücken.

***Would** you **prefer** to have coffee or tea?*

*I'd **love** to be a journalist.*

## Unreal conditions

Wir können über unmögliche oder unwahrscheinliche (rein hypothetische) Situationen sprechen, indem wir einen Bedingungssatz oder Konditionalsatz verwenden, der mit *if* anfängt.

Geht es um eine rein hypothetische Situation in der Gegenwart oder Zukunft, verwenden wir eine Vergangenheitsform (*past tense*) im Konditionalsatz.

*If she **had** a car, ...*

(= aber sie hat kein Auto/wird kein Auto haben)

*If I **were**\* the president of the USA, ...*

(= bin ich aber nicht/werde ich auch nicht sein)

\* Beim Verb *be* können wir *were* mit den Personen *I/she/he/it* in einem Konditionalsatz verwenden.

Wir verwenden *would* + Infinitiv im Hauptsatz, um über die Folgen oder das Ergebnis der hypothetischen Situation zu sprechen.

*If she **had** a car, she **would drive** to work.*

*She **would drive** to work if she **had** a car.*

*If I **were** the president of the USA, I'd **do** things*

*very differently.*

Solche Sätze nennen wir manchmal *second conditional sentences* (Konditional II).

Vergleichen wir mal die folgenden zwei Sätze:

*If you **listened**, you **would understand**.*

(Hier ist die Bedingung (die Kondition) rein hypothetisch. Der Sprecher weiß, dass Sie nicht zuhören oder nicht zuhören wollen.)

*If you **listen**, you'**ll understand**.*

(Hier handelt es sich um eine "wirkliche" Bedingung. Der Sprecher meint, dass es durchaus möglich ist, dass Sie zuhören werden. Um mehr über *real conditions* zu erfahren, s. Unit 6 (Language reference page 64).

## Unreal conditions in the past

Wenn wir über eine hypothetische Situation in der Vergangenheit sprechen wollen, verwenden wir das *past perfect* (*had* + *past participle*) im Bedingungssatz. In diesen Sätzen wird das Gegenteil von dem gesagt, was in Wirklichkeit passiert ist.

*If you **had listened** to me, ...*

(= Das haben Sie aber nicht gemacht.)

*If he **hadn't missed** the train, ...*

(= Aber er hat ihn doch verpasst.)

Wir verwenden *would* + *have* + *past participle* im Hauptsatz, um über die Folgen oder das Ergebnis der hypothetischen Situation zu sprechen.

*If you **had listened** to me, you **would've understood**.*

*You **would've understood** if you'd listened to me.*

*If he **hadn't missed** the train, he **would have been** on time.*

Diese Sätze nennen wir manchmal *third conditional sentences* (Konditional III).

# Language reference 9

## Articles, determiners & quantifiers

Wir verwenden den bestimmten Artikel (*definite article*) *the*

- wenn wir uns auf etwas beziehen, was wir bereits erwähnt haben, oder wenn es durch den Kontext des Satzes definiert wird.  
*The Office of Statistics draws up a list of goods. **The** list is designed to reflect the nation's buying habits.*
- um uns auf etwas zu beziehen, wenn es in diesem Kontext einmalig ist.  
*In **the** consumer world of **the** twenty-first century ...*

Wir verwenden keinen Artikel bei unzählbaren Substantiven oder bei Pluralformen, wenn wir sie im allgemeinen Sinn meinen.

*They replace them with **Ø** new products.  
We prefer **Ø** lighters.*

Wir verwenden den unbestimmten Artikel (*indefinite article*) *a* oder *an*

- um über Dinge im Allgemeinen zu sprechen (bei Substantiven im Singular).  
*The basket does not contain **a** box of matches.*
- um neue Informationen zu liefern oder etwas zum ersten Mal zu erwähnen (bei zählbaren Substantiven im Singular).  
*The Office of Statistics draws up **a** list of goods.*
- um sich auf einen Bestandteil in einer Sammlung, Gruppe oder Menge zu beziehen.  
*... to see if you're **a** part of modern Britain.*

Wir verwenden die Bestimmungswörter *some* und *any*, um eine nicht spezifizierte Anzahl oder Menge zu beschreiben (bei unzählbaren Substantiven und Pluralformen).

*We should get **some** mineral water.  
**Some** families are spending more on organic food.*

*Some* kommt meistens in positiven Aussagesätzen vor. In negativen Aussagesätzen und Fragen wird *any* häufiger verwendet.

*It does not contain **any** luxury goods like caviar.  
Have you bought **any** coffee recently?*

Wir können *any* auch in positiven Aussagesätzen verwenden, um zu zeigen, dass die Menge nicht wichtig ist.

*If you see **any** special offers at the shops, let me know.  
(= Wieviele/welche Sonderangebote spielt keine Rolle.)*

Wir verwenden die Bestimmungswörter *some*, *any*, *many*, *most* und *all* auf zweierlei Art und Weise: mit oder ohne *of*.

| mit <i>of</i> |           |                                     |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>some</i>   | <i>of</i> | <i>the</i> + Substantiv             |
| <i>any</i>    |           | <i>my/his/her/etc.</i> + Substantiv |
| <i>many</i>   |           | <i>them/us/you</i>                  |
| <i>most</i>   |           |                                     |
| <i>all</i>    |           |                                     |

***Some of** the shops are very expensive.  
I don't know **any of** your friends.*

| ohne <i>of</i> |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| <i>some</i>    | + Substantiv |
| <i>any</i>     |              |
| <i>many</i>    |              |
| <i>most</i>    |              |
| <i>all</i>     |              |

***Some people** hate shopping.  
Are there **any shops** that sell souvenirs?*

Wir verwenden *none*, wenn die Menge gleich null ist. Wenn nach *none* ein Substantiv oder ein Pronomen folgt, verwenden wir immer *of*.

|                |                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>none of</i> | <i>the</i> + Substantiv             |
|                | <i>my/his/her/etc.</i> + Substantiv |
|                | <i>them/us/you</i>                  |

***None of the shops** are open.  
Not ~~none shops are open~~ ...  
**None of my friends** smoke.  
**None of them** has time to help you.*

Wenn *none* das Subjekt eines Satzes bildet, wird ein positives Verb verwendet. Das Verb kann im Singular oder Plural sein.

Bei *no* + *Substantiv* wird kein Artikel und kein Possessivpronomen verwendet.

*There were **no** parking facilities.  
**No** website is better for cheap flights.*

Mengenangaben, die sowohl bei zählbaren als auch bei unzählbaren Substantiven (singular und plural) verwendet werden können:

*a lot of, lots of, enough, not enough, plenty of*



# Language reference 11

## Passive

Wir verwenden das Passiv:

- um über eine Handlung zu sprechen, wo die handelnde Person (das Agens) unbekannt oder unwichtig ist.  
*The captain **was shown** the red card in the second minute of the game.*
- um das, was geschehen ist, zu betonen und nicht wer dafür verantwortlich war.  
*The first World Cup **was held** in Uruguay in 1930.*

Wenn wir die handelnde Person nennen wollen, verwenden wir das Wort *by*. Wir nennen diese Person, wenn sie wichtig erscheint oder ungewöhnlich ist, oder weil wir diese Information etwas offensichtlicher machen möchten.

*The gold medal **was won** by Michael Johnson.*

|                         | Aktiv  | Passiv   |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| present simple          | <i>They <b>play</b> tennis indoors.</i>                    | <i>Tennis <b>is played</b> indoors.</i>                |
| present continuous      | <i>They <b>are holding</b> the next games in Russia.</i>   | <i>The next games <b>are being held</b> in Russia.</i> |
| past simple             | <i>They <b>changed</b> the rules.</i>                      | <i>The rules <b>were changed</b>.</i>                  |
| past continuous         | <i>Officials <b>were showing</b> them around the city.</i> | <i>They <b>were being shown</b> around the city.</i>   |
| present perfect         | <i>They've <b>done</b> it.</i>                             | <i>It's <b>been done</b>.</i>                          |
| future 1 (future plans) | <i>They're <b>going to cancel</b> the games.</i>           | <i>The games <b>are going to be cancelled</b>.</i>     |
| future 2 (will)         | <i>We'll <b>finish</b> it soon.</i>                        | <i>It'll <b>be finished</b> soon.</i>                  |
| modal verbs             | <i>You <b>must write</b> it down.</i>                      | <i>It <b>must be written</b> down.</i>                 |
| infinitive              | <i>I want you <b>to help</b> me.</i>                       | <i>I want <b>to be helped</b>.</i>                     |

## Verbs with two objects

Manche Verben können zwei Objekte haben: ein indirektes Objekt (*indirect object*) und ein direktes Objekt (*direct object*).

|          |                                      |   |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---|
| She sent | <b>indirect object</b><br>her father | <b>direct object</b><br>a letter.       |
| She made | <b>indirect object</b><br>me         | <b>direct object</b><br>a special cake. |

Bei diesen Verben ist es möglich, das direkte Objekt auch unmittelbar nach dem Verb einzusetzen. Sollten wir das tun, müssen wir *to* oder *for* vor dem indirekten Objekt verwenden.

*She sent a letter **to** her father.*  
*She made a special cake **for** me.*

Andere Verben, die zwei Objekte haben können (und mit *to* verwendet werden): *bring, give, offer, pay, promise, read, send, show, teach, tell, write*.

Andere Verben, die zwei Objekte haben können (und mit *for* verwendet werden): *buy, find, get, keep, make, write*.

Wenn wir diese Verben im Passiv verwenden, sowohl das direkte als auch das indirekte Objekt kann das Subjekt des Satzes werden.

**Aktiv:** *They gave him a lot of support.*

**Passiv 1:** *He was given a lot of support.*

**Passiv 2:** *A lot of support was given to him.*

## Causative

Wir verwenden das *causative*, um über eine Handlung zu sprechen, die Sie von jemanden ausführen lassen.

*She **has her hair** cut every Friday.*  
(= Sie bezahlt jemanden dafür, dass er ihr die Haare schneidet.)

*We **had champagne brought** to our room.*

(= Wir haben die Bedienung gebeten, uns Champagner aufs Zimmer zu bringen.)

Normalerweise brauchen wir nicht zu sagen, wer die Handlung ausführt, da es aus dem Kontext klar hervorgeht. Wenn wir trotzdem sagen wollen, wer die handelnde Person ist oder war, verwenden wir das Wort *by*.

*He has his suits made **by** the most expensive tailor in town.*

| Subjekt               | Verb   | Objekt                    | Vergangenheitspartizip        |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| He/She/<br>They, etc. | has/have<br>is/are having<br>had<br>is/are going to have | the car/<br>the TV/<br>it | repaired/<br>mended/<br>fixed |

# Language reference 12

## Reported speech & thought

Um über das, was jemand sagt oder denkt, an anderer Stelle zu berichten, verwenden wir indirekte Rede oder *reported speech*.

Direkte form: *'I'm very tired,' she said.*

Indirekte form: *She said she was very tired.*

Direkte form: *'It's boring,' he thought.*

Indirekte form: *He thought it was boring.*

Normalerweise werden die Verbformen bei *reported speech* in die Vergangenheit zurückversetzt. Das ist aber nicht immer notwendig.

| <b>direkte Form</b>            | <b>reported Form</b>                      |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>'I work ...'</i>            | <i>She said she worked ...</i>            |
| <i>'I'm working ...'</i>       | <i>She said she was working ...</i>       |
| <i>'I've worked ...'</i>       | <i>She said she had worked ...</i>        |
| <i>'I worked ...'</i>          | <i>She said she had worked ...</i>        |
| <i>'I was working ...'</i>     | <i>She said she had been working ...</i>  |
| <i>'I'll work ...'</i>         | <i>She said she would work ...</i>        |
| <i>'I'm going to work ...'</i> | <i>She said she was going to work ...</i> |
| <i>'I must work ...'</i>       | <i>She said she had to work ...</i>       |
| <i>'I can work ...'</i>        | <i>She said she could work ...</i>        |

Wenn wir etwas berichten wollen, müssen wir Pronomina, Zeitangaben und -ausdrücke anpassen.

Direkte Form: *'I'm going to see my doctor tomorrow.'*

Reported Form: *She said she was going to see her doctor the following day.*

Anderer Ausdrücke der Zeit, die sich möglicherweise ändern: *now, today, yesterday, tomorrow, this, last, next.*

Weil der Zeitpunkt der Berichterstattung anders sein kann als der Zeitpunkt der direkten Rede oder des direkten Gedankens, könnte es sein, dass wir den Ausdruck ändern müssen, um die Bedeutung klarzustellen.

Direkte Form: *'I'll do it now.'*

Reported form: *She said she'd do it immediately.*

Zwei der am häufigsten gebrauchten Verben bei *reported speech* sind *say* und *tell*. Auf *say* folgt unmittelbar die *reported speech*. Die Person, mit der wir gesprochen haben, wird nicht erwähnt. Auf *tell* dagegen folgt ein Objekt (die Person, mit der wir gesprochen haben) und dann die *reported speech*.

*He said (that) he loved her.*

Nicht ~~*He said her that he loved her.*~~

*He told her (that) he loved her.*

Nicht ~~*He told that he loved her.*~~

Wenn wir über Fragen berichten,

- versetzen wir die Verbform auch hier in die Vergangenheit.
- lassen wir das Fragezeichen weg.
- ändern wir die Reihenfolge der Wörter im Satz.

Direkte Form: *'What's the time?'*

Reported Form: *She asked what the time was.*

In der *reported form* setzen wir das Subjekt vor das Verb, so dass wir die Hilfsverben *do/does/did* im Präsens und in der Vergangenheit gar nicht brauchen.

Direkte Form: *'Where do you live?'*

Reported Form: *She asked me where I lived.*

Nicht ~~*'She asked me where I did live.'*~~

Bei *yes/no* Fragen verwenden wir *if* oder *whether*, um die Frage einzuleiten.

Direkte Form: *'Do you read the financial newspapers?'*

Reported form: *He asked me if/whether I read the financial newspapers.*

## Tell & ask with infinitive

Um über Anweisungen, Befehle oder Bitten zu berichten, verwenden wir *tell/ask + Objekt + (not) to + Infinitiv*.

Direkte Form: *'Can you hurry up?'*

Reported Form: *She told/asked me to hurry up.*

Direkte Form: *'Don't be late.'*

Reported Form: *I told/asked them not to be late.*