

Philip Kerr & Ceri Jones

# Straightforward

Intermediate Companion

German Edition

  
MACMILLAN

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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/	/z/	<b>measure</b>	/meɪʒə(r)/
/tʃ/	<b>church</b> <td>/tʃɜːtʃ/</td> <td>/m/</td> <td><b>make</b></td> <td>/meɪk/</td>	/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

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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	/ænəlɪst/	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)	/ærəgənt/	arrogant	Someone who is <b>arrogant</b> thinks they are very important.
automatic (n) C/(adj)	/ɔ: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	/'bʌdʒɪt/	Budget	He has to learn to live on a tight <b>budget</b> of £80 a week.
business-like (adj)	/'bɪznəs,laɪk/	kühl und sachlich	Camilla is very organized and <b>business-like</b> .
button (n) C	/'bʌtn/	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/	Kassierer(in)	Jenny works as a classroom assistant and as a supermarket <b>cashier</b> .
challenge (n) C	/tʃælɪndʒ/	Herausforderung	Tim Hutch has many <b>challenges</b> to face.
chaos (n) U	/keɪɒs/	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	/sɪtɪzn/	Bürger(in)	Which European country has a test for new <b>citizens</b> ?
clever (adj)	/klevə/	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	/kəli:ɡ/	Kollege(in)	Portillo says his new <b>colleagues</b> are much nicer than in the Houses of Parliament.
concept (n) C	/kɒnsept/	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	/kɔ:t,ru:m/	Gerichtssaal	The <b>courtroom</b> is in chaos.
crossword (n) C	/krɒs,wɜ:d/	Kreuzworträtsel	Gerald does <b>crosswords</b> in the local library.
cucumber (n) C	/kju:kʌmbə/	Gurke	When I think of Britain I think of <b>cucumber</b> sandwiches.
day-to-day (adj)	/deɪtə'deɪ/	täglich	He has a budget of £80 to pay for the family's <b>day-to-day</b> living expenses.
decent (adj)	/di: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	/ˈeksɜːt/	Experte	They must try to persuade <b>experts</b> it's their real job.
eye-opener (n) C	/aɪ ˌəʊpənə/	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)	/ɪ'mædʒɪnəri/	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	/ɪnstrʊmənt/	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)	/ɪ'reləvənt/	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:sə'nel/	Personal(abteilung)
phase (n) C	/feɪz/	(Lebens)phase; -abschnitt
pigeon (n) C	/pɪdʒən/	Taube
political (adj)	/pə'lɪtɪkl/	politisch
politician (n) C	/pɒlə'tɪʃn/	Politiker(in)
pretend (v)	/prɪ'tend/	vorgeben
racism (n) U	/reɪ,sɪz(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)	/raɪt'wɪŋ/	Rechts-	The Conservatives are a <b>right-wing</b> party.
royalties (n pl)	/rɔɪəltɪz/	Tantiemen	Will lives off the <b>royalties</b> of a hit song his father wrote.
scary (adj)	/skeəri/	furchterregend	She has a small pointed face and <b>scary</b> black eyes.
self-important (adj)	/selfɪm'pɔ:tənt/	aufgeblasen; arrogant	<b>Self-important</b> is the opposite of modest.
sincere (adj)	/sɪn'sɪə/	aufrichtig; ehrlich	Liars often appear to be 100% <b>sincere</b> .
single parent (n) C	/sɪŋgl 'peərənt/	allein Erziehende(r)	Will invents a son and goes to <b>single-parent</b> meetings.
snottiness (n) U	/snɒtɪnəs/	Hochnäsigkeit	There's a certain <b>snottiness</b> in trying to define Britishness.
socialist (n/adj)	/səʊʃəlɪst/	Sozialist; sozialistisch	The Labour Party is a <b>socialist</b> party.
soft spot (n) C	/sɒft 'spɒt/	Schwäche	Anyone would think you had a <b>soft spot</b> for her.
specialize in (sth) (v)	/speʃəlaɪz 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	/stɑ:f/	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)	/stʌk 'tu:/	hartnäckig; stur	Ellie is eight years old and very <b>stubborn</b> .
stumble (v)	/stʌbəl/	stolpern	If you <b>stumble</b> , you fall or almost fall.
sweaty (adj)	/sweti/	verschwitzt; schweißig	His hands won't stay still and his palms are probably <b>sweaty</b> .
technical (adj)	/tekɪnɪkl/	technisch	Camilla's interested in IT systems and the <b>technical</b> side of things.
tell-tale (adj)	/tel,tel/	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)	/trə'dɪʃnəli/	traditionell	The Conservatives are <b>traditionally</b> more right-wing.
typical (adj)	/tɪpɪkl/	typisch	What does a member of parliament do on a <b>typical</b> working day?
volunteer (n) C/(v)	/vɒlən'tɪə/	Freiwillige(r)	This week's <b>volunteer</b> , Tim Hutch, usually works as a music teacher in a secondary school. (n)
watch out (v)	/wɒtʃ 'aʊt/	Ausschau halten	Portillo <b>volunteers</b> to look after Jenny Miner's four children for a week. (v) <b>Watch out</b> for a repeat because this programme is sure to become a classic.

## Unit 2

### Phrasal verbs

bring together	/brɪŋ tə'geðə/	zusammenführen	The trip is a way of <b>bringing together</b> the three things he loves most in life.
come across	/kʌm ə'krɒs/	begegnen	They <b>came across</b> the bear near a river.

drop (sb) off	/ˈdrɒp ˈɒf/	absetzen	She <b>dropped</b> her husband <b>off</b> at the airport.
get by	/ˌɡet ˈbaɪ/	über die Runden kommen	Alvaro is <b>getting by</b> on a budget of three dollars a day.
get over (sth)	/ˌɡet 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/ˌpleɪn/ˌtreɪn/	nehmen; mit ... fahren	When did you last <b>catch a taxi</b> ?
get in a bus/car/taxi	/ˌɡet ɪn ə ˈbʌs/ˌkɑː/ˌtæksɪ/	einsteigen	When you <b>get in a taxi/car/bus</b> , you climb into it.
get out of a bus/car/taxi	/ˌɡet ˌaʊt əv ə ˈbʌs/ ˈkɑː/ˌtæksɪ/	aussteigen	When you <b>get out of a bus/car/taxi</b> , you leave it.
get off a bus/plane/train	/ˌɡet ˌɒf ə ˈbʌs/ˌpleɪn/ˌtreɪn/	aussteigen	<b>Get off</b> the train at Waverley Station.
get on a bus/plane/train	/ˌɡet ˌɒn ə ˈbʌs/ˌpleɪn/ˌtreɪn/	einsteigen	When you <b>get on a bus/plane/train</b> , you climb into it.
miss a bus/plane/train	/ˌmɪs ə ˈbʌs/ˌpleɪn/ˌtreɪn/	verpassen	If you <b>miss the last bus</b> you can always take a taxi.
take a bus/taxi/train	/ˌteɪk ə ˈbʌs/ˌtæksɪ/ˌtreɪn/	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)	/ˌækroʊˈbætrɪks/	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	If you are <b>amazed</b> , you are very surprised.
apparently (adv)	/ə'pærəntli/	anscheinend	Well, <b>apparently</b> they were part of a group of students who hitchhiked for charity.
backpack (n C/v)	/bæk,pæk/	Rucksack als Backpacker reisen	A <b>backpack</b> is a bag that you carry on your back. (n) I've <b>backpacked</b> through Asia and cycled through Europe. (v)
bear (n) C	/beə/	Bär	They looked after the <b>bear</b> cub.
bet (n C/v)	/bet/	Wette wetten	He accepted a <b>bet</b> to hitchhike round Ireland with a fridge. (n) If you <b>bet</b> , you risk an amount of money by saying what you think will happen. (v)
blood (n) U	/blʌd/	Blut	Cycling is in Alvaro's <b>blood</b> .
bush (n) U	/bʊʃ/	Busch	We're going to miss a lot of things once we leave the <b>bush</b> behind.
cab (n) C	/kæb/	Taxi	There are 12,053 yellow <b>cabs</b> in New York.
campfire (n) C	/kæmp,faɪə/	Lagerfeuer	We've been guests at the <b>campfire</b> of Aboriginal communities.
cave (n) C	/keɪv/	Höhle	The <b>caves</b> and rock art at Uluru are fascinating.
celebrate (v)	/seleɪbreɪt/	feiern	He arrived in Athens in time to <b>celebrate</b> his 21 <sup>st</sup> birthday.
charity (n) C/U	/tʃærəti/	Wohltätigkeitszwecke	They hitchhiked to raise money for <b>charity</b> .
climate (n) C	/klaɪmət/	Klima	Australia's <b>climate</b> is generally hot and sunny.
clown (n) C	/klaʊn/	Clown	In the second photo Alvaro is dressed as a <b>clown</b> .
coast (n) C	/kəʊst/	Küste	I hope people leave the <b>coast</b> and find out what the real Australia is all about.
comedian (n) C	/kə'mi:diən/	Komiker(in)	Tony Hawks is a well-known writer and <b>comedian</b> .
competent (adj)	/kəmptənt/	kompetent	Derek was perfectly <b>competent</b> but he'll be the first one to go.
competition (n) C	/kəmpeɪtɪʃn/	Wettbewerb	A Swedish student won the Travel Web Site <b>competition</b> .
cub (n) C	/kʌb/	Junge(s)	They looked after the bear <b>cub</b> .
custom (n) C	/kʌstəm/	Brauch; Sitte	A <b>custom</b> is something people do that is traditional.
darken (v)	/dɑ:kən/	dunkel werden	We watched the Rock turn red against the <b>darkening</b> sky.
dawn (n) C	/dɔ:n/	Morgendämmerung	Uluru shines purple in the light of <b>dawn</b> .
desert (n) C	/dezət/	Wüste	Alvaro has slept in the Atacama <b>Desert</b> of Chile.
double-decker (adj/n C)	/dʌbl'dekə/	Doppeldecker	You can buy special tickets for the <b>double-decker</b> buses. (adj) A <b>double-decker</b> is a bus that has an upper and a lower level. (n)
dragon (n) C	/dræɡən/	Drache	Camilla's not such a <b>dragon</b> off duty, is she?
eventually (adv)	/ɪ'ventʃʊəli/	schließlich	He <b>eventually</b> arrived in Athens on July 1 <sup>st</sup> .
exist (v)	/eg'zɪst/	existieren	Only about 200 Siberian tigers still <b>exist</b> in the wild.
explore (v)	/ɪk'splɔ:/	erforschen	They <b>explored</b> the beautiful River Amur region.
extraordinarily (adv)	/ɪk'strɔ:dnərəli/	außerordentlich	It's an <b>extraordinarily</b> beautiful film.
fascinating (adj)	/fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/	faszinierend	The caves and rock art are <b>fascinating</b> .

fire station (n) C	/faɪəˌsteɪʃn/	Feuerwache	He has slept in <b>fire stations</b> , police stations, and churches.
four-wheel drive (n) C	/fɔːwi:lˈdraɪv/	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	/frʌntɪə/	Grenze	He is sponsored by the <i>Clowns without <b>Frontiers</b></i> organization.
goldfield (n) C	/gəʊldˌfiːld/	Goldfeld	We've relived history in the <b>goldfields</b> of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.
headline (n) C	/hedˌlaɪn/	Schlagzeile	"Lawyer gives up job to cycle round South America" is the <b>headline</b> of the story on p.16.
helicopter (n) C	/helɪˌkɒptə/	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)	/hɪtʃˌhaɪk/	trampen; per Anhalter fahren	A group of teachers have <b>hitchhiked</b> the length of Britain.
hometown (n) C	/həʊmˈtaʊn/	Heimatstadt	He used to deliver pizzas in his <b>hometown</b> of Uppsala.
how come (adv)	/haʊˈkʌm/	Wieso? Wie kommt es ..?	<b>How come</b> you're on the bus? Have you got problems with your car?
hug (n) C	/hʌg/	Umarmung	A little girl gave him a big kiss and a <b>hug</b> .
in the wild (adv)	/ɪn ðəˈwaɪld/	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	/dʒʌɡlɪŋ/	Jonglieren	My show includes <b>juggling</b> , music and magic.
landmark (n) C	/lændmɑːk/	Wahrzeichen	Uluru (Ayer's Rock) is a well-known Australian <b>landmark</b> .
laptop (adj/n) C	/læpˌtɒp/	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)	/laɪ 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	/mædʒɪk/	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)	/mɪˈkæniːkl/	mechanisch	Tommy had <b>mechanical</b> problems with his Vespa during a storm.
mission (n) C	/mɪʃn/	Mission	His <b>mission</b> is to bring a smile into the lives of the people he runs into.
monument (n) C	/mɒnjʊmənt/	Denkmal	A <b>monument</b> is a building or statue of historical importance.
moral support (n) U	/mɒrəl səˈpɔːt/	moralische Unterstützung	I think Derek wanted a bit of <b>moral support</b> .
nonsense (n) U	/nɒnsəns/	Unsinn	All that <b>nonsense</b> they read on their management training courses!
origin (n) C	/ɒrɪdʒɪn/	Ursprung; Herkunft	The <b>origin</b> of something is the way it started.
outback (n) U	/aʊtbæk/	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)	/səkrəd/	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'baʊnd/	wie verzaubert	We were <b>spellbound</b> by the sight of Uluru.
sponsor (v)	/sponsə/	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)	/kə'mju:nl/	gemeinsam	Everyone must do repairs, look after the kids and cook the <b>communal</b> meals.
community (n) C	/kə'mju:nəti/	Gemeinschaft	Everybody helps with the work of the <b>community</b> .
detached (adj)	/dɪ'tætʃt/	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)	/fə'sɪlɪtɪz/	Einrichtungen	Families share ownership of the park and the common <b>facilities</b> .
holiday home (n) C	/həʊlɪdeɪ ,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; 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	/əʊnəʃɪp/	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)	/semɪdɪ'tætʃt/	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:pi/	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	/məɪk 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 ˌklɒk/	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'mɑ:ri/	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/	Küchenchef	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:nɪənt/	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)	/dekeɪreɪt/	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)	/dredfl/	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)	/fɔ '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/	Klatsch	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'dɪʃənz/	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)	/ˈrefjʊdʒiː/	Flüchtling	Alfred Mehran was a political <b>refugee</b> who lost his documents.
reputation (n) C/U	/ˈreɪpjuːteɪʃn/	Ruf	Does your country have a good <b>reputation</b> for food?
sanitary (adj)	/ˈsænət(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)	/ˈspektækjʊlə/	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	/ˈtæp ˌwɔːtə/	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	/ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/	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	/ˈvəˌkeɪʃn/	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	/ˈwɜːkhaʊs/	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 ˈgæmbəl/	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	/əˌɡenst 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	/ˈblæk 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 sich verbrennen	He suffered <b>burns</b> when his car caught fire at a petrol station. (n) C He was <b>burnt</b> at a petrol station. (v)
frostbitten (adj)	/ˈfrɒstˌbɪtn/	erfroren	The doctors were deciding whether to cut off his <b>frostbitten</b> toes.
scratch (n) C/(v)	/skrætʃ/	Kratzer kratzen	The only injuries were cuts and <b>scratches</b> . (n) The cat was frightened and tried to <b>scratch</b> me. (v)
shock (n) C/(v)	/ʃɒk/	Schock	Many people were suffering from <b>shock</b> after the explosion. (n) C
sprain (n) C/(v)	/spreɪn/	verstauchen	He <b>sprained</b> his wrist playing squash. (v)
suffer from (v)	/sʌfə ˈfrɒm/	leiden unter	Many Olympic-level gymnasts <b>suffer from</b> anorexia as they try to keep their weight down.
twist (v)	/twɪst/	vertreten; verdrehen	She <b>twisted</b> her ankle when she fell.
unconscious (adj)	/ʌnˈkɒnʃəs/	bewusstlos	Doctors think he may remain <b>unconscious</b> for a few hours.
wrist (n) C	/rɪst/	Handgelenk	He sprained his <b>wrist</b> playing squash.

## Other words & phrases

according to (prep)	/əˈkɔ:dn̩ 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 ˌnaɪt/	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	/kəʊɪnsɪd(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	/ˈfɔːtʃʊn/	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)	/ˈɡæmbl/	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	/ˈhæv ɪn ˈkɒmən/	gemeinsam haben	If two people <b>have things in common</b> , they like the same things.
have (sth) on your mind	/ˈhæv 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)	/aɪsi/	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	/dʒet ˌset/	Jet-set	John Goodman is the latest to join the <b>jet set</b> when his numbers came up on TV.
legal (adj)	/liːgl/	juristisch	For <b>legal</b> reasons, "John Goodman" is not his real name.
leisure club (n) C	/ˈleɪʒə 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	/ləʊkl/	Stamm(kneipe) Ortsansässige(r)	He was having a quiet drink in his <b>local</b> pub with his mates. (adj) According to <b>locals</b> John is already planning to buy the pub. (n)
lucky break (n) C	/ˈlʌki 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 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 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)	/peərəntl/	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)	/ˌfɪləˈsɒfɪkl/	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)	/ˌpləʊ ˈɪntuː/	in etwas hineinrasen	His car <b>ploughed into</b> a tree and exploded.
low-profile (adj) C	/ˌprəʊfaɪl/	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)	/ˌkwɪkˈfɪks/	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	/ˈregjʊlə/	Stammkunde(in) regelmäßig	I'm a <b>regular</b> at the Robin Hood – that's my local. (n) Something that is <b>regular</b> happens so that there is the same amount of time between events. (adj)
regularly (adv)	/ˈregjʊləli/	regelmäßig	Millions of people <b>regularly</b> buy lottery tickets.
scream (n) C/v	/skri:m/	Schrei schreien	Neighbours heard the woman's <b>screams</b> and called the police. (n) C She <b>screamed</b> the moment she saw him.
siren (n) C	/ˈsaɪrən/	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	/ˈspiːdbəʊt/	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 Sprüh(dose)	The petrol pump was old and had <b>sprayed</b> petrol over the car engine. (v) 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	/su: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 Zwillings(schwestern)	Brigit and Dorothy were identical <b>twins</b> who were separated a few weeks after their birth. (n)
twist of fate	/twɪst əv 'feɪt/	Schicksalsfügung	They didn't know they were identical <b>twin</b> sisters. (adj)
warehouse (n) C	/weəhaʊs/	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> . "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	/pɒpjʊlə/	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
stylish	/stɑɪlɪʃ/	stilvoll; elegant

Something that is **strong** is not easily broken or destroyed.  
It was a **stylish** place but the chairs were very uncomfortable.

## Negative prefixes (adjectives)

dishonest	/dɪs'ɒnɪst/	unehrlich
disloyal	/dɪs'lɔɪəl/	illoyal; untreu
dissatisfied	/dɪs'sætɪsfɑɪd/	unzufrieden
impatient	/ɪm'peɪʃnt/	ungeduldig
impolite	/ɪmpə'laɪt/	unhöflich
impossible	/ɪm'pɒsəbl/	unmöglich
improbable	/ɪm'prɒbəbl/	unwahrscheinlich
inaccurate	/ɪn'ækjʊrət/	ungenau
inconvenient	/ɪnkən'vɪniənt/	ungelegen; ungünstig
incorrect	/ɪnkə'rekt/	falsch; unrichtig
unbelievable	/ʌnbɪ'li:vəbl/	unglaublich
unemployed	/ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/	arbeitslos
unhappy	/ʌn'hæpi/	traurig; nicht glücklich
unlucky	/ʌn'lʌki/	Pech haben
unprepared	/ʌnpri'peəd/	unvorbereitet
unsuccessful	/ʌnsək'sesfl/	erfolglos

Someone who is **dishonest** tells lies or steals things.  
Someone who is **disloyal** is not loyal to someone they know well or to an organization they belong to.  
Market research shows us that many people are **dissatisfied** with the credit limits on their cards.  
Someone who is **impatient** is annoyed because something is not happening as quickly as you want.  
Someone who is **impolite** is rude to other people.  
I'm afraid that's **impossible**, sir. You can't hold a card in a different name.  
Something that is **improbable** is not likely to happen or be true.  
Something that is **inaccurate** is not correct.  
If this is **inconvenient**, I could always call you back later.  
Something that is **incorrect** is wrong or not true.  
For every £100 you spend, we will give you five reward points. Isn't that **unbelievable**?  
"I'm between jobs." "Between jobs?" "Yes, you know, **unemployed**."  
Many people are **unhappy** with their credit cards because the interest is so high.  
If someone is **unlucky**, bad things happen to them.  
Someone who is **unprepared** for something is not ready for it.  
Someone who is **unsuccessful** does not get or do what they want.

## Office activities

do a report	/du: ə rɪ'pɔ:t/	einen Bericht schreiben
do some photocopying	/du: sʌm 'fəʊtə'kɒpiŋ/	Fotokopien machen
do the filing	/du: ðə 'faɪlɪŋ/	Ablage machen
make a phone call	/meɪk ə fəʊn'kɔ:l/	telefonieren
make a photocopy	/du: sʌm 'fəʊtə'kɒpjɪ/	eine Fotokopie machen
make a report	/meɪk ə rɪ'pɔ:t/	berichten
make the coffee	/meɪk ðə 'kɒfi/	den Kaffee kochen

If you **do a report**, you write it.  
Younger employees don't mind **doing** all that last-minute **photocopying**.  
If you **do the filing**, you put documents in the correct place.  
I **make** most of my **phone calls** in the morning.  
Please **make a photocopy** of this report.  
If you **make a report**, you write it.  
The trainee usually **makes the coffee** for everyone else.

receive a phone call	/rɪsɪv ə 'fəʊnko:l/
receive an email	/rɪsɪv ən 'i:meɪl/
send a report	/send ə rɪpɔ:t/
send an email	/send ən 'i:meɪl/
write a report	/raɪt ə rɪpɔ: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/

Kuli; Kugelschreiber
Reißzwecke
Aktenschrank
Farbstift; Highlighter-Stift
Eingangsbloge
Tintenpatrone
Mauspad

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.

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/

Notizblock
Büroklammer
Bleistiftspitzer
Post-its®
Heftklammergerät
Tipp-Ex®

## Other words & phrases

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

Firmen, die Reklame machen (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)	/bəŋkrʌpt/	pleite; bankrott in die Pleite führen	<b>Bankrupt</b> businesses have no money and cannot pay what they owe. (adj) “Is there anything else you want?” “No, I don’t want to <b>bankrupt</b> the company, do I?” (v)
big business (n) C	/bɪg ‘bɪznɪs/	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)	/bɒsi/	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	/bʊli/	Tyrann	When there’s a crisis the “friend” disappears and is replaced by a <b>bossy</b> bully.
call round (v)	/kɔ:l ‘raʊnd/	vorbeikommen	I’ll phone you back tomorrow, or maybe I’ll <b>call round</b> in person.
catch (sb’s) attention	/kætʃ ə’tenʃn/	jmd auf sich aufmerksam 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	/klaɪənt/	Klient	Do some research into your <b>clients</b> before you call.
code (n) C	/kəʊd/	Code; Passwort; Geheimnummer	What’s your department name and <b>code</b> ?
commercial (n) C	/kə’mɜ:ʃl/	Werbespot	The programme contains ten minutes of news and two minutes of <b>commercials</b> .
compliment (n) C	/kɒmplɪmənt/	Kompliment; Gruß	They always have a smile and a <b>compliment</b> for visitors.
consumer (n) C	/kən’sju:mə/	Verbraucher	“The kids we’re reaching are <b>consumers</b> in training,” say the people in marketing.
corridor (n) C	/kɒrɪdɔ:/	Gang	Schools sell advertising space in school <b>corridors</b> and toilets.
cover (n) C	/kʌvə/	Einband; Umschlag	Students receive free <b>covers</b> for their text books with adverts on them.
credit limit (n) C	/kredɪt ,lɪmɪt/	Kreditlimit	You can have a high <b>credit limit</b> and borrow up to £15,000.
crisis (n) C	/kraɪsɪs/	Krise	When there’s a <b>crisis</b> the “friend” is replaced by a bossy bully.
cutback (n) C	/kʌtbæk/	Einsparung	The new procedure is something to do with <b>cutbacks</b> , I think.
digital (adj)	/dɪdʒɪtl/	digital	<b>Digital</b> cameras are more powerful these days.
district (n) C	/dɪstrɪkt/	Stadtteil; Bezirk	The most expensive offices in the world are in London’s Mayfair and Park Lane <b>districts</b> .
double (v/adj)	/dʌbl/	verdoppeln Doppel-; verdoppelt	We will take the credit limit on your existing card and <b>double</b> it. (v) The comparative and superlative forms of “big” contain a <b>double</b> consonant – “g”. (adj)
educational (adj)	/edʒɪkəɪf(ə)l/	Lern- und Lehr(materialien)	Many <b>educational</b> materials are paid for by big business.
educationalist (n) C	/edʒɪkəɪf(ə)lɪst/	Pädagoge(in); Erziehungswissenschaftler (in)	<b>Educationalists</b> will tell you that the simple answer is to teach children young.
energy (n) U	/enədʒi/	Energie	Young people often have more <b>energy</b> and enthusiasm.
enthusiastic (adj)	/ɪnθju:zɪ’æstɪk/	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 flirten	The office <b>flirt</b> always has a smile and a compliment for visitors. (n) 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	/lɔ:ləlti/	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:nəti ,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	/prəpəti/	Immobilie Eigentum	A <b>property</b> is the house or flat that you own. (C) 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)	/sɪ:kret/	Geheimnis geheim	You don't need to tell anyone – it could be our little <b>secret</b> . (n) C 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	/steɪfən(ə)ri/	Schreibwaren	The <b>stationery</b> department hasn't got the paper he wants.
survey (n) C	/sɜ: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)	/ækfənpækt/	voller Aktion
airline (n) C	/eəlaɪn/	Fluglinie
beach (n) C	/bi:tʃ/	Strand
bedding (n) U	/'bedɪŋ/	Bettzeug
brochure (n) C	/'brɔ:ʃʊə/	Broschüre; Prospekt
capital (n) C	/'kæpɪtl/	Hauptstadt
check out of (v)	/'tʃek 'aʊt əv/	abreisen
cosmopolitan (adj)	/'kɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/	kosmopolitisch
deposit (n) C	/'dɪpəzɪt/	Kaution
destination (n) C	/'destrɪneɪʃn/	Reiseziel
exclusive (adj)	/'ɪksklʉ:sɪv/	exklusiv
excursion (n) C	/'ɪkskɜ: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)	/leɪd'bæk/	entspannt
off the beaten track	/ɒf ðə 'bi:tn 'træk/	etwas abseits gelegen
packing (n) U	/ˈpækɪŋ/	Packen
picturesque (adj)	/ˈpɪktʃə'resk/	malerisch
postcard (n) C	/ˈpəʊst,kɑ:d/	Postkarte
resort (n) C	/rɪ'zɔ:t/	Urlaubsort
romantic (adj)	/rəʊ'mæntɪk/	romantisch
sandy (adj)	/sændi/	Sand-
secluded (adj)	/sɪ'klu:dɪd/	abgelegen
sightseeing (n) U	/saɪt,sɪ:ɪŋ/	Besichtigungen
sunscreen (n) U	/ˈsʌn,skrɪ:n/	Sonnenschutzmittel
tourist attraction (n) C	/ˈtʊərɪst ə'træktʃn/	Touristenattraktion; Sehenswürdigkeit
travel agent (n) C	/ˈtrævl ˌeɪdʒənt/	Reisebüro
travel rep (n) C	/ˈtrævl ˌrep/	Reiseleiter
upmarket (adj)	/ˌʌp'mɑ:kɪt/	anspruchsvoll; teuer

Negril is cosmopolitan but manages to keep a **laid-back** atmosphere. Port Antonio is **off the beaten track** and away from the more well-known resorts.

Have you done your **packing** yet?

Port Antonio is surrounded by the **picturesque** scenery of the Blue Mountains. When are you going to send some **postcards**?

Negril and Port Antonio are two of the top **resorts** in Jamaica. I'm looking forward to some **romantic** walks along the beaches. You can go for a pony ride along the **sandy** beaches of the Bay.

Port Antonio has romantic, **secluded** beaches. Those of you who've had enough of **sightseeing** will love this action-packed day.

I'm going to buy **sunscreen** and a film for my camera. The Blarney Stone is a famous **tourist attraction** in Ireland.

I've just picked up some brochures from the **travel agent**. The **travel rep** will meet you for a welcome cocktail in the bar.

Port Antonio has some of the most exclusive and **upmarket** hotels on the island.

## Other words & phrases

abbey (n) C	/æbi/	Abtei
amazing (adj)	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/	erstaunlich
ancient (adj)	/eɪnʃənt/	uralt
awful (adj)	/ɔ:fl/	schrecklich
babysitter (n) C	/ˈbeɪbɪ,sɪtə/	Babysitter(in)
bargain (n) C	/ˈbɑ:gɪn/	Schnäppchen
battery (n) C	/ˈbæt(ə)ri/	Batterie
bay (n) C	/beɪ/	Bucht
bird's-eye view (n) C	/ˈbɜ:dzaɪ 'vju:/	Vogelperspektive
boring (adj)	/ˈbɔ:rɪŋ/	langweilig
brand new (adj)	/brænd 'nju:/	brandneu
breathtaking (adj)	/ˈbreθteɪkɪŋ/	atemberaubend
cabin (n) C	/kæbɪn/	Kabine

We'll begin with a visit to Slane **Abbey** where Saint Patrick came. The pilot was kind and took us to some **amazing** places. The Hill of Tara was home of the **ancient** kings of Ireland. The weather was horrible – absolutely **awful**. We would like a **babysitter** a few evenings a week. Don't let last-minute **bargains** make your decisions for you. I need a new **battery** for my laptop computer. You can go for a pony ride along the sandy beaches of the **Bay**. A **bird's-eye view** of something is a very good view of it. **Boring** is the opposite of interesting. See Ireland's west coast from our **brand new**, six-seater helicopter. From the helicopter there are **breathtaking** views of the Aran Islands. Once you've settled into your **cabin**, one of our guides will come and visit you.

cocktail (n) C	/kɒkteɪl/	Cocktail
colony (n) C	/kələni/	Kolonie
congratulations (n pl)	/kɒŋgrætʃʊ'leɪʃənz/	Glückwunsch
delegation (n) C	/delə'geɪʃn/	Delegation
depth (n) C	/depθ/	Tiefe
discreet (adj)	/dɪs'kri:t/	diskret
dramatic (adj)	/drə'mætɪk/	dramatisch
dreadful (adj)	/dredfl/	furchtbar
eloquent (adj)	/eləkwənt/	beredsam; wortgewandt
enjoyable (adj)	/ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/	macht Spaß; angenehm
excellent (adj)	/eksələnt/	ausgezeichnet
exhausted (adj)	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/	erschöpft
fantastic (adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/	fantastisch
fascinating (adj)	/fæsɪneɪɪŋ/	faszinierend
fate (n) U	/feɪt/	Schicksal
flexibility (n) U	/fleksə'bɪləti/	Flexibilität
get round to (sth)	/get 'raʊnd tə/	dazu kommen
giant (adj)	/dʒaɪənt/	riesig
goalkeeper (n) C	/gəʊlki:pə/	Torwart
gorgeous (adj)	/gɔ:dʒəs/	hinreißend
guidance (n) U	/gaɪdəns/	Leitung; Führung
harbour (n) C	/hɑ:bə/	Hafen
harp (n) C	/hɑ:p/	Harfe
heritage (n) U	/herɪtɪdʒ/	Erbe
highlight (n) C	/haɪlaɪt/	Höhepunkt
hill (n) C	/hɪl/	Berg; Hügel
horrible (adj)	/hɒrəbl/	schrecklich
hyper-organised (adj)	/haɪpə'ɔ:gənəɪzd/	hyper-organisiert
in particular	/ɪn pə'tɪkjʊlə/	insbesondere
in person	/ɪn 'pɜ:sn/	persönlich
indoor (adj)	/ɪndɔ:/	Hallen-; nicht im Freien
instructor (n) C	/ɪn'strʌktə/	Lehrer(in)
kayak (n) C	/kaɪæk/	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)	/lɑːst 'mɪnɪt/	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)	/meɪk 'ʃʊə/'ʃʊː/	achten darauf	We'll <b>make sure</b> a bicycle is waiting for you on your arrival.
make up your mind	/meɪk ʌp jə 'maɪnd/	entscheiden; sich entschließen	Let's see what the weather's like and then we'll <b>make up our minds</b> .
memorable (adj)	/mem(ə)rəbl/	unvergesslich	This <b>memorable</b> day will begin with a visit to Slane Abbey.
option (n) C	/'ɒpʃn/	Möglichkeit	What are the three <b>options</b> for the last two questions in the quiz.
painful (adj)	/'peɪnfl/	schmerzhaft	"I had toothache last week." "That sounds <b>painful</b> ."
pilot (n) C	/paɪlət/	Pilot	The <b>pilot</b> was very kind and took us to some amazing places.
pony (n) C	/pəʊni/	Pony	Our guide will take you for a <b>pony</b> ride along the beach.
reckon (v)	/rekən/	glauben; denken	I <b>reckon</b> what I'm most looking forward to is the romantic walks along the beaches.
relatively (adv)	/relətɪvli/	relativ	It's a big difference in price for a <b>relatively</b> small difference in time.
respectable (adj)	/rɪ'spektəbəl/	anständig	For those of you who like to lie in the excursion leaves at the very <b>respectable</b> time of 11.30.
rock-climbing (n) U	/rɒk,klaɪmɪŋ/	Klettern im Fels	Experience the thrills of <b>rock-climbing</b> .
round (sth) off (v)	/raʊnd 'ɒf/	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	/skʌlptʃə/	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)	/setl 'ɪntuː/	sich einquartieren; sich 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	/,stɒp 'ɒf/	Aufenthalt	There's an Air France flight to Tokyo with a <b>stop off</b> in Paris.
stunning (adj)	/stʌnɪŋ/	atemberaubend	Italian women are <b>stunning</b> – absolutely gorgeous!
superb (adj)	/sʊ'pɜːb/	großartig	The weather was awful but the hotel was <b>superb</b> .
talkative (adj)	/tɔːkətɪv/	gesprächig; redselig	People who kiss the stone will become <b>talkative</b> and eloquent.
terrible (adj)	/tɛrəbl/	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)	/ʌn'bi:təbl/	unschlagbar	Something that is <b>unbeatable</b> is excellent.
unexpectedly (adv)	/ʌnɪk'spektɪdli/	unerwartet	If something turns up, it happens <b>unexpectedly</b> .
up in the air	/ʌp ɪn ði: 'eə/	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)	/vaɪə/	via; über	The flight is <b>via</b> Paris and takes just over 14 hours.
wind surfing (n) U	/wɪn(d) sɜːfɪŋ/	Windsurfen	<b>Wind surfing</b> is a sport in which you move across water standing on a flat board.
wonderful (adj)	/wʌndəfl/	wunderbar	We had a <b>wonderful</b> holiday in Ireland – very enjoyable.
zoom (v)	/zuːm/	Zoom	Don't forget to bring a camera with a <b>zoom</b> lens.

## Unit 7

### Phrasal verbs with *live*

live for (sth)	/lɪv fə/	leben nur um zu...	I can't understand people who <b>live for</b> their work.
live off (sth/sb)	/lɪv ɒf/	leben von	There's no point working if you can <b>live off</b> social security.
live on (sth)	/lɪv ɒn/	leben (davon)	I don't need much money to <b>live on</b> – just enough for the basics.
live out of (sth)	/lɪv aʊt əv/	leben aus	I love travelling and am happy <b>living out of</b> a suitcase.
live through (sth)	/lɪv θruː/	durchleben; erleben	You haven't really lived if you haven't <b>lived through</b> difficult times.
live up to (sth)	/lɪv 'ʌp tə/	herankommen an; entsprechen	I'm not interested in <b>living up to</b> my parents' expectations.

### Metaphors

an unexpected turn	/ən ʌnɪkspekʃtɪd 'tɜːn/	eine überraschende Wende	Her life took <b>an unexpected turn</b> when she went to back to Edinburgh.
at a crossroads	/æt ə 'krɒsrəʊdz/	am Scheideweg	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	/ɪm'bɑːk ɒn ə ,njuː ,steɪdʒ əv 'laɪf/	einen neuen Lebensabschnitt beginnen	She moved to Portugal where she <b>embarked on a new stage of life</b> .
go their separate ways	/,gəʊ ðeə seprət 'weɪz/	getrennte Wege gehen	The marriage ended in divorce and the couple <b>went their separate ways</b> .
her life took off	/hɜː ,laɪf tʊk 'ɒf/	ihr Leben hob ab; wurde erfolgreich	<b>Her life took off</b> after she completed the first Harry Potter book.
move on	/muːv 'ɒn/	weiterziehen	She wanted to <b>move on</b> and went to Portugal.
no turning back	/nəʊ tɜːnɪŋ 'bæk/	kein Zurück mehr	When Hollywood bought the film rights to Harry Potter there was <b>no turning back</b> .
take a new direction	/teɪk ə ,njuː 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	/ædəˈlesnt/	Jugendliche(r)	He's a typical <b>adolescent</b> – rebellious and irresponsible.
adult (adj)/(n) C	/ædʌlt; 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)	/eldəli/	ältere(r)	She decided to ask an <b>elderly</b> relative for advice.
in your early/late forties	/ɪn jɔː ˌɜːli/leɪt ˈfɔːtiz/	Anfang/Ende vierzig	She's middle-aged – in <b>her late forties</b> or <b>early fifties</b> .
middle-aged (adj)	/mɪdl'eɪdʒd/	mittleren Alters	She's <b>middle-aged</b> – in her late forties or early fifties.
pensioner (n) C	/penʃ(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	/tiːneɪdʒə/	Teenager	She's still a <b>teenager</b> but she's very adult in some ways.
toddler (n) C	/tɒdlə/	Kleinkind	A <b>toddler</b> is a young child who is learning how to walk.

## Exclamations with *what*

What a good idea!	/wɒt ə ˌɡʊd aɪˈdɪə/	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!	/wɒt 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!	/wɒt 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!	/wɒt 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!	/wɒt 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!	/wɒt 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!	/wɒt ə rɪˈliːf/	Da fiel mir ein Stein vom Herzen.	"The doctor said it was nothing serious." " <b>What a relief!</b> "
What a shame!	/wɒt 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!	/wɒt 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!	/wɒt 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!	/wɒt ən ˈɪdɪət/	So ein Idiot!	"... then he said that Slovakia was the capital of the Czech Republic."
What bad luck!	/wɒt 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'maɪrə/	Verehrer	Her secret <b>admirer</b> was heartbroken and left for Australia.
anniversary (n) C	/ˌæni'vɜ:s(ə)ri/	Hochzeitstag	It's mum and dad's wedding <b>anniversary</b> next weekend.
appreciate (v)	/ə'pri:ʃiət/	für etwas dankbar sein	I'd <b>appreciate</b> it if you didn't mention this to anyone.
aspect (n) C	/æspekt/	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	/tʃiəz/	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'pi:t/	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'sʌltənsi/	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)	/i:ɡə/	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,sart/	Sehvermögen	Maria's in good health although her <b>eyesight</b> is beginning to fail.
farm hand (n) C	/fɑ:m ,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	/flu:/	Grippe	William died in a <b>flu</b> epidemic.
get in touch with (sb)	/get ɪn 'tʌtʃ wɪð/	kontaktieren	We tried to <b>get in touch with</b> friends and family all over the world.
graduate (v)/(n) C	/grædʒu:ət/ (v); /grædʒu:ət/ (n)	die Abschlussprüfung bestehen; (Hochschul)absolvent(in)	When someone <b>graduates</b> , they complete their studies at university or college. (v)
guilty (adj)	/gɪlti/	Schuldgefühle haben	A <b>graduate</b> is someone who has a degree from a university or college. (n) Jeff felt <b>guilty</b> about leaving his son for so many hours every day.

heartbroken (adj)	/hɑ:tbrəʊkən/	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	/ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn/	Einladung	We've received more than 50 replies to our <b>invitations</b> .
irresponsible (adj)	/ɪrɪ'spɒnsəbl/	verantwortungslos	Teenagers can be very <b>irresponsible</b> .
jealous (adj)	/dʒeləs/	eifersüchtig	I'm not sure I want to get married to someone who gets <b>jealous</b> .
ketchup (n) U	/ketʃʌp/	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)	/lu:s/	locker	I ordered a new wedding ring because this one is getting a bit <b>loose</b> .
make sense	/meɪk 'sens/	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 'aʊt ɒn/	verpassen	I don't want to <b>miss out on</b> Ben's childhood.
moving (adj)	/mu:vɪŋ/	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	/nju:z,ri:də/	Nachrichtensprecher(in)	She works as an early morning <b>newsreader</b> .
nursery (n) C	/nɜ:s(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	/ə'keɪʒn/	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	/ɔ:kɪstrə/	Orchester	Dave is a violinist looking for a job with one of the London <b>orchestras</b> .
outfit (n) C	/aʊt,fit/	Kleidung; Ensemble	Maria has been putting together a special <b>outfit</b> for her birthday.
over-worked (adj)	/əʊvə'wɜ:kt/	überarbeitet	Someone who is <b>over-worked</b> has too much work to do.
physically (adv) C	/fɪzɪkli/	körperlich	Work on the farm is <b>physically</b> very tiring.
playgroup (n) C	/pleɪ,gru:p/	Spielgruppe	There are plenty of <b>playgroups</b> and toddlers clubs.
PR (public relations) (n pl)	/pi:'ɑ:/	PR	Zoe was a successful <b>PR</b> consultant in London.
promotion (n) C/U	/prə'məʊʃn/	Beförderung	Briony is not sure if she should accept the <b>promotion</b> .
pursue (v)	/pə'sju:/	verfolgen	If you <b>pursue</b> something, you follow it.
put two and two together	/pʊt ,tu: ən ,tu: tə'geðə/	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)	/rædɪkl/	radikal	Would you like to make a <b>radical</b> change to your lifestyle?
redundancy (n) C	/rɪ'dʌndənsi/	Entlassung; Arbeitslosigkeit	<b>Redundancy</b> is the best thing that has ever happened to me!
regret (n) C/(v)	/rɪ'gret/	Bedauern bedauern	Zoe has no <b>regrets</b> about her change of lifestyle. (n) Do you think that Zoe will <b>regret</b> her decision later? (v)
scholarship (n) C	/skɒləʃɪp/	Stipendium	Steve has won a <b>scholarship</b> to university and all his fees will be paid.
set up (v)	/set 'ʌp/	sich niederlassen	Tom left for Australia to <b>set up</b> a new home.

sherry (n) U	/ʃeri/	Sherry
social security (n) U	/,səʊʃl sɪ'kjʊərəti/	Sozialhilfe
stressful (adj)	/stresfl/	anstrengend
superficial (adj)	/,su:pə'fi:ʃl/	oberflächlich
take (sth/sb) seriously	/,teɪk 'sɪərɪəsli/	ernst nehmen
tattoo (n) C	/tæ'tu:/	Tätowierung
tiredness (n) U	/taɪəd'nəs/	Müdigkeit
travel expenses (n pl)	/trævl ɪk'spensəz/	Reisekosten
tropical (adj)	/trɒpɪkl/	tropisch
unsure (adj)	/ʌn'ʃʊ:/	unsicher
the unthinkable (n)	/ði: ʌn'θɪŋkəbl/	das Udenkbare
violinist (n) C	/vaɪə'lɪnɪst/	Violinist(in)

The odd drop of **sherry** in the evenings has helped me live so long!  
 There's no point working if you can live off **social security**.  
 Starting a new job can be very **stressful**.  
 Everything about my past life suddenly seemed **superficial**.  
 Kathy refused to **take** Zoe **seriously** at first.  
 You have to be 18 to get a **tattoo**.  
 I was often stressed in London but this is a good healthy **tiredness**.  
 After tax and **travel expenses** we were paying more in childcare than I was earning.  
 Would you like to open a beach bar on a **tropical** island?  
 When I first started the job I was nervous and **unsure**.  
**The unthinkable** happened when she received a text message telling her she was out of work.  
 Dave is a **violinist** who plays the violin for customers in a restaurant.

## Unit 8

### Newspapers

article (n) C	/ɑ:tɪkl/	Artikel
circulation (n) U	/sɜ:kjʊ'leɪʃn/	Auflage
daily (adj)/(n) C	/deɪli/	Tages-
feature (n) C/(v)	/fi:tʃə/	Sonderbeitrag; Feature
headline (n) C	/hedlɪn/	bringen
journalist (n) C	/dʒɜ:nəlɪst/	Schlagzeile
left-wing (adj)	/left wɪŋ/	Journalist(in)
news coverage (n) U	/nju:z ,kʌv(ə)rɪdʒ/	linksgerichtet
		Berichterstattung

Which kind of newspaper **articles** do you find most interesting?  
*The Sun* has a **circulation** of many millions.  
 Seven out of ten Australian **daily** newspapers are owned by News Corporation. (adj)  
 A **daily** is a newspaper that is published every day. (n)  
*The Daily Telegraph* contains special **features** on subjects such as gardening and motoring. (n)  
 It **features** articles on subjects such as motoring and gardening. (v)  
 The front page of *The Sun* has a large **headline** and photo.  
*The Daily Telegraph* has **journalists** all over the world.  
*The Guardian* is considered a **left-wing** newspaper.  
 As well as its **news coverage** 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	/kwɒləti 'nju:zpeɪpə/	erstklassig; angesehen	<i>The Daily Telegraph</i> is the most popular <b>quality newspaper</b> .
right-wing (adj)	/raɪt ,wɪŋ/	rechtsgerichtet	It is widely accepted that <i>The Daily Telegraph</i> is a <b>right-wing</b> newspaper.

## Compound nouns (driving)

childminder (n) C	/tʃaɪld,mɑɪndə/	Tagesmutter	I'll be late picking up the kids from the <b>childminder's</b> .
credit card (n) C	/kredɪt ,kɑ:d/	Kreditkarte	The bag contained money and <b>credit cards</b> .
driving licence (n) C	/draɪvɪŋ ,laɪsəns/	Führerschein	I have to go down to the police station and show them my <b>driving licence</b> .
ID card (n) C	/aɪ'di: ,kɑ:d/	Personalausweis	The bag contained money, credit cards and an <b>ID card</b> .
mobile phone (n) C	/məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	Handy	You must not use a <b>mobile phone</b> while you're driving.
motorway (n) C	/məʊtəwei/	Autobahn	A <b>motorway</b> is a road with several lanes that vehicles can drive fast on.
no-parking zone (n) C	/nəʊpɑ:kɪŋ ,zəʊn/	Parkverbot	You must not park your car in a <b>no-parking zone</b> .
one-way street (n) C	/wʌnwɛɪ 'stri:t/	Einbahnstraße	You must not drive the wrong way down a <b>one-way street</b> .
police station (n) C	/pə'li:s ,steɪʃn/	Polizeiwache	Linda has to go to the <b>police station</b> to show her driving licence.
seatbelt (n) C	/si:tbel/	Sicherheitsgurt	A policewoman stopped me because I wasn't wearing my <b>seatbelt</b> .
speed limit (n) C	/spi:d ,lɪmɪt/	Geschwindigkeitsbeschränkung	You must not drive over the <b>speed limit</b> .
traffic lights (n) C	/træfɪk ,laɪts/	Verkehrsampele	A policewoman stopped me at the <b>traffic lights</b> .

## Law and order

arrest (v)	/ə'rest/	verhaften	It did not take police long to <b>arrest</b> the criminals.
clue (n) C	/klu:/	Anhaltspunkt	He hasn't a <b>clue</b> what he wants to do.
court (n) C	/kɔ:t/	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	/krɪmɪnəl/	Verbrecher(in)	It did not take police long to arrest the <b>criminals</b> .
evidence (n) U	/eɪvɪdəns/	Beweismaterial	<b>Evidence</b> is information that shows who is responsible for a crime.
gangster (n) C	/gæŋstə/	Gangster	<i>Bonnie and Clyde</i> is a famous <b>gangster</b> movie.
guilty (adj)	/gɪlti/	schuldig	The jury decides if a person is <b>guilty</b> or innocent.
innocent (adj)	/ɪnəsənt/	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	/mɑ:sk/	Maske	The <b>masks</b> were too small and the men couldn't see where they were going.
punishment (n) C	/pʌnɪʃmənt/	Strafe	When a judge sentences someone, he or she gives that person a <b>punishment</b> .
revolver (n) C	/rɪ'vɒlvə/	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)	/ænjuəl/	Jahres-	My <b>annual</b> salary is £13,500.
attitude (n) C	/ætɪ,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	/demən'streɪʃn/	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	/glɒbəl'aɪzɪʃn/	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	/leɪn/	Spur	You must not drive slowly in the fast <b>lane</b> of a motorway.
launderette (n) C	/ˌləʊndəˈret/	Waschsalon	Surprised customers in the <b>launderette</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)	/ˈlɪvɪŋ kənˌdɪʃənz/	Wohnverhältnisse	If we had decent <b>living conditions</b> , the protest wouldn't be necessary.
look-alike (n) C	/lʊkəˈlaɪk/	Doppelgänger; Double	A group of Elvis Presley <b>look-alikes</b> danced to the London family courts.
movie (n) C	/ˈmuːvi/	(Spiel)film	<i>Bonnie and Clyde</i> is one of the most famous gangster <b>movies</b> of all time.
naked (adj)	/ˈneɪkɪd/	nackt	Cyclists rode <b>naked</b> through the streets of Madrid to protest against the lack of facilities.
negotiation (n) C	/ˌnɪɡəʊʃɪˈeɪʃn/	Verhandlung	After a day of <b>negotiations</b> four of the prisoners came down from the roof.
network (n) C	/ˈnetwɜːk/	Sendernetz; Netzwerk	News Corporation controls the Fox cable TV <b>networks</b> .
overcrowding (n) U	/ˌəʊvəˈkraʊdɪŋ/	Überfüllung	The protest at the prison was the result of <b>overcrowding</b> .
pathetic (adj)	/pəˈθetɪk/	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)	/ˈpɒmpəs/	aufgeblasen	He wouldn't throw cream pies at these people if they were less <b>pompous</b> .
public figure (n) C	/ˌpʌblɪk ˈfɪɡə/	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)	/ˈpʌblɪʃ/	veröffentlichen	His latest book was <b>published</b> earlier this week.
reasonable (adj)	/ˈriːznəbl/	angemessen	How would you feel if you were not paid a <b>reasonable</b> salary?
roof (n) C	/ruːf/	Dach	Prisoners stood on the <b>roof</b> of Wealstun prison to protest.
salary (n) C	/ˈsæl(ə)ri/	Gehalt	The starting <b>salary</b> for a nurse is £10,000.
schedule (n) C	/ˈʃedjuːl/	Zeitplan	In TV people work to very tight <b>schedules</b> .
scribble (v)	/ˈskrɪbl/	(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	/ˈsteɪtmənt/	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)
studio (n) C	/ˈstjuːdiəʊ/	zuschlagen	Pie man <b>strikes</b> again and hits Bill Gates in the face with a cream pie. (v)
summing-up (n) C	/ˌsʌmɪŋˈʌp/	Studio	News Corporation controls 20 <sup>th</sup> Century Fox <b>studios</b> .
symbol (n) C	/ˈsɪmbl/	Resümee	In his <b>summing-up</b> the judge said that the robbery was not funny.
sympathize (v)	/ˈsɪmpəˈθaɪz/	Symbol	They decided to take their clothes off as a <b>symbol</b> of their vulnerability in the traffic.
thriller (n) C	/ˈθrɪlə/	sympathisieren mit	Which of the protests in the articles do you <b>sympathize</b> with the most?
toy (n) C	/tɔɪ/	Thriller	A man killed a policeman after watching a violent Hollywood <b>thriller</b> .
		Spielzeuge	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	/ˈtriːtmənt/	Behandlung
valley (n) C	/ˈvæli/	Tal
valuable (adj)	/ˈvæljʊəbl/	wertvoll
value (n) C	/ˈvæljuː/	Wert
vulnerability (n) C	/ˌvʌln(ə)rəˈbɪləti/	Verwundbarkeit
war (n) C	/wɔː/	Krieg
write-off (n) C	/raɪt,ɒf/	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	A <b>corner shop</b> is a small shop on the corner of a street.
discount shop (n) C	/ˈdɪskaʊnt ˌʃɒp/	Discountgeschäft	A <b>discount shop</b> is a shop that sells things at reduced prices.
high street shopping (n) U	/haɪ ˌstri:t ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	Einkaufen auf der Hauptstraße	<b>High street shopping</b> is shopping in the main street of a town or city.
online shopping (n) U	/ˌɒnlaɪn ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	Online-Einkaufen	<b>Online shopping</b> is shopping on the Internet.
shop assistant (n) C	/ˌʃɒp əˈsɪstənt/	Verkäufer(in)	A <b>shop assistant</b> is someone whose job is to serve people in a shop.
shopaholic (n) C	/ˌʃɒpəˈhɒlɪk/	„Einkaufssüchtige(r)“	A <b>shopaholic</b> is someone who enjoys buying things.
shoplifter (n) C	/ˌʃɒplɪftə/	Ladendieb(in)	A <b>shoplifter</b> is someone who steals things from a shop.
shopping centre (n) C	/ˌʃɒpɪŋ ˌsentə/	Einkaufszentrum	Most big <b>shopping centres</b> are on the outskirts of town.
shopping mall (n) C	/ˌʃɒpɪŋ ˌmæl/	Einkaufspassage	A <b>shopping mall</b> is a large building with a lot of shops.
window-shopping (n) U	/ˌwɪndəʊˌʃɒpɪŋ/	Schaufensterbummel	<b>Window-shopping</b> is the activity of looking at things in shop windows.

### Containers

bottle (n) C	/ˈbɒtl/	Flasche	I spent all my money on an expensive <b>bottle</b> of champagne.
box (n) C	/bɒks/	Schachtel	A <b>box</b> of matches, please.
can (n) C	/kæn/	(Blech)dose; -büchse	A <b>can</b> of lemonade, please.
carton (n) C	/ˈkɑːtn/	Tüte; Karton	I bought a <b>carton</b> of low-fat milk.
jar (n) C	/dʒɑː/	Glas; Topf	They bought a <b>jar</b> of marmalade.
packet (n) C	/ˈpækɪt/	Packung	A typical English food item is a <b>packet</b> of English tea bags.
tin (n) C	/tɪn/	(Blech)dose; -büchse	We bought six <b>tins</b> of cat food for the cat.
tub (n) C	/tʌb/	Becher	Can I have a <b>tub</b> of margarine?

## Collocations with *take*

take a look at (sth)	/ˈteɪk ə ˈlʊk ət/	sich anschauen	<b>Take a look at</b> our bargain basement for more information.
take advantage of (sth)	/ˈteɪk ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ əv/	in Anspruch nehmen	<b>Take advantage of</b> our free delivery service.
take (sb's) advice	/ˈteɪk ədˈvaɪs/	auf jmd hören	Can't find that special present? <b>Take our advice</b> , buy a gift voucher.
take (sb's) breath away	/ˈteɪk ˈbreθ əˌweɪ/	jmd den Atem verschlagen	The beauty of the landscape will <b>take your breath away</b> .
take (sb's) word for (sth)	/ˈteɪk ˈwɜːd fɔː/	jmd beim Wort nehmen	<b>Take our word for it</b> – you've come to the right place.
take time	/ˈteɪk 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)	/ænaləɪz/	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)	/ˈkeɪtə/	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)	/ˈklæsɪk/	klassische Musik	We sell plenty of <b>classics</b> for those of you who are a little older. (n)
complaint (n) C	/kəmˈpleɪnt/	Klassiker	A <b>classic</b> song, film etc is one that has been popular for a long time. (adj)
connoisseur (n) C	/ˌkɒnəˈsɜː/	Beschwerde	“I've got a problem with ...” is one way of making a <b>complaint</b> .
contact (v)	/ˈkɒntækt/	Kenner	The Music Centre sells loads of new releases for the music <b>connoisseur</b> .
cracker (n) C	/ˈkrækə/	kontaktieren	<b>Contact</b> us via phone or email.
cranberry (n) C	/ˈkrænb(ə)rɪ/	Kräcker	<b>Crackers</b> are dry biscuits that you eat with cheese.
crisp (n) C	/krɪsp/	Preiselbeere	A carton of <b>cranberry</b> juice, please.
cross off (v)	/ˈkrɒs ˈɒf/	Kartoffelchip	A packet of <b>crisps</b> , please.
		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	/drɪlv(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)	/elektrɒnɪk/	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	A <b>guarantee</b> is a promise that something will definitely happen. (n)
hand-made (adj)	/hænd,meɪd/	garantiert	Your gift is <b>guaranteed</b> to arrive in style with our free delivery service. (v)
herb (n) C	/hɜ:b/	handgearbeitet	I can spend hours in a stationery shop. I love <b>hand-made</b> paper.
hot-air balloon (n) C	/hɒt 'eə bə,lʊn/	Kräuter	We sell flowers, plants, <b>herbs</b> and spices.
household (n) C/(adj)	/haʊs,həʊld/	Heißluftballon	This month's special offer is a ride in a <b>hot-air balloon</b> .
landscape (n) C	/lændskeɪp/	Haushalt	Very few <b>households</b> bought fresh pasta 20 years ago. (n)
leaf (n) C	/li:f/	Haushaltswaren	The basket also includes electronic and <b>household</b> goods. (adj)
lemonade (n) U	/lemə'neɪd/	Landschaft	Let the beauty of the <b>landscape</b> take your breath away!
lighter (n) C	/laɪtə/	Blatt	The basket includes a bag of pre-washed salad <b>leaves</b> .
low-fat (adj)	/ləʊ,fæt/	Limonade	A bottle of <b>lemonade</b> , please.
luxury (n) C	/lʌkʃəri/	Feuerzeug	Apparently we prefer <b>lighters</b> to matches.
margarine (n) U	/mɑ:dʒəri:n/	mit niedrigem Fettgehalt	A lot of people now buy <b>low-fat</b> milk.
marmalade (n) U	/mɑ:mə'leɪd/	Luxus	Mineral water was considered a <b>luxury</b> 10 years ago.
memorabilia (n) U	/mem(ə)rə'bɪlɪə/	Margarine	The basket contains a tub of olive oil-based <b>margarine</b> .
monopoly (n) C	/mə'nɒpəli/	Orangenmarmelade	A jar of <b>marmalade</b> , please.
olive oil (n) U	/ˌɒlɪv 'ɔɪl/	Memorabilien;	<b>Memorabilia</b> are objects that you collect because they are connected with something that interests you.
		Denkwürdigkeiten	BT used to be a government company and had a <b>monopoly</b> .
		Monopol	Very few households bought <b>olive oil</b> 20 years ago. (n)
		Olivenöl	

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)	/aʊtska: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)	/pre'ʃəs/	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	/prə'pəʊzl/	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)	/rɪli:s/	Neuerscheinung veröffentlichen	Choose from our range of new <b>releases</b> and all-time classics. (n) 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	/sɪ'kjʊərəti/	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	/spaɪs/	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	/stə'tɪstɪk/	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	/trɪ'lɒdʒi/	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 Vegetarier	People now buy more <b>vegetarian</b> burgers and decaffeinated coffee. (adj) 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	/ˈwɒt 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	/ˈɔ:diəns/	Publikum; Zuschauer	His stage show pulls big <b>audiences</b> and success is guaranteed.
fake (adj)/(n) C	/feɪk/	falsch; unecht Fälschung; Attrape	Was the knife <b>fake</b> or real? (adj) A <b>fake</b> is something that looks real but is not. (n)
magician (n) C	/mæ'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)	/ˈpʌblɪk/	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:nti/	Gewissheit; Sicherheit	I can't say with any <b>certainty</b> that that's correct.
definite (adj)	/def(ə)nət/	bestimmt	Something that is <b>definite</b> is certain.
definitely (adv)	/def(ə)nətli/	bestimmt	I <b>definitely</b> agree with that.

impossibility (n) C	/ɪm.pɒsə'bi:ləti/	Unmöglichkeit	Nobody could believe that – it's an absolute <b>impossibility</b> .
impossible (adj)	/ɪm'pɒsəbl/	unmöglich	Something that is <b>impossible</b> cannot be done.
improbability (n) C	/ɪm.prɒbə'bi:ləti/	Unwahrscheinlichkeit	An <b>improbability</b> is something that is not likely to happen.
improbable (adj)	/ɪm'prɒbəbl/	unwahrscheinlich	That sounds a very <b>improbable</b> idea. I'd be very surprised.
likelihood (n) U	/laɪkli'hʊd/	Wahrscheinlichkeit	The <b>likelihood</b> of something happening is the chance of it happening.
likely (adj)	/laɪkli/	wahrscheinlich	Something that is <b>likely</b> will probably happen.
possibility (n) C	/pɒsə'bi:ləti/	Möglichkeit	We don't know definitely but it's a <b>possibility</b> .
possible (adj)	/pɒsəbl/	möglich	"Will this cost us money?" "Yes, I think it's <b>possible</b> ."
possibly (adv)	/pɒsəbli/	möglicherweise	That can't <b>possibly</b> be an alien.
probability (n) C	/prɒbə'bi:ləti/	Wahrscheinlichkeit	There's very little <b>probability</b> of that being true.
probable (adj)	/prɒbəbl/	wahrscheinlich	Something that is <b>probable</b> is likely to happen.
probably (adv)	/prɒbəbli/	wahrscheinlich	People <b>probably</b> waste a lot of time when they are working.
uncertain (adj)	/ʌn'sɜ:tɪn/	unsicher	Something that is <b>uncertain</b> is not definite.
uncertainty (n) C	/ʌn'sɜ:tnti/	Unsicherheit	An <b>uncertainty</b> is something that is not known or decided.
unlikely (adj)	/ʌn'laɪkli/	unwahrscheinlich	That's very <b>unlikely</b> to be true. I find it hard to believe.

## Verbs followed by infinitive

begin	/brɪ'ɡɪn/	anfangen; beginnen	If something <b>begins</b> , it starts.
claim	/kleɪm/	behaupten	He <b>claimed</b> to be an alien.
deserve	/dɪ'zɜ:v/	verdienen	He said all humans were bad and <b>deserved</b> to die.
manage	/mænɪdʒ/	es schaffen; jmd gelingen	He <b>managed</b> to convince people that he was the real Martin Guerre.
pretend	/prɪ'tend/	so tun, als ob	He <b>pretended</b> to be Martin because he wanted to get his money.
refuse	/rɪ'fju:z/	sich weigern	Bertrande <b>refused</b> to believe that her husband was someone else.
seem	/si:m/	scheinen	The Return of Martin Guerre tells the story of a man who is not what he <b>seems</b> .
try	/traɪ/	versuchen	More and more schools are <b>trying</b> to solve the problem of bullying.

## Idioms

bright and early	/braɪt ən 'ɜ:li/	in aller Frühe	Do you like to get up <b>bright and early</b> or do you prefer to stay in bed?
drag your feet	/dræg jə 'fi:t/	die Sache schleifen lassen	If I don't want to do something, I tend to <b>drag my feet</b> .
get cracking	/get 'krækɪŋ/	loslegen	Let's <b>get cracking</b> , shall we?
get to the point	/get tə ðə 'pɔɪnt/	zur Sache kommen	Say what you want to say and <b>get to the point</b> .
high point	/haɪ pɔɪnt/	Höhepunkt	What was the <b>high point</b> of your day yesterday?
play it safe	/pleɪ ɪt 'seɪf/	auf Nummer sicher gehen	In general, do you live dangerously or <b>play it safe</b> ?

## Other words & phrases

accuse (v)	/ə'kjuz/	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	/,sɪ:si:ti:'vi:/	Fernsehüberwachung	Some schools are installing <b>CCTV</b> .
confidentiality (n) U	/,kɒnfɪdənʃɪ'æləti/	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/	Partnervermittlungdsagentur	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	/'ɛkwɪpmənt/	Ausrüstung; Geräte	Magicians need special <b>equipment</b> to do their tricks.
float (v)	/fləʊt/	schweben	You can buy the equipment for the "floating-on-a-chair" 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	/ɪm'pɒstə/	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/	Minderheit	The small <b>minority</b> who cause trouble can be caught on CCTV.
moral (adj)	/mɔrəl/	moralisch	I don't think we should worry too much about whether it is <b>moral</b> or not.
motel (n) C	/məʊ'tel/	Motel	The man was staying in a <b>motel</b> with his wife.
murder (n) C/(v)	/mɜːdə/	Mord	Do you think he buried the <b>murder</b> weapon? (n)
		ermorden	The director of the Louvre Museum is <b>murdered</b> . (v)
murderer (n) C	/mɜːdərə/	Mörder(in)	Who do you think the <b>murderer</b> is?
mysterious (adj)	/mɪ'stɪərɪəs/	geheimnisvoll	Glastonbury is a magical and <b>mysterious</b> place.
obvious (adj)	/ə'bvɪəs/	offensichtlich	The benefits of the new system are pretty <b>obvious</b> .
pharmaceutical (adj)	/fɑːmə'sjuːtɪkl/	pharmazeutisch	<b>Pharmaceutical</b> companies could find cures if they really wanted to.
phone-in (n) C	/fəʊnɪn/	Phone-in	Welcome to the Mary Manners <b>phone-in</b> show.
productivity (n) U	/prɒdʌk'tɪvəti/	Produktivität	We want to improve <b>productivity</b> .
rabbit (n) C	/ræbɪt/	Kaninchen	Magicians often pull <b>rabbits</b> out of hats.
ruin (v)	/ruːn/	ruinieren	I won't tell you the secret because that would <b>ruin</b> the story.
satellite (n) C	/sætə,lait/	Satellit	Americans have got this new technology with <b>satellites</b> and computers.
scan (v)	/skæn/	scannen	The system <b>scans</b> emails to look for particular words.
scandal (n) C/U	/skændl/	Skandal	I'll be taking your calls about the latest <b>scandal</b> involving the royal family.
scare (v)	/skeə/	erschrecken	Kara was the victim of an American TV show called <b>Scare Tactics</b> .
secrecy (n) U	/sɪːkrəsi/	Geheimhaltung	Magicians share a code of <b>secrecy</b> .
secret agent (n) C	/sɪːkrət 'eɪdʒənt/	Geheimagent(in)	One journalist claimed Holt was a <b>secret agent</b> who worked for the Chinese.
software (n) U	/sɒftweə/	Software	This <b>software</b> can tell us what people are doing online.
spoil (v)	/spɔɪl/	ruinieren; verderben	Magicians were furious to find their shows <b>spoiled</b> .
spy on (v)	/spaɪ ɔn/	bespitzeln; nachspionieren	Do we really have the right to <b>spy on</b> people like this?
suspect (v)	/sə'spekt/	verdächtigen	Police <b>suspect</b> Langdon of the murder.
tactic (n) C	/tæktɪk/	Taktik	The TV show is called <i>Scare Tactics</i> .
technology (n) C/U	/tek'nɒlədʒi/	Technologie	They've got this new <b>technology</b> with satellites and computers.
terrorist (n) C	/terərɪst/	Terrorist(in)	They use the technology to look for <b>terrorists</b> and so on.
traitor (n) C	/treɪtə/	Verräter(in)	A <b>traitor</b> is a person who doesn't keep secrets.
understandably (adv)	/ʌndə'stændəbli/	verständlicherweise	<b>Understandably</b> , many of the magicians feel Montano is a traitor.
upset (v)	/ʌp'set/	ärgern	<i>The Da Vinci Code</i> is a book that has <b>upset</b> a lot of people.
vandalism (n) U	/vændə,lɪz(ə)m/	Vandalismus	<b>Vandalism</b> , violence and bullying are on the increase.
weapon (n) C	/wepən/	Waffe	Do you think the HIV virus was developed as a biological <b>weapon</b> ?
worthless (adj)	/wɜːθləs/	wertlos	Magicians are less than happy to find their equipment <b>worthless</b> 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)	One of the jobs of the <b>coach</b> is to see real talent. (n)
dive (v)	/daɪv/	trainieren	Many tennis players are <b>coached</b> by their parents. (v)
field (n) C	/fi:ld/	springen	Holt <b>dived</b> into the water and was never seen again.
finalist (n) C	/fainəlɪst/	(Spiel)feld	You have to catch the ball and run with it to the other end of the <b>field</b> .
football (n) U	/fʊtbɔ:l/	Finalist(in)	It is nearly 30 years since there was a British <b>finalist</b> at Wimbledon.
gym (n) C	/dʒɪm/	Fußball	The thing I'm looking forward to most in Madrid is the <b>football</b> .
gymnast (n) C	/dʒɪmnæst/	Turnhalle; Fitnesszentrum	Young athletes must spend seven days a week in the <b>gym</b> .
gymnastics (n) U	/dʒɪm'næstɪks/	Turner(in)	Comaneci was the youngest <b>gymnast</b> ever to win a gold medal.
hang-gliding (n) U	/hæŋ'glɑɪdɪŋ/	Turnen	Olga Korbut and Nadia Comaneci both won medals for <b>gymnastics</b> .
hit (v)	/hɪt/	Drachenfliegen	<b>Hang-gliding</b> and skydiving are becoming increasingly popular.
jump (v)	/dʒʌmp/	schlagen	If you <b>hit</b> someone or something, you move your hand or an object onto them with force.
kick (v)	/kɪk/	springen	If you <b>jump</b> , you move your body off the ground using your legs.
marathon (n) C	/mæ'rəθən/	treten	You can <b>kick</b> the ball if you have a penalty.
medal (n) C	/medl/	Marathonlauf	I'm going to run a <b>marathon</b> . Will you sponsor me?
paraglider (n) C	/pærə'glɑɪdə/	Medaille	Dominique won an Olympic gold <b>medal</b> for the USA.
paragliding (n) U	/pærə'glɑɪdɪŋ/	Paraglider: Fallschirmgleiter	There are 400,000 <b>paragliders</b> in Europe alone.
pass (v)	/pɑ:s/	Paragliding; Fallschirmgleiten	<b>Paragliding</b> first became popular in the 1970s.
penalty (n) C	/penəlti/	passen	You can <b>pass</b> the ball to other players but you can't throw it forwards.
polo (n) U	/pəʊləʊ/	Strafstoß	You can kick the ball if you have a <b>penalty</b> .
player (n) C	/pleɪə/	Polo	Horse-riding and <b>polo</b> are popular with the royal family.
		Spieler(in)	<b>Players</b> have to throw a ball in a net to score goals.

race (n) C/(v)	/reɪs/	Wettrennen; Regatta um die Wette laufen/rudern etc.	There's an annual boat <b>race</b> between Oxford and Cambridge Universities. (n) If you <b>race</b> , you compete against other people in a race. (v)
racket (n) C	/ræktɪ/	Schläger	You play tennis with a tennis <b>racket</b> .
rugby (n) U	/rʌɡbi/	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	/,semi'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'dʒɪlɪti/	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)	/ɪn,θju:zɪ'æstɪk/	enthusiastisch	Many people are less <b>enthusiastic</b> as they get older.
enthusiasm (n) U	/ɪn'θju: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 me a cup of tea</b> ?
make a donation	/meɪk ə dəʊneɪʃn/	eine Spende machen	Would you like to <b>make a donation</b> for Sports Relief?
make a mess	/meɪk ə 'mes/	durcheinanderbringen; vermasseln	Avril's <b>made a mess</b> of the accounts – there are mistakes on every page.
make a mistake	/meɪk ə mɪs'teɪk/	einen Fehler machen	What is the biggest <b>mistake</b> you have ever <b>made</b> ?
do some work	/duː sʌm 'wɜ:k/	arbeiten	I'll have to go and <b>do some work</b> .
do the shopping	/duː ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	einkaufen gehen	We <b>do the shopping</b> every Saturday.
do the accounts	/duː diː ə'kaʊnts/	die Abrechnung machen; 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	/duː 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	/duː 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'tʃiːvmənt/	Erfolg; Leistung	Sport can provide a sense of <b>achievement</b> for everybody.
anorexia (n) U	/ænə'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 Preis; Auszeichnung	In 1998 she was <b>awarded</b> her first international championship gold medal. (v) 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 Wette	People <b>bet</b> serious amounts of money on horse-racing. (v) 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)	/kæʒʊəl/	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'bjuːʃn/	Beitrag	Would you like to make a little <b>contribution</b> to Sports Relief?

courier (n) C	/kʊəriə/	Kurier	The tickets were delivered by special <b>courier</b> this morning.
cycle (n) C	/saɪkl/	Fahrrad	Did you give any money to Dave for the sponsored <b>cycle</b> ride?
declare (v)	/dɪ'kleə/	erklären für	She wants to be legally <b>declared</b> an adult to stop her parents having any control over her.
design (v)	/dɪ'zain/	entwerfen	A fashion designer <b>designs</b> clothes.
devote (v)	/dɪ'vəʊt/	widmen	Much of the royal family's time is <b>devoted</b> to sport and charity.
disability (n) C	/ˌdɪsə'bɪləti/	Behinderung	The Wheelchair Sports Foundation helps people with <b>disabilities</b> enjoy sport.
donation (n) C	/dəʊ'neɪʃn/	Spende	Would you like to make a <b>donation</b> to Sports Relief?
downhill (adv)	/daʊn'hɪl/	bergab	Cycling <b>downhill</b> is easier than cycling uphill.
dress up (v)	/dres 'ʌp/	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)	/estɪmeɪt/	schätzen	It is <b>estimated</b> that there are already 400,000 paragliders in Europe alone.
fed up (adj)	/fed 'ʌp/	die Nase voll/es satt haben	Linda gets <b>fed up</b> of doing Avril's work all the time.
fill in (v)	/fɪl 'ɪn/	ausfüllen	Can you <b>fill in</b> the form, please?
foundation (n) C	/faʊn'deɪʃn/	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	/glɔ:ri/	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 'mi:ntaɪm/	in der Zwischenzeit	<b>In the meantime</b> what will Louise be doing when the Olympics are shown on TV?
increasingly (adv)	/ɪn'kri:ɪŋli/	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	/mædʒəsti/	Majestät	I've got to do these accounts. Her <b>Majesty</b> is waiting.
massive (adj)	/mæsɪv/	riesig	There were so many people. <b>Massive</b> crowds!
native (adj)	/neɪtɪv/	Heimat-	If paragliding is added to the Olympics, Louise will become a household name in her <b>native</b> Denmark.
official (adj)	/ə'fɪʃl/	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)	/pɑ:tɪsɪ'peɪt/	teilnehmen	If you <b>participate</b> in something, you take part in it.
patron (n) C	/pə'trɒn/	Schirmherr(in); Förderer	The royal family work as unpaid <b>patrons</b> of many charitable organizations.
phenomenon (n) C	/fə'nɒmɪnən/	Phänomen	Did the child star <b>phenomenon</b> first appear with Olga Korbut in the 1972 Olympics?
psychological (adj)	/saɪkə'lɒdʒɪkl/	psychologisch	From a <b>psychological</b> point of view the child star phenomenon is not a good thing.

psychologist (n) C	/saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/	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	/sækrɪ'faɪs/	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	/strɔ:bəri/	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 'pɑ:t/	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'ʃi:n/	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)	/ɜ:nɪŋz/	Verdienst	Veronica was awarded \$110,000 in damages for medical bills and loss of <b>earnings</b> .
financial (adj)	/faɪ'nænsjəl/	finanziell	A settlement is a <b>financial</b> agreement.
financially (adv)	/faɪ'nænsjəli/	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	/əʊpən 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/	sparen	Do you <b>save</b> money regularly?
savings account (n) C	/ˈseɪvɪnz əˈkaʊnt/	Sparkonto	A <b>savings account</b> is an account in which you save money.
share (n) C	/ʃeə/	Aktie	She became rich by investing in stocks and <b>shares</b> .
stock (n) C	/stɒk/	Anleihe	She became rich by investing in <b>stocks</b> and shares.
take out a mortgage	/ˈteɪk aʊt ə 'mɔːɡɪdʒ/	eine Hypothek aufnehmen	You'll need to <b>take out a mortgage</b> to buy the house.
withdraw (v)	/wɪðˈdrɔː/	abheben	I couldn't <b>withdraw</b> any cash because the machine was out of order.
write a cheque	/raɪt ə 'tʃek/	einen Scheck schreiben	Do you often <b>write cheques</b> instead of paying by cash?

## Reporting verbs

claim	/kleɪm/	behaupten	Protesters <b>claimed</b> they had a legal right to demonstrate.
complain	/kəmˈpleɪn/	sich beschweren	Glaser <b>complained</b> that he had suffered emotional distress.
deny	/dɪˈnaɪ/	auf etwas bestehen	In court, the company continued to <b>deny</b> responsibility.
inform	/ɪnˈfɔːm/	informieren	He was <b>informed</b> that all the toilets in the stadium were unisex.
insist	/ɪnˈsɪst/	auf etwas bestehen	In court, he <b>insisted</b> that he was not responsible.
warn	/wɔːn/	warnen	Her manager <b>warned</b> her that she would lose her job if she did not return to work in twelve months.

## Other words & phrases

agitated (adj)	/ˈædʒɪteɪtɪd/	aufgeregt; nervös	Akan looked <b>agitated</b> and told Sheila that he was a heroin addict.
appeal (n) C	/əˈpiːl/	Berufung	Mrs Joel's lawyers are already planning an <b>appeal</b> .
as a matter of fact	/æz ə ˌmætər əv 'fækt/	eigentlich	I've got some very important news. <b>As a matter of fact</b> , I've got two bits of news.
astonishing (adj)	/əˈstɒnɪʃɪŋ/	erstaunlich	Her friends thought it was <b>astonishing</b> that she was thinking of seeing him again.
attract (v)	/əˈtrækt/	ansprechen; anziehen	We aren't <b>attracting</b> as many young customers as we'd like to.
beggar (n) C	/ˈbegə/	Bettler	Are there many <b>beggars</b> and homeless people in your town?
campaign (n) C	/kæmˈpeɪn/	Kampagne	We hope this survey will help us improve our advertising <b>campaign</b> .
cheek (n) C	/tʃiːk/	Backe; Wange	With tears rolling down his <b>cheeks</b> , he told Sheila that he was a heroin addict.
chin (n) C	/tʃɪn/	Kinn	A hot pickle fell out of the burger and burnt her <b>chin</b> .
close down (v)	/kləʊz 'daʊn/	schließen; stilllegen	I know some of you have been worried about this part of the company <b>closing down</b> .
companionship (n) U	/kəmˈpænjənʃɪp/	Gesellschaft	Darrin claimed that he lost the "services and <b>companionship</b> " 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	/ˈdjuːti/	Pflicht	Dave will take over Derek's <b>duties</b> as General Office Manager.
edition (n) C	/ˈrɪdɪʃn/	Auflage; Ausgabe	Almost 80% wanted to win the limited <b>edition</b> Smart™ car.
emphasis (n) C	/ˈemfəˌsɪs/	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)	/ˈhelp 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)	/ɪnˈvestɪˌgeɪt/	untersuchen	The Money Survey <b>investigates</b> people's attitudes to money.
kick out (v)	/ˈkɪk ˈaʊt/	hinauswerfen	Clive thinks that Camilla has <b>kicked</b> Derek <b>out</b> .
limited (adj)	/ˈlɪmɪtɪd/	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	/ˈmænjʊˈfæktʃərə/	Hersteller	The <b>manufacturers</b> denied responsibility and asked the judge to throw out the claim.
men's room (n) C	/ˈmenz ˌruːm/	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)	/ˈmʌltɪˌpleks/	"Multiplex"-Kinozentrum	A <b>multiplex</b> is a large building that contains several cinema screens. (n) The interviews took place mainly in shopping centres and <b>multiplex</b> cinemas. (adj)
outline (v)	/ˈaʊtlaɪn/	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	/rɪˈpɔːt/	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	/ˈstjuːdnt 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	/tɪə/	Ziel	Thanks to all your hard work, we have reached our <b>targets</b> .
theme park (n) C	/θiːm ˌpɑːk/	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	/ˈviːkl/	ungerecht	All the toilets in the stadium were <b>unisex</b> .
with immediate effect	/wɪð ɪˈmiːdɪət 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	Subjekt	Verb
	<b>verb</b>		
<i>Who</i>	<i>does</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>work for?</i>
<i>What</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>do on New Year's Eve?</i>
<i>Which party</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>vote for?</i>

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)	Verb
<i>Who</i>	<i>thinks the test is a good idea?</i>
<i>What</i>	<i>happens on New Year's Eve?</i>
<i>Which party</i>	<i>won the last election?</i>
<i>How many people</i>	<i>voted for the government?</i>

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

## Past simple

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

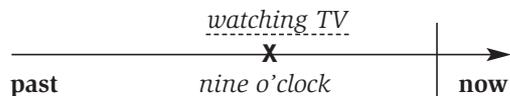
*They don't allow animals to come into the house.*

# 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.*

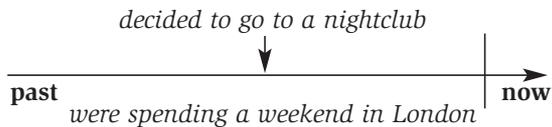


Wir verwenden das *past simple* für bereits abgeschlossene Handlungen in der Vergangenheit.

*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 50.

Um mehr über das *present perfect simple* zu erfahren, s. page 51).

## 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 of		
<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 of	
<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 9

*Enough* bedeutet, dass die Menge wohl für den Zweck ausreichen wird.

*Do we have **enough** money to go out for a meal?*

*I think you've probably had **enough** time.*

*Plenty of* bedeutet, dass die Menge für den Zweck mehr als genug sein wird.

*You've got **plenty of** time to catch the train.*

*There's **plenty of** room for everybody.*

Mengenangaben mit Plural Mengenangaben mit zählbaren Substantiven	unzählbaren Substantiven
many	—
not many	not much
too many	too much
a few	a little
few	little

Im modernen Englisch wird *much* in positiven Aussagesätzen normalerweise nicht verwendet.

Stattdessen verwenden wir *lot of/lots*.

*They gave us **a lot of** advice.*

Nicht ~~*They gave us much advice.*~~

Wir verwenden *too many* und *too much*, wenn wir etwas kritisieren möchten.

*There were **too many** people.* (= Darüber war ich gar nicht glücklich.)

*A few* und *a little* bedeuten „eine kleine Menge“. *Few* und *little* ohne den unbestimmten Artikel bedeuten *not many* oder *not much*.

Vergleichen wir:

***A few** beaches are really nice.*

(= eine kleine Anzahl Strände)

***Few** beaches are really nice.*

(= nicht viele Strände)

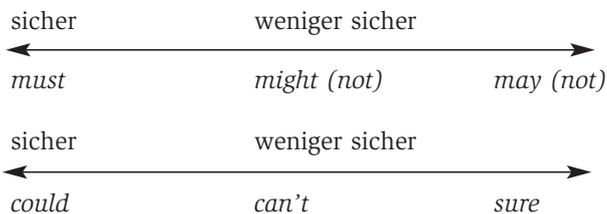
*Few* und *little* (ohne *a*) werden normalerweise mit einer positiven Verbform verwendet.

## Language reference 10

### Modals of speculation (present & past time)

Wir können modale Hilfsverben verwenden, um Vermutungen und Spekulationen über die Gegenwart, die Vergangenheit und die Zukunft anzustellen.

Je nachdem welches Hilfsverb gewählt wird, können wir zeigen, wie sicher wir über unsere Vermutung sind.



Wir verwenden das modale Hilfsverb + Infinitiv, um Vermutungen über die Gegenwart oder die Zukunft anzustellen

*You **must be** very tired.*

*I **might need** your help later.*

*He **can't be** serious.*

Wir verwenden das modale Hilfsverb + *be* + *-ing form*, um Vermutungen über Handlungen anzustellen, die gerade jetzt stattfinden.

*She **must be having** problems at work.*

*I'm not sure where he is. He **could be having** a bath.*

*She **might be working** for the CIA.*

Wir verwenden das modale Hilfsverb + *have* + *past participle*, um Vermutungen über die Vergangenheit anzustellen.

*They **must have arrived** by now.*

*He **might not have known** her true identity.*

*It **can't have been** a surprise.*

# 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> her father	<b>direct object</b> a letter.
She made	<b>indirect object</b> me	<b>direct object</b> 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/ They, etc.	has/have is/are having had is/are going to have	the car/ the TV/ it	repaired/ mended/ 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.

direkte Form	reported Form
<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.*

Andere 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.*~~

## Reported questions

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.*

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