

inspiration 4

Intermediate
Companion

German Edition



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

ISBN 978 14050 8685 1

Text, design and illustration © Macmillan Publishers Limited 2007

First published 2007

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The publishers would like to thank Adrian Tennant for the *Vocabulary Extra!* exercises

Printed and bound in Spain by Edelvives

2011 2010 2009 2008 2007
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

CONTENTS

WORDLIST

Unit 1	01
Unit 2	10
Unit 3	16
Unit 4	24
Unit 5	31
Unit 6	38
Unit 7	43
Unit 8	49
Grammar Summary	55
Alphabetical Index	63
Vocabulary Extra!	76

Welcome to *Inspiration Companion 4!*

What information does *Inspiration Companion 4* give you?

- a summary of key words and phrases from each unit of *Inspiration 4 Student's Book*
- pronunciation of the key words and phrases
- translations of the key words and phrases
- sample sentences showing the words and phrases in context
- a translation of the Grammar Summary from *Inspiration 4 Student's Book*
- alphabetical index
- listening activities to practise key words and phrases
- Macmillan English Dictionary 'star rating'

Abbreviations used in the Companion

(art)	article	(phr v)	phrasal verb	(m)	masculine	(Am E)	American English
(v)	verb	(pron)	pronoun	(pl n)	plural noun	(TS)	Tapescript
(v*)	irregular verb	(prep)	preposition	(adv)	adverb		
(adj)	adjective	(det)	determiner	(conj)	conjunction		
(n)	noun	(f)	feminine				

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

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

CONSONANTS

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

Unit 1

Thinking Skills

approach (n)★★★	/ə'prəʊtʃ/	Ansatz	Think of new and original approaches to revision.
improve (v)★★★	/ɪm'pru:v/	verbessern	Try to remember as many words as you can – it's a good way to improve your memory.
learning (n)	/lɜ:nɪŋ/	Lernen	It's good to experiment with different ways of learning .
link (n)	/lɪnk/	Verbindung	I try to make links with what I know.
logic (n)★★	/lɒdʒɪk/	Logik; logisches Denken	Solving puzzles helps develop logic .
maximise (v)	/mæksɪ ,maɪz/	maximieren	There are so many different ways to maximise your brain power.
meditation (n)	/medɪ'teɪʃ(ə)n/	Meditation, Nachdenken	Walking meditation is a simple technique to help you relax.
mind's eye (n)	/maɪndz 'aɪ/	das innere Auge	I see things in my mind's eye .
occasionally (adv)	/ə'keɪʒn(ə)li/	hin und wieder	Occasionally I find it easy to concentrate.
point of view (n)	/pɔɪnt əv 'vju:/	Standpunkt	I can easily see other people's point of view .
research (n)★★★	/rɪ'sɜ:tʃ, 'ri:sɜ:tʃ/	Recherche	Do your research so you know how much you have got to revise and how long you have got.
reflect (v)★★★	/rɪ 'flekt/	nachdenken	I reflect on my learning to see what I could do better.
strength (n)★★★	/streŋθ/	Stärke	Focus on feeling good, eg what are your strengths in revising?
technique (n)★★★	/tek'ni:k/	Technik	"Six thinking hats" is a technique for thinking about the same topic in different ways.
therefore (adv)★★★	/ðeə'fɔ:/	daher	This technique improves your breathing and therefore your voice.

Lesson 1

acidic (adj)	/ə'sɪdɪk/	säurehaltig	Diet drinks are often acidic , which means they can cause tooth decay.
advertising (n)★★	/ædvə'taɪzɪŋ/	Werbung	Advertising makes us believe that margarine contains less fat than butter but this is not true.
at least (adv)	/ət 'li:st/	zumindest	We need to eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day.
balanced (diet) (adj)★	/bælənst/	ausgewogen	A balanced diet should include fresh fruit and vegetables.

bottled (adj)	/ˈbɒtld/	Flaschen-; in Flaschen abgefüllt	There is nothing to prove that bottled water is purer than tap water.
cereal (n)★	/ˈsɪəriəl/	Getreide, Getreideflocken	Do you usually have cereal for breakfast?
choice (n)★★★	/tʃɔɪs/	Wahl	A “low fat” food label does not necessarily indicate a healthy choice .
consist of (v)★★★	/kənˈsɪst/	bestehen aus	A vegetarian diet consisting of chips and biscuits is very unhealthy.
count (as) (v)★★★	/kaʊnt/	zählen als	Fruit juice only counts as one portion a day.
damage (v)★★★	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/	schaden; schädigen	Too much sugar damages your teeth.
decay (n)★	/dɪˈkeɪ/	Fäule; Karies	Diet drinks are often acidic, which means they can cause tooth decay .
digest (v)★	/daɪˈdʒest/	verdauen	You can’t relax properly while you are digesting food.
dried fruit (n)	/draɪd ˈfru:t/	Trockenobst	Dried fruit is just as healthy as fresh fruit.
emphasise (v)★★	/emfəˈsaɪz/	betonen	People were emphasising the importance of fresh fruit and vegetables 50 years ago.
equally (adv)★★★	/ɪˈkwəli/	gleich	Dried fruit and fresh fruit are equally healthy.
exaggerate (v)★	/ɪɡˈzædʒəˌreɪt/	übertreiben	The media often exaggerate when reporting scientific research.
expert (n)★★★	/ˈekspɜ:t/	Fachmann, -frau	15 years ago experts were saying we should reduce the amount of fat we eat.
fat (n)★★	/fæt/	Fett	Does margarine contain less fat than butter?
fiction (n)★★	/ˈfɪkʃ(ə)n/	Fiktion	Margarine contains less fat than butter – fact or fiction ?
indicate (v)★★★	/ɪnˈdɪkeɪt/	anzeigen	A “low fat” food label does not necessarily indicate a healthy choice.
junk food (n)	/dʒʌŋk ˌfu:d/	Junkfood	Eating a lot of junk food is very bad for you.
label (n)★★	/ˈleɪb(ə)l/	Etikett	A “low fat” food label does not necessarily indicate a healthy choice.
lack (v)★★	/læk/	fehlen; benötigen	The only thing which dried fruit lacks , and fresh fruit has, is Vitamin C.
margarine (n)	/ˌmɑːdʒəˈriːn/	Margarine	Margarine and butter contain a similar amount of fat.
mineral (n)★	/ˈmɪn(ə)rəl/	Mineral	Vegetarians should eat food containing the protein, vitamins and minerals that meat has.
myth (n)★★	/mɪθ/	Mythos	The idea that bottled water is purer than tap water is a popular myth .
neither ... nor (conj)★★★	/ˈnaɪðə ... ˌnɔː/	weder ... noch	Is it true that neither fruit juice nor diet drinks are bad for your teeth?
nightmare (n)★★	/ˈnaɪtməə/	Alptraum	Does eating cheese give you nightmares ?
portion (n)★★	/ˈpɔːʃ(ə)/	Portion	We need to eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day.
protein (n)★★	/ˈprəʊtɪn/	Eiweiß; Protein	Vegetarians should eat a diet that includes the protein they would normally get from meat.
pure (adj)★★★	/pjʊə/	rein	There is nothing to prove that bottled water is purer than tap water.
recognise (v)	/ˈrekəɡˌnaɪz/	erkennen	If you recognise something, you accept that it is true or important.
scientific (adj)★★★	/ˌsaɪənˈtɪfɪk/	wissenschaftlich	The media often exaggerate when reporting scientific research.

suppose (v)★★★	/sə'pəʊz/	annehmen; vermuten
tap water (n)	/tæp ,wɔ:tə/	Leitungswasser
tinned food (n)	/tɪnd fu:d/	Konserven
type (n)★★★	/taɪp/	Art
unhealthy (adj)	/ʌn'helθi/	ungesund
vitamin (n)★★	/vɪtə'mɪn/	Vitamin
whether (conj)★★★	/weðə/	ob

People **suppose** “low” products are OK because they must contain 25% less fat than usual.
 Bottled water can cost up to 10,000 times more than **tap water**.
 It doesn't matter whether the fruit and vegetables are fresh, frozen, **tinned** or dried.
Types of food like “low” products are often very high in fat to start with.
 A vegetarian diet consisting of chips and biscuits is very **unhealthy**.
 Vegetarians should eat food containing the protein, **vitamins** and minerals that meat has.
 It doesn't matter **whether** the fruit and vegetables are fresh, frozen, tinned or dried.

Lesson 2

beep (n)	/bi:p/	Piepston
clever (adj)★★	/klevə/	klug; raffiniert
clip (v)	/klɪp/	befestigen
clockwise (adv)	/kloʊkwaɪz/	im Uhrzeigersinn
cream (n)★★	/kri:m/	Sahne
current (adj)★★★	/kʌrənt/	aktuell
delicious (adj)★	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	lecker
drawer (n)★★	/drɔ:/	Schublade
furry (adj)★	/fɜ:ri/	pelzig
gadget (n)	/gædʒɪt/	Gerät; Apparat
go off (alarm)	/gəʊ 'ɒf/	losgehen; klingeln
hip (n)★★	/hɪp/	Hüfte
key ring (n)	/ki: ɹɪŋ/	Schlüsselbund
medium (adj)★★	/mi:diəm/	mittelgroß
olive oil (n)	/ɒlɪv 'ɔɪl/	Olivenöl
pedometer (n)	/pe'dɒmɪtə/	Schrittzähler
phone charger (n)	/fəʊn tʃɑ:dʒə/	Telefonladegerät

Keep a charger in your bag and never worry about the “flat battery” **beep** again.
 It looks like a door key , but in fact it's a **clever** gadget for opening bottles.
Clip the pedometer onto your hip – on a belt or pocket.
 You unlock the door by turning the key **clockwise**.
 Beat the eggs and **cream** together using a fork.
 The pedometer will tell you the distance you've travelled and the **current** time.
 The sandwich toaster comes with lots of **delicious** recipes.
 The toaster is small enough to fit in a kitchen **drawer**.
 Clocly is a **furry** alarm clock on wheels.
 It looks like a door key , but in fact it's a clever **gadget** for opening bottles.
 What the alarm clock **goes off**, a lot of people just press the snooze button.
 Clip the pedometer onto your **hip** – on a belt or pocket.
 You can keep this bottle opener on your **key ring**.
 You need two **medium** onions for making Spaghetti Carbonara.
 Heat the **olive oil** in a frying pan.
 Walking 10,000 steps a day is great fun with the talking **pedometer**!
 Plug the **phone charger** into your phone and wind it up.

plug in (v) /plʌg 'ɪn/
 recommend (v)★★★ /ˌrekə'mend/
 set (alarm clock) (v)★★★ /set (ə'lɑ:m ,klɒk)/
 snooze button (n) /ˌsnu:z ,bʌt(ə)n/
 struggle (v)★★ /ˌstrʌɡ(ə)l/

toast (n)★ /təʊst/
 wind (v) /waɪnd/
 wind up (clock) /ˌwaɪnd 'ʌp/

Food Preparation

add (v)★★★ /æd/
 beat (v)★★★ /bi:t/
 boil (v)★ /bɔɪl/
 chop (v)★★ /tʃɒp/
 drain (v)★★ /dreɪn/
 fry (v)★ /fraɪ/
 grate (v) /ɡreɪt/
 heat (n★★★ & v★★) /hi:t/

ingredient (n)★★ /ɪn'ɡri:diənt/
 mixture (n)★★★ /ˌmɪkstʃə/
 recipe (n)★★ /ˌresəpi/

serve (v)★★★ /sɜ:v/
 slice (v)★ /slaɪs/
 sprinkle (v)★ /ˌsprɪŋk(ə)l/
 stir (in) (v)★★ /ˌstɜ:(ɪ)n/

Kitchen Equipment

bottle opener (n) /ˌbɒt(ə)l ,əʊp(ə)nə/
 bowl (n)★★ /bəʊl/
 bread knife (n) /ˌbred ,naɪf/

einstöpseln; anschließen
 empfehlen
 stellen
 Schlummertaste
 sich abmühen

Toast
 drehen, kurbeln
 aufziehen

dazugeben; hinzutun
 schlagen
 kochen
 klein schneiden
 abgießen; abtropfen lassen
 braten
 raspeln; reiben
 Hitze; heitzen

Zutat
 Gemisch
 Rezept
 servieren
 in Scheiben schneiden
 bestreuen
 etwas unterrühren

You can charge your mobile battery by **plugging in** the phone charger.
 Experts **recommend** walking 10,000 steps a day.
 I always **set** my **alarm clock** before going to sleep.
 Pressing the **snooze button** means you can sleep for a little longer.
 Ms Nanda came up with the idea after **struggling** to get up in the morning.
 A toaster is used for making **toast**.
 A three-minute **wind** gives you about eight minutes of talking time.
 Plug the charger into your phone and **wind it up**.

Add the white wine and turn down the heat.
Beat the eggs and cream together in a bowl.
 Put the spaghetti in the **boiling** water.
Chop the onions and bacon into small pieces.
 When the pasta is cooked **drain** it.
Fry the onions and bacon slowly until the onions are clear.
 Sprinkle with the **grated** Parmesan cheese and serve immediately.
 Turn down the **heat**. (n)
Heat the oil in a frying pan. (v)
 What are the main **ingredients** of Spaghetti Carbonara?
 Stir in the egg, cream and cheese **mixture**.
 Look at the **recipe** for Spaghetti Carbonara and put the instructions in the right order.
 Sprinkle with the grated Parmesan cheese and **serve** immediately.
 A bread knife is used for **slicing** bread.
Sprinkle with the rest of the Parmesan cheese and serve immediately.
Stir in the egg, cream and cheese mixture.

The key looks like a **bottle opener**.
 Beat the eggs and cream together in a **bowl**.
 A **bread knife** is used for slicing bread.

cheese grater (n)	/tʃi:z ˌɡreɪtə/
coffee maker (n)	/kɒfi ˌmeɪkə/
corkscrew (n)	/kɔ:kskru:/
frying pan (n)	/fraɪɪŋ ˌpæn/
kettle (n)★	/ket(ə)l/
sandwich toaster (n)	/sæn(d)wɪdʒ ˌtəʊstə/
saucepan (n)★	/sɔ:spən/
tin opener (n)	/tɪn ˌəʊp(ə)nə/
toaster (n)	/təʊstə/

Käsereibe
Kaffeemaschine
Korkenzieher
Bratpfanne
Wasserkocher
Sandwich-Toaster
Kochtopf
Dosenöffner
Toaster

A **cheese grater** is used for grating cheese.
 A **coffee maker** is used for making coffee.
 A **corkscrew** is used for opening bottles.
 A **frying pan** is used for frying food.
 A **kettle** is used for boiling water.
 This **sandwich toaster** produces perfect toasted sandwiches.
 First, boil 3 –4 litres of water in a **saucepan**.
 A **tin opener** is used for opening tins.
 The sandwich **toaster** is for toasting sandwiches.

Lesson 3

at best	/ət ˈbest/	bestenfalls
at worst	/ət ˈwɜ:st/	schlimmstenfalls
back (n)★★★	/bæk/	Rücken
calm (adj)★★	/kɑ:m/	ruhig; gelassen
experiment (n)★★★	/ɪkˈspɛrɪmənt/	Experiment; Versuch
fake (adj)	/feɪk/	gefälscht; unecht
fault (n)★★★	/fɔ:lt/	Schuld
fine (= delicate) (adj)★★★	/faɪn/	dünn; fein
gene (n)★★	/dʒi:n/	Gen
harm, harmless (adj)★	/hɑ:m/ /hɑ:mləs/	harmlos
individual (n)★★★	/ɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl/	Individuum; Einzelperson
insert (v)★★★	/ɪnˈsɜ:t/	einstecken; einführen
point (= position) (n)★★★	/pɔɪnt/	Punkt
positive (adj)★★★	/pɒzətɪv/	positiv
prepared (adj)	/prɪˈpeəd/	bereit
reaction (n)★★★	/rɪˈækʃ(ə)n/	Reaktion
selected (adj)★★	/sɪˈlektəd/	ausgesucht; definiert

Much so-called alternative medicine is **at best** harmless and at worst dangerous.
 Much so-called alternative medicine is at best harmless and **at worst** dangerous.
 The acupuncture made my **back** feel much better.
 I pretended to be **calm** although I couldn't help feeling worried.
 The **experiment** tells us that when people expect to get better, they often do.
 The effect of real and **fake** operations was the same.
 Herbal medicine didn't stop my father smoking but that's probably his **fault**.
 Acupuncture involves inserting **fine** needles into the body.
 A company in Singapore hopes to identify the **gene** responsible for acupuncture healing.
 Much so-called alternative medicine is at best **harmless** and at worst dangerous.
 Herbalists spend time with patients and treat them as **individuals**.
 Acupuncture involves **inserting** fine needles into the body.
 Fine needles are inserted at selected **points** in the body.
 Both groups had the same **positive** results from their operations.
 Herbalists are **prepared** to spend more time with patients than modern doctors.
 The needles appear to change the brain's **reaction** to pain.
 Fine needles are inserted at **selected** points in the body.

session (n)★★★	/seʃ(ə)n/	Behandlung(sstunde)
simply (adv)★★★	/sɪmpli/	einfach
so-called (adj)★★	/səʊ,kɔ:ld/	sogenannt
synthetic (adj)	/sɪn'tetɪk/	synthetisch
treat (v)★★★	/tri:t/	behandeln
trial (n)★★★	/traɪəl/	Erprobung
unfortunately (adv)★★★	/ʌn'fɔ:tʃ(ə)nətli/	leider

I was worried about going for my first acupuncture **session**.
 What the experiment tells us is **simply** this: when people expect to get better they often do.
 Much **so-called** alternative medicine is at best harmless and at worst dangerous.
 The first **synthetic** drug, aspirin, only dates from 1899.
 Herbal medicine involves **treating** illness and pain with natural remedies.
 A major **trial** in the USA compared the reactions of patients to real and fake operations.
 I'd forgotten to take my camera with me so **unfortunately** I couldn't take a photo.

Medicine

acupuncture (n)	/ækjʊ,pʌŋktʃə/	Akupunktur
alternative medicine (n)	/ɔ:l,tɜ:nətɪv 'med(ə)s(ə)n/	Alternativmedizin
aspirin (n)★	/æsprɪn/	Aspirin
drug (n)★★★	/drʌg/	Arzneimittel
general anaesthetic (n)	/dʒenrəl ænəs'tetɪk/	Vollnarkose
healing (n)	/hi:lɪŋ/	Heilprozess
herbal (adj)	/hɜ:b(ə)l/	Kräuter-; auf pflanzlicher Basis
herbalist (n)	/hɜ:bəlɪst/	Kräuterkenner
hospital (n)★★★	/hɒspɪt(ə)l/	Krankenhaus
medical student (n)	/medɪk(ə)l ,stju:dnt/	Medizinstudent(in)
open-heart surgery (n)	/əʊpən,hɑ:t 'sɜ:dʒəri/	Operation am offenen Herzen
operating table (n)★★★	/ɒpəreɪtɪŋ ,teɪb(ə)l/	Operationstisch
operating theatre (n)	/ɒpəreɪtɪŋ ,θiətə/	Operationssaal

Acupuncture was used in China 2,000 years ago and is growing in popularity.
Alternative medicine goes back thousands of years.
 The first synthetic drug, **aspirin**, only dates from 1899.
 The first synthetic **drug**, aspirin, only dates from 1899.
 A young Chinese woman had open-heart surgery without a **general anaesthetic**.
 A company in Singapore hopes to identify the gene responsible for acupuncture **healing**.
 My father took **herbal** medicine when he tried to stop smoking.
Herbalists spend time with patients and treat them as individuals.
 I'll never forget going into the operating theatre of a **hospital** in a small town.
 My own interest in alternative medicine goes back to when I was a **medical student**.
 A young Chinese woman had **open-heart surgery** without a general anaesthetic.
 A woman was on the **operating table** with three needles in her left ear.
 I'll never forget going into the **operating theatre** of a hospital in a small town.

operation (n)★★★	/ɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/	Operation
pain (n)★★★	/peɪn/	Schmerz
patient (n)★★★	/peɪʃ(ə)nt/	Patient(in)
pill (n)★	/pɪl/	Tablette
placebo effect (n)	/plə'si:bəʊ ɪ'fekt/	Placebo-Effekt
remedy (n)★★	/remədi/	Heilmittel
surgeon (n)★★	/sɜ:dʒ(ə)n/	Chirurg(in)

Lesson 4

astronaut (n)★	/æstrə'nɔ:t/	Astronaut(in)
belief (n)★★★	/brɪ'li:f/	Glaube; Vorstellung
brain scan (n)★	/breɪn ˌskæn/	Hirnszintigrafie
break down★★★	/breɪk 'daʊn/	abbauen
chest (n)★★★	/tʃest/	Brust
claim (v)★★★	/kleɪm/	behaupten
daily (adv) TS★★	/deɪli/	täglich
dead (= dead people) (n)★★★	/ded/	die Toten
estimated (adj)★★★	/estɪ'meɪtəd/	geschätzt
form (of transport) (n)	/fɔ:m ('əv træn'spɔ:t)/	Mittel (Transport-)
human (n)★★★	/hju:mən/	Mensch
in reality (n)	/ɪn rɪ'æləti/	in Wirklichkeit
landmark★★★	/lændmɑ:k/	Wahrzeichen
lightning conductor (n)	/laɪtnɪŋ kən'dʌktə/	Blitzableiter
man-made (adj)	/mæn'meɪd/	von Menschenhand geschaffen
muscle (n)★★★	/mʌs(ə)l/	Muskel
obviously (adv)★★★	/əbvɪəsli/	offensichtlich

One group of patients had normal **operations**; the other had “fake” **operations**.
 Acupuncture can often help people with back **pain**.
 Herbalists treat **patients** as individuals.
 They hope to make an acupuncture **pill** for people who don't like needles.
 The **placebo effect** is the improvement in an ill person's condition even when they have not had “real” treatment.
 Herbal medicine treats illness and pain with natural **remedies**.
 All the **surgeon** did was cut the knee open and close it again.

Astronauts in space can see the Great Wall before leaving the earth's orbit.
 The **belief** about the Great Wall of China is common but false.
 A **brain scan** is a medical test that uses a special piece of equipment to produce a picture of your brain.
 Chewing gum is a bit more difficult to **break down** than other things we eat.
 More rain hits your **chest** when you run than when you walk.
 Popeye **claimed** his strength came from spinach!
 Our bodies lose water **daily** and we need to replace it.
 What do experts believe about the number of **dead** in human history?
 The **estimated** number of people who have died in the last 5,000 years is about six billion.
 Flying is relatively safe; there is a greater chance of accidents in other **forms of transport**.
 Modern **humans** appeared around 100,000 years ago.
In reality you can get wetter by running.
 China's famous **landmark**, the Great Wall is not visible from the moon.
 The Empire State Building is designed as a **lightning conductor** to stop lightning hitting other buildings.
Man-made structures are buildings, structures etc that have been made by humans.
 We don't use all our **muscles** at the same time.
Obviously you are likely to want to drink more when the weather is hot.

on the contrary	/ˌɒn ðə ˈkɒntrəri/
on the other hand	/ˌɒn ði ˈʌðə ˌhænd/
option (n)★★★	/ˈɒpʃ(ə)n/
orbit (n)★	/ˈɔːbɪt/
particularly (adv)★★★	/pəˈtɪkjʊləli/
raindrop (n)	/ˈreɪnˌdrɒp/
regularly (adv)★★★	/ˈregjʊləli/
sensible (adj)★★	/ˈsensəb(ə)l/
soft drink (n)★	/ˌsɒft ˈdrɪŋk/
source (n)★★★	/sɔːs/
statistics (n pl)	/stəˈtɪstɪks/
strike (v)★★★	/straɪk/
substance (n)★★★	/ˈsʌbstəns/

swallow (v)★★★ /ˈswɒləʊ/

Nouns and Objectives

acid (n)★★★	/ˈæsɪd/
acidic (adj)	/əˈsɪdɪk/
danger (n)★★★	/ˈdeɪndʒə/
dangerous (adj)★★★	/ˈdeɪndʒərəs/
harm (n)★★	/hɑːm/
harmless (adj)★	/ˈhɑːmləs/
health★★★	/helθ/
healthy★★★	/ˈhelθi/
herb (n)	/hɜːb/
herbal (adj)	/ˈhɜːb(ə)l/
illness (n)★★★	/ˈɪlnəs/
ill (adj)★★★	/ɪl/

im Gegenteil
andererseits
Option; Wahl
Umlaufbahn
besonders
Regentropfen
regelmäßig
vernünftig
alkoholfreies Getränk
Quelle
Statistik
einschlagen
Substanz; Stoff; Zeug

verschlucken

Säure
säurehaltig
Gefahr
gefährlich
Schaden; Unheil
harmlos
Gesundheit
gesund
Kraut
Kräuter-; auf pflanzlicher Basis
Krankheit
krank

On the contrary, lightning frequently hits the same place more than once.
On the other hand, if you run to the nearest shelter you will get less wet.
Tap water is the safest **option** if it's safe to drink
Astronauts can see the Great Wall before leaving the earth's **orbit**.
Spinach isn't a **particularly** good source of iron.
People believe that fewer **raindrops** land on them if they run.
The sensible thing is to drink **regularly** so you don't get thirsty.
The **sensible** thing is to drink regularly so you don't get thirsty.
We can take in water by drinking **soft drinks**, water and other **soft drinks**.
Spinach isn't a particularly good **source** of iron.
Statistics show that flying is safer than crossing the road.
Lightning frequently **strikes** the same place more than once.
Saying that it takes seven years to digest chewing gum was probably
invented to stop children swallowing the **substance**.
The idea was probably invented to stop children **swallowing** chewing gum.

Spinach contains an **acid** which stops the body absorbing most of the iron.
Diet drinks are often **acidic**.
Danger is a situation in which harm, death, damage or destruction is possible.
Much so-called alternative medicine is at best harmless and at worst **dangerous**.
Harm is injury, damage, or problems caused by something you do.
Much so-called alternative medicine is at best **harmless** and at worst dangerous.
Vitamins A, C and E are good for your **health**.
Spinach is a rich source of **healthy** things such as Vitamins A, C and E.
A **herb** is a plant that can be used as a medicine.
Herbal medicine is the oldest system of medicine in the world.
Herbal medicine involves treating **illness** and pain with natural remedies.
Someone who is **ill** is not healthy because of a medical condition or an injury.

importance★★★	/ɪm'pɔːtns/	Wichtigkeit
important★★★	/ɪm'pɔt(ə)nt/	wichtig
reality★★★	/ri'æləti/	Wirklichkeit
real★★★	/riəl/	wirklich; echt
risk★★	/rɪsk/	Risiko
risky★	/'rɪski/	riskant
sense★★★	/sens/	Vernunft
sensible★★	/'sensəb(ə)l/	vernünftig
strength★★★	/streŋθ/	Kraft
strong★★★	/strɒŋ/	stark
thirst★	/θɜːst/	Durst
thirsty★	/θɜːsti/	durstig
truth★★★	/truːθ/	Wahrheit
true★★★	/truː/	wahr

Experts were emphasising the **importance** of fruit and vegetables over 50 years ago.

Something that is **important** has a major effect on someone or something. In **reality**, you get wetter by running.

The effect of **real** and fake operations was the same.

A **risk** is a possibility that something unpleasant or dangerous might happen. Many people are afraid of flying because they think it is **risky**.

Sense is a good reason or a useful purpose.

The **sensible** thing is to drink regularly so you don't get thirsty. Popeye claimed his **strength** came from eating spinach.

Someone who is **strong** is physically powerful and healthy.

Thirst is the feeling you have when you are thirsty.

The sensible thing is to drink regularly so you don't get **thirsty**.

The **truth** is that astronauts can't see the Wall from the moon.

Advertising makes us believe that margarine contains less fat than butter but this is not **true**.

Unit 1 Inspiration Extra!

dish (n)★★★	/dɪʃ/	Gericht
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For each kind of cooking, choose one **dish** to write about.

CULTURE East and West

allow (v)★★★	/ə'laʊ/	erlauben
against (prep)★★★	/ə'genst/	gegen
basically (adv)★★★	/'beɪsɪkli/	im Grunde genommen
capitalism (n)★★	/'kæpɪtəlɪz(ə)m/	Kapitalismus
chase (v)★★	/tʃeɪs/	verfolgen; nachlaufen
conservative (adj)★★	/'kɒnsəvətɪv/	konservativ
consumption (n)★★	/'kɒnsʌmpʃ(ə)n/	Verbrauch
essentially	/'esɪnʃ(ə)li/	im wesentlichen
freedom (n)★★★	/'friːdəm/	Freiheit
generous (adj)★★	/'dʒenərəs/	großzügig
independent (adj)★★★	/'ɪndɪ'pendənt/	unabhängig
military (adj)★★	/'mɪlɪt(ə)ri/	Militär-

In the East women aren't **allowed** to make choices.

I'm **against** labelling people – we're all human.

Society in the East is **basically** more conservative.

The word West makes me think of technology, **capitalism** and racism.

If people in the East see a thief running away, everyone **chases** him.

Society in the East is essentially more **conservative**.

We should look at ways of reducing our own **consumption** in the West.

Society in the East is **essentially** more conservative.

I like the **freedom** people have in the West to do what they want.

Muslims are very **generous** and give a lot to charity.

In the West women lead more **independent** lives.

The West uses **military** power to get resources like oil.

place (v)★★★	/pleɪs/	legen
possession (n)★★	/pə'zeɪʃ(ə)n/	Besitz
principal (adj)★★★	/ˈprɪnsəp(ə)l/	Haupt-
principally (adv)★	/ˈprɪnsəp(ə)li/	hauptsächlich
racism (n)★	/ˈreɪ,sɪz(ə)m/	Rassismus
society (n)★★★	/sə'saɪəti/	Gesellschaft
stereotype (n)★	/ˈsteriəˌtaɪp/	Stereotyp

In the East we **place** much more importance on the family.
 In the West people care more about **possessions**.
 What do you see as the **principal** differences between East and West?
 For Mustafa, the West means **principally** the USA.
 The word West makes me think of technology, capitalism and **racism**.
Society in the East is essentially more conservative.
 When you get to know people better, you stop seeing them as **stereotypes**.

Religion

Buddhist (n)	/ˈbʊdɪst/	Buddhist(in)
Christianity (n)	/ˌkrɪstɪ'ænəti/	Christentum
Hindu (n)	/ˈhɪnduː/	Hindu
Islam (n)	/ˈɪzlɑ:m/	Islam
Muslim (n)★	/ˈmʊzləm/	Moslem

There are also Hindus and **Buddhists** and lots of other religions.
 In Western countries there are plenty of other religions as well as **Christianity**.
 There are also **Hindus** and Buddhists and lots of other religions.
Islam is the most popular religion in the East.
 There are lots of **Muslims** in the UK.

Unit 2

Lesson 1

arch (n)★★	/ɑ:tʃ/	Bogen
award-winning (adj)	/ə'wɔ:d ,wɪnɪŋ/	preisgekrönt
bare (adj)★★	/beə/	bloß
brightly-coloured (adj)	/ˈbraɪtli,kɒləd/	bunt
cast (n & v)★	/kɑ:st/	Abguss
collapse (v)★★	/kə'læps/	einstürzen
cupboard (n)★★	/ˈkʌbəd/	Schrank
define (v)★★★	/dɪ'faɪn/	definieren; abgrenzen
directly (adv)★★★	/dɪ'rektli, daɪ'rektli/	direkt
domestic (adj)★★★	/də'mestɪk/	häuslich; für den Hausgebrauch

He succeeded in building Ice **Arch** after three other arches collapsed or melted.
 Her first public sculpture was the **award-winning House**.
 Goldsworthy usually works outside and with his **bare** hands.
 Andy uses **brightly-coloured** leaves to create his structures.
House is a concrete **cast** of the inside of a terraced house in London.
 He succeeded in building Ice Arch after three other arches **collapsed** or melted.
 Rachel creates unusual sculptures of the empty spaces inside **cupboards** and rooms.
 She uses different materials to **define** the spaces around or inside objects and buildings.
 The bird sculpture disappears if you stand **directly** in front of it.
 Whiteread creates unusual sculptures of everyday **domestic** items.

everyday (adj)★★	/ˈevrɪdeɪ/	alltäglich
free of charge (adj)	/ˈfriː əv ˈtʃɑːdʒ/	kostenlos; gratis
gang (n)★	/gæŋ/	Bande
gradually	/ˈɡrædʒuəli/	allmählich
growth (n)★★★	/ɡrəʊθ/	Wachstum
heritage (n)★★	/ˈherɪtɪdʒ/	Erbe; Herkunft
inside (n)	/ɪnˈsaɪd/	in; innerhalb
item (n)★★★	/aɪtəm/	Gegenstand
movement (n)★★★	/ˈmuːvmənt/	Bewegung
murder (v)★★	/ˈmɜːdə/	ermorden
pole (n)★★	/pəʊl/	Stange; Stab
print (n)★★	/prɪnt/	Druck
prize-winning (adj)★	/ˈpraɪz,wɪnɪŋ/	preisgekrönt
racist (adj)	/ˈreɪsɪst/	rassistisch
reappear (v)	/ˈriːəˈpiə/	wiedererscheinen
represent (n)★★★	/ˈreprɪˈzent/	verkörpern
Royal Air Force (n)	/ˈrɔɪəl ˈeə ˌfɔːs/	Königliche Luftwaffe
sculpture (n)★★	/ˈskʌlptʃə/	Skulptur
series (n pl)★★★	/ˈsɪəriːz/	Reihe
staircase (n)★	/ˈsteəˌkeɪs/	Treppe
stand still (v)	/ˌstænd ˈstɪl/	still stehen
statue (n)★★★	/ˈstætʃuː/	Statue
striking (adj)★	/ˈstraɪkɪŋ/	eindrucksvoll
symbol (n)★★	/ˈsɪmb(ə)l/	Symbol
terraced house (n)	/ˈterəst ˌhaʊs/	Reihenhaus
title (n)	/ˈtaɪt(ə)l/	Titel
tribute (n)★★	/ˈtrɪbjʊːt/	Ehrung; Widmung
unique (adj)★★★	/juːˈniːk/	einmalig

Whiteread creates unusual sculptures of **everyday** domestic items.

Ofili stands his paintings on elephant dung, which he gets **free of charge** from London Zoo.

Stephen Lawrence was murdered by a racist **gang**.

As the sun became warmer the arch **gradually** melted.

Goldsworthy is interested in the **growth** and decay of nature.

He uses elephant dung in his paintings as a symbol of his African **heritage**.

Rachel creates unusual sculptures of the empty spaces **inside** cupboards and rooms.

She creates unusual sculptures of everyday domestic **items**.

Andy is interested in the **movement**, light, growth and decay of nature.

Stephen Lawrence was **murdered** by a racist gang.

The bird sculpture stands on top of a four-metre high **pole**.

Emin has been making a series of drawings and **prints** of birds since 1992.

Prize-winning artist Chris Ofili uses elephant dung in his paintings.

He was murdered by a **racist** gang.

The bird only **reappears** if you move to the left or right.

Emin thinks that birds **represent** freedom.

Dahl joined the **Royal Air Force** in Kenya in 1939.

Andy works with natural materials to make unique **sculptures**.

Emin has been making a **series** of drawings and prints of birds since 1992.

Rachel creates unusual sculptures of the empty spaces under chairs and **staircases**.

“Has he been **standing** completely **still**?” “No, he moved once – I got a terrible shock.”

How long has the man been performing as a living **statue**?

A **striking** example of Goldsworthy’s work is Ice Arch.

He uses elephant dung in his paintings as a **symbol** of his African heritage.

House is a concrete cast of the inside of a **terraced house** in London.

No Woman No Cry is the **title** of a Bob Marley song.

The painting *No Woman No Cry* is a **tribute** to the family of Stephen Lawrence.

Andy works with natural materials to make **unique** sculptures.

Materials

bronze (n★★ & adj★)	/brɒnz/	Bronze; bronzefarben	Emin's bird sculpture is made of bronze . (n) <i>Roman Standard</i> is a bronze sculpture of a bird. (adj)
cardboard (n & adj)	/kɑːd,bɔːd/	Pappe	Rachel White read creates unusual sculptures with everyday domestic items such as cardboard .
concrete (n★ & adj★★)	/kɒŋkri:t/	Beton; aus Beton	The cast of the award-winning <i>House</i> was made of concrete . (n) Her first public sculpture was a concrete cast of the inside of a terraced house. (adj)
dung (n)	/dʌŋ/	Dunger; Mist	Ofili stands his paintings on elephant dung .
gold (n★★★ & adj★)	/gəʊld/	Gold; golden	Gold is a valuable yellow metal used for making jewellery. (n) Something that is gold is made of gold. (adj)
ice (n)★★★	/aɪs/	Eis	He finally succeeded in building Ice Arch after three other arches collapsed or melted.
polystyrene (n & adj)	/pɒli'staɪri:n/	Styropor; Styropor-	Whiteread uses materials like plaster, polystyrene or rubber to define the space around or inside objects and buildings. (n)
plaster (n)★	/plɑːstə/	Gips	Whiteread uses materials like plaster , polystyrene or rubber to define the space around or inside objects and buildings.
plastic (n & adj)	/plæstɪk/	Kunststoff; kunststoff	Whiteread recently created a huge sculpture consisting of 14,000 white plastic boxes. (adj)
rubber (n★★ & adj)	/rʌbə/	Gummi; Gummi-	Whiteread uses materials like plaster, polystyrene or rubber to define the space around or inside objects and buildings. (n)
sand (n)★★★	/sænd/	Sand	Andy creates structures out of stone, snow, ice, sand or wood.
snow (n)★★★	/snəʊ/	Schnee	Andy creates structures out of stone, snow , ice, sand or wood.
stone (n)★★★	/stəʊn/	Stein	Andy creates structures out of stone , snow, ice, sand or wood.
wood (n)★★★	/wʊd/	Holz	Andy creates structures out of stone, snow, ice, sand or wood .

Lesson 2

agency (n)★★★	/eɪdʒənsi/	Agentur	To get work, you need to join an agency .
bank (n)★★★	/bæŋk/	Bank	For the last two days Adrian has been doing a commercial for a bank .
catch sight of	/kætʃ 'saɪt əv/	erblicken; zu Gesicht bekommen	You may catch sight of some stars – but no autographs or photographs.
charge (v)★★★	/tʃɑːdʒ/	berechnen	The agency will charge 15% of the £75 or so a day you are paid.
ex- (prefix)	/eks/	Ex-	Ex-teacher , Adrian Jenkins, now works as an extra.
focus (v)	/fəʊkəs/	fokussieren	We use the present perfect simple to focus on <i>how many</i> .

hang about (v) /hæŋ ə'baʊt/
 offer (n)★★★ /'ɒfə/
 odd (= strange) (adj)★★★ /ɒd/
 temporary (adj)★★★ /'temp(ə)rəri/

Film-Making

double (v)★★ /'dʌb(ə)l/
 extra (n)★ /'ekstrə/
 feature film (n) /'fi:tʃə ,fɪlm/
 on location★★★ /ɒn ləʊ'keɪʃ(ə)n/
 on screen★★★ /ɒn 'skri:n/
 scene (n)★★★ /si:n/
 on set (n)★★★ /ɒn 'set/
 studio (n)★★★ /'stju:diəʊ/
 take (n) /teɪk/

Lesson 3

abroad (adv)★★★ /ə'brɔ:d/
 adventure (n)★★ /əd'ventʃə/
 best-selling (adj) /'best'selɪŋ/
 childhood (n)★★ /'tʃaɪld,hʊd/
 comic (n)★ /'kɒmɪk/
 crash-land (v) /'kræʃ 'lænd/
 delighted (adj)★★ /dɪ'laɪtɪd/
 discovery (n)★★★ /dɪ'skʌv(ə)ri/
 entertain (v)★★ /entə'teɪn/
 ever since (adv) /evə 'sɪns/
 explore (v)★★★ /ɪk'splɔ:/
 experience (n)★★★ /ɪk'spɪəriəns/
 fighter pilot (n) /'faɪtə ,paɪlət/

herumlungern
 Angebot
 seltsam; merkwürdig
 vorübergehend; befristet

doubeln
 Komparse; Statist(in)
 Spielfilm
 bei Außenaufnahmen

auf der Leinwand

Szene
 bei Aufnahmen
 Studio
 erfolgreiche Aufnahme

im Ausland
 Abenteuer
 Bestseller-
 Kindheit
 Comicheft
 abstürzen
 erfreut

Entdeckung
 unterhalten
 seitdem
 untersuchen; erforschen
 Erfahrung
 Jagdflieger

It's good money but there's a lot of **hanging about** as usual.
 My phone's been ringing non-stop and I've had plenty of **offers**.
 "I've not had any luck yet." "That's **odd**! My phone's been ringing non-stop."
 Britain's most popular **temporary** job is being a film extra.

My best job was **doubling** for Penelope Cruz.
 Britain's most popular temporary job is being a film **extra**.
 Spielberg directed his first **feature film** in 1971.
 We're **on location** today and we've been waiting for them to start for six hours.
 In what other job can you work with a Hollywood name and see yourself **on screen** a year later?
 There may be several "takes" for each **scene**.
 My phone's been ringing non-stop (not when I'm **on set** of course!).
 The set of a film is where it is shot, often in a **studio**.
 A "**take**" is a section of a film which is recorded without stopping.

Pullman spent a great deal of his childhood travelling **abroad**.
 His *Dark Materials* is much more than an **adventure** story.
 Philip Pullman is the author of the **best-selling** *His Dark Materials* trilogy.
 He spent a great deal of his **childhood** travelling abroad.
 When I first saw a Superman **comic**, it changed my life.
 In 1940 Dahl **crash-landed** and was badly injured.
 He was **delighted** to get an envelope saying "Philip Pullman, The Storyteller, Oxford."
 In Australia he made a great **discovery** – Superman!
 As a schoolboy he **entertained** his friend by reading ghost stories to them.
 I wrote about three pages a day and that's what I've done **ever since**.
 The books **explore** the major themes of truth, love and death.
His Dark Materials is about growing up, or innocence and **experience**.
 Dahl was a **fighter pilot** in Greece and Syria.

final (adj)★★★	/ˈfain(ə)l/	Abschluss-
folk tale (n)	/ˈfəʊk ˌteɪl/	Volksmärchen
full-time (adj)★★	/ˈfʊlˌtaɪm/	Vollzeit-; hauptberuflich
gangster (n)	/ˈgæŋstə/	Gangster
injure (v)★★	/ˈɪndʒə/	verletzen
innocence (n)★	/ˈɪnəs(ə)ns/	Unschuld
make up (=invent)★	/ˌmeɪk ˈʌp/	erfinden
Norwegian	/ˈnɔːwiːdʒən/	norwegisch
over and over (adv)	/ˌəʊvə ənd ˈəʊvə/	immer wieder
profession (n)★★★	/prəˈfeɪʃn/	Beruf

progress (n)★★★	/ˈprɒɡres/	Lebenslauf; Geschichte
serial (n)★	/ˈsɪəriəl/	Hörfolge; Fortsetzung
stepfather (n)	/ˈstepˌfɑːðə/	Stiefvater
storyteller (n)	/ˈstɔːriˌtelə/	(Märchen)erzähler
Syria	/ˈsɪriə/	Syrien
theme (n)★★★	/θiːm/	Thema
trilogy (n)	/ˈtriˌlɒdʒi/	Trilogie
voyage (n)★	/ˈvɔɪdʒ/	Reise

Lesson 4

excuse (n)	/ɪkˈskjuːs/	Ausrede; Entschuldigung
ferryman (n)	/ˈferɪmən/	Fährmann
grumble (v)	/ˈɡrʌmb(ə)l/	motzen; sich beschweren
hardly (adv)★★★	/ˈhɑːdli/	kaum
hut (n)★★	/hʌt/	Hütte
knowledge (n)★★★	/ˈnɒlɪdʒ/	Wissen
proud (of)★★	/praʊd (əv)/	stolz auf
row (v)★	/rəʊ/	rudern
rush about (v)	/rʌʃ əˈbaʊt/	sich abhetzen
shiny (adj)★	/ˈʃaɪni/	glänzend
take over (v)	/ˌteɪk ˈəʊvə/	übernehmen

He started writing his first novel the day after he finished his **final** exams at Oxford.

He enjoyed telling **folk tales**, ghost stories and Greek myths.

Before he became a **full-time** writer, Pullman had been a teacher.

Pullman listened to **gangster** serials and cowboy serials in Australia.

In 1940 Dahl crash-landed and was badly **injured**.

His Dark Materials is about growing up, or **innocence** and experience.

As a schoolboy he entertained his friends by **making up** his own stories.

Dahl was born in 1916 to **Norwegian** parents.

He told stories **over and over**, until he knew them as well as his own life.

What Pullman enjoyed most about the teaching **profession** was telling stories.

The three books follow the **progress** of a young girl, Lyra, and her friend Will.

Pullman listened to gangster and cowboy **serials** on the radio.

Both his father and **stepfather** were pilots.

Pullman is delighted to be known as a **storyteller**.

Dahl was a fighter pilot in Greece and **Syria**.

The books explore the major **themes** of truth, love and death.

A **trilogy** is a story in three books.

Pullman went on several long sea **voyages** as a child.

“There’s no **excuse** for not learning,” said the professor.

The **ferryman** lived in a hut by the River Ganges.

Although life was hard, he never **grumbled**.

The money he made from the ferry was **hardly** enough to feed his family.

The ferryman lived in a **hut** by the River Ganges.

There was so much **knowledge** hidden in books which he had never learnt.

You haven’t studied history? Aren’t you **proud of** your country?

The ferryman began to **row** his passenger across the river.

It seemed to him that city people spent all their lives **rushing about**.

One day a well-dressed professor with a **shiny** briefcase climbed into his boat.

The ferryman had **taken over** the job when he was a young boy.

thunder (n) TS★	/ˈθʌndə/
well-dressed (adj)	/ˌwelˈdrest/
well-polished (adj)	/ˌwelˈpɒlɪʃt/
wise (adj)★★	/waɪz/

Donner
gut gekleidet
gut poliert
weise

Dark clouds moved across the sky and there was a roar of **thunder**.
 One day a **well-dressed** professor from the city climbed into his boat.
 The professor was wearing a smart suit and **well-polished** shoes.
 People said the ferryman was **wise** and often asked his advice.

NOUN SUFFIXES -MENT

advertisement★★	/ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt/
amazement	/əˈmeɪzmənt/
argument★★★	/ˈɑːɡjʊmənt/
arrangement★★★	/əˈreɪndʒmənt/
equipment★★★	/ɪˈkwɪpmənt/
movement★★★	/ˈmuːvmənt/
payment★★★	/ˈpeɪmənt/
treatment★★★	/ˈtriːtmənt/

Werbung; Werbespot
Erstaunen; Verwunderung
Streitgespräch
Vorbereitung(en)
Geräte; Ausrüstung
Bewegung
Vergütung
Behandlung

He was an extra in a TV **advertisement** for a new car.
 To her **amazement** she got a job as an extra.
 I don't want to have an **argument**, so let's agree to disagree.
 When can we meet up to discuss the holiday **arrangements**?
 There were lots of cameras and lighting **equipment** in the studio.
 As an artist he's interested in **movement** and light.
 The agency takes 15% of the **payment** you receive.
 Private medical **treatment** is very expensive.

Unit 2 Inspiration Extra!

alibi (n)	/ˈælibaɪ/
art gallery (n)	/ɑːt ˌɡæləri/
in detail (adv)	/ɪn ˈdiːteɪl/
innocent (adj)★★	/ɪˈnɒs(ə)nt/
separate (adj)★★★	/ˈsep(ə)rət/
sequence (n)★★★	/ˈsiːkwəns/
suspect (n)★★	/ˈsʌspekt/

Alibi
Kunstgalerie
detailliert
unschuldig
getrennt
Reihenfolge
Verdächtige(r)

Someone who has an **alibi** can prove that they were somewhere else when a crime was committed and so are not guilty.
 Yesterday evening a valuable painting was stolen from the **art gallery**.
 Work together to prepare your alibi **in detail**.
 Detectives must decide whether the suspects are **innocent** or guilty.
 The two superheroes lived **separate** lives but worked together regularly.
 Ask the suspects questions about places, times and **sequence** of events.
 Police detectives want to interview two **suspects**.

Review Units 1–2

bunch (of grapes) (n)★★	/ˈbʌntʃ (əv ˈɡreɪps)/
display (v)★★★	/dɪˈspleɪ/
fool (v)★	/fuːl/
horsewoman (n)	/ˈhɔːswʊmən/
hugely (adv)	/ˈhjuːdʒli/
impatient (adj)★	/ɪmˈpeɪf(ə)nt/
misunderstand (v)	/ˌmɪsʌndəˈstænd/

Weintraube
ausstellen
täuschen
Reiterin
enorm
ungeduldig
missverstehen

The picture, which was of a **bunch of grapes**, was beautiful and lifelike.
 Since the accident we have been considering how best to **display** the vases.
 One painting **fooled** the birds and the other **fooled** the people.
 Angelina Jolie looks like the perfect **horsewoman** in *Tomb Raider*.
 A visitor to the museum smashed three **hugely** valuable Chinese vases to pieces.
 The crowd and the judge were becoming **impatient**.
 The museum says that Mr Flynn **misunderstood** the letter.

rider (n)★★	/ˈraɪdə/	Reiter	Camilla's father was a well-known movie stunt rider .
smash (v)★★	/smæʃ/	zerschmettern	A visitor to the museum smashed three hugely valuable Chinese vases to pieces.
true to life (adj)	/ˌtruː tə ˈlaɪf/	lebensnah	The two artists were told to paint a picture which was as true to life as possible.
unhurt	/ʌnˈhɜːt/	unverletzt	Mr Flynn slipped on the stairs but was unhurt .
vase (n)★	/vɑːz/	Vase	The 300-year-old vases from the Qing Dynasty had stood in a window for over 20 years.

Unit 3

Lesson 1

accurately (adv)	/ækjʊrətli/	genau	We can say more accurately that humans appeared on Earth two million years ago.
among (prep)★★★	/əˈmʌŋ/	unter	Guy Fawkes was listed in the top 100 Great Britons among Charles Darwin, Isaac Newton and others.
astonishing (adj)★	/əˈstɒnɪʃɪŋ/	erstaunlich	The Earth weighs an astonishing six billion trillion tonnes.
Big Bang (n)	/ˌbɪɡ ˈbæŋ/	Urknall	Scientists disagree about exactly when the Big Bang , which created the universe, happened.
Equator (n)	/ɪˈkweɪtə/	Äquator	The Earth rotates most quickly at the equator .
expand (v)★★★	/ɪkˈspænd/	sich ausdehnen	The universe has been expanding rapidly ever since the Big Bang.
far (adv)★★★	/fɑː/	weit	The distance from the surface of the Earth to the centre is nearly as far as from New York to Moscow.
further (comp. adv) ★★★	/ˈfɜːðə/	weiter	Which distance is further ? From New York to Moscow or from the surface to the centre of the earth?
furthest (superl. adv)★	/ˈfɜːðɪst/	am weitesten	Which city is the furthest from where you live? Manchester, London or Brighton?
light year (n)	/ˈlaɪt jɪə/	Lichtjahr	We can measure distances in space in light years .
moonwalk (n)	/ˈmuːn.wɔːk/	Mondspaziergang	The first moonwalk was from Apollo 11 on 21 July 1969.
organism (n)★★	/ˈɔːgənɪz(ə)m/	Organismus	Organisms began to breathe oxygen 400,000,000 years ago.
oxygen (n)★★	/ˈɒksɪdʒ(ə)n/	Sauerstoff	Organisms began to breathe oxygen 400,000,000 years ago.
plant (n)★★★	/plɑːnt/	Pflanze	Animals and plants are largely made up of water.
rapidly (adv)	/ˈræpɪdli/	schnell	The universe has been expanding rapidly ever since the Big Bang.

rotate (v)★	/rəʊ'teɪt/	sich drehen	The Earth rotates most quickly at the equator.
spacecraft (n)	/'speɪs,kɹɑ:ft/	Raumfahrzeug	The astronauts left their spacecraft , Apollo 12, for a walk on the surface of the moon.
spacewalk (n)	/'speɪs,wɔ:k/	Spaziergang im All	The first two spacewalks took place in 1965.
trillion (n)	/'trɪljən/	Trillion (BE); Billion (AE)	The Earth weighs an astonishing six billion trillion tonnes.
universe (n)★★	/'ju:nɪ,vɜ:s/	Universum; Weltall	Scientists disagree about exactly when the Big Bang, which created the universe , happened.

Lesson 2

blog (n)	/blog/	Blog; Internet-Tagebuch	A blog is a type of diary that appears on a website.
bottom (n)★★★	/'bɒtəm/	(Meeres)boden	When the submersible touched the bottom it disturbed a fish.
chimney (n)★	/'tʃɪmni/	Kamin; Schornstein	The bottom of the sea is covered with “ chimneys ” up to 20 metres high.
crack (n)★★	/kræk/	Riss; Spalt	Water goes slowly down through tiny cracks in the sea bed.
descend (v)★★	/dɪ'send/	hinunterfahren	In 1930 Charles William Beebe and Otis Barton set a world record by descending 183 metres.
disturb (v)★★	/dɪ'stɜ:b/	stören	When the submersible touched the bottom it disturbed a fish.
evaporate (v)	/'væpə'reɪt/	verdunsten	Why doesn't the sea get saltier when millions of litres of water evaporate every day?
Greetings	/'gri:tɪŋz/	Grüße	Greetings from a research ship in the Azores in the western Atlantic.
molten (adj)	/'mɒltən/	flüssig; geschmolzen	A kilometre below the sea bed the water meets molten rock.
observer (n)★★	/'ɒbzɜ:və/	Beobachter(in)	The three of us – the pilot, myself and another observer – are having an amazing time as we go deeper and deeper.
peer (v)★★	/'piə/	schauen	As I peered down I realised I was looking toward a world of life almost as unknown as that of Mars.
rainbow (n)★	/'reɪn,bəʊ/	Regenbogen	The hydrothermal vents called the Rainbow Vents are a kind of underwater volcano.
set (a record) (v)★★★	/'set (ə 'rekɔ:d)/	einen Rekord aufstellen	They set a world record by descending 183 metres.
spacious (adj)	/'speɪʃəs/	geräumig	We're diving in a comfortable, spacious , modern Russian submersible.
trench (n)	/'trentʃ/	Graben	They dived 10,916 metres to the Challenger deep in the Mariana Trench .
unexpected (adj)★★	/'ʌnɪk'spektɪd/	unerwartet	What a fantastic sight! It's so unexpected .

THE SEA

crab (n)	/'kræb/	Krebs	Thousands of crabs , mussels and fish live around the “chimneys”.
depth (n)★★★	/'depθ/	Tiefe	The average depth of the sea is 3.86 kilometres.

hydrothermal vent (n)	/ˈhaɪdrəθɜːm(ə)l ˈvent/
mussel (n)	/ˈmʌs(ə)l/
navy (n)★★	/ˈneɪvi/
salty (adj)	/ˈsɔːlti/
sea bed (n)	/ˈsiː ˌbed/
shrimp (n)	/ʃrɪmp/
submersible (n)	/səbˈmɜːsəbl/
underwater (adj)	/ˌʌndəˈwɔːtə/

hydrothermische Öffnung
Muschel
Marine
salzig; salzhaltig
Meeresboden
Krabbe; Garnele
Tauchboot
Unterwasser-

Hydrothermal vents are created when new rock pushes up the sea bed. Thousands of crabs, **mussels** and fish live around the “chimneys”. A two-man US **Navy** team dived to the deepest underwater point on Earth. Why doesn’t the sea get **saltier** when millions of litres of water evaporate every day? We’re over 2,000 metres down now and near the **sea bed**. Thousands of **shrimps**, crabs and mussels live around the “chimneys”. When the **submersible** touched the bottom it disturbed a fish. The Mariana Trench in the western Pacific is the deepest **underwater** point on Earth.

Lesson 3

accommodation (n)★★	/əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃ(ə)n/
base (n)★★★	/beɪs/
being (n)★★	/ˈbiːɪŋ/
commercial (adj)★★★	/kəˈmɜːʃ(ə)l/
depart (v)★★	/dɪˈpɑːt/
due (adj)★★★	/djuː/
be due for	
elevator (n) (Am E)	/ˈeləveɪtə/
fare (n)★★	/feə/
grandchild (pl -children) (n)	/ˈgræɪn(d)tʃaɪld/
initially (adv)★★★	/ɪˈnɪʃ(ə)li/
luxurious (adj)	/lʌɡˈzjʊəriəs/
manned (adj)	/mænd/
mining (n)★	/ˈmaɪnɪŋ/
production (n)★★★	/prəˈdʌkʃ(ə)n/
rumour (n)★★	/ˈruːmə/

Unterkunft
Basis
Wesen
kommerziell
abfliegen
sollen
Aufzug
Fahrpreis
Enkelkind
zunächst
luxuriös
bemannet
Bergbau
Produktion
Gerücht

The holiday will include six days’ luxury **accommodation** at the Virgin Galactic space camp. In the 2040s there’ll be a moon **base** the size of a small village. Do you think that from 2051 we’ll make contact with extra-terrestrial **beings**? In the 2020s there’ll be space factories for **commercial** production. Their flight **departs** at 6pm on Saturday. The Virgin Galactic Spaceship **is due for** lift-off soon. Do you think there’ll be a space **elevator** to the moon in the 2030s? Each passenger will pay a \$200,000 **fare** for the three-hour flight. Perhaps our **grandchildren** will spend their holidays on the moon. **Initially** the spaceships will take off from the Mojave Desert near Los Angeles. Every passenger will have large windows and **luxurious** seats. Do you think the first **manned** mission to Mars will take place in the 2020s? Do you think there will be **mining** on the moon between 2016 and 2020? In the 2020s there’ll be space factories for commercial **production**. There are **rumours** that Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt will be amongst the passengers.

SPACE

extra-terrestrial (adj)	/ˌekstrətəˈrestriəl/
lift-off (n)	/ˈlɪft ˌɒf/

außerirdisch
Start

Do you think that from 2051 we’ll make contact with **extra-terrestrial** beings? The Virgin Galactic Spaceship is due for **lift-off** soon.

mission (n)★★	/ˈmɪʃ(ə)n/	Mission	Do you think the first manned mission to Mars will take place in the 2020s?
orbit (v)★	/ˈɔːbɪt/	Umlaufbahn	Perhaps our grandchildren will have honeymoons in a hotel orbiting Venus.
pre-flight (adj)	/ˈpriːflaɪt/	vor dem Flug	The holiday will include pre-flight training.
spaceport (n)	/ˈspeɪs,pɔːt/	Raumfahrtzentrum; Weltraumbahnhof	Later, there'll be a spaceport in New Mexico.
Venus	/ˈviːnəs/	Venus	Perhaps our grandchildren will have honeymoons in a hotel orbiting Venus .
weightlessness (n)	/ˈweɪtləsənəs/	Schwerelosigkeit	They'll experience six minutes of weightlessness and will be able to look down on Earth.

PHRASAL VERBS

come down	/ˌkʌm ˈdaʊn/	senken; runtergehen	I'm sure the cost of space flights will come down .
count down	/ˌkaʊnt ˈdaʊn/	den Countdown durchführen	Believe it or not, we're counting down to the first space tourist flight.
hang on	/ˌhæŋ ˈɒn/	warten (Moment mal)	Hang on , the cost of the space tourist flight won't be cheap.
put down	/ˌpʊt ˈdaʊn/	sich anmelden	There are rumours that Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt are among those who have put their names down to fly.
take off	/ˌteɪk ˈɒf/	starten	Initially the spaceships will take off from the Mojave Desert.
write down	/ˌraɪt ˈdaʊn/	aufschreiben	Write down all the words you remember.

Lesson 4

accurate (adj)★★	/ˈækjʊrət/	genau; akkurat	Harrison's clock was so accurate that it kept perfect time at sea.
achievement (n)★★★	/əˈtʃiːvmənt/	Leistung; Erungenschaft	Marconi's achievement was so extraordinary that at first people didn't believe it.
approximate (adj)	/əˈprɒksɪmət/	ungefähr	Sailors could only guess approximate longitude by measuring the ship's direction and size.
as a result (adv)	/əz ə rɪˈzʌlt/	demzufolge	Carson's book was controversial and, as a result , she was attacked by the chemical industry.
calculate (v)★★	/ˈkælkjʊleɪt/	kalkulieren	Sailors used Harrison's clock to calculate longitude.
chain (of life) (n)★★★	/tʃeɪn (əv laɪf)/	Kette (Lebens-)	Carson wrote about the destructive effect of pesticides on the " chain of life ".
chemical (n)★★★	/ˈkemɪk(ə)l/	Chemie-	After writing <i>Silent Spring</i> she was attacked by the chemical industry.
consequently (adv)★★	/ˌkɒnsɪkwəntli/	infolgedessen	Consequently , the US government took action to control the use of pesticides.
controversial (adj)	/ˌkɒntrəˈvɜːʃ(ə)l/	umstritten; kontrovers	Carson's book was controversial and, as a result, she was attacked by the chemical industry.

cool (v)★★	/ku:l/	kühlen	Pasteurisation kills the bacteria by boiling and then cooling the liquid.
curve (n)★★	/kɜ:v/	Krümmung	Most scientists believed that radio waves would not follow the curve of the Earth.
destructive (adj)	/dr'strʌktɪv/	zerstörerisch	Rachel Carson wrote a controversial book about the destructive effects of pesticides.
development (n)★★★	/dr'veləpmənt/	Entstehung; Entwicklung	As a result of his achievement we have seen the development of broadcasting and communications.
impact (n)★★★	/ɪmpækt/	Einschlag; Auswirkung	The impact of the book was so enormous it was compared with Darwin's theory of evolution.
keep time (phr v)	/ki:p 'taɪm/	die Zeit anzeigen	His clock was so accurate it kept perfect time at sea.
latitude (n)	/lætɪ,tjʊ:d/	Breitengrad	It was easy to work out latitude by looking at the sky.
lead (v)★★★	/li:d/	führen	Pasteur's discovery led to his "germ theory of disease".
liquid (n)★★	/lɪkwɪd/	Flüssigkeit	He discovered there were germs called bacteria which caused liquids to turn sour.
longitude (n)	/lɒndʒɪ,tjʊ:d/	Längengrad	Ships didn't know their exact position at sea because they couldn't measure longitude .
massive (adj)★★★	/mæsɪv/	massiv	<i>Silent Spring</i> caused a massive protest against environmental pollution.
movement (environmental★★★ movement) (n)	/mu:vmənt/	Bewegung (Umweltschutz-)	There is now a worldwide movement to protect the environment.
Newfoundland	/nju:fəndlənd/	Neufundland	The signal from south-west England was picked up in Newfoundland .
origin (n)★★★	/ɒrɪdʒɪn/	Abfahrtshafen; Heimathafen	In 1759 he succeeded in making a sea clock that told sailors the exact date at their port of origin .
port of origin			
pesticide (n)	/pestɪsaɪd/	Pestizid	<i>Silent Spring</i> is a book about the destructive effects of pesticides .
pioneering (adj)	/paɪə'nɪərɪŋ/	Pionier-	Pasteur's pioneering work has protected millions of people from disease.
port (n)★★★	/pɔ:t/	Hafen	He succeeded in making a sea clock that told sailors the exact date at their port of origin.
prevent (v)★★★	/prɪ'vent/	vorbeugen	Vaccination prevents some illnesses by injecting weak forms of the disease.
protest (n)★★★	/prəʊtest/	Protest	<i>Silent Spring</i> caused a massive protest against environmental pollution.
sour (adj)★	/sauə/	sauer	He discovered there were germs called bacteria which caused liquids to turn sour .
successfully (adv)	/sək'sesf(ə)li/	erfolgreich	Marconi had already successfully transmitted a message over 50 km in 1899.
take action	/teɪk 'ækʃ(ə)n/	handeln; Schritte unternehmen	As a result of Carson's book the US government took action to control the use of pesticides.

thanks to	/θæŋks tu/	dank	An estimated 700 lives were saved thanks to SOS signals from a Marconi transmitter.
theory (n)★★★	/θiəri/	Theorie	The impact of the book was so enormous it was compared with Darwin's theory of evolution.
transatlantic (adj)	/trænzət'læntɪk/	Transatlantik-	Marconi made the first ever transatlantic radio transmission in 1901.
turn (= become) (v)★★★	/tɜ:n/	werden	Bacteria cause liquids to turn sour.
weak (adj)★★★	/wi:k/	schwach	Vaccination prevents some illnesses by injecting weak forms of the disease.

MEDICINE

bacteria (n pl)★★	/bæktəriə/	Bakterien	Germs called bacteria cause liquids to turn sour.
disease (n)★★★	/di'zi:z/	Krankheit	He realised most infectious diseases are caused by germs in the air.
germ (n)	/dʒɜ:m/	Keim	Germs called bacteria cause liquids to turn sour.
illness (n)★★★	/ɪlnəs/	Krankheit	Vaccination prevents some illnesses by injecting weak forms of the disease.
infectious (adj)★	/ɪn'fekʃəs/	ansteckend	He realised most infectious diseases are caused by germs in the air.
inject (v)★	/ɪn'dʒekt/	injizieren; einspritzen	Vaccination works by injecting weak forms of the disease.
medical (adj)★★★	/medɪk(ə)l/	Medizin (Geschichte der -)	Louis Pasteur made one of the most important discoveries in medical history.
pasteurisation (n)	/pɑ:stʃəraɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/	Pasteurisierung	Pasteurisation involves killing bacteria by boiling and then cooling the liquid.
pasteurised (adj)	/pɑ:stʃəraɪzd/	pasteurisiert	Most dairy products today are pasteurised .
vaccination (n)	/væksɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/	Impfung	His work has protected people from disease, thanks to pasteurisation and vaccination .

COMMUNICATIONS

broadband (n)	/brɔ:d'bænd/	Breitband	Broadband transmission makes internet communication extremely fast.
broadcasting (n)	/brɔ:d'kɑ:stɪŋ/	Rundfunk	As a result of Marconi's achievement we have seen the development of broadcasting and communications.
communications satellite (n)	/kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃ(ə)nz ,sætəlaɪt/	Nachrichtensatellit	We have seen the development of communications satellites , radar etc as a result of Marconi's achievement.
radar (n)	/reɪdɑ:/	Radar	We have seen the development of communications satellites, radar etc as a result of Marconi's achievement.
radio wave (n)	/reɪdiəʊ ,weɪv/	Funkwelle	Most scientists believed that radio waves would not follow the curve of the Earth.

signal (n*** & v**)	/sɪgn(ə)l/
SOS	/es əʊ 'es/
transmission (n)**	/trænz'mɪʃ(ə)n/
transmit (v)**	/trænz'mɪt/
transmitter (n)	/trænz'mɪtə/

Signal
SOS
Sendung
senden
Sender

The **signal** was picked up in Newfoundland, 3,500 km away. (n)
 A transmitter **signalled** the letter S – three dots in Morse code. (v)
 An estimated 700 lives were saved thanks to **SOS** signals.
 Marconi made the first ever transatlantic radio **transmission** in 1901.
 Marconi successfully **transmitted** a message over 50 km in 1899.
 A **transmitter** signalled the letter S – three dots in Morse code.

OCCUPATIONS

biologist (n)*	/baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/
chemist (n)**	/kɛmɪst/
engineer (n)***	/endʒɪ'nɪə/
physicist (n)	/fɪzɪsɪst/

Biologe/ -in
Chemiker(in)
Ingenieur(in)
Physiker(in)

Louis Pasteur (1822—1895) was a French chemist and **biologist**.
 Louis Pasteur (1822—1895) was a French **chemist** and biologist.
 The English **engineer** John Harrison solved one of the greatest scientific problems of all time.
 Guglielmo Marconi (1874—1937) was an Italian **physicist**.

NOUN SUFFIXES -SION and -TION

action***	/ækʃ(ə)n/
creation***	/kri'eɪʃ(ə)n/
decision***	/dɪ'sɪʒ(ə)n/
discussion***	/dɪ'skʌʃ(ə)n/
evolution**	/i:və'lʊ:ʃ(ə)n/
pasteurisation	/ˌpa:stʃərə'rɪzeɪʃ(ə)n/
permission**	/pə'mɪʃ(ə)n/
pollution***	/pə'lju:ʃ(ə)n/
possession**	/pə'zeɪʃ(ə)n/
production***	/prə'dʌkʃ(ə)n/
revision**	/rɪ'vɪʒ(ə)n/
solution***	/sə'lju:ʃ(ə)n/
transmission**	/trænz'mɪʃ(ə)n/
vaccination	/ˌvæksɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/

Tat; Handlung
Erschaffung; Schöpfung
Entscheidung
Diskussion
Evolution
Pasteurisierung
Erlaubnis
Verschmutzung
Besitz
Produktion
Revision
Lösung
Sendung
Impfung

Everyone can take **action** to protect the environment.
Creation is the act of creating something.
 A **decision** is a choice that you make after thinking carefully.
 Do you prefer writing or **discussion**?
 The impact of the book was so enormous it was compared with Darwin's theory of **evolution**.
Pasteurisation kills the bacteria in liquids by boiling and then cooling the liquid.
Permission is the right to do something that is given to you by someone in authority.
Silent Spring caused a massive protest against environmental **pollution**.
 In the West people care more about their pets and **possessions**.
 In the 2020s there may be space factories for commercial **production**.
 Think of new and original approaches to **revision**.
 The government offered £20,000 to anyone who came up with a **solution**.
 Marconi made the first ever transatlantic radio **transmission** in 1901.
Vaccination works by injecting weak forms of the disease.

Unit 3 Inspiration *Extra!*

exploration ★★	/ˌɛksplə'reɪʃ(ə)n/
expedition (n)★★	/ˌɛkspə'dɪʃ(ə)n/

Erforschung
Expedition

Make a file about **exploration** on Earth, in the sea, in the sky or in space.
There have been several **expeditions** to the North and South Poles.

CULTURE Your Culture

aim (n)★★★	/eɪm/
appearance (n)★★★	/ə'piərəns/
block (v)★★	/blɒk/
brainstorm (v)	/ˈbreɪnˌstɔːm/

Ziel
Aussehen
blockieren
ein Brainstorming
durchführen

Be clear about your **aim** – what kind of ideas are you trying to come up with?
Take care over the **appearance** of your work.
Criticism **blocks** creativity.
Brainstorming is a great idea of getting loads of ideas in a short time.

category (n)	/kætəg(ə)ri/
combination (n)★★★	/ˌkɒmbɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/
creative (adj)	/kri:'eɪtɪv/
creativity (n)★	/kri:'eɪtɪvəti/
criticism (n)★★★	/ˈkrɪtɪsɪz(ə)m/
defensive (adj)★★	/dɪ'fensɪv/
dialogue (n)★★	/ˈdaɪə,lɒg/
distinctive (adj)★★	/dɪ'stɪŋktɪv/
evaluation (n)	/ɪˌvælju'eɪʃ(ə)n/
explosion (n)★★	/ɪk'spləʊz(ə)n/
fill in (phr v)	/ˌfɪl 'ɪn/
generate (v)★★★	/ˌɛdʒənə'reɪt/
jot down (phr v)	/dʒɒt 'daʊn/
message board (n)	/ˌmesɪdʒ ˌbɔːd/
mix and match (phr v)	/ˌmɪks ən 'mætʃ/
note down (phr v)	/nəʊt 'daʊn/
personally (adv)★★	/pɜːs(ə)nəli/

Kategorie
Kombination
kreativ
Kreativität
Kritik
defensiv
Dialog
markant
Bewertung; Evaluierung
Explosion
eintragen
generieren; erzeugen
notieren
Notizbrett; Mailbox
neue Kombinationen suchen
notieren; aufschreiben
persönlich

Draw a table with different **categories** across the top.
Mix and match options to form new **combinations**.
Try and be **creative** and think of new ways to revise.
Use a **creativity** notebook to plan and develop your ideas.
No **criticism** or evaluation – **criticism** blocks creativity.
Someone who is **defensive** reacts badly to criticism.
Make drawings of different scenes and write the **dialogue** underneath.
Every country has its own **distinctive** culture.
No criticism or **evaluation** – criticism blocks creativity.
We saw the car crash and then we heard an **explosion**.
Fill in as many options as you can for each category.
Brainstorming is a great way to **generate** ideas.
Jot your ideas **down** on separate pieces of paper.
You may want to post your work on a website or **message board**.
Mix and match options to form new combinations.
Note down your dreams and how you feel about them.
Don't take criticism **personally** – it's your work that's under discussion not you.
You may want to **post** your work **on** a website or message board.
Note your ideas down on separate pieces of paper so you can **re-arrange** them afterwards.
Here's a guide to help you create something which **reflects** the culture of your own country.

post (on message board) (v)★★	/pəʊst/
re-arrange (v)	/ri:'eɪrɪndʒ/

bekannt geben
neu sortieren

reflect (v)★★★	/rɪ'flekt/
----------------	------------

widerspiegeln

softly lit (adj)	/ˌsɒf(t)li 'liːt/	weich beleuchtet
stuck (adj)	/stʌk/	jmd etwas fehlen
take care (phr v)	/ˌteɪk 'keə/	vorsichtig sein
take notes (phr v)	/ˌteɪk 'nəʊts/	Notizen machen
thought (n)★★★	/θɔ:t/	Gedanke
untidy (adj)★★	/ʌn'taɪdi/	unordentlich
value (v)★★	/ˌvæljuː/	schätzen
well lit (adj)	/wel 'liːt/	gut beleuchtet

Do you prefer working in a room that is well lit or **softly lit**?
 When you're **stuck** for an idea, look through your notebook for inspiration.
Take care over the appearance of your work.
 Listen to any criticism and **take notes**.
 You can write anything in your notebook: **thoughts**, feelings, or things you see or hear.
Untidy people do not arrange their papers, clothes, possessions etc carefully.
 Read out what you've written to someone whose opinion you **value**.
 Do you prefer working in a room that is **well lit** or softly lit?

Unit 4

Lesson 1

advance (n)★★	/ədˈvɑːns/	Fortschritt
balance (n)★★★	/ˈbæləns/	Gleichgewicht
executive (n)★★	/ɪgˈzɛkjʊtɪv/	leitender Angestellter
function (n)★★★	/ˈfʌŋkʃ(ə)n/	Funktion
get rid of (phr v)	/get 'rɪd əv/	loswerden
glow (v)★	/gləʊ/	glühen
hoax (n)	/həʊks/	Scherz
household (n)★★★	/ˈhaʊs,həʊld/	Haushalt
indication (n)★★	/ˌɪndɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/	Hinweis
keyless (adj)	/kiːləs/	schlüssellos
life expectancy (n)	/ˌlaɪf ɪk'spektənsi/	Lebenserwartung

Craig Cormick believes people will live until 120 thanks to **advances** in medicine.
 Will we get the **balance** right? Will we have created a bright new future or will we be living longer but no more happily?
 A Decca records **executive** missed out on signing the Beatles, saying, "Guitar music is on the way out".
 We'll be wearing gadgets combining the **functions** of a phone, camera, MP3 player and computer.
 Do you think we will **get rid of** cars in the future?
 We can already put genes into rabbits and fish to make them **glow**!
 Lord Kelvin made a bad prediction when he said that X-rays would prove to be a **hoax**.
 In the home, **household** equipment will have improved.
 "There is not the slightest **indication** that nuclear energy will ever be obtainable," was a bad prediction by Einstein.
 We may have **keyless** electric cars in the future that we can talk to.
 One expert thinks that human **life expectancy** in the future will be 120 years.

microchip (n)	/maɪkrəʊtʃɪp/	Mikrochip	Anything large enough to carry a microchip will have one.
MP3 player (n)	/empi:'θri: ,pleɪə/	MP3-Spieler	We'll be wearing gadgets combining the functions of a phone, camera, MP3 player and computer.
nuclear energy (n)	/nju:kliə 'enədʒi/	Kernkraft	In 1932 Einstein said that nuclear energy would never be obtainable!
obtainable (adj)	/əb'teɪnəb(ə)l/	erreichbar	In 1932 Einstein said that nuclear energy would never be obtainable!
order (= request) (v)★★★	/ɔ:də/	bestellen	There'll be fridges which order new milk when necessary!
perfectly (= completely) (adv)★★★	/pɜ:fɪktli/	durchaus	It will be perfectly possible to create a designer dog!
pulse rate (n)★★	/pʌls ,reɪt/	Pulsfrequenz	Some people think that in 2020 there will be earrings which read our pulse rates .
researcher (n)	/rɪ'sɜ:tʃə/	Forscher(in)	Nearly all researchers agree that wireless technology will have developed.
retire (v)★★	/rɪ'taɪə/	in Ruhestand gehen	People will be working longer and retiring later.
retirement (n)★	/rɪ'taɪəmənt/	Pensionierung	Do you think later retirement for people is a good idea?
slight (adj)★★★	/slɑɪt/	gering	There is not the slightest indication that nuclear energy will be obtainable.
use-by date (n)	/ju:zbaɪ ,deɪt/	Verfallsdatum	Fridges will be able to read the use-by-date on milk cartons.
vaccine (n)	/vækʃɪn/	Impfstoff	We'll be growing crops with vaccines in them to prevent health problems.
view (= opinion) (n)	/vju:/	Ansicht	Different experts have different views on how we'll be living in 2020.
wireless technology (n)	/waɪələs tek'nɒlədʒi/	drahtlose Funktechnologie	Nearly all researchers agree that wireless technology will have developed.
wristwatch (n)	/rɪst,wɒtʃ/	Armbanduhr	Instead of wristwatches we'll be wearing multi-function gadgets.

PHRASAL VERBS WITH OUT

carry out	/kæri 'aʊt/	ausführen	We can already carry out operations to put genes into rabbits and fish.
miss out on	/mɪs 'aʊt ɒn/	sich etwas entgehen lassen	The Decca Records executive who missed out on signing the Beatles said that guitar music was on the way out.
point out	/pɔɪnt 'aʊt/	auf etwas hinweisen	If you point something out to someone, you tell them something they should know.
wipe out	/waɪp 'aʊt/	ausrotten; vernichten	We may be able to wipe out disease by eating a banana.
work out	/wɜ:k 'aʊt/	berechnen	If you work out a sum, you calculate it.

Lesson 2

as soon as (conj)	/əz 'su:n əz/	sobald	As soon as carbon emissions decrease, air pollution will decrease.
balance (v)★★	/bæləns/	ausgleichen	One solution to the problem of air travel is to "offset", or balance , carbon emissions.

cause (v)★★★	/kɔ:z/	verursachen	Most global warming is caused by greenhouse gases.
compulsory (adj)★★	/kəm'pʌlsəri/	obligatorisch	In the future when we fly we'll pay a compulsory carbon tax.
course (of study) (n) (TS)★★★	/kɔ:s/	Kurs	I'm doing an English course in Oxford next month.
decrease (n)★	/di:kri:s/	Reduzierung	There will be a decrease in pollution when carbon emissions decrease.
decrease (v)★★	/di:kri:s/	sinken; zurückgehen	As soon as carbon emissions decrease , air pollution will decrease .
fund (v)★★★	/fʌnd/	finanzieren	There are several organisations which fund carbon offset projects.
halt (v)★	/hɔ:lt/	aufhalten	Some scientists believe we won't halt global warming until we stop flying.
import (v)★★	/ɪm'pɔ:t/	importieren	The UK imports a lot of food but also sells food exports.
increase (n)★★★	/ɪn'kri:s/	Zunahme	Why is Gina concerned about the increase in air travel?
no longer (adv)	/nəʊ 'lɒŋə/	nicht mehr	Global warming is no longer a threat – it is a reality.
offset (v)★	/ɒf,set/	ausgleichen	One solution to the problem of air travel is to " offset ", or balance, carbon emissions.
organisation (n)★★★	/ɔ:gənə'zeɪʃ(ə)n/	Organisation	There are several organisations which fund carbon offset projects.
permit (n)	/pɜ:mɪt/	Erlaubnis	You aren't permitted to work there without a work permit .
permit (v)★★★	/pə'mɪt/	erlauben	You aren't permitted to work there without a work permit.
plant (v)★★	/plɑ:nt/	pflanzen	Planting trees helps the environment because they absorb CO ₂ .
produce (v)★	/prə'dju:s/	produzieren	If you fly to Canada, you will produce a certain amount of CO ₂ .
return flight (n)	/rɪ,tʌ:n 'flaɪt/	Rückflug	If you take a return London – Montreal flight , you will produce 1.46 tonnes of CO ₂ .
suspect (v)★★★	/sə'spekt/	vermuten	The police suspect the money was stolen.
take seriously (phr v)	/,teɪk 'sɪəriəsli/	ernst nehmen	As soon as everyone takes global warming seriously , the situation will improve.
tax (n)★★★	/tæks/	Steuer	In the future when we fly, we'll pay a compulsory carbon tax .
threat (n)★★★	/θret/	Bedrohung	Global warming is no longer a threat – it is a reality.
unless (conj)★★★	/ən'les/	wenn nicht; es sei denn	The situation won't improve unless we all work together.
whenever (conj)★★	/wen'evə/	wann immer	Whenever we drive a car, we add more CO ₂ to the atmosphere.
CLIMATE CHANGE			
atmosphere (n)★★	/æt'məʊs,fɪə/	Atmosphäre	Trees absorb CO ₂ from the atmosphere .
carbon dioxide (CO ₂) (n)★	/,kɑ:bən daɪ'ɒksaɪd/	Kohlendioxid	Global warming is caused by greenhouse gases, in particular carbon dioxide .
carbon emissions (n)	/,kɑ:bən ɪ'mɪʃ(ə)n/	Kohlenstoffabgase	The future will look brighter when governments agree to reduce carbon emissions .
carbon-offset project (n)	/,kɑ:bən,ɒfset 'prɒdʒekt/	Kohlenstoffausgleichsprojekt	There are several organisations which fund carbon offset projects .
drought (n)	/draʊt/	Dürre	A drought is a period when there is little rain and crops die.

energy crisis (n)	/ˈenədʒi ˌkraɪsɪs/	Energiekrise
flood (n)★★	/flʌd/	Überschwemmung
global warming (n)★	/ˌɡləʊb(ə)l ˈwɔːmɪŋ/	Erderwärmung
greenhouse gas (n)	/ˌɡriːnhaʊs ˌɡæs/	Treibhausgas
polar ice cap (n)	/pəʊlə(r) ˈaɪs kæp/	Polareis

Lesson 3

chat (n)★	/tʃæt/	Plauderei
go trekking (phr v)	/gəʊ ˈtrekɪŋ/	eine Trekkingreise unternehmen
guesthouse (n)	/ˌɡestˌhaʊs/	Gasthaus
hand-carved (adj)	/ˈhændkɑːvd/	handgeschnitzt
hippy (n)	/ˈhɪpi/	Hippy
in theory	/ɪn ˈθɪəri/	theoretisch
log on (phr v)	/ˌlɒɡ ˈɒn/	einloggen
mad (adj)★★	/mæd/	verrückt
magical (adj)★	/ˈmædʒɪk(ə)l/	märchenhaft
Nepal	/nəˈpɔːl(i)/	Nepal
overland (adv)	/ˌəʊvəˌlænd/	über Land
pace (of life) (n)★★	/ˌpeɪs (ˈəv laɪf)/	Tempo
password (n)★	/ˈpɑːswɜːd/	Passwort
point (the whole point) (n)★★★	/pɔɪnt (ˈðə ˌhəʊl ˈpɔɪnt)/	Zweck (der ganze...)

Lesson 4

aware (of) (adj)★★★	/əˈweə(r) (əv)/	bewusst
big business (n)	/ˌbɪɡ ˈbɪznəs/	Großunternehmen
clash (v)★	/klæʃ/	aneinander geraten
crucial (adj)★★★	/ˈkruːʃ(ə)l/	entscheidend

As soon as there is a serious **energy crisis**, people will take the situation seriously.

There will be droughts and **floods** unless we halt global warming.

By taking action now, we will reduce the impact of **global warming**.

Greenhouse gases cause global warming.

The **polar ice caps** will melt if temperatures continue to increase.

The guy who runs the guesthouse has always got time for tea and a **chat**.

I'd definitely **go trekking** – Nepal's got some fantastic walking country.

The International Hostel is a traditional Nepali **guesthouse**.

It's a traditional Nepali guesthouse – lots of **hand-carved** wood, endless tea and no TV.

The **hippies** travelled overland to Nepal in the 60s.

In theory, you could still travel overland in 18 weeks from London to Kathmandu.

You'll need your password to **log on** to the computer.

Someone who is **mad** is slightly crazy.

Nepal is a **magical** place with beautiful scenery.

Kathmandu is the capital of **Nepal**.

The International Hostel is a traditional **Nepali** guesthouse.

If I had enough time, I'd travel **overland**.

Vic wishes that people in London lived at a slower **pace**.

You'll need your **password** to log on to the computer.

The whole point of travelling is meeting new people.

Anti-GM food demonstrations have made people **aware of** the dangers of genetically modified food.

Big business is so powerful that even governments can't stop it.

Non-violent protest can lead to violence when protestors and police **clash**.

Non-violence is the answer to the **crucial** political and moral questions of our times.

cruelty (n)★	/kru:əlti/	Grausamkeit	The world knows about the cruelty of whale hunting thanks to direct action against whaling ships.
democracy (n)★★★	/di'mɒkrəsi/	Demokratie	The point of a democracy is that we elect representatives to take decisions for us.
demonstration (n)★★	/demən'streɪf(ə)n/	Demonstration	They organised demonstrations , sit-ins and hunger strikes.
direct action (n)	/di'rekt 'ækʃ(ə)n/	unmittelbares Eingreifen	The world knows about the cruelty of whale hunting thanks to direct action against whaling ships.
elect (v)★★★	/ɪ'lekt/	wählen	In a democracy we elect representatives to take decisions for us.
evidence (n)★★★	/'evɪdəns/	Beweismittel	There is evidence that when the media report direct action politicians listen.
feel strongly (about)	/fi:l 'strɒŋli (ə'baʊt)/	jmdm sehr viel an etwas liegen	If we feel strongly about an issue, we should make our case with the elected representatives.
for instance	/fə 'ɪnstəns/	zum Beispiel	When the media report direct action, for instance a million people on an anti-war march, politicians listen.
free (v)★★	/fri:/	befreien	We have to free half of the human race so that they can help free the other half.
harmful (adj) (TS)★	/hɑ:mf(ə)l/	schädlich	Ordinary people can have a role in stopping harmful development.
hijack (v)	/haɪ'dʒæk/	überfallen	Opponents of direct action claim it is easy for protestors to " hijack " demonstrations.
human race (n)	/hju:mən 'reɪs/	Menschheit	We have to free half of the human race so that they can help free the other half.
hunger strike (n)	/hʌŋgə 'straɪk/	Hungerstreik	They organised demonstrations, sit-ins and hunger strikes .
in addition	/ɪn ə'dɪf(ə)n/	darüber hinaus	In addition , they argue that the whole point of a democracy is that we elect representatives to take decisions for us.
in harmony	/ɪn 'hɑ:məni/	in Harmonie	Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony .
involve (v)★★★	/ɪn'vɒlv/	hineinziehen	They argue that direct action involves people who can't, or don't, vote in elections.
issue (n)★★★	/ɪʃu:, 'ɪʃu:/	Problem; Frage; Angelegenheit	If we feel strongly about an issue , we should make our case with the elected representatives.
largely (adj)★★★	/lɑ:dʒli/	größtenteils	Largely as a result of Gandhi's direct action, India became independent.
make a case (phr v)	/meɪk ə 'keɪs/	Argumente liefern	If we feel strongly about an issue, we should make a case with the elected representatives.
march (n)★★	/mɑ:tʃ/	Marsch	They organised demonstrations, marches , sit-ins and hunger strikes.

method (n)★★★	/meθəd/	Methode	Supporters of direct action say their methods get results.
moral (adj)★★★	/mɒrəl/	moralisch	Non-violence is the answer to the crucial political and moral questions of our time.
multi-national (adj) (TS)★	/ˌmʌltɪ'næʃn(ə)l/	multinational	Large multi-national companies have more money and power than many small governments.
partly (adv)★★★	/pɑːtli/	teilweise	Women in Britain got the vote partly in 1918 and fully in 1928.
political (adj)★★★	/pə'litɪk(ə)l/	politisch	Do you agree that political action is better than direct action?
protection (n) (TS)★★★	/prə'tekʃ(ə)n/	Schutz	I believe democracy is the best protection for the environment.
protestor (n)★	/prə'testə/	Protestler(in)	Opponents of direct action claim it is easy for protestors to “hijack” demonstrations.
publicity (n)★★	/pʌb'lɪsəti/	Bekanntheit	Direct action can generate enormous publicity .
racial segregation (n)	/ˌreɪʃ(ə)l ˌsegrɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n/	Rassentrennung	Racial segregation ended in the USA in 1964 and 1965.
representative (n)★★★	/ˌreprɪ'zentətɪv/	Abgeordnete(r); Beauftragte(r)	If we feel strongly about an issue, we should make our case with the elected representatives .
sit-in (n)	/sɪtɪn/	Sit-in	A sit-in is a protest where people take over a building.
such as	/ˌsʌtʃ 'æz/	wie (zum Beispiel)	Direct action involves people who don't vote in elections, such as those who are not registered or are too young.
take a decision (phr v)	/ˌteɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒ(ə)n/	eine Entscheidung treffen	In a democracy we elect representatives to take decisions for us.
violence (n)★★★	/ˌvaɪələns/	Gewalt	Non-violent protest can lead to violence when protestors and police clash.
whaling ship (n)	/ˌweɪlɪŋ ʃɪp/	Walfangschiff	The world knows about the cruelty of whale hunting thanks to direct action against whaling ships .
what's more (adv)	/ˌwɒts 'mɔː/	außerdem	What is more , they say that when the media report direct action politicians listen.

DEBATE

argument (n)★★★	/ˌɑːɡjʊmənt/	Argument	What are the arguments for and against direct action?
chair (n★★★ & v★)	/tʃeə/	Vorsitz(ende(r)); moderieren	Have a class or group debate. Choose a chair and two speakers. (n) My name's Jan and I'm chairing this debate. (v)
debate (n)★★★	/dɪ'beɪt/	Debatte	The debate is about direct action vs political action.
firstly (adv)★★	/ˌfɜːs(t)li/	erstens	Firstly , if people looked after their own environment we wouldn't need direct action.
for and against	/ˌfɔː ən ə'ɡenst/	für und wider	What are the arguments for and against direct action?
in favour of	/ɪn 'feɪvə/	dafür	Those in favour of the motion? Thank you.

motion (n)★★★	/ˈməʊʃ(ə)n/
point (third point) (n) (TS)★★★	/pɔɪnt/
propose (v)★★	/prəˈpəʊz/
opponent (n)★★	/əˈpəʊnənt/
oppose (v)★★★	/əˈpəʊz/
secondly (adv)★★	/ˈsekənd(ə)li/
sum up (phr v)★★	/ˌsʌm ˈʌp/
thirdly (adv)	/ˈθɜːdli/
vote (n & v)★★★	/vəʊt/

Antrag
Punkt
aufstellen
gegnes
Gegner(in)
dagegen sprechen
zweitens
zusammenfassen
drittens
abstimmen (v);
Abstimmung (n)

How many votes were there against the **motion**?
 The third **point** is to do with time.
 Tim is **proposing** the motion and Helen is opposing it.
Opponents of direct action say that non-violent protest can lead to violence.
 Tim is proposing the motion and Helen is **opposing** it.
Secondly, many “eco-warriors” are better at getting publicity than actually changing anything.
 Now you have one sentence to **sum up** your argument before we vote.
Thirdly, political action is better than direct action.
 How many **votes** were there for the motion? (n)
 And now raise your hands to **vote**. (v)

PREFIXES ANTI- and NON-

non-fiction	/ˌnɒnˈfɪkʃ(ə)n/
non-iron	/ˌnɒnˈaɪərn/
non-violence (n)	/ˌnɒnˈvaɪələns/
non-violent	/ˌnɒnˈvaɪələnt/
anti-globalisation	/ˌæntɪˌɡləʊbəlɪz(ə)n/
anti-GM (genetically modified) food	/ˌæntɪˌdʒiːem ˈfuːd/
anti-spam	/ˌæntɪˈspæm/
anti-terrorism	/ˌæntɪˈterəˌrɪz(ə)m/
anti-war	/ˌæntɪˈwɔː/

Sachbücher
bügelfrei
Gewaltlosigkeit
gewaltlos
Antiglobalisierungs-
Anti-GM-Nahrungsmittel
Anti-Spam
Antiterrorismus
Antikriegs-

I read some novels but I prefer **non-fiction**.
 This new shirt is great – it’s completely **non-iron**.
Non-violence is the answer to the crucial political and moral questions of our times.
Non-violent protest can lead to violence.
 Non-violent protest can lead to violence, as has happened in **anti-globalisation** demonstrations.
Anti-GM food demonstrations have made people aware of the dangers of genetically modified food.
 I’ve got a new **anti-spam** program for my computer.
 The government has introduced new **anti-terrorism** laws.
 There was a large **anti-war** demonstration on Saturday.

Review Units 3 – 4

additive (n)	/ˌædətɪv/	Zusatzstoff
countryside (n)★★★	/ˌkʌntriˌsaɪd/	(Um)land
housing (n)★★★	/ˈhaʊzɪŋ/	Behausung
in order to	/ɪn ˈɔːdə tu/	um
inform (v)★★★	/ɪnˈfɔːm/	informieren

The average teenager will have eaten his or her own weight in **additives** by the time he or she is 17.
 An estimated 300 people arrive in Mumbai every day from the **countryside**.
 Sadly, poor **housing** receives little media attention.
 Soon we will be injecting ourselves with diseases **in order to** get better!
 The media could be better at **informing** people about poor housing.

poor (= low quality) (adj)★★★ /pɔ:/
predict (v)★★★ /prɪ'dɪkt/

slum (n) /slʌm/

dürftig
voraussagen

Slum; Elendsviertel

Poor housing receives little media attention.

A recent report **predicts** that two billion more people will have moved to cities by 2030.

Nearly half the people in Jakarta are living in extreme misery in **slums**.

Unit 5

Lesson 1

arrest (n)★ /ə'rest/
attempt (v)★★★ /ə'tempt/

barrel (n)★★ /bærəl/
bishop (n)★★ /bɪʃəp/

blow up (phr v) /bləʊ 'ʌp/

Briton (n) /brɪt(ə)n/

Catholic /kæθ(ə)lɪk/

ceiling (n)★★ /si:lɪŋ/
cellar (n)★ /selə/
conspirator (n) /kən'spɪrətə/
crack (v)★★ /kræk/
destruction (n)★★ /dɪ'strʌkʃ(ə)n/
end up (phr v) /end 'ʌp/

execute (v)★★ /eksɪkju:t/
explosive (n) /ɪk'spləʊsɪv/
farmhouse (n)★ /fɑ:mhaʊs/
flatten (v) /flæt(ə)n/

Verhaftung
versuchen

Fass
Bischof

in die Luft sprengen

Brite/Britin

Katholik(in)

Decke
Keller
Verschwörer(in)
zerbrechen
Zerstörung
zum Schluss etwas werden

hinrichten
Sprengstoff
Bauernhaus
dem Erdboden
gleichgemacht

After his **arrest** Fawkes said, "I wish I had succeeded."

Over 400 years ago, a gang led by Guido Fawkes **attempted** to blow up King James and his government in London.

They filled the cellars with **barrels** containing 2,500kg of gunpowder. If the plot had succeeded, the king, nobles, **bishops** and MPs would have died.

The gang, led by Guido Fawkes, attempted to **blow up** King James and his government in London.

He was listed in the top 100 Great **Britons** among Charles Darwin, Isaac Newton and others.

Fawkes and his gang were **Catholics**, who were persecuted in England at that time.

Up to 500 metres away **ceilings** would have fallen.

They filled the **cellars** with barrels containing 2,500kg of gunpowder.

Fawkes and the other **conspirators** were all executed.

Up to 500 metres away glass would have **cracked** or broken.

There would have been total **destruction** of all buildings within 42 metres.

If I hadn't been President of the United States, I would probably have **ended up** a piano player.

Fawkes and the other conspirators were all **executed**.

Fawkes was caught just before he set light to the **explosive**.

When Sally won the lottery, did she buy a **farmhouse**?

Calculations show that the explosion would have **flattened** a large part of central London.

get away with (phr v) /get ə'wei ,wið/
 gunpowder (n) /gʌn,paʊdə/
 Houses of Parliament (n pl)★★ /haʊzɪz əv 'pɑ:ləmənt/

lottery (n) /'lɒtəri/
 MP (Member of Parliament) (n) /em 'pi:/
 noble (n) /nəʊb(ə)l/

persecute (v) /pɜ:sɪ,kju:t/
 petrol (n) /'petrəl/
 plot (n)★ /plɒt/

raise (chickens) (v)★★★ /reɪz ('tʃɪkɪnz)/
 red-handed (adj) /red'hændɪd/
 regret (v)★★ /rɪ'gret/
 set light to (phr v) /set 'laɪt tu/
 take up (= start) (phr v) /,teɪk 'ʌp/
 terrorist (n)★★ /terərɪst/

Lesson 2

accustomed (adj) /ə'kʌstəmd/
 be sick (phr v) /bi 'sɪk/
 cannonball (n) /kænən,bɔ:l/

character (= personality) /kærɪktə/
 (n)★★★
 circus (n) (TS) /sɜ:kəs/
 crew (n)★★★ /kru:/
 degree (university) (n)★★★ /dɪ'ɡri:/
 driving licence (n) /draɪvɪŋ ,laɪsns/
 (earn) a living /,ɜ:n ə 'lɪvɪŋ/

elaborate (adj)★★ /ɪ'læb(ə)rət/
 farmyard (n) /fɑ:mjɑ:d/

ungestraft davonkommen
 Schießpulver
 Parlamentsgebäude

Lotterie
 Mitglied des Parlaments
 Adlige(r)

verfolgen
 Benzin
 Komplott

züchten (Hühner)
 auf frischer Tat
 bereuen
 anzünden
 mit etwas anfangen
 Terrorist(in)

gewöhnt
 sich übergeben
 Kanonenkugel

Persönlichkeit

Zirkus
 Mannschaft
 Universitätsabschluss
 Führerschein
 seinen Lebensunterhalt verdienen
 aufwändig
 Bauernhof

Some people still wish Guy Fawkes had **got away with** it.
 They filled the cellars with barrels containing 2,500kg of **gunpowder**.
 They filled the cellars of the **Houses of Parliament** with barrels of gunpowder.
 What would you do if you won the **lottery**?
 If the plot had succeeded, the king, nobles, bishops and **MPs** would have died.
 If the plot had succeeded, the king, **nobles**, bishops and MPs would have died.
 Catholics were **persecuted** in England at that time.
 I wish I had some **petrol**.
 They filled the cellars with barrels of gunpowder but their **plot** was discovered.
 If I hadn't started painting, I would have **raised chickens**.
 Fawkes was caught **red-handed** just before he set light to the explosive.
 He **regrets** not learning to play an instrument.
 Fawkes was caught just before he **set light to** the explosive.
 I wish I had **taken up** an instrument.
Terrorists attacked the World Trade Center on 11th September 2001.

You get **accustomed** to it, but you go home and people can smell it on you.
 Some kids who've been round the museum have **been sick**.
 We're going to look at three jobs: flight attendant, yacht crew and, believe it or not, human **cannonball**.
 Sharks definitely have **characters**.

The third job we look at is working in a **circus** as a human cannonball.
 The next job we look at is as a member of the **crew** of a yacht.
 Many flight attendants have a **university degree** but it isn't essential.
 A **driving licence** isn't needed but you must speak two foreign languages.
 Science would be a wonderful thing if one didn't need to **earn** one's **living** at it," said Einstein
 "It's usually ones with **elaborate** hairstyles that need work," says Kinsey.
 Shepherd creates all sorts of smells, from **farmyard** smells to burnt wood, rubbish and a fish market.

file (n)★★★	/faɪl/	Akte
firmly (adv)	/fɜːmli/	in entschiedenem Ton
fit (adj)★★	/fɪt/	fit; konditionsstark
flight attendant (n)	/flaɪt ə'tendənt/	Flugbegleiter(in)
get to know (phr v)	/,get tə 'nəʊ/	kennen lernen
grin (v)★★	/grɪn/	grinsen
guidelines (n pl)★★	/gaɪdˌlaɪnz/	Richtlinien
hairstyle (n)★	/heə'staɪl/	Frisur
height (n)	/haɪt/	Körpergröße
lately (adv)★	/leɪtli/	in letzter Zeit
look on (phr v)	/lʊk 'ɒn/	zuschauen
measurement (n)★★	/meʒəmənt/	Maß
pattern (n)★★★	/pæt(ə)n/	Gewohnheit; Verhalten
physically (adv)★★	/fɪzɪkli/	körperlich
qualification (n)★★★	/kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/	Qualifikation
refer (v)★★★	/rɪ'fɜː/	verweisen
reference (n)★★★	/ref(ə)rəns/	Referenz
release (v)★★★	/rɪ'liːs/	freisetzen
row (in a row) (n) (TS)★	/rəʊ/	nacheinander
saying (n)★★	/seɪɪŋ/	Redensart
sensitive (adj)★★★	/sensətɪv/	sensibel
sink (n)★★	/sɪŋk/	Washbecken
stand-by (adj)★★	/stændbaɪ/	Ersatz-; für den Notfall
stick (v)★★★	/stɪk/	haften bleiben
strict (adj)★★	/strɪkt/	strikt
supervise (v)★★	/suːpə'vaɪz/	beaufsichtigen
tank (n)★★★	/tæŋk/	Tank
undamaged (adj)	/ʌn'dæmɪdʒd/	unbeschädigt
wax (n)	/wæks/	Wachs
well-fed (adj)	/wel'fed/	gutgenährt

Each model has a reference **file** with 400 photographs and measurements. "Sharks definitely have characters," Jeanette says **firmly**. To be part of a yacht crew, you have to be physically **fit**. All **flight attendants** must have safety training. We work with sharks every day so we **get to know** them. Where else can you work in London and scuba dive for a living? Ewart asks, **grinning**. There are strict **guidelines** for aquarium diving. "It's usually ones with elaborate **hairstyles** that need work," says Kinsey. Your **height** doesn't matter but you have to be strong to sail the yacht. Hitler's had several broken ears **lately**. Richard Branson **looks on**, his eyes not moving. Each model has a reference file with 400 photographs and **measurements**. You have to watch their swim **patterns** and notice any changes. To be part of a yacht crew, you have to be **physically** fit. What **qualifications** do you need to be a flight attendant? Mark is **referring** to the smells he creates at the Jorvik Viking Centre in York. Each model has a **reference** file with 400 photographs and measurements. A machine heats the oil, **releasing** the smell. The job is about travelling so you'll never be in the same place two days **in a row**. A British **saying** is that if you want to eat the fruit, you must first climb the tree. Some people are more **sensitive** than others to the smells. Jo puts the hair in the **sink**, uses the shower, then dries it. There's always a **stand-by** diver in the tank. "The smells **stick** to your clothes," says Mark. There are **strict** guidelines for aquarium diving. There's always a stand-by diver and someone **supervising** from the edge. George is the largest shark in the **tank** – she's the boss. Jo has to check that all the models are **undamaged**. Jo mustn't use a hot hairdryer because of the **wax** – it mustn't melt. The sharks are healthy and **well-fed**.

willing (adj)★★★ /wɪlɪŋ/
yacht (n)★ /jɒt/

Lesson 3

abduct (v) /æb'dʌkt/
air traffic control (n) /,eə ,træfɪk kən'trəʊl/
alien (n)★★ /eɪliən/
crossing (n)★ /krɒsɪŋ/

daring (adj) /deərɪŋ/

disappearance (n) /,dɪsə'piərəns/
emergency landing (n) /ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ 'lændɪŋ/
fuel (n)★★★ /fju:əl/
mid-air (n) /mɪd'eə/

navigator (n) /nævɪ'geɪtə/

neither (pron)★★★ /neɪðə/
New Guinea /nju: 'ɡmi/

pioneer (n)★ /paɪə'nɪə/
previous (adj)★★★ /pri:vɪəs/
record-breaking (adj) /rekɔ:d,breɪkɪŋ/
run out (of) (phr v) /rʌn 'aʊt əv/
search operation (n) /sɜ:tʃ ɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/
shoot down (phr v) /ʃu:t 'daʊn/
snowstorm (n) /snəʊ,stɔ:m/

solo (adj & adv) /səʊləʊ/

speculation (n)★★ /,spekjʊ'leɪʃ(ə)n/

bereit
Jacht

entführen
Fluglotsendienst
außerirdisches Wesen
Überfahrt

gewagt; waghalsig; kühn

Verschwinden
Notlandung
Kraftstoff
in der Luft

Navigator

weder .. noch
Neuguinea

Pionier
früher
rekordbrechend; Rekord-
ausgehen (Kraftstoff)
Suchaktion
abschießen
Schneesturm

Allein-

Spekulation; Vermutung

To be a flight attendant, you have to be **willing** to travel.
To be part of a **yacht** crew, you have to be physically fit.

Some people think that aliens might have **abducted** Earhart and Noonan.
The plane suddenly lost contact with **air traffic control**.

Do you think that **aliens** could have abducted Earhart and Noonan?
Flying across the Pacific Ocean is a greater distance than a transatlantic **crossing**.

Earhart's most **daring** journey was in 1937 when she attempted to fly round the world.

Their **disappearance** remains a mystery.

She had to make an **emergency landing** in a field in Ireland.

Earhart reported over the radio that they were short of **fuel**.

The plane can't have blown up in **mid-air** because it had used up most of its fuel.

In 1937 she attempted to fly round the world with **navigator** Frederick Noonan.

Neither of them knew much about the radio equipment on the aircraft.
Their plane disappeared during the flight from **New Guinea** to Howland Island.

The title of the article is Amelia Earhart – **Pioneer** in the Sky.

Every **previous** attempt at flying solo across the Pacific Ocean had failed.

Amelia Earhart was a **record-breaking** American pilot.

Many believe the plane must have **run out of** fuel and crashed.

There was a massive **search operation**, so why wasn't the plane found?

Some people think the Japanese might have **shot down** their plane.

They were driving to New York City in a **snowstorm** when Mrs Wright disappeared for ever.

Earhart was the first woman to make a **solo** flight across the Atlantic. (*adj*)

She was also the first person to fly **solo** across the Pacific. (*adv*)

There has been a great deal of **speculation** about what could have happened.

spy (n)★	/spaɪ/
trace (n)★★	/treɪs/
use up (phr v)	/ju:z 'ʌp/

Spion(in)
Spur
verbrauchen

Some people think Earhart and Noonan may have been US **spies**.
No **trace** of the aircraft was ever found.
It can't have blown up in mid air because it had **used up** most of its fuel.

Lesson 4

announce (v)★★★ /ə'naʊns/

confess (v)★★ /kən'fes/

female (adj)★★ /fi:meɪl/

junior (adj)★ /dʒu:nɪə/

male (adj)★★★ /meɪl/

pretty (= fairly/very) (adv)★★★ /prɪti/

separation (n)★★ /,sepə'reɪʃ(ə)n/

short-haired (adj) /ʃɔ:t,heəd/

surprisingly (adv)★★ /sə'praɪzɪŋli/

trick (v)★ /trɪk/

wasteland (n) /'weɪs(t),lənd/

whereas (conj)★★★ /weə'ræz/

while (= whereas) (conj)★★★ /waɪl/

bekannt geben; verkünden

beichten
Frau; weiblich

Junior
Mann/Männer; männlich

ziemlich
Trennung

kurzhaarig
überraschenderweise
hereinlegen
Ödland
während; wohingegen
während

FIFA **announced** its decision: "There must be a clear separation between men's and women's football."

"I tricked them for years," Maribel **confesses**.

For a **female** footballer to play in the World Cup or the Olympics is the best thing that can happen.

As a teenager Maribel got into a **junior** national team.

The Mexican Football Association said it had no problem with her playing in a **male** team.

They were **pretty** shocked when they found out Maribel was a girl.

FIFA announced that there must be a clear **separation** between men's and women's football.

The **short-haired** new arrival was soon accepted into the group of boys.

Nora Herrera says that Maribel is **surprisingly** strong.

"I **tricked** them for years," Maribel confesses.

She started to play football on **wasteland** near her home in Mexico City.

Maribel got £600 a month **whereas** a top male player got £60,000.

The women's team reached the quarter-finals **while** the men's team were knocked out in the first round.

SPORT

centre forward (n) /,sentə 'fɔ:wəd/

club (football club) (n)★★★ /klʌb/

division (second division) (n)★★★ /dɪ'vɪz(ə)n

goal (n)★★★ /gəʊl/

knock out (phr v) /,nɒk 'aʊt/

match (n)★★★ /mætʃ/

professional (n)★★ /prə'feʃ(ə)nəl/

Mittelstürmer
Verein
Liga (zweite Liga)

Tor
eliminiert werden;
ausscheiden

Spiel
Profi

She joined a club called Celaya, which was looking for a **centre forward**.

In 2005 she joined a second-division **club** called Celaya.

In 2005 she joined a **second-division** club called Celaya.

She's scored 46 **goals** in 49 international matches.

The men's team were **knocked out** in the first round.

The team lost all their **matches** in the Women's World Cup.

Maribel was soon playing for a **professional** women's team in Atlanta.

quarter-finals (n pl) /kwo:ɪtə'fainəlz/
 round (first round) (n)★★★ /raʊnd (,fɜ:st 'raʊnd)/
 score (v)★★★ /skɔ:/

Viertelfinale
 Runde
 ein Tor schießen

The Mexican women's team reached the **quarter-finals** of the Olympics.
 The men's team were knocked out in the **first round**.
 She's known as "Marigol" because she **scores** so often.

ADJECTIVE SUFFIX -OUS

courageous /kə'reɪdʒəs/
 dangerous★★★ /deɪndʒərəs/
 infectious★ /ɪn'fekʃəs/
 luxurious /lʌg'zjʊəriəs/
 nervous★★ /nɜ:vəs/
 poisonous★ /pɔɪznəs/
 spacious /'speɪʃəs/
 superstitious /,su:pə'stɪʃəs/

mutig
 gefährlich
 ansteckend
 luxuriös
 nervös
 giftig
 geräumig
 abergläubisch

She's very **courageous** – she's not afraid of anything.
 It's not safe – in fact it's quite **dangerous**.
 My cold's getting better – I don't think I'm **infectious** now.
 The hotel was really **luxurious** – I've never stayed anywhere as nice.
 All footballers get **nervous** before a match.
 Those mushrooms are **poisonous** so you mustn't eat them.
 The room is very **spacious** – it can hold up to fifty people.
 People who believe in magic are often **superstitious**.

UNIT 5 Inspiration Extra!

burglar (n) /bɜ:glə/

Einbrecher

There must have been a break-in! **Burglars!**

CULTURE Saying the right thing

brush up (phr v) /brʌʃ 'ʌp/
 fiver (n) /'faɪvə/
 knock off (phr v) /nɒk 'ɒf/
 latest (superl. adj) /leɪtɪst/
 Not at all. /nɒt ət 'ɔ:l/
 pale (adj)★★★ /peɪl/
 possibly (adv)★★★ /pɒsəbli/
 Would you mind ...? /wʊd ju 'maɪnd/

aufbessern
 Fünfer
 nachlassen; runtergehen
 neueste(-r; -s)
 Aber bitte.
 blass
 eventuell; vielleicht
 Macht es Ihnen etwas aus ...? **Would you mind** if I shared your book?

Brush up your shopping skills by choosing the best answers.
 A "fiver" is an informal word meaning £5.
 If you **knock £20 off** something, you reduce its price by £20.
 The assistant told me lime green was the **latest** colour.
 "Do you mind if I use your mobile?" "Not at all. Go ahead."
 Black doesn't really suit you – it makes you look **pale**.
 Could I **possibly** borrow your pen?
 Could I **possibly** borrow your pen?

SHOPPING

fit (v)★★★ /fɪt/
 match (v)★★★ /mætʃ/
 try on (clothes) /traɪ 'ɒn/
 tight (adj)★★★ /taɪt/
 lime green (adj) /laɪm 'grɪn/

passen
 passen zu
 anprobieren
 eng
 limonengrün

Could I try these jeans on to see if they **fit**?
 That white blouse **matches** the black skirt.
 Excuse me, could I **try** these **on**, please?
 These jeans are too **tight**. Do you have a larger size?
Lime green may be the latest colour but it makes me look ill.

suit (v)★★★ /su:t/
change (= money) (n)★★★ /tʃeɪndʒ/

einem gut stehen
Wechselgeld

Black doesn't really **suit** you – it makes you look pale.
Have you got **change** for \$100?

BANK

bank clerk (n) /bæŋk ˌkɹɪ:k/
change (money) (v)★★★ /tʃeɪndʒ/
exchange (n)★★★ /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/
receipt (n)★★ /rɪ'si:t/
tens (n pl) /tɛnz/
twenties (n pl) /twɛntɪz/

Bankangestellte(r)
wechseln
Wechsel
Quittung
Zehner
Zwanziger

Act out a conversation between a **bank clerk** and a tourist.
Could I **change** 100 dollars into euros?
Here's your receipt for the **exchange**.
Here's your **receipt** for the exchange.
"How would you like the money?" "Tens and twenties, please."
"How would you like the money?" "Tens and **twenties**, please."

RAILWAY STATION

booking clerk (n) /ˈbʊkɪŋ ˌkɹɪ:k/
change (trains) (v)★★★ /tʃeɪndʒ ('treɪnz)/
day return (n) /deɪ rɪ'tɜ:n/
platform (n) /ˈplætfɔ:m/
return (ticket) (n)★★★ /rɪ'tɜ:n ('tɪkɪt)/
single (ticket) (n)★★ /sɪŋg(ə)l ('tɪkɪt)/

Fahrkartenverkäufer(in)
umsteigen
Tagesrückfahrkarte
Bahnsteig
Rückfahrkarte
Einzelfahrkarte

Act out a conversation between a **booking clerk** and a tourist.
Do I have to **change trains**?
A **day return** ticket means you can travel to a place and back in the same day.
Which **platform** does the train leave from?
A **return ticket** means you can travel to a place and back from it.
A **single ticket** means you can travel to a place but not back from it.

HOSTEL/HOTEL

double (room) (adj)★★★ /dʌb(ə)l ('ru:m)/
form (fill in a form) (n)★★★ /fɔ:m (fɪl ɪn ə 'fɔ:m)/
receptionist (n)★ /rɪ'sepʃ(ə)nɪst/
reservation (n)★★ /rezə'veɪʃ(ə)n/

single (room) (adj)★★★ /sɪŋg(ə)l ('ru:m)/

Doppel(zimmer)
Formular (ausfüllen)
Herr/Dame am Empfang
Reservierung

Einzel(zimmer)

A **double room** is a room for two people to sleep in.
Would you mind **filling in this form**, please?
Act out a conversation between a tourist and a hotel **receptionist**.
The restaurant's busy on Saturday evening – it's a good idea to make a **reservation**.
A **single room** is a room for one person to sleep in.

Unit 6

Lesson 1

advise (v)★★★	/əd'vaɪz/
aisle (n)	/aɪl/
change one's mind (phr v)	/tʃeɪndʒ wʌnz 'maɪnd/
complain (v)★★★	/kəm'pleɪn/
injection (n)★★	/ɪn'dʒɛkʃ(ə)n/
out of the question	/aʊt əv ðə 'kwɛstʃ(ə)n/
sarong (n)	/sə'rɒŋ/
sheet (n)★★★	/ʃi:t/
spicy (adj)	/ˈspɑ:si/
sunburnt (adj)	/ˈsʌn,bɜ:nt/
tablet (n)★★	/ˈtæblət/
take a tablet (phr v)	/ˌteɪk ə 'tæblət/
talk over (phr v)	/ˌtɔ:k 'əʊvə/
towel (n)★★	/ˈtaʊəl/
walk about (phr v)	/ˌwɔ:k ə'baʊt/
warn (v)★★★	/wɔ:n/

Lesson 2

hard (be hard on people) (adj)★★★	/hɑ:d ('bi 'hɑ:d ɒn ,pi:p(ə)l)/
civilisation (n)★	/ˌsɪvələɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/
damp (adj)★★	/dæmp/
deny (v)★★★	/dɪ'naɪ/
disappointed (adj)★	/ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/
hesitate (v)★★	/ˈhezɪ,tet/
homeland (n)	/ˈhəʊm,lænd/
iced (adj)	/aɪst/

jmdm einen Rat geben
Gang
die Meinung ändern
sich beschweren
Impfung; Spritze
nicht in Frage (kommen)
Sarong
Tuch
würzig; gewürzt scharf
sonnenverbrannt
Tablette
Tablette einnehmen
über etwas reden
Handtuch
hin- und hergehen
warnen

Roger **advised** Laura to carry a local newspaper under her arm. If you book an **aisle** seat, you can easily get up and walk about. I told Mum I'd **changed my mind** about Indian food and I loved it now. "I haven't got any nice clothes to wear," Laura **complained**. Mum reminded me that I had to have **injections** before I left. At first they refused to let me go – Dad said it was **out of the question**. If I were you, I'd buy a cotton **sarong** in India. You can also use a sarong as a **sheet**. Indian food can be very **spicy**. "You mustn't get **sunburnt**," Laura's mother warned. Mum reminded me that I needed to take malaria **tablets**. Mum reminded me that I needed to **take** malaria **tablets**. Mum suggested inviting Nisha and her parents for supper to **talk it over**. You can also use a sarong as a **towel**, a sheet, or a bag. If you book an aisle seat, you can easily get up and **walk about**. Dad **warned** me that I could get malaria if I forgot to take the tablets.

I told Bill Bryson he could **be very hard on people** in his books.

"Other societies create **civilisations**, in the US we build shopping malls," Bryson said.

The waitress wiped the table with a **damp** cloth.

Bryson **denied** that he was funny in person and said he couldn't tell jokes.

Bill said he was the sort of person who was very easily **disappointed**.

I **hesitated** before saying "thank you" but I couldn't stop myself.

After ten years in Britain he returned to the USA to rediscover his **homeland**.

She filled my glass with **iced** water.

mainly (adv)★★★	/ˈmeɪnli/	hauptsächlich
plump (adj)	/plʌmp/	mollig; pummelig
push off (phr v)	/ˌpʊʃ ˈɒf/	abhauen
quote (v)★★★	/kwəʊt/	zitieren
rediscover (v)	/ˌriːdɪˈskʌvə/	wiederentdecken
remark (v)★★	/rɪˈmɑːk/	bemerken
shopping mall (n)	/ˌʃɒpɪŋ ˌmɔːl, ˌʃɒpɪŋ ˌmæɪl/	Shopping Mall
side road (n)	/saɪd ˌrəʊd/	Nebenstraße
slightly (adv)★★★	/ˈslaɪtli/	etwas
sweetly (adv)	/ˈswiːtli/	lieb
uncomfortably (adv)	/ʌnˈkʌmfətəbli/	unbequem
wipe (v)★★	/waɪp/	wischen
wrap (v)★★	/ræp/	(ein)wickeln
You're welcome.	/jʊː ˈwelkəm/	Bitte schön.

RESTAURANT

bread roll (n)	/ˌbred ˈrəʊl/	Brötchen; Semmel
cash register (n)	/kæʃ ˌredʒɪstə/	Kasse
cheesecake (n)	/ˈtʃiːzˌkeɪk/	Käsekuchen
cutlery (n)	/ˈkʌtləri/	Besteck
dressing (n)★	/ˈdresɪŋ/	Dressing
gravy (n)	/ˈɡreɪvi/	(Braten)soße
ketchup (n)	/ˈketʃəp/	Ketchup
menu (n)★★	/ˈmenjuː/	Speisekarte
napkin (n)	/ˈnæpkɪn/	Serviette
special (n)	/ˈspeʃ(ə)l/	Spezial

Bryson drove 13,978 miles, keeping **mainly** to side roads.
 The waitress was a **plump** little lady who couldn't do enough for him.
 "You might just **push off** and let me eat my dinner," I wanted to say, but I didn't of course.
 In reply he **quoted** from one of his books: "Other societies create civilisations, we build shopping malls."
 After ten years in Britain he returned to the USA to **rediscover** his homeland.
 I **remarked** that his books weren't very funny and wondered if he was funny himself.
 "Other societies create civilisations, in the US we build **shopping malls**," Bryson said.
 Bryson drove 13,978 miles, keeping mainly to **side roads**.
 The people at the next table were smiling at me in a **slightly** mad way.
 I just smiled **sweetly** and said no thank you.
 I became **uncomfortably** aware that the people at the next table were watching me.
 The waitress **wiped** the table with a damp cloth.
 She brought me some cutlery **wrapped** in a paper napkin.
 "Thank you," I said. "**You're welcome**," she said.

The waitress put a basket of hot **bread rolls** in front of me.
 The lady at the **cash register** showed me where to put my jacket.
 However much you like **cheesecake**, there comes a point when you don't want another slice.
 She brought me some **cutlery** wrapped in a paper napkin.
 "Would you like some more **dressing** for your salad?" "No, thank you."
 The waitress asked Bryson if he had got enough **gravy**.
Ketchup is a type of tomato sauce.
 I sat down and the waitress brought me a **menu**.
 She brought me some cutlery wrapped in a paper **napkin**.
 Bill decided to order the fried chicken **special**.

tray (n)★★ /treɪ/
waitress (n)★ /weɪtrəs/

Tablett
Kellnerin

She came out of the kitchen with a **tray** the size of a table-top.
The **waitress** brought Bill the menu and he said thank you.

Lesson 3

behave (v)★★ /bɪ'heɪv/
behaviour (n)★★★ /bɪ'heɪvjə/
best-behaved (adj) /bestbɪ'heɪvd/
defrost (v) /di:'frɒst/
deliver (v)★★★ /dɪ'lɪvə/
do one's hair /,du: wʌnz 'heə/
dry-clean (v) /,draɪ'kli:n/
exchange (v)★★ /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/

sich benehmen
Benehmen
artig
entfrosten; abtauen
liefern
die Haare schneiden lassen
chemisch reinigen
tauschen

"It's up to each individual to **behave** responsibly," says Jens.
It's time people realised their **behaviour** abroad is important.
Which tourists are the **best-behaved**?
Take the pizza out of the freezer and **defrost** it.
Shall we telephone and get a pizza **delivered**?
He's going to have **his hair done** at the hairdresser's.
Do you often get your clothes **dry-cleaned**?
If your one-year-old iPod stopped working, would you go to the shop and get it **exchanged** for a new one?

feedback (n)★★ /fi:'dɒk/
freezer (n)★ /'fri:zə/
garage (n)★★ /'gærɑ:ʒ, 'gærɪdʒ/
install (v)★ /ɪn'stɔ:l/
Israeli /ɪz'reɪli/
sense (make sense) (n)★★★ /sens ('meɪk sens)/

Rückmeldungen; Feedback
Tiefkühltruhe, -schrank
Autoreparaturwerkstatt
installieren
Israeli
Sinn (machen)

British tourists should take in this **feedback** and start to change.
Take the pizza out of the **freezer** and defrost it.
He's having his car serviced at the **garage**.
Do you usually **install** your own software on the computer?
British tourists came in last of 24 nations after the Indians, Irish and **Israelis**.
If you go on a round-the-world trip, it **makes sense** to have your eyes tested and your teeth checked.

mean (adj)★★ /mi:n/
nation (n)★★★ /'neɪʃ(ə)n/
overall (adv)★★★ /,əʊvə'rɔ:l/
pick (flowers) (v)★★★ /pɪk ('flaʊəz)/

geizig
Nation
insgesamt
pflücken

Germans gave the worst tips and were described as the **meanest** nation.
Overall the British came in last of 24 **nations**.
Overall the British came in the last of 24 nations.
If you wanted to give **flowers** to a friend, would you **pick** some in the garden?

politeness (n) /pə'lɪtnəs/
puncture (n) /'pʌŋktʃə/
remote (adj)★★ /rɪ'məʊt/

Höflichkeit
Reifenpanne; Platten
abgelegen

Tourist offices were asked to answer questions about behaviour, **politeness** etc.
If your bicycle had a **puncture**, could you mend it yourself?
Jens takes mixed-nationality groups to some of the **remotest** parts of the world.

repair (v)★★ /rɪ'peə/
responsibly (adv) /rɪ'spɒnsəbli/
service (car) (v)★★ /sɜ:vɪs (kɑ:)/
software (n)★★★ /sɒft,weə/

reparieren
verantwortungsbewusst
Autoinspektion durchführen
Software

If your iPod stopped working, would you try to **repair** it yourself?
"It's up to each individual to behave **responsibly**," says Jens.
He's having his **car serviced** at the garage.
Do you usually install your own **software** on the computer?

spill (v)★★	/spɪl/
Swede	/swi:d/
tablecloth (n)	/ˈteɪb(ə)lˌkloʊθ/
tip (money) (n)★★	/tɪp (mʌni)/
tipping (n)	/ˈtɪpɪŋ/
tube (n)★★	/tju:b/
turn up (clothing) (phr v)	/ˈtɜːn ʻʌp/
worst-behaved (adj)	/ˈwɜːstbeɪˌheɪvd/

PHRASAL VERBS WITH *IN* and *INTO*

break into	/ˈbreɪk ˈɪntʊ/
come in	/ˈkʌm ˈɪn/
fill in	/ˈfɪl ˈɪn/
give in	/ˈɡɪv ˈɪn/
look into	/ˈlʊk ˈɪntʊ/
take in (= absorb)	/ˈteɪk ˈɪn/
turn into	/ˈtɜːn ˈɪntʊ/

Lesson 4

beat (You can't beat it.) (v)★★★	/bi:t (ˈjuː kɑːnt bi:t ɪt)/
cost of living (n)	/ˈkɒst əv ˈlɪvɪŋ/
cross (between two things) (n)★★	/krɒs/
cultural (adj)★★★	/ˈkʌltʃ(ə)rəl/
devastating (adj)★	/ˈdevəstetɪŋ/
email (v)★★	/iːmeɪl/
games console (n)	/ˈɡeɪmz ˌkɒnsəʊl/
get off (a bus)	/ˌget ˈɒf/
go whale-watching	/ɡəʊ ˈweɪlˌwɒtʃɪŋ/
groceries (n pl)	/ˈɡrəʊsərɪz/

verschütten
Schwede (-in)
Tischtuch
Trinkgeld
das Geben von Trinkgeldern
Schlauch
aufschlagen
Benehmen

einbrechen in
belegen (den ...Platz)
ausfüllen
aufgeben
nachgehen (einer Sache)
aufnehmen
sich verwandeln

übertreffen
Lebenskosten
Kreuzung
kulturell
verheerend
eine Email verschicken
Spielkonsole
aussteigen
Wale beobachten gehen
Lebensmittel

If you **spilt** tea on a tablecloth, would you get it dry-cleaned?
The **Swedes** are usually well-behaved tourists.
If you spilt tea on a **tablecloth**, would you get it dry-cleaned?
The Germans give the worst **tips** and are described as mean.
Tourist offices were asked to answer questions about behaviour, **tipping** etc.
If your bicycle had a puncture, would you go to the shop and get a new tyre and **tube**?
If a pair of jeans was too long, would you **turn** them **up** yourself?
The survey claims that the British are the **worst-behaved** tourists.

If burglars **break into** a building, they get into it by force.
The British **came in** last of 24 nations in the survey.
Tourist offices were asked to **fill in** a questionnaire.
If you **give in**, you accept that you cannot win.
If you **look into** something, you investigate it.
British tourists should **take in** the feedback and start to change.
"I don't expect the British to **turn into** perfect tourists overnight," says Jens.

You can't beat travelling by sea – I love sailing.
The **cost of living** is much less in the Philippines than in the UK.
A jeepney is a **cross between** a taxi and a bus.
Children like parents to keep **cultural** visits short.
There was a **devastating** fire in Manila but luckily no one died.
I've been **emailing** my cousins for years about the trip so it was exciting to be finally on the plane.
I enjoyed being on the plane because we had **games consoles**.
You just shout when you want to **get off**.
While we were in Canada we **went whale-watching**.
We did normal things like shopping for **groceries**.

hand over (phr v)	/ˈhænd ˈəʊvə/	aushändigen	We've got £7,000 so far and are planning to go back in August to hand it over .
have a say (phr v)	/ˈhæv ə ˈseɪ/	ein Wort mitreden	If you go on holiday with your parents, do you have a say in where you go?
laze around (phr v)	/ˈleɪz əˈraʊnd/	auf der faulen Haut liegen	Often I just like lazing around on the beach.
obvious (adj)★★★	/ˈɒbvɪəs/	offensichtlich	Even when it's obvious no one is enjoying themselves, parents want to spin these things out.
on our way	/ɒn ɑʊə ˈweɪ/	unterwegs	It was exciting to be finally on the plane and on our way .
packed (adj)★	/pækt/	vollgepackt	The jeeps are packed with people.
rent (v) (TS)★	/rent/	mieten	We rent a house in Wales with another family and it's great.
snorkelling (n)	/ˈsnɔːk(ə)lɪŋ/	Schnorcheln	Ben likes water sports – surfing, snorkelling and swimming.
spin out (phr v)	/ˈspɪn ˈaʊt/	in die Länge ziehen	Parents always seem to want to spin cultural visits out .
the Philippines	/ðə ˈfɪlɪpiːnz/	die Philippinen	Manila is the capital of the Philippines .

ADJECTIVE PREFIX WELL-

well-balanced	/ˌwelˈbælənst/	ausgewogen	It's important to eat a well-balanced diet.
well-behaved	/ˌwelbrˈheɪvd/	artig	The children are usually polite and well-behaved .
well-done	/ˌwelˈdʌn/	gut durch	"How would you like your steak cooked?" " Well-done , please."
well-dressed	/ˌwelˈdrest/	gut angezogen	She wears smart clothes and always looks well-dressed .
well-known★★	/ˌwelˈnəʊn/	bekannt	Bill Bryson is a well-known author of books about travel.
well-off	/ˌwelˈɒf/	reich	Unfortunately a lot of people aren't well-off when they retire.
well-paid	/ˌwelˈpeɪd/	gut bezahlt	He hasn't got a well-paid job, so he can't afford to take a holiday.

Units 5–6 Review

credit card (n)★★	/ˈkredɪt ˌkɑːd/	Kreditkarte	Can I pay by credit card ?
fur (n)★	/fɜː/	Pelz	Piers wakes in a tent full of the smells of reindeer fur and wood smoke.
heavy (traffic) (adj)★★★	/ˈhevi (ˈtræfɪk)/	stark	If only the traffic hadn't been so heavy .
herder (n)	/ˈhɜːdə/	Nomadenhirte	The Eveny people are nomadic reindeer herders .
sweet	/swiːt/	süß	One person in the group made sweet tea.
unpack (v)	/ʌnˈpæk/	auspacken	The old lady in the family I'm with must have packed and unpacked 1500 times.

Unit 7

Lesson 1

be given the sack (phr v)	/bi ˌɡɪvən ðə 'sæk/	gefeuert werden	If someone is given the sack , they lose their job.
benefit (v)	/ˈbenɪfɪt/	nützen; profitieren	Both Crick and Watson clearly benefited from Franklin's work.
constantly (adv)★★	/ˈkɒnstəntli/	ständig	The English language is constantly changing.
deck (ship) (n)★★	/dek/	Deck	In the past, when a sailor was ill, he was sent down below the deck of the ship.
do well (phr v)	/ˌduː 'wel/	erfolgreich sein	If someone is doing well , we say "Well done – keep it up!" to encourage them.
electrical appliance (n)	/ɪˌlektʁɪk(ə)l ə'plɑɪəns/	Elektrogerät	Electrical appliances have been used for a hundred years.
employer (n)★★★	/ɪm'plɔɪə/	Arbeitgeber(in)	The expression comes from the sack that workers left with their employers until the job was finished.
hang (n)★★	/hæŋ/	hängen	Hang a new blind.
idiom (n)	/ɪdɪəm/	idiomatisch	An idiom is an expression whose meaning isn't obvious from the words.
idiomatic	/ɪdɪəmə'tɪk/	Redewendung	Here are some common idiomatic words and phrases.
jet (n)★★	/dʒet/	Düsenflugzeug	The Boeing 747 jumbo jet is an unusually big jet .
jumbo(-sized) (adj)	/dʒʌmbəʊ (ˌsaɪzɪd)/	Düsenflugzeug Riesen-	Unusually big things are called jumbo-sized or jumbo .
Keep it up.	/kiːp ɪt 'ʌp/	Weiter so!	" Keep it up " is a phrase we use to encourage someone who is doing well.
know the ropes (phr v)	/ˌnəʊ ðə 'rəʊps/	sich gut auskennen	If you know the ropes , you understand how a system works.
nautical (adj)	/ˌnɔːtɪk(ə)l/	aus der Seefahrt	The expression "under the weather" has nautical roots.
pocket money (n)	/ˌpɒkɪt 'mʌni/	Taschengeld	Are you given pocket money or paid for household chores?
put up (on the wall) (phr v)	/ˌpʊt 'ʌp/	aufhängen	I unpacked my stuff and put up some posters.
repaint (v)	/rɪˈpeɪnt/	neu (an)streichen	New cupboards are being made and the walls are being repainted .
sack (n)	/sæk/	Sack	The expression comes from the days when workers carried their tools in a bag or sack .
shelf (pl shelves) (n)★★	/ʃelf/	Regal	The shelves will be put up tomorrow.
shuttlecock (n)	/ʃʌt(ə)lˌkɒk/	Federball	The shuttlecock is the thing you hit in the game of badminton.
slang (n)	/slæŋ/	slang	But now wicked is being used by young people as slang for very good or fantastic.

tool (n)★★★	/tu:l/
travel agent (n)	/træv(ə)l ˌeɪdʒənt/
twist (v)★	/twɪst/
under the weather	/ˌʌndə ðə 'weðə/
unusually (adv)★	/ʌn'ju:ʒuəli/
wicked (adj)★	/wɪkɪd/

Werkzeug
Reisebüro
umknicken
angeschlagen
ungewöhnlich
großartig

Workers used to carry their **tools** in a bag or sack.
In the past most holidays were arranged by **travel agents**.
He was injured playing football and he **twisted** his ankle.
When you're **under the weather**, you don't feel very well.
Unusually big things are called jumbo-sized or jumbo.
"**Wicked**" is used by young people to mean very good or fantastic.

Lesson 2

according to (prep) /ə'kɔ:dn̩ ,tu:/

laut; entsprechend

acknowledge (v)★★	/ək'nɒlɪdʒ/
astronomer (n)	/ə'strɒnəmə/
atom (n)★★	/ætəm/
award (v)★★★	/ə'wɔ:d/
base (on) (v)★★★	/beɪs (ɒn)/
to profit (v)★★★	/ˈbenɪfɪt/
brilliant (= very clever) (adj)★★★	/ˈbrɪljənt/
cancer (n)★★★	/ˈkænsə/
chemistry (n)★★	/ˈkemɪstri/
colleague (n)★★★	/ˈkɒli:g/
comet (n)	/ˈkɒmɪt/
deserve (v)★★	/dɪ'zɜ:v/
DNA★	/ˈdi:en'eɪ/
essay (n)★★	/eseɪ/
fairly (= in a fair way) (adv)★★★	/ˈfeəli/
forbid (v)★★	/fə'brɪd/
honour (v)★★	/ˈɒnə/
ironically (adv)	/aɪ'rɒnɪkli/
mark (homework) (v)★★★	/mɑ:k/

anerkennen
Astronom
Atom
zuerkennen; verleihen
basieren (auf)
profitieren
brillant

Krebs
Chemie
Kollege(in)
Komet
verdienen
DNS
Aufsatz
gerecht

verbieten
ehren

ironischerweise
korrigieren; benoten

According to Watson, he believed that Franklin had to go or be put in her place.
Crick and Watson benefited from Franklin's work but didn't **acknowledge** it.
Herschel's brother was the king's **astronomer**.
Franklin believed that the structure of DNA could be discovered from **atoms**.
Many people believe that Franklin deserves to be **awarded** a Nobel Prize now.
Crick and Watson's discovery was largely **based on** X-ray pictures of benefit
Crick and Watson **benefited** from Franklin's work but didn't acknowledge it.
Franklin is beginning to be recognised as a **brilliant** scientist.

The **cancer** from which she died was probably caused by X-rays.
The Nobel Prize for **Chemistry** was given to Otto Hahn instead.
Her male **colleague** Otto Hahn got the Nobel Prize instead.
In 1786 Caroline Herschel became the first woman to discover a **comet**.
Scientists think what she did **deserves** more recognition.
Franklin believed that the structure of **DNA** could be discovered from atoms.
Should students be allowed to download **essays** from the Internet if they like?
Teachers say that the work must be done by students themselves or it can't be marked **fairly**.
Should students be **forbidden** to copy from the Web?
Nobel Prizes can only be given to the living so Franklin can't be **honoured** in this way.
Ironically the cancer from which Franklin died was probably caused by X-rays.
Teachers argue that they can't **mark** work fairly if it isn't done by the students themselves.

nuclear fission (n)★	/ˈnjuːkliə ˈfɪʃn/	Kernspaltung
persuade (v)★★★	/pəˈsweɪd/	überreden
prejudice (n)★★	/ˈpredʒʊdɪs/	Vorurteil
pulsar (n)	/ˈpʌlsɑː/	Pulsar
race (competition) (n)★★★	/reɪs/	(Wett)rennen
recognition (n)★★★	/ˌrekəɡnɪʃ(ə)n/	Anerkennung
worth (n)	/wɜːθ/	Wert
yet (conj)★★★	/jet/	dennoch

Lesson 3

annual (adj)	/ˈænjʊəl/	jährlich
bus conductor (n)	/ˈbʌs kənˌdʌktə/	Busschaffner
decade (n)★★★	/ˈdekeɪd/	Jahrzehnt
emphasis (n)★★★	/ˈemfəˌsɪs/	Betonung
entrepreneur (n)	/ˌɒntrəˈprɛnɜː/	Unternehmer(in)
Ghana	/ˈɡɑːnə/	Ghana
make a deal (phr v)	/ˌmeɪk ə ˈdiːl/	ein Geschäft machen
means (n pl)★★★	/miːnz/	Mittel
Nigerian	/nɪˈdʒɪəriən/	Nigerianer(in)
oral (adj)★★	/ɔːrəl/	mündlich
pence (n pl)	/pens/	Pence
platform (n)★★	/ˈplætˌfɔːm/	Plattform
revolution (n)★★★	/ˌrevəˈluːʃ(ə)n/	Revolution
social (adj)★★★	/ˈsəʊʃ(ə)l/	sozial
sociologist (n)	/ˌsəʊsiˈɒlədʒɪst/	Soziologe(in)
street vendor (n)★★★	/ˈstriːt ˌvendə/	Straßenverkäufer(in)
tower (n)★★	/taʊə/	Turm

Lisa Meitner was described as “Germany’s Marie Curie” for her work on **nuclear fission**.

Her father refused to pay for her to study at Cambridge until he was **persuaded** to change his mind.

Do scientists like Franklin and Meitner not get Nobel Prizes because of **prejudice** against women?

Jocelyn Bell Burnell discovered tiny stars called **pulsars**.

Did the men win the **race** to describe DNA by cheating?

Scientists think what she did deserves more **recognition**.

The **worth** of some people’s work may not be recognised while they are alive.

Yet it was Franklin’s pictures which provided the clue to the mystery of DNA.

The ITU predicts 65% **annual** growth for at least another decade.

“Now every **bus conductor** and street vendor has a mobile phone,” said Anthony Zwane.

The ITU predicts 65% annual growth for at least another **decade**.

Traditional African culture puts an **emphasis** on oral story telling.

Entrepreneurs in Ghana charge people to make calls from phone towers.

In **Ghana** entrepreneurs have found out how to solve the problem.

People with mobiles no longer have to walk miles to **make a deal**.

Phone use is a **means** of social and family contact.

The average **Nigerian** uses his or her mobile for 200 minutes a week.

Traditional African culture puts an emphasis on **oral** story telling.

People pay a few **pence**, climb up a ladder and make a call.

They have put up tall towers with a **platform** on top.

Africa’s mobile phone **revolution** is likely to go on for many years.

Phone use is a means of **social** and family contact.

Anthony Zwane is a **sociologist** at the University of Swaziland.

“Now every bus conductor and **street vendor** has a mobile phone,” said Anthony Zwane.

If you climb to the top of the tall **towers** you can pick up a mobile phone signal.

transform (v)★★ /træns'fɔ:m/
user (n)★★★ /ju:zə/

verwandeln
Benutzer(in)

The mobile phone explosion is **transforming** Africa.
Africa is the first continent to have more mobile phone **users** than
landline subscribers.

TELEPHONE

directory (n) /dɪ'rektr(ə)i/
engaged (n)★★ /ɪn'geɪdʒd/
landline (n) /lænd,lɪn/
line (n)★★★ /laɪn/
mobile phone mast /məʊ,bɑɪl fəʊn ma:st/
network (n)★★★ /net,wɜ:k/
subscriber (n) /səb'skraɪbə/

Telefonbuch
besetzt
Festnetz
Leitung
Mobilfunksendemast
Netzwerk
Teilnehmer(in)

She looked up the phone number in the **directory**.
Oh, sorry, the line's **engaged**.
In 1995 there were only four million **landline** telephone in South Africa.
Oh, sorry, the **line's** engaged.
They plan to build a **mobile phone mast** near our school.
South Africa's first mobile **networks** were switched on in 1995.
By 2005 there were 20 million mobile phone **subscribers** in a population
of 42 million.
ITU stands for International **Telecommunications** Union.

telecommunications (n pl)★ /telɪkə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃ(ə)nɪz/

Telekommunikation

PHRASAL VERBS

call back /kɔ:l 'bæk/
cut off /kʌt 'ɒf/
find out /faɪnd 'aʊt/
go on (= continue) /gəʊ 'ɒn/
hold on /həʊld 'ɒn/
kick off /kɪk 'ɒf/
pass on /pɑ:s 'ɒn/
pick up /pɪk 'ʌp/
put through /pʊt 'θru:/
put up /pʊt 'ʌp/
ring up /rɪŋ 'ʌp/
speed up /spi:d 'ʌp/
switch on /swɪtʃ 'ɒn/

zurückrufen
trennen
herausfinden
weiter (machen etc.)
Bleiben Sie dran.
Anstoß; Apiff
weiterleiten
empfangen
durchstellen
errichten; aufstellen
anrufen
schneller werden
einschalten

Could you ask her to **call me back**?
While we were talking on the phone we were **cut off**.
Have you **found out** what time the football match starts?
I **went on** speaking but he couldn't hear me.
Hold on, I'll put you through.
What time does the football match **kick off**?
I'll **pass** your message **on** as soon as possible.
You can't **pick up** a signal on your mobile in a tunnel.
Hold on, I'll **put you through**.
They plan to **put up** a mobile phone mast near our school.
People died because they couldn't **ring up** a doctor.
The pace of life in Africa is **speeding up**.
When were South Africa's first mobile networks **switched on**?

Lesson 4

Asian★ /eɪʒ(ə)n/
catch up (TS) /kætʃ 'ʌp/

asiatisch
aufholen

"Killer languages" are not only European languages but **Asian** ones.
The five billion people who don't speak English are **catching up** fast.

dialect (n)	/daɪəˈlekt/	Dialekt
die out (phr v)	/daɪ ˈaʊt/	aussterben
disaster (n)★★	/dɪˈzɑːstə/	Katastrophe; Unglück
earthquake (n)	/ɜːθˈkweɪk/	Erdbeben
extinction (n)★	/ɪkˈstɪŋkʃ(ə)n/	Aussterben
fluent (adj)★	/fluːənt/	fließend
half a dozen	/hɑːf ə ˈdʌz(ə)n/	ein halbes Dutzend
increasingly (adv)★★★	/ɪnˈkriːsɪŋli/	zunehmend
killer (n)★★	/kɪlə/	Killer
linguist (n)★	/lɪŋgwɪst/	Linguist(in)
minority (n)★★★	/maɪˈnɔːrəti/	Minderheit
murder (n)★★★	/mɜːdə/	Mord
policy (n)★★★	/pɒləsi/	Politik
salespeople (n pl) (TS)	/seɪlzˌpiːpl/	Verkäufer; Verkaufspersonal
status (n)★★★	/steɪtəs/	Status
term (= word/phrase) (n)★★★	/tɜːm/	Ausdruck

VERB PREFIX RE-

reappear	/riːəˈpiə/	wieder erscheinen
rebuild★★	/riːˈbɪld/	wieder aufbauen
recreate	/riːkriˈeɪt/	wieder kreieren
rediscover	/riːdɪˈskʌvə/	wieder entdecken
repaint	/riːˈpeɪnt/	neu (an)streichen
replace★★★	/riˈpleɪs/	wieder hinlegen
replay	/riːˈpleɪ/	wieder abspielen
retell	/riːˈtel/	wieder erzählen
rewrite★	/riːˈraɪt/	neu schreiben

Romansch has five very different **dialects**.
 Unless something is done, about half the world's languages are going to **die out**.
 Language death may be caused by natural or man-made **disasters**, like earthquakes and war.
 An **earthquake** is a natural disaster.
 We ought to be concerned when a language is threatened with **extinction**.
 The Ainu language had only eight **fluent** speakers left.
 Linguists say that there are at least **half a dozen** "killer languages" apart from English.
 Romansch is **increasingly** used in its spoken form.
 English is often called the world's most dangerous "killer language".
Linguists tell us there are about 6,000 languages in the world.
 Speakers of a **minority** language sometimes stop using it in preference to a "killer language".
 Language **murder** happen when speakers of a minority language stop using it in preference to a "killer language".
 New government **policies** in Japan saved the Ainu language.
 We're not all going to be international **salespeople**, you know.
 Romansch Grishum now has official **status** in parts of Switzerland.
 What does the **term** "language murder" mean?

When she **reappeared** she had changed into dry clothes.
 Everyone worked to **rebuild** the houses after the earthquake.
 You can't **recreate** a spoken language when it is dead.
 A "lost" Picasso was **rediscovered** in a house near Barcelona.
 I don't like the colour of the door. I'm going to **repaint** it.
 Please **replace** the books on the table after you have looked at them.
 We **replayed** the recording several times but couldn't hear the message.
 When she **retold** the story, some of the details had changed.
 The students **rewrote** the project after they had corrected the mistakes.

Unit 7 Inspiration Extra!

ethnic (adj)★★	/eθnik/	ethnisch
period (n)★★★	/pɪəriəd/	Zeitraum
educational (adj)★★★	/edʒu'keɪʃ(ə)nəl/	Bildungs-

More than 60 languages are taught in **ethnic** communities.
Over the same **period** numbers studying Arabic rose by over 40%.
Not enough speakers of foreign languages are being produced by the **educational** system in India.

CULTURE Student Life

biology (n)★	/baɪ'ɒlədʒi/	Biologie
cash (n)★★★	/kæʃ/	Geld
cope (v)★★★	/kəʊp/	zurechtkommen
cut down (on)	/kʌt 'daʊn (ɒn)/	reduzieren
debt (n)	/det/	Schulden
flatmate (n)	/flætmeɪt/	Mitbewohner(in)
homesick (adj)	/həʊm,sɪk/	Heimweh haben
live on	/lɪv ,ɒn/	weiterleben
lively (adj)★★	/laɪvli/	lebhaft
loan (n)★★★	/ləʊn/	Darlehen
look up (phr v) (= improve)	/lʊk 'ʌp/	besser werden
make ends meet (phr v)	/,meɪk endz 'mi:t/	durchkommen
nearby (adj)★★	/nɪə'baɪ/	nahe gelegen
philosophy (n)★★★	/fɪ'lɒsəfi/	Philosophie
pour (with rain) (v)★★★	/pɔ: ('wɪð 'reɪn)/	stark regnen; gießen
save up (phr v)	/,seɪv 'ʌp/	sparen
settle down (v)	/,set(ə)l 'daʊn/	sich zurecht finden
social life (n)	/səʊʃ(ə)l ,laɪf/	Geselligkeit
tell off (phr v)	/tel 'ɒf/	ausschimpfen

Alex is studying **biology** at the University of Edinburgh.
I worked during my gap year so I've saved up some **cash**.
Rachel is worried that she won't be able to **cope** with the work.
I'm trying to revise and **cut down on** late nights.
She doesn't want to end up with thousand of pounds of **debt**.
Lizzie went to the bar in the students' union with her **flatmates**.
Will I be able to cope with the work? Will I feel **homesick**?
If you can make ends meet, you have enough money to **live on**.
When you share a flat with five **lively** people, it's quite difficult to revise!
I'll live on the money I've saved up and my student **loan** to start with.
Things started **looking up** when I met my flatmates.
If you can **make ends meet**, you have enough money to live on.
Do most students in your country go to university in a **nearby** town?
Jack is studying **Philosophy** and German at Oxford.
It was **pouring with rain** and I felt like going straight back home.
I worked during my gap year so I've **saved up** some cash.
It took Alex a few weeks to **settle down** at university.
If you live with your parents, you miss out on some of the **social life**.
If you miss a lecture, no one is going to **tell you off**.

HIGHER EDUCATION

campus (n)★	/kæmpəs/	Universitätsgelände
degree (n)★★★	/dɪ'ɡri:/	Universitätsabschluss
fresher (n)	/freʃə/	Erstsemester
gap year (n)	/gæp jɪə/	"freies" Jahr zwischen Schule und Studium

Rachel is staying in a hall of residence on the **campus**.
It usually takes three years to get a first **degree** at a university.
Most of the other **freshers** were as nervous as I was.
Rachel worked during her **gap year** and saved up some cash.

hall of residence (n)	/ˈhɔ:l əv ˈrezɪdəns/	Studentenwohnheim	She's staying in a hall of residence on the campus.
lecture (n)★★	/ˈlektʃə/	Vorlesung	If you miss a lecture , no one is going to tell you off.
students' union (n)	/ˈstju:ɪdənts ˈju:njən/	Studentenwerk; Gebäude der Studentenvereinigung	We all decided to go to the bar in the students' union .
undergraduate (n)	/ˈʌndəɡrædʒuət/	Student(in)	What percentage of undergraduates are female in your country?

Unit 8

Lesson 1

amazingly (adv)	/əˈmeɪzɪŋli/	erstaunlicherweise	Amazingly <i>Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone</i> was rejected by several publishers.
approved school (n)	/əˈpru:vɪd ˈsku:l/	Erziehungsheim	An approved school is a kind of youth prison.
best-known (adj)	/ˈbest,nəʊn/	bekannteste(r)	Benjamin Zephaniah is Britain's best-known rap poet.
broke (= without money) (adj)	/brəʊk/	pleite	In 1994 JK Rowling was unemployed and broke .
cell (prison) (n)	/sel/	Zelle	Houdini escaped from a locked prison cell in two minutes in 1902.
classical (adj)★★	/ˈklæsɪk(ə)l/	klassisch	Beethoven is one of the most important classical composers of all time.
concerto (n)	/kənˈtʃeɪtəʊ/	Konzert	He produced concertos , symphonies and operas.
confession (n)★	/kənˈfeʃ(ə)n/	Bekennnis	The title of Exercise 8 on p. 92 is " Confessions of a Runner".
crumble (n)	/ˈkrʌmb(ə)l/	Streusel	On my fifth day at school we had tomato crumble .
drag (v)	/dræg/	schleppen	My sister was dragged to school by my Mum.
educate (v)★★	/edʒuːkeɪt/	(aus)bilden	He was able to educate himself while in prison.
entrance examination (n)	/ˈentrəns ɪɡˌzæmɪneɪʃ(ə)n/	Aufnahmeprüfung	Einstein failed the entrance examination once to the Swiss Institute of Technology.
equation (n)★★	/ˈkweɪʃ(ə)n/	Gleichung	The most famous equation in physics is E=mc ² .
fairly (= quite) (adv)★★★	/ˈfeəli/	ziemlich	Although he did fairly well as a student, he was unable to get a job at a Swiss university.
fan (n)★★	/fæn/	Fan	One of Benjamin's most famous fans is Nelson Mandela.
grade (=mark) (n)★★	/ɡreɪd/	Note	Spielberg couldn't get into film school because his grades weren't good enough.
instant (adj)	/ˈɪnstənt/	sofortig	When the first Harry Potter book was published it was an instant best-seller.
institute (n)★★★	/ˈɪnstɪˌtju:t/	Institut	Einstein finally managed to get a place at the Swiss Institute of Technology.
mentally (adv)	/ˈment(ə)li/	geistig	One of Einstein's teachers called him " mentally slow".

opera (n)★★	/ɒp(ə)rə/	Oper
physics (n)★★	/ˈfɪzɪks/	Physik
place (eg at college) (n)★★★	/pleɪs/	Studienplatz
prize-winner (n)★	/praɪz,wɪnə/	Preisgewinner(in)
publisher (n)★★	/pʌblɪʃə/	Verleger; Verlag

quantity (n)★★	/kwɒntəti/	Menge; Volumen
red tape (n)	/,red ˈteɪp/	Papierkrieg
reject (v)★★★	/rɪˈdʒekt/	ablehnen
relativity (n)	/,reləˈtɪvəti/	Relativität
symphony (n)★	/sɪmfəni/	Symphonie
totally (adv)★★★	/ˈtəʊtli/	total; völlig
triathlete (n)	/traɪˈæθli:t/	Triathlet(in)
twin (n)★★	/twɪn/	Zwilling
unemployed (adj)★★★	/,ʌnɪmˈplɔɪd/	arbeitslos
youth (n)★★★	/ju:θ/	Jugend

Lesson 2

alarm (n)★★	/əˈlɑ:m/	Alarm(system)
chill-out (adj)	/ˈtʃɪlaʊt/	Ruhe-; Entspannungs-
classwork (n)	/ˈklɑ:s,wɜ:k/	Klassenarbeit
comfort (n)★★	/ˈkɒmfət/	Komfort
curriculum (n)★★	/ˈkʌrɪkjʊləm/	Curriculum; Lehrplan
fees (n pl)★★★	/fi:z/	Gebühren
get on with (phr v) (= continue)	/,get ˈɒn wɪð/	fortfahren mit
have children (phr v)	/hæv ˈtʃɪldrən/	Kinder kriegen

interactive (adj)★	/,ɪntərˈæktɪv/	interaktiv
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Latin (n)	/ˈlæɪn/	Latein
living (n)★★	/ˈlɪvɪŋ/	Lebensunterhalt

Beethoven produced concertos, symphonies and **operas**.
The most famous equation in **physics** is $E=mc^2$.
He finally managed to get a **place** at the Swiss Institute of Technology.
Nobel **prize-winner** Albert Einstein didn't speak until he was four.
Amazingly *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* was rejected by several **publishers**.

Beethoven produced an extraordinary **quantity** of work.
On my fifth day at school my teacher got stuck in **red tape**.
Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone was **rejected** by several publishers.
In 1905 Einstein published his Special Theory of **Relativity**.
Beethoven produced concertos, **symphonies** and operas.
He finally became **totally** deaf.
Olympic **triathlete** Michelle Dillon couldn't swim until she was 23.
A **twin** is a brother or sister who is born at exactly the same time as you.
In 1994 JK Rowling was **unemployed** and broke.
An approved school is a kind of **youth** prison.

One student suggested an anti-bullying **alarm**.
Suggestions included **chill-out** rooms to relax in.
Much more **classwork** is done on computer nowadays.
Safety and **comfort** are important factors for students.
One reporter was concerned about the pressures of the national **curriculum**.
In the 19th century parents often couldn't afford school **fees**.
If teachers didn't have to shout so much, they'd be able to **get on with** their teaching.
Many people believed that a girl's future was to get married and **have children**.
One student wrote: "We don't want **interactive** whiteboards, we want comfortable chairs!"
Boys were sent to schools like Eton where they had to study **Latin** and Greek.
It wasn't until 1918 that children had to be at least 12 years old to work for a **living**.

lock (n)★★	/lɒk/
pressure (n)★★★	/ˈpreʃə/
solar system (n)★	/ˈsəʊlə ˌsɪstəm/
spreadsheet (n)★	/ˈspredʃi:t/
submarine (n)★	/ˌsʌbməˈri:n/
whiteboard (n)	/ˈwaɪtbɔ:d/

Schloss
Druck
Sonnensystem
Präsentationsvorlage
U-Boot
Weißwandtafel

Down-to-earth suggestions included clean toilets with **locks** that work.
 One reporter was concerned about the **pressures** of the national curriculum.
 Studying the **solar system** by actually visiting distant planets is an original idea!
 Being able to create and use **spreadsheets** is a very important skill.
 What do you think of the idea of a school in a giant **submarine** with waterproof maps of the underwater world?
 “We don’t want interactive **whiteboards**, we want comfortable chairs!”

Lesson 3

bleed (v)★	/bli:d/
budding (adj)	/ˈbʌdɪŋ/
daydream (n)	/ˈdeɪdri:m/
descriptive (adj)	/dɪˈskrɪptɪv/
do good (phr v)	/ˌdu: ˈgʊd/
gift (= talent) (n)★★★	/ɡɪft/
gut instincts (n pl)	/ˌɡʌt ˈɪnstɪŋkts/
make it (= succeed)	/ˈmeɪk ɪt/
material (= songs) (n)★★★	/məˈtɪəriəl/
poetic (adj)★	/pəʊˈetɪk/
poetry (n)★★	/ˈpəʊətri/
progress (v)★★	/ˈprɒʊɡres/
role model (n)★	/ˈrəʊl ˌmɒd(ə)l/
symbolically (adv)	/sɪmˈbɒlɪkli/

bluten
angehend
Tagtraum
beschreibend
Gutes tun
Gabe; Begabung
Bauchgefühl
es schaffen
Material
poetisch
Gedicht; Poesie
vorankommen
Vorbild
symbolisch

Sarah used to practise until her fingers **bled**.
 What are Sarah’s top tips for young **budding** musicians?
 I go into a kind of **daydream** and let the words flow out.
 She’s learnt different ways to be **descriptive** and say things symbolically.
 I would like to **do** some **good** in the world with my gift for music.
 I would like to do some good in the world with my **gift** for music.
 Follow your own **gut instincts**.
 She realised how hard she would have to work to **make it** as a singer.
 I started going every week and got more and more **material** together.
 All my friends are quite **poetic** and they don’t realise it.
 Sarah used to read a lot of books and **poetry** when she was younger.
 Don’t get upset if you don’t **progress** as quickly as other people.
 Her **role models** are Tracy Chapman and Tina Turner.
 She’s learnt different ways to be descriptive and say things **symbolically**.

MUSIC and SONGWRITING

chord (n)★	/kɔ:d/
chorus (n)★	/ˈkɔ:rəs/
lyrics (n pl)	/ˈlɪrɪks/
set (= series of songs) (n)★★★	/set/
verse (n)★★	/vɜ:s/

Akkord
Refrain
Liedtexte
Satz (Songreihe)
Strophe

I play some **chords**, which make me think of a time in my life.
 My first song was called “Inspiration” — it only had one verse and one **chorus**.
 Some of the inspiration for Sarah’s **lyrics** comes from when she was younger.
 After a while I was allowed to do my first 30-minute **set**.
 The song “Inspiration” only had one **verse** and one chorus.

PHRASAL VERBS

flow out	/ˈfləʊ 'aʊt/	herausfließen; herausströmen
go down (well)	/ˌgəʊ daʊn ('wel)/	gut ankommen
pull through	/ˌpʊl 'θruː/	durchstehen
put together	/ˌpʊt tə'geðə/	organisieren
reach out	/ˌriːtʃ 'aʊt/	ansprechen
shine out	/ˌʃaɪn 'aʊt/	glänzen; leuchten
start off	/ˌstɑːt 'ɒf/	anfangen

Lesson 4

advanced (adj) (TS)★★★	/əd'vɑːnst/	für Fortgeschrittene
aftershave (n)	/ɑːftəʃeɪv/	Rasierwasser
applicant (n)★	/æplɪkənt/	Bewerber(in)
application (n)★★★	/ˌæplɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/	Bewerbung
certificate (n)★★	/sə'tɪfɪkət/	Urkunde
clean up (phr v)	/ˌkliːn 'ʌp/	sauber machen
conservation (n)★★★	/ˌkɒnsə'veɪʃ(ə)n/	Umweltschutz
endangered (adj)	/ɪn'deɪndʒəd/	gefährdet
fundraise (v)	/ˌfʌnd'reɪz/	Geldmittel beschaffen
headed (adj) (TS)	/hedɪd/	mit der Überschrift
keep an eye on (TS)	/ˌkiːp ən 'aɪ ɒn/	im Auge behalten
make a contribution (phr v)	/ˌmeɪk ə ˌkɒntrɪ'bjuːʃ(ə)n/	einen Beitrag leisten
mother tongue (n)	/ˌmʌðə ˌtʌŋ/	Muttersprache
nature reserve (n)	/ˌneɪtʃə ˌrɪːzɜːv/	Naturreservat
opportunity (n)★★★	/ˌɒpə'tjuːnəti/	Gelegenheit
perfume (n)★	/ˌpɜːfjuːm/	Parfum

I go into a kind of daydream and let the words **flow out**.

The guy who ran it let me do one song, which **went down** really **well**.

It doesn't matter how bad things get, you can **pull through**.

Sarah would love to **put together** something like another Live Aid.

I wanted to **reach out** to other people who shared my dream but didn't have the confidence to perform.

Remember to let your colours **shine out** bright!

"How did you start performing?" "I **started off** doing the Big Note event."

"Can you tell me what it is, please?" "It's an **advanced** scuba diving qualification."

Smell something you are going to take into the exam with you, like **aftershave** on a tissue.

Try to role-play an interview between an **applicant** and a worker at ReefAid.

I look forward to hearing if my **application** has been successful.

Who has the wrong scuba diving **certificate**?

Conservation volunteers help to **clean up** the countryside.

I understand I will have to make a contribution to the cost of the **conservation** project.

ReefAid runs expeditions to **endangered** coral reefs.

We'll show you how to **fundraise** to pay for your trip.

Complete the section **headed**: "Give two reasons why we should employ you as a volunteer."

I want to go in order to **keep an eye** on her.

I understand I will have to **make a contribution** to the cost of the conservation project.

Tiffany's **mother tongue** is English.

She has worked as a volunteer at a local **nature reserve**.

The chance to learn scuba diving is a great **opportunity** for me.

Smell something you are going to take into the exam with you, like **perfume** on a tissue.

short (of) (= lacking) (adv)	/ʃɔ:t (əv)/
short-term (adj)★★	/ʃɔ:t,tɜ:m/
single (= unmarried) (adj)★★★	/sɪŋg(ə)l/
swimmer (n)	/swɪmə/
visualise (v)	/vɪʒʊəlaɪz/
volunteer (n & v)★★	/vɒlən'tɪə/

zuwenig; knapp
kurzfristig
ledig
Schwimmer(in)
sich vorstellen
Freiwillige(r); sich freiwillig melden

She was very **short of** money.
 Make A Difference runs **short-term** aid projects in developing countries.
 Someone who is **single** is not married.
 Tiffany describes herself as a good **swimmer**.
 Top sports men and women always **visualise** a competition.
 She has worked as a **volunteer** at a local nature reserve. (n)
Volunteer with us and help save the planet. (v)

NOUN SUFFIX -NESS

carelessness	/keələsnəs/
cleverness	/klevənəs/
fitness★★	/fɪtnəs/
happiness★★	/hæpɪnəs/
illness★★	/ɪlnəs/
politeness	/pə'lɑɪtnəs/
sadness★	/sædnəs/
thoughtfulness	/θɔ:tf(ə)lnəs/
usefulness	/ju:sf(ə)lnəs/
weightlessness	/weɪtləsnəs/

Nachlässigkeit
Klugheit
Fitness; Kondition
Glück
Krankheit
Höflichkeit
Traurigkeit
Aufmerksamkeit
Nützlichkeit
Schwerelosigkeit

Carelessness is a state of mind in which someone does not think about what they are doing so that they make mistakes, hurt people etc.
Cleverness is the state of being good at learning or understanding things. I know **fitness** is important and I go dancing a lot.
Happiness is the feeling of being happy.
Illness is the state of feeling ill or having a disease.
Politeness is the state of being polite to other people.
Sadness is a feeling of being unhappy, especially because something bad has happened.
Thoughtfulness is the state of being kind and thinking about other people.
Usefulness is the fact of being useful, or the ability to be useful in particular situations.
Weightlessness is the state of having no weight, especially because of being outside the Earth's atmosphere.

Unit 8 Inspiration Extra

liberal (adj)★★	/lɪb(ə)rəl/
term (school term) (n)★★★	/tɜ:m ('sku:l tɜ:m)/
inspiring (adj)	/ɪn'spaɪrɪŋ/
reliable (adj)★★	/rɪ'laɪəb(ə)l/
long distance (adj)★	/lɔŋ 'dɪstəns/

liberal
Semester/Trimester
inspirierend
verlässlich
Langstrecken-

Would your ideal school be quite strict or quite **liberal**?
 How long would the **school terms** be?
 An **inspiring** teacher is enthusiastic and makes you love their subject.
 Someone who is **reliable** does what they say they will do.
 But until quite recently **long distance** phone calls were extremely expensive.

Units 7–8 Review

criminal (n)★	/ˈkrɪmɪn(ə)l/	Kriminelle(r); Verbrecher(in)	Gough says it is wrong that he is treated like a criminal .
far apart (adv)	/ˈfɑː əˈpɑːt/	weit entfernt voneinander	Eventually people who were far apart were able to speak to each other on the telephone.
long-lasting (adj)	/ˈlɒŋˌlɑːstɪŋ/	langlebig	Edison produced a reliable, long-lasting light bulb in 1879.
naked (adj)★★	/ˈneɪkɪd/	nackt	Someone saw a naked man walking through a village and called the police.
perspiration (n)	/ˌpɜːspəˈreɪʃ(ə)n/	Transpiration	“Genius is one per cent inspiration and 99 per cent perspiration .”
phonograph (n)	/ˈfəʊnəˌɡrɑːf/	Phonograph	One of Edison’s first inventions was the phonograph .
play back (phr v)	/ˌpleɪ ˈbæk/	wiedergeben	The phonograph could record sounds and play them back .
telegraph (n)	/ˈtelɪˌɡrɑːf/	Telegraph	The word “ telegraph ” comes from Greek words for “distant” and “write”.
telepathy (n)	/ˈtələˌpæθi/	Telepathie	Some people think that one day messages will be sent by telepathy .
via (prep)★★★	/ˈviːə/	via; über	Nowadays international calls are transmitted via satellites in space.

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

Verbs not usually used in continuous forms (Verben ohne Verlaufsform)

UNIT 1 LESSON 1

- Folgende Verben werden normalerweise nicht in der Verlaufsform verwendet. Viele dieser Verben beziehen sich auf Zustände (einschließlich mentaler Zustände z.B. *think*) eher als auf Handlungen oder auf Gefühle und Sinneswahrnehmungen (z.B. *taste*):
agree/disagree appear believe consist contain depend feel hear include know lack like/dislike love matter mean need prefer promise realise recognise remember see seem smell taste suppose sound think understand want
Fruit juice contains sugar.
It often seems that this is true.
It doesn't matter whether they are fresh, frozen, ...
People suppose that they are OK.
They think that bottled water tastes better.
- Modale Hilfsverben (z.B. *must*) haben keine Verlaufsform.

Gerund (Das Gerundium)

UNIT 1 LESSON 2

- Ein Gerundium (*-ing* Form) ist ein Substantiv, das aus einem Verb gebildet wurde. Es kann das Subjekt (Satzgegenstand) eines Satzes sein:
Keeping in touch is easy.
Walking 10,000 steps a day is great fun.
- Wir können ein Gerundium auch nach Präpositionen verwenden.
Wir können *by* + Gerundium verwenden, um zu beschreiben, wie man etwas macht:
You can get more power by plugging the charger into your phone.
- Wir können *for* + Gerundium verwenden, um die Funktion oder den Zweck von etwas zu beschreiben:
It's a clever gadget for opening bottles.

participle clause (*after/before* + Nebensatz mit Partizip)

UNIT 1 LESSON 2

- Wir können das Partizip Präsens (*-ing* Form) in Nebensätzen der Zeit (Temporalsätzen) verwenden, die mit den Verbindungswörtern (Konjunktionen) *after* und *before* eingeleitet werden:
She came up with the idea after struggling to get up in the morning.
You are fully awake before turning it off.
- Wir können auch *when*, *while* und *since* verwenden, um Temporalsätze mit Partizip einzuleiten:
The media often exaggerate when reporting scientific research.

Spelling: *-ing* Form (Die richtige Schreibweise)

UNIT 1 LESSON 2

- Bei den meisten Verben wird *-ing* hinzugefügt:
keep – keeping walk – walking
- Bei Verben, die mit einem *-e* enden, wird das *-e* durch *-ing* ersetzt:
hide – hiding make – making
Aber nach *be* oder *-ee* ändert sich nichts:
be – being see – seeing
- Bei einsilbigen Verben, die mit einem Konsonanten nach einem einzelnen Vokal enden, wird der letzte Buchstabe verdoppelt und dann *-ing* hinzugefügt
chop – chopping get – getting plug – plugging put – putting run – running swim – swimming
Andere Verben:
begin – beginning travel – travelling

Verb + gerund or infinitive (Verb + Gerundium oder Infinitiv)

UNIT 1 LESSON 3

- Wir können das Gerundium nach folgenden Verben verwenden:
avoid enjoy go (+ Aktivität) hate can't help keep like love mind risk can't stand start stop suggest
I didn't exactly enjoy having acupuncture.
Acupuncture keeps growing in popularity.
Acupuncture stopped the woman feeling pain.
- Wir können das Infinitiv nach folgenden Verben verwenden:
agree appear ask choose continue dare decide expect hope learn manage prepare pretend promise refuse seem want
When people expect to get better, they often do.
I pretended to be calm.
- Nach einigen Verben können wir entweder das Gerundium oder das Infinitiv verwenden.
- *try* + Gerundium = etwas tun, um zu sehen, was dann geschieht:
Patients who tried having acupuncture had fewer headaches.
try + Infinitiv = etwas Schwieriges versuchen:
He tried to stop smoking last year.
- *remember/forget* + Gerundium bezieht sich auf eine Handlung in der Vergangenheit:
I remember going to the doctor.
I'll never forget meeting Nelson Mandela.
remember/forget + Infinitiv bezieht sich auf eine notwendige Handlung – etwas was getan werden muss – mit möglichen Konsequenzen für die Zukunft:
He didn't remember to take it every day.
We mustn't forget to lock the door.

- Nach *stop* folgt normalerweise das Gerundium, aber auch das Infinitiv des Zwecks ist möglich:

The walkers stopped (walking) to have a rest.

Present perfect continuous (Die Verlaufsform der vollendeten Gegenwart/des Perfekt)

UNIT 2 LESSON 1

- Wir können die Verlaufsform des Perfekt, das *present perfect continuous* mit *for* und *since* verwenden, um eine fortlaufende oder sich wiederholende Handlung zu beschreiben, die in der Vergangenheit anfang und jetzt noch andauert:

Since 1992 I've been making a series of drawings and prints of birds.

For many years, Chris Ofili has been using elephant dung in his paintings.

How long has Andy Goldsworthy been working with natural materials?

- Wir können diese Zeitform auch verwenden, um über vor kurzem abgeschlossene Handlungen zu sprechen, die in der Gegenwart Ergebnisse zeigen:
I can tell she's been crying. (Ihre Augen sind gerötet.)
- Wir bilden das *present perfect continuous* mit *have/has been* + Partizip Präsens (*present participle*).
- S. auch Unit 1 Lesson 1 und Unit 2 Lesson 2.

Present perfect simple and continuous (Die vollendete Gegenwart/Das Perfekt: einfache und Verlaufsform)

UNIT 2 LESSON 2

- Wir können das einfache Perfekt (*present perfect simple*) verwenden, um eine vor kurzem abgeschlossene Handlung oder eine Reihe von Handlungen zu beschreiben:
Some of the work has been quite badly paid.
I've only had two jobs so far.
- Wir können die Verlaufsform des Perfekt (*present perfect continuous*) verwenden, um eine vor kurzem stattfindende Handlung oder eine sich wiederholende Reihe von Handlungen zu beschreiben, die bis zum jetzigen Augenblick noch andauert. Die Handlung findet möglicherweise immer noch statt und ist oft nur vorübergehender Natur.
I've been working on the new Bond movie.
I've been calling the agencies every morning.
They've been trying to get the lighting right.
- Wir verwenden das *present perfect simple*, wenn die Frage *how much/many* im Vordergrund steht:
How much work have you had this year?
I've had plenty of offers.

- Wir verwenden das *present perfect continuous*, wenn die Frage der Zeitdauer *how long* im Vordergrund steht:

My phone has been ringing all week.

- S. auch Unit 1 Lesson 1 und Unit 2 Lesson 1.

Past perfect simple and continuous (Die Vorvergangenheit/das Plusquamperfekt: einfache und Verlaufsform)

UNIT 2 LESSON 3



Past perfect continuous - - - ->

- Wir verwenden die einfache Form der Vorvergangenheit (*past perfect simple*), um das frühere von zwei Ereignissen zu beschreiben, damit die Reihenfolge klar wird. Wir verwenden die einfache Vergangenheit (*past simple*), um das spätere Ereignis zu beschreiben:
Before I was 11 I had been to eight different schools.
It was much harder than I'd expected.
TV hadn't reached Australia yet.
I had never known comics before.
- Sollte die Reihenfolge der Ereignisse nicht klar sein, brauchen wir für das frühere Ereignis das *past perfect* nicht zu verwenden:
Pullman started writing his first novel the day after he (had) finished his final exams.
Vgl. diese beiden Beispiele:
The train left when I reached the station.
(Ich sah den Zug.)
The train had left when I reached the station.
(Ich sah den Zug nicht.)
- Wir verwenden das *past perfect continuous*, um eine früher in der Vergangenheit andauernde oder sich wiederholende Handlung zu beschreiben:
I'd been reading books for a long time.
Before he became a full time writer, Pullman had been teaching for many years.
- Wir bilden das *past perfect simple* mit *had* + Partizip Perfekt (*past participle*).
- Wir bilden das *past perfect continuous* mit *had been* + Partizip Präsens (*present participle*).
- S. auch Unit 1 Lesson 1.

Comparison of adverbs (Steigerung der Adverbien)

UNIT 3 LESSON 1

- Adverbien, die mit *-ly* enden, werden mit *more/most* gesteigert:
Lightning travels more slowly than light.
Where does the Earth rotate most quickly?
- Adverbien, die die gleiche Form haben wie Adjektive, werden mit *-er/-est* gesteigert:
fast faster (the) fastest
hard harder (the) hardest
high higher (the) highest
late later (the) latest
long longer (the) longest
Which travels faster?
Which began later: life on land or in the sea?
Russian astronauts have been in space longest.
- Unregelmäßige Formen:
well better (the) best
badly worse (the) worst
far further (the) furthest
- Wir verwenden oft *the* vor der Superlativform von Adverbien, wenn wir einen Vergleich machen wollen:
Of all the planets, Jupiter rotates the most quickly.
ABER *The Earth rotates most quickly at the Equator.*
(Die Erde wird hier nicht mit etwas anderem verglichen.)

Adverbs of degree (Adverbien des Grades)

UNIT 3 LESSON 1

- Diese Adverbien stehen vor einem anderen Adverb oder vor einem Adjektiv:
quite really extremely incredibly very
The universe has been expanding extremely rapidly.
Lightning also travels really quickly.
Our universe is incredibly large.

Position and order of adverbial phrases (Stellung und Reihenfolge von Adverbien in einem Satz)

UNIT 3 LESSON 1

- Adverbien stehen normalerweise nach dem Verb in der folgenden Reihenfolge:
Art (*Manner*) → Ort (*Place*) → Zeit (*Time*)

Life began suddenly in the sea after that.
Apes started to walk on two feet millions of years ago.
The Earth rotates most quickly at the Equator.

Making exclamations (Ausrufe machen)

UNIT 3 LESSON 2

- Wir können *What (a/an) + (Adjectiv) + Substantiv* verwenden, um Überraschung auszudrücken oder wenn wir etwas ausrufen wollen:
What fun!
What a discovery!
What a fantastic sight!
- Wir können auch *so + (Adjektiv/Adverb)* und *such(a/an) + (Adjectiv) + Substantiv* verwenden, wenn wir etwas ausrufen wollen:
It's so unexpected!
The three of us are having such an amazing time.

(Result clauses): *so/such ... that* (Nebensätze des Ergebnisses)

UNIT 3 LESSON 2

- Wir können diese Ausdrücke verwenden, um Konsequenzen oder Ergebnisse zu beschreiben:
so + (Adjektiv/Adverb) + that
It was so deep that they didn't expect to see any life.
such(a/an) + (Adjektiv) + Substantiv + that
It's been such an exciting dive that I haven't noticed the time.
- Oft wird *that* weggelassen, insbesondere im gesprochenen Englisch:
It was so dark (that) I couldn't see anything.

Order of adjectives (Die Reihenfolge bei Adjektiven)

UNIT 3 LESSON 2

- Adjektive stehen normalerweise vor dem Substantiv in der folgenden Reihenfolge:
Meinung (*Opinion*) → Größe (*Size*) → Alter (*Age*) → Form (*Shape*)
→ Farbe (*Colour*) → Ursprung (*Origin*)
I've just seen a beautiful small flat blue fish.
We're diving in a comfortable, spacious, modern Russian submersible.

The future (Die Zukunft/ das Futur)

UNIT 3 LESSON 3 AND UNIT 4 LESSON 1

- Wir verwenden die einfache Form des Futurs (*future simple*) (*will/won't*), um Informationen über zukünftige Ereignisse zu geben und um Vorhersagen zu machen:
Every passenger will have a spectacular view.
I'm sure the cost of space flights will come down.
It won't be cheap.
Will the dream ever become reality?
- Wir verwenden das einfache Präsens (*present simple*), um über Zeit- und Fahrpläne zu sprechen:
The tour starts at 9.45am.
- Wir verwenden die Verlaufsform des Präsens (*present continuous*), um über bereits festgelegte Vereinbarungen zu sprechen:
I'm visiting the Kennedy Space Center tomorrow.
- Wir verwenden *going to*, um Pläne und Absichten auszudrücken:
Branson is going to travel on the first flight.
I'm going to book a ticket!
- Wir verwenden die Verlaufsform des Futurs (*future continuous*), um über Ereignisse zu sprechen, die über einen bestimmten Zeitraum in der Zukunft andauern werden:
In 2020 ...
They'll be working longer.
Doctors won't be treating diseases any longer.
Will we all be living longer?
Wir können das *future continuous* auch verwenden, um über Vereinbarungen für die Zukunft zu sprechen:
I'll be seeing Jenny later, so I can give her your message.
- Wir verwenden die vollendete Zukunft (*future perfect*), um über etwas zu sprechen, was bis zu einem gewissen Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft beendet oder nicht beendet sein wird:
Scientists will have invented earrings which take our pulses.
We won't have got rid of cars.
Will we have created a bright new future?
- S. auch Unit 4 Lesson 2.

First conditional (Konditionalsätze I)

UNIT 4 LESSON 2

- Wir verwenden Konditionalsätze I, um über Möglichkeiten in der Zukunft zu sprechen, wenn wir die Folgen von Handlungen oder Ereignissen überlegen. Konditionalsätze I werden wie folgt gebildet:
If/Unless + einfaches Präsens (present simple), einfaches Futur (future simple)
If we don't travel so far, we'll reduce carbon emissions.
Unless we take action now, we won't reduce the impact ...

- Der Konditionalsatz kann dem Hauptsatz nachgestellt werden:
It will be OK for me to fly if I plant enough trees.
The situation won't improve unless we all work together.
- *unless = if not*

Future time clauses (Nebensätze der Zeit (Zukunft))

UNIT 4 LESSON 2

- *When/As soon as/Until + einfaches Präsens (present simple), einfaches Futur (future simple)*
In the future when we fly, we'll pay a compulsory carbon tax.
As soon as carbon emissions decrease, air pollution will decrease.
- Der Nebensatz der Zeit kann dem Hauptsatz nachgestellt werden:
We won't halt global warming until we stop flying.
- *as soon as = immediately after something happens*
until = up to the time when something happens

Second conditional (Konditionalsätze II)

UNIT 4 LESSON 3

- Wir verwenden Konditionalsätze II, um über unwirkliche und imaginäre Situationen in der Gegenwart oder unwahrscheinliche Situationen in der Zukunft zu sprechen. Konditionalsätze II werden wie folgt gebildet:
If + einfache Vergangenheit (past simple), would(n't) ...
If I had enough time, I'd travel overland.
If I were in Nepal for a short time, I wouldn't leave Kathmandu.
If you could choose, where would you stay?
- Im Konditionalsatz können wir entweder *were* oder *was* nach *I/he/she/it* verwenden: *was* ist eher informell:
If I was in Nepal for a short time, I wouldn't leave Kathmandu.
- Wir können *If I were you, I'd/wouldn't ...* verwenden, um Ratschläge und Warnungen zu geben:
If I were you, I'd stay in a guesthouse.
- Der Konditionalsatz kann dem Hauptsatz nachgestellt werden:
I'd stay in a guesthouse if I were you.

wish/if only (Wünsche)

UNIT 4 LESSON 3 AND UNIT 5 LESSON 1

- Wir können *if only* oder *wish + einfache Vergangenheit (past simple)* verwenden, um eine Hoffnung oder einen Wunsch auszudrücken, dass etwas in der Gegenwart anders sein soll:
I wish I could take all my friends!
He wishes he had more time.
If only people were like that in London.
I wish I were/was in Kathmandu.

- Wir können *if only* oder *wish* + Vorvergangenheit (*past perfect*) verwenden, um unser Bedauern über etwas in der Vergangenheit auszudrücken:

I wish I had succeeded.

Some people still wish he had got away with it.

If only they hadn't caught me!

Third conditional (Konditionalsätze III)

UNIT 5 LESSON 1

- Wir verwenden Konditionalsätze III, um über unwirkliche oder imaginäre Ereignisse in der Vergangenheit zu sprechen. Konditionalsätze II werden wie folgt gebildet:

If + Vorvergangenheit (past perfect), would(n't) have ...

If the plot had succeeded, the king would have died.

If the gunpowder had exploded, he wouldn't have survived.

- Der Konditionalsatz kann dem Hauptsatz nachgestellt werden:

What would have happened if the gunpowder had exploded?

must, have to und need to

don't have to, don't need to: (und needn't Modalverben)

UNIT 5 LESSON 2

- Wir verwenden *must, have to* und *need to*, um eine gegenwärtige oder zukünftige Verpflichtung auszudrücken:

You must/You have to = It's obligatory.

You need to = It's necessary.

Why must Jo be very careful?

You have to watch their swim patterns.

The team needs to clean the tank walls regularly.

- Wir verwenden *mustn't*, um sagen zu können, dass etwas nicht erlaubt, falsch oder verkehrt ist:

She mustn't use a very hot hairdryer.

- Die Vergangenheitsform von *must* und *have to* ist in beiden Fällen *had to*:

I had to tell myself to stay calm.

- Die Vergangenheitsform von *need to* ist *needed to*:

We needed to be careful.

- Wir verwenden *don't have to, don't need to* und *needn't*, um eine fehlende Verpflichtung auszudrücken:

Why doesn't Mark have to heat the oil himself?

You don't need to worry about me.

You needn't worry about me.

Die Vergangenheitsformen sind *didn't have to* und *didn't need to*.

- *needn't* (= *don't need to*) ist ein modales Hilfsverb. Wir dürfen aber *need* als modales Hilfsverb in positiven Aussagesätzen nicht verwenden, stattdessen verwenden wir *need to*. Andererseits kann *need* als Hauptverb mit einem Objekt verwendet werden:

The elaborate hairstyles need work.

- S. auch Unit 8 Lesson 2.

must have und can't have

could/may/might have: (Modalverben)

UNIT 5 LESSON 3

- Wir verwenden *must have* und *can't have* + Partizip Perfekt (*past participle*), um Schlussfolgerungen über die Vergangenheit zu machen. Wir verwenden *must have*, wenn wir sicher sind, dass etwas wirklich geschah:

The plane must have run out of fuel.

Wir verwenden *can't have*, wenn wir sicher sind, dass etwas nicht geschah:

It can't have blown up in mid-air.

- Wir verwenden *could/may/might have* + Partizip Perfekt (*past participle*), um über die Vergangenheit zu spekulieren und über Dinge zu sprechen, die möglicherweise passiert sein könnten:

What could have happened to them?

They could have ended up on a desert island.

Earhart and Noonan may have been US spies.

Aliens might have abducted them. (Weniger wahrscheinlich)

Reported speech (Indirekte Rede)

UNIT 6 LESSONS 1 AND 2

- Indirekte Rede nach verschiedenen Verben

- Verb + Infinitiv:

agree ask hope offer promise refuse

They agreed to let me go.

I promised to send loads of emails.

- Verb + Objekt + Infinitiv:

advise ask invite promise tell warn

She invited me to go with her.

Dad told me to keep in touch.

- Verb + (that) Nebensatz:

agree explain complain hope point out promise reply say suggest warn

Mum pointed out that I didn't like Indian food.

You complained it was too spicy.

Verb + Objekt + (that) Nebensatz

- *promise remind tell warn:*

Mum reminded me that I had to have injections.

- *suggest + -ing:*

Mum suggested inviting Nisha and her parents for supper.

● Reported questions (Indirekte Fragen)

Bei indirekten Yes/No –Fragen verwenden wir *if*, um die Frage einzuleiten.

Bei indirekten *Wh*- Fragen, verwenden wir das Fragewort, um die Frage einzuleiten.

'Is everything all right?'

→ *She asked if everything was all right.*

'Can I get you anything else?'

→ *She wanted to know if she could get him anything else.*

'Would you like some ketchup?'

→ *She wondered if he would like some ketchup.*

'What do you want to drink?'

→ *She asked what he wanted to drink.*

Bei indirekten Fragen bleibt die Reihenfolge Subjekt - Verb gleich wie in Aussagesätzen.

Es wird kein Fragezeichen nach indirekten Fragen verwendet.

- In der indirekten Rede ändern Verben ihre Zeitform: Gegenwart wird zu Vergangenheit, Vergangenheit wird zu Vorvergangenheit:

Direkte Rede

Einfaches Präsens
(*Present simple*)

Verlaufsform des Präsens
(*Present continuous*)

Einfache Vergangenheit
(*Past simple*)→

Perfekt (*Present perfect*)

am/is/are going to →

must

can

will

Indirekte Rede

Einfache Vergangenheit
(*Past simple*)

Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit
(*Past continuous*)

Vorvergangenheit (*Past perfect*)

Vorvergangenheit (*Past perfect*)

was/were going to

→ *had to*

→ *could*

→ *would*

Achtung: die Modalverben *could, should, would, might* ändern sich nicht.

- Zeitausdrücke und andere Bezugswörter ändern sich in der indirekten Rede normalerweise auch:

today → *that day*

tonight → *that night*

tomorrow → *the next/following day*

yesterday → *the day before*

now → *then*

here → *there*

this → *that/the*

get/have something done

UNIT 6 LESSON 3

- Wir verwenden *get/have something done*, wenn wir darum bitten oder dafür sorgen, dass jemand etwas für uns erledigt:

It makes sense to get your eyes tested.

You have your car serviced before you go.

It's time (that) + past simple (einfache Vergangenheit)

UNIT 6 LESSON 3

- Wir verwenden *It's time (that) + einfache Vergangenheit (past simple)*, um zu sagen, dass etwas **jetzt** geschehen soll. Diese Redewendung verwenden wir oft, um Kritik auszuüben:

It's time the British woke up to reality.

It's time that people realised that their behaviour abroad is important.

The passive (Das Passiv)

UNIT 7 LESSONS 1 AND 2

- Wir bilden die verschiedenen Zeitformen des Passivs mit der entsprechenden Form von *be* + Partizip Perfekt (*past participle*):

Einfache Vergangenheit (*Past simple*): *The elephant was named Jumbo.*

Perfekt (*Present perfect*): *I have been given the sack.*

Einfaches Präsens (*Present simple*): *The shuttlecock is kept up in the air.*

Verlaufsform des Präsens (*Present continuous*): *New expressions are being added all the time.*

Einfaches Futur (*Future simple*): *You will be shown the ropes.*

- Wir bilden das Infinitiv des Passivs mit *to be* + Partizip Perfekt (*past participle*):

Many people think that Franklin deserves to be awarded a Nobel Prize.

She is beginning to be recognised as a brilliant scientist.

- Nach modalen Hilfsverben verwenden wir das Infinitiv ohne *to*:

The picture could be used to work out the structure of DNA.

Women couldn't be served in the same dining room.

*Nobel Prizes may only be given to the living.
Her life shouldn't be seen as a failure.*

- Wir verwenden das Passiv, um die Handlung selbst zu betonen eher als das Agens (die Person oder den Gegenstand, die/der die Handlung ausführt). Wenn wir das Agens trotzdem erwähnen wollen, verwenden wir *by* + Substantiv:
Now 'wicked' is being used by young people as slang for 'very good'.

either ... or und both ... and

UNIT 7 LESSON 2

- Wir können **either ... or** mit der Bedeutung *one or the other* verwenden, um zwei mögliche Alternativen zu beschreiben:
Either Franklin or Crick and Watson could have been the first.
- Wir können **both ... and** mit der Bedeutung *the two together* verwenden, um etwas zu betonen:
Both Crick and Watson clearly benefitted from Franklin's work.

Phrasal verbs (Verben mit Adverbien und Präpositionen)

UNIT 7 LESSON 3

- Verben in Kombination mit Adverbien und Präpositionen kommen im Englischen sehr häufig vor. Es gibt drei Hauptformen:
- Verb + Adverb ohne Objekt:
The pace of life in Africa is speeding up. [colour code as in lesson]
It is likely to go on for many years.
Manchmal ist die Bedeutung der Verbkombination sofort klar z.B. *speed up*, aber oft ist sie idiomatisch und die Bedeutung nicht sofort erkennbar.
- Verb + Adverb mit direktem Objekt:
Wenn das Objekt ein Substantiv ist, kann es entweder vor oder nach dem Adverb stehen.
They have put up tall towers.
ODER *They have put tall towers up.*
Wenn das Objekt ein Pronomen ist, **muss** es zwischen dem Verb und dem Adverb stehen:
They have put them up.
- Verb + Präposition mit direktem Objekt:
Das Objekt (Substantiv **und** Pronomen) stehen beide am Ende des Satzes:
People climb up a ladder.
People climb up it.
- Wörter wie *up* und *on* können entweder Adverbien oder Präpositionen sein. Als Adverbien werden sie normalerweise betont, als Präpositionen nicht.

- Wir verwenden Verbkombinationen sehr oft anstelle von Verben, die aus einem einzelnen Wort bestehen:
It is likely to go on for many years. (= continue)
They have found out how to solve this problem. (= discovered)
- Diese *phrasal verbs* können oft mehrere unterschiedliche Bedeutungen haben:
I need to turn up my jeans. (= kürzen)
He turned up with a couple of friends. (= ankommen)
Could you turn up the heating? (= die Temperatur erhöhen)

could(n't), was(n't) able to, managed to: Modale Hilfsverben

UNIT 8 LESSON 1

- Wir können *could/couldn't* und *was/wasn't able to* verwenden, um über Fähigkeiten in der Vergangenheit zu sprechen.
could und *couldn't*:
JK Rowling moved to Edinburgh so that she could be near her sister.
Einstein couldn't read until he was seven.
was/wasn't able to:
Though Beethoven wasn't able to hear, he was able to listen.
Einstein wasn't able to get a job at a Swiss university.
- Aber *could* wird nicht in positiven Aussagesätzen verwendet, wenn wir darüber sprechen, wie etwas zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt erreicht wurde. Stattdessen verwenden wir *was able to* oder *managed to*:
He was able to educate himself in prison.
NICHT ~~*He could educate himself in prison.*~~
Einstein managed to get a place at SIT.
NICHT ~~*He could get a place at SIT.*~~
- S. auch Unit 5 Lesson 2 und Unit 8 Lesson 2.

in order to und so that

UNIT 8 LESSON 1

- Wir können *in order to* und *so that* verwenden, um eine Absicht oder den Zweck von etwas auszudrücken.
- Wenn das Subjekt gleich bleibt, können wir beide Formen verwenden:
She wrote in cafés in order to escape from her flat.
= *She wrote in cafés so that she could escape from her flat.*
- Wenn das Subjekt anders ist, verwenden wir *so that*:
He started performing with bands so that his poems could reach people who didn't read books.
- Oft wird *that* weggelassen, insbesondere im gesprochenen Englisch:
She moved to Edinburgh so (that) she could be near her sister.

Modal expressions in the past and future (Modale Ausdrücke in der Vergangenheit und in der Zukunft)

UNIT 8 LESSON 2

- Modale Ausdrücke für Verpflichtung, Fähigkeit und Notwendigkeit in der Vergangenheitsform: *had to, didn't have to, was(n't) able to, were(n't) able to, needed to/didn't need to, needn't have:*
 - You had to pay to go to them.*
 - Children didn't have to go to school at all.*
 - Many poor families weren't able to pay.*
 - Girls didn't need to go to school.*
 - She needn't have worried.*

didn't need to bezieht sich auf etwas, was nicht gemacht wurde, weil es nicht notwendig war.

needn't have bezieht sich auf etwas, was gemacht wurde, obwohl es nicht notwendig war.
- Modale Ausdrücke für Verpflichtung, Fähigkeit und Notwendigkeit in der Zukunftsform: *will/won't have to, will/won't be able to, will/won't need to:*
 - Students won't have to wait until they get home.*
 - Students will be able choose what to wear.*
 - Students won't need to queue.*
- S. auch Unit 5 Lesson 2 und Unit 8 Lesson 1.

make und let

UNIT 8 LESSON 3

- In der Aktivform steht nach *make* oder *let* immer Objekt + Infinitiv ohne *to*:
 - I play some chords, which make me think of a time in my life.*
 - The guy who runs it let me do one song.*
- In der Passivform steht nach *make* Objekt + Infinitiv mit *to*:
 - I was made to understand how hard I had to work.*

Das Verb *let* hat keine Passivform. Stattdessen verwenden wir *allowed to*:
 - I was then allowed to do my first 30-minute set.*

Linking words (Verbindungswörter)

- Wir verwenden folgende Konjunktionen, um Nebensätze der Zeit (Temporalsätze) einzuleiten, die ein Partizipkonstruktion enthalten:
 - after before when while since**
 - She came up with the idea after struggling to get up in the morning.*
 - You are fully awake before turning it off.*
 - The media often exaggerate when reporting scientific research.*

- **unless** bedeutet *wenn nicht ...* :
 - The situation won't improve unless we all work together.*
- **as soon as** bedeutet *sofort nachdem etwas geschieht...*:
 - As soon as carbon emissions decrease, air pollution will decrease.*
- **until** bedeutet *bis zu dem Zeitpunkt, wo etwas geschieht...*:
 - Fry the minced beef until it is brown.*
- Wir verwenden diese Ausdrücke, um den Grund oder die Ursache für etwas zu beschreiben:
 - as a result of ... because (of) ... thanks to ...**
- Wir verwenden diese Wörter und Ausdrücke, um die Folgen oder das Ergebnis von etwas zu beschreiben:
 - as a result consequently so so ... that such ... that therefore**
- Wir verwenden **in order to** und **so that**, um eine Absicht oder einen Zweck zu beschreiben:
 - She wrote in cafés in order to escape from her flat.*
 - He started performing with bands so that his poems could reach people who didn't read books.*
- Wir verwenden diese Wörter und Ausdrücke, um weitere Informationen hinzuzufügen:
 - also in addition what is more**
 - in addition* und *what is more* stehen normalerweise am Anfang des Satzes.
- Wir verwenden diese Ausdrücke, um Beispiele zu zitieren:
 - for example for instance such as**
 - such as* darf aber nicht am Satzanfang stehen.
- Wir verwenden **whereas** und **while**, um den Unterschied zwischen zwei Tatsachen oder Ideen zu beschreiben:
 - Maribel got £600 a month, whereas a top male player got £60,000.*
 - The women's team reached the quarter-finals, while the men's team were knocked out in the first round.*
- **either ... or** bedeutet *entweder ... oder* :
 - Either Franklin or Crick and Watson could have been the first.*
- **neither ... nor** bedeutet *weder ... noch*:
 - You've studied neither geography nor history!*
- **both ... and** bedeutet *sowohl als auch*:
 - Both Crick and Watson clearly benefited from Franklin's work.*
- Wir können **not only ... but also** statt *and* verwenden, um etwas stärker zu betonen:
 - These killers are not only European languages but also Asian ones.*
- Wir verwenden **which, who** und **whose**, um nicht-bestimmende Relativsätze einzuleiten, die uns zusätzliche Information über ein Substantiv liefern:
 - Take the case of Romansch, which is spoken in Switzerland.*
 - Sir Richard Branson, who is the Virgin boss, is going to travel on the first flight.*

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

A

abduct (v) p.34
abroad (adv) p.13
accommodation (n) p.18
according to (prep) p.44
accurate (adj) p.19
accurately (adv) p.16
accustomed (adj) p.32
achievement (n) p.19
acid p.8
acidic (adj) p.1
acidic p.8
acknowledge (v) p.44
action p.22
acupuncture (n) p.6
add (v) p.4
additive (n) p.30
advance (n) p.24
advanced (adj) (TS) p.52
adventure (n) p.13
advertisement p.15
advertising (n) p.1
advise (v) p.38
aftershave (n) p.52
against (prep) p.9
agency (n) p.12
aim (n) p.23
air traffic control (n) p.34
aisle (n) p.38
alarm (n) p.50
aalibi (n) p.15
alien (n) p.34
allow (v) p.9
alternative medicine (n) p.6
amazement p.15

amazingly (adv) p.49
among (prep) p.16
announce (v) p.35
annual (adj) p.45
anti-globalisation p.30
anti-GM p.30
anti-spam p.30
anti-terrorism p.30
anti-war p.30
appearance (n) p.23
applicant (n) p.52
application (n) p.52
approach (n) p.1
approved school (n) p.49
approximate (adj) p.19
arch (n) p.10
argument (n) p.29
argument p.15
arrangement p.15
arrest (n) p.31
art gallery (n) p.15
as a result (adv) p.19
as soon as (conj) p.25
Asian p.46
aspirin (n) p.6
astounding (adj) p.16
astronaut (n) p.7
astronomer (n) p.44
at best p.5
at least (adv) p.1
at worst p.5
atmosphere (n) p.26
atom (n) p.44
attempt (v) p.31
award (v) p.44

award-winning (adj) p.10
aware (of) (adj) p.27

B

back (n) p.5
bacteria (n pl) p.21
balance (n) p.24
balance (v) p.25
balanced (diet) (adj) p.1
bank (n) p.12
bank clerk (n) p.37
bare (adj) p.10
barrel (n) p.31
base (n) p.18
base (on) (v) p.44
basically (adv) p.9
be given the sack p.43
be sick p.32
beat (v) p.4
beat (You can't beat it.) p.41
beep (n) p.3
behave (v) p.40
behaviour (n) p.40
being (n) p.18
belief (n) p.7
benefit (v) p.43
best-behaved (adj) p.40
best-known (adj) p.49
best-selling (adj) p.13
Big Bang (n) p.16
big business (n) p.27
biologist (n) p.22
biology (n) p.48
bishop (n) p.31
bleed (v) p.51
block (v) p.23

blog (n) p.17
blow up p.31
boil (v) p.4
booking clerk (n) p.37
bottle opener (n) p.4
bottled (adj) p.2
bottom (n) p.17
bowl (n) p.4
brain scan (n) p.7
brainstorm (v) p.23
bread knife (n) p.4
bread roll (n) p.39
break down p.7
break into p.41
brightly-coloured (adj) p.10
brilliant (= very clever) p.44
Briton (n) p.31
broadband (n) p.21
broadcasting (n) p.21
broke (= without money) (adj) p.49
bronze (n & adj) p.12
brush up p.36
Buddhist (n) p.10
budding (adj) p.51
bunch (of grapes) (n) p.15
burglar (n) p.36
bus conductor (n) p.45

C

calculate (v) p.19
call back p.46
calm (adj) p.5
campus (n) p.48
cancer (n) p.44
cannonball (n) p.32
capitalism (n) p.9
carbon dioxide (CO₂)(n) p.26
carbon emission (n) p.26

carbon-offset project (n) p.26
cardboard (n & adj) p.12
carelessness p.53
carry out p.25
cash (n) p.48
cash register (n) p.39
cast (n & v) p.10
catch sight of p.12
catch up (TS) p.46
category (n) p.23
Catholic p.31
cause (v) p.26
ceiling (n) p.31
cell (prison) (n) p.49
cellar (n) p.31
centre forward (n) p.35
cereal (n) p.2
certificate (n) p.52
chain (of life) (n) p.19
chair (n & v) p.29
change (= money) (n) p.37
change (money) (v) p.37
change (trains) (v) p.37
change one's mind p.38
character (= personality) p.32
charge (v) p.12
chase (v) p.9
chat (n) p.27
cheese grater (n) p.5
cheesecake (n) p.39
chemical (n) p.19
chemist (n) p.22
chemistry (n) p.44
chest (n) p.7
childhood (n) p.13
chill-out (adj) p.50
chimney (n) p.17
choice (n) p.2

chop (v) p.4
chord (n) p.51
chorus (n) p.51
Christianity (n) p.10
circus (n) (TS) p.32
civilisation (n) p.38
claim (v) p.7
clash (v) p.27
classical (adj) p.49
classwork (n) p.50
clean up p.52
clever (adj) p.3
cleverness p.53
clip (v) p.3
clockwise (adv) p.3
club (football club) (n) p.35
coffee maker (n) p.5
collapse (v) p.10
colleague (n) p.44
combination (n) p.23
come down p.19
come in p.41
comet (n) p.44
comfort (n) p.50
comic (n) p.13
commercial (adj) p.18
communications satellite (n) p.21
complain (v) p.38
compulsory (adj) p.26
concerto (n) p.49
concrete (n & adj) p.12
confess (v) p.35
confession (n) p.49
consequently (adv) p.19
conservation (n) p.52
conservative (adj) p.9
consist (v) p.2
conspirator (n) p.31

constantly (adv) p.43
consumption (n) p.9
controversial (adj) p.19
cool (v) p.20
cope (v) p.48
corkscrew (n) p.5
cost of living (n) p.41
count (as) p.2
count down p.19
countryside (n) p.30
courageous p.36
course (of study) (n) (TS) p.26
crab (n) p.17
crack (n) p.17
crack (v) p.31
crash-land (v) p.13
cream (n) p.3
creation p.22
creative (adj) p.23
creativity (n) p.23
credit card (n) p.42
crew (n) p.32
criminal (n) p.54
criticism (n) p.23
cross (between two things) p.41
crossing (n) p.34
crucial (adj) p.27
cruelty (n) p.28
crumble (n) p.49
cultural (adj) p.41
cupboard (n) p.10
current (adj) p.3
curriculum (n) p.50
curve (n) p.20
cut down (on) p.48
cut off p.46
cutlery (n) p.39

D

daily (adv) 7
damage (v) p.2
damp (adj) p.38
danger p.8
dangerous p.8, p.36
daring (adj) p.34
day return (n) p.37
daydream (n) p.51
dead (= dead people) (n) p.7
debate (n) p.29
debt (n) p.48
decade (n) p.45
decay (n) p.2
decision p.22
deck (ship) (n) p.43
decrease (n) p.26
decrease (v) p.26
defensive (adj) p.23
define (v) p.10
defrost (v) p.40
degree (n) p.48
degree (university) (n) p.32
delicious (adj) p.3
delighted (adj) p.13
deliver (v) p.40
democracy (n) p.28
demonstration (n) p.28
deny (v) p.38
depart (v) p.18
depth (n) p.17
descend (v) p.17
descriptive (adj) p.51
deserve (v) p.44
destruction (n) p.31
destructive (adj) p.20

devastating (adj) p.41
development (n) p.20
dialect (n) p.47
dialogue (n) p.23
die out p.47
digest (v) p.2
direct action (n) p.28
directly (adv) p.10
directory (n) p.46
disappearance (n) p.34
disappointed (adj) p.38
disaster (n) p.47
discovery (n) p.13
discussion p.22
disease (n) p.21
dish (n) p.9
display (v) p.15
distinctive (adj) p.23
disturb (v) p.17
division (second division) (n) p.35
DNA p.44
do good p.51
do one's hair p.40
do well p.43
domestic (adj) p.10
double (room) (adj) p.37
double (v) p.13
drag (v) p.49
drain (v) p.4
drawer (n) p.3
dressing (n) p.39
dried fruit (n) p.2
driving licence (n) p.32
drought (n) p.26
drug (n) p.6
dry-clean (v) p.40
due (adj) p.18
dung (n) p.12

E

(earn) a living p.32
earthquake (n) p.47
educate (v) p.49
educational (adj) p.48
elaborate (adj) p.32
elect (v) p.28
electrical appliance (n) p.43
elevator (n) (Am E) p.18
email (v) p.41
emergency landing (n) p.34
emphasis (n) p.45
emphasise (v) p.2
employer (n) p.43
end up p.31
endangered (adj) p.52
energy crisis (n) p.27
engaged (n) p.46
engineer (n) p.22
entertain (v) p.13
entrance examination (n) p.49
entrepreneur (n) p.45
equally (adv) p.2
equation (n) p.49
Equator (n) p.16
equipment p.15
essay (n) p.44
essentially p.9
estimated (adj) p.7
ethnic (adj) p.48
evaluation (n) p.23
evaporate (v) p.17
ever since (adv) p.13
everyday (adj) p.11
evidence (n) p.28
evolution p.22
ex- (prefix) p.12
exaggerate (v) p.2

exchange (n) p.37
exchange (v) p.40
excuse (n) p.14
execute (v) p.31
executive (n) p.24
expand (v) p.16
expedition (n) p.23
experience (n) p.13
experiment (n) p.5
expert (n) p.2
exploration p.23
explore (v) p.13
explosion (n) p.23
explosive (n) p.31
extinction (n) p.47
extra (n) p.13
extra-terrestrial (adj) p.18

F

fairly (= in a fair way) (adv) p.44
fairly (= quite) (adv) p.49
fake (adj) p.5
fan (n) p.49
far (adv) p.16
far apart (adv) p.54
fare (n) p.18
farmhouse (n) p.31
farmyard (n) p.32
fat (n) p.2
fault (n) p.5
feature film p.13
feedback (n) p.40
feel strongly (about) p.28
fees (n pl) p.50
female (adj) p.35
ferryman (n) p.14
fiction (n) p.2
fighter pilot (n) p.13

file (n) p.33
fill in p.23, p.41
final (adj) p.14
find out p.46
fine (= delicate) (adj) p.5
firmly (adv) p.33
firstly (adv) p.29
fit (adj) p.33
fit (v) p.36
fitness p.53
fiver (n) p.36
flatmate (n) p.48
flatten (v) p.31
flight attendant (n) p.33
flood (n) p.27
flow out p.52
fluent (adj) p.47
focus p.12
folk tale (n) p.14
fool (v) p.15
for and against p.29
for instance p.28
forbid (v) p.44
form (fill in a form) (n) p.37
form (of transport) (n) p.7
free (v) p.28
free of charge (adj) p.11
freedom (n) p.9
freezer (n) p.40
fresher (n) p.48
fry (v) p.4
frying pan (n) p.5
fuel (n) p.34
full-time (adj) p.14
function (n) p.24
fund (v) p.26
fundraise (v) p.52
fur (n) p.42

furry (adj) p.3
further (comp. adv) p.16
furthest (superl. adv) p.16

G

gadget (n) p.3
games console (n) p.41
gang (n) p.11
gangster (n) p.14
gap year (n) p.48
garage (n) p.40
gene (n) p.5
general anaesthetic (n) p.6
generate (v) p.23
generous (adj) p.9
germ (n) p.21
get away with p.32
get off (a bus) p.41
get on with (=continue) p.50
get rid of p.24
get to know p.33
Ghana p.45
gift (= talent) (n) p.51
give in p.41
global warming (n) p.27
glow (v) p.24
go down (well) p.52
go off (alarm) p.3
go on (= continue) p.46
go trekking p.27
go whale watching p.41
goal (n) p.35
gold (n & adj) p.12
grade (=mark) (n) p.49
gradually p.11
grandchild (pl -children) (n) p.18
grate (v) p.4
gravy (n) p.39

greenhouse gas (n) p.27
Greetings p.17
grin (v) p.33
groceries (n pl) p.41
growth (n) p.11
grumble (v) p.14
guesthouse (n) p.27
guidelines (n pl) p.33
gunpowder (n) p.32
gut instincts (n pl) p.51

H

hairstyle (n) p.33
half a dozen p.47
hall of residence (n) p.49
halt (v) p.26
hand over p.42
hand-carved (adj) p.27
hang (n) p.43
hang about p.13
hang on p.19
happiness p.53
hard (be hard on people) p.38
hardly (adv) p.14
harm p.8
harm, harmless (adj) p.5
harmful (adj) (TS) p.28
harmless p.8
have a say p.42
have children p.50
headed (adj) (TS) p.52
healing (n) p.6
health p.8
healthy p.8
heat (n) p.4
heavy (traffic) (adj) p.42
height (n) p.33
herb p.8

herbal (adj) p.6
herbal p.8
herbalist (n) p.6
herder (n) p.42
heritage (n) p.11
hesitate (v) p.38
hijack (v) p.28
Hindu (n) p.10
hip (n) p.3
hippy (n) p.27
hoax (n) p.24
hold on p.46
homeland (n) p.38
homesick (adj) p.48
honour (v) p.44
horsewoman (n) p.15
hospital (n) p.6
household (n) p.24
Houses of Parliament (n pl) p.32
housing (n) p.30
hugely (adv) p.15
human (n) p.7
human race (n) p.28
hunger strike (n) p.28
hut (n) p.14
hydrothermal vent (n) p.18

I

ice (n) p.12
iced (adj) p.38
idiom (n) p.43
Idiomatic p.43
ill p.8
illness (n) p.21
illness p.8, p.53
impact (n) p.20
impatient (adj) p.15
import (v) p.26

importance p.9
important p.9
improve (v) p.1
in addition p.28
in detail (adv) p.15
in favour of p.29
in harmony p.28
in order to p.30
in reality p.7
in theory p.27
increase (n) p.26
increasingly (adv) p.47
independent (adj) p.9
indicate (v) p.2
indication (n) p.24
individual (n) p.5
infectious (adj) p.21
infectious p.36
inform (v) p.30
ingredient (n) p.4
initially (adv) p.18
inject (v) p.21
injection (n) p.38
injure (v) p.14
innocence (n) p.14
innocent (adj) p.15
insert (v) p.5
inside (n) p.11
inspiring (adj) p.53
install (v) p.40
instant (adj) p.49
institute (n) p.49
interactive (adj) p.50
involve (v) p.28
ironically (adv) p.44
Islam (n) p.10
Israeli p.40
issue (n) p.28

item (n) p.11

J

jet (n) p.43
jot down p.23
jumbo(-sized) (adj) p.43
junior (adj) p.35
junk food (n) p.2

K

keep an eye on (TS) p.52
keep it up p.43
keep time p.20
ketchup (n) p.39
kettle (n) p.5
key ring (n) p.3
keyless (adj) p.24
kick off p.46
killer (n) p.47
knock off p.36
knock out p.35
know the ropes p.43
knowledge (n) p.14

L

label (n) p.2
lack (v) p.2
landline (n) p.46
landmark p.7
largely (adj) p.28
lately (adv) p.33
latest (superl. adj) p.36
Latin p.50
latitude (n) p.20
laze around p.42
lead (v) p.20
learning (n) p.1
lecture (n) p.49
liberal (adj) p.53

life expectancy (n) p.24
lift-off (n) p.18
light year (n) p.16
lightning conductor (n) p.7
lime green (adj) p.36
line (n) p.46
linguist (n) p.47
link (n) p.1
liquid (n) p.20
live on p.48
lively (adj) p.48
living (n) p.50
loan (n) p.48
lock (n) p.51
log on 27 p.27
logic (n) p.1
long distance (adj) p.53
longitude (n) p.20
long-lasting (adj) p.54
look into p.41
look on p.33
look up (= improve) p.48
lottery (n) p.32
luxurious (adj) p.18
luxurious p.36
lyrics (n pl) p.51

M

mad (adj) p.27
magical (adj) p.27
mainly (adv) p.39
make a case p.28
make a contribution p.52
make a deal p.45
make ends meet p.48
make it (= succeed) p.51
make up (=invent) p.14
male (adj) p.35
man-made (adj) p.7

manned (adj) p.18
march (n) p.28
margarine (n) p.2
mark (homework) (v) p.44
massive (adj) p.20
match (n) p.35
match (v) p.36
material (= songs) (n) p.51
maximise (n) p.1
mean (adj) p.40
means (n pl) p.45
measurement (n) p.33
medical (adj) p.21
medical student (n) p.6
meditation (n) p.1
medium (adj) p.3
mentally (adv) p.49
menu (n) p.39
message board (n) p.23
method (n) p.29
microchip (n) p.25
mid-air (n) p.34
military (adj) p.9
mind's eye (n) p.1
mineral (n) p.2
mining (n) p.18
minority (n) p.47
miss out on p.25
mission (n) p.19
misunderstand (v) p.15
mix and match p.23
mixture (n) p.4
mobile phone mast p.46
molten (adj) p.17
moonwalk (n) p.16
moral (adj) p.29
mother tongue (n) p.52
motion (n) p.30

movement (environmental movement) (n) p.20
movement (n) p.11
movement p.15
MP (member of Parliament) (n) p.32
MP3 player (n) p.25
multi-national (adj) (TS) p.29
murder (n) p.47
murder (v) p.11
muscle (n) p.7
Muslim (n) p.10
mussel (n) p.18
myth (n) p.2

N

naked (adj) p.54
napkin (n) p.39
nation (n) p.40
nature reserve (n) p.52
nautical (adj) p.43
navigator (n) p.34
navy (n) p.18
nearby (adj) p.48
neither (pron) p.34
neither ... nor (conj) p.2
Nepal (i) p.27
nervous p.36
network (n) p.46
New Guinea p.34
Newfoundland p.20
Nigerian p.45
nightmare (n) p.2
no longer (adv) p.26
noble (n) p.32
non-fiction p.30
non-iron p.30
non-violence (n) p.30
non-violent p.30
Norwegian p.14

Not at all. p.36
note down p.23
nuclear energy (n) p.25
nuclear fission (n) p.45

O

observer (n) p.17
obtainable (adj) p.25
obvious (adj) p.42
obviously (adv) p.7
occasionally (n) p.1
odd (= strange) (adj) p.13
offer (n) p.13
offset (v) p.26
olive oil (n) p.3
on location p.13
on our way p.42
on screen p.13
on set (n) p.13
on the contrary p.8
on the other hand p.8
open-heart surgery (n) p.6
opera (n) p.50
operating table (n) p.6
operating theatre (n) p.6
operation (n) p.7
opponent (n) p.30
opportunity (n) p.52
oppose (v) p.30
option (n) p.8
oral (adj) p.45
orbit (n) p.8
orbit (v) p.19
order (= request) (v) p.25
organisation (n) p.26
organism (n) p.16
origin (n) p.20
out of the question p.38

over and over (adv) p.14
overall (adv) p.40
overland (adv) p.27
oxygen (n) p.16

P

pace (of life) (n) p.27
packed (adj) p.42
pain (n) p.7
pale (adj) p.36
particularly (adv) p.8
partly (adv) p.29
pass on p.46
password (n) p.27
pasteurisation (n) p.21
pasteurisation p.22
pasteurised (adj) p.21
pattern (n) p.33
payment p.15
pedometer (n) p.3
peer (v) p.17
pence (n pl) p.45
perfectly (= completely) p.25
perfume (n) p.52
period (n) p.48
permission p.22
permit (n) p.26
permit (v) p.26
persecute (v) p.32
personally (adv) p.23
perspiration (n) p.54
persuade (v) p.45
pesticide (n) p.20
petrol p.32
philosophy (n) p.48
phone charger (n) p.3
phonograph (n) p.54
physically (adv) p.33
physicist (n) p.22

physics (n) p.50
pick (flowers) (v) p.40
pick up p.46
pictures of benefit (v) p.44
pill (n) p.7
pioneer (n) p.34
pioneering (adj) p.20
place (eg at college) (n) p.50
place (v) p.10
placebo effect (n) p.7
plant (n) p.16
plant (v) p.26
plaster (n) p.12
plastic (n adj) p.12
platform (n) p.37, p.45
play back p.54
plot (n) p.32
plug in p.4
plump (adj) p.39
pocket money p.43
poetic (adj) p.51
poetry (n) p.51
point (= position) (n) p.5
point (the whole point) (n) p.27
point (third point) (n) (TS) p.30
point of view (n) p.1
point out p.25
poisonous p.36
polar ice cap (n) p.27
pole (n) p.11
policy (n) p.47
politeness (n) p.40
politeness p.53
political (adj) p.29
pollution p.22
polystyrene (n & adj) p.12
poor (= low quality) (adj) p.31
port (n) p.20

portion (n) p.2
positive (adj) p.5
possession (n) p.10
possession p.22
possibly (adv) p.36
post (on message board) (v) p.23
pour (with rain) (v) p.48
predict (v) p.31
pre-flight (adj) p.19
prejudice (n) p.45
prepared (adj) p.5
pressure (n) p.51
pretty (= fairly/very) (adv) p.35
prevent (v) p.20
previous (adj) p.34
principal (adj) p.10
principally (adv) p.10
print (n) p.11
prize-winner (n) p.50
prize-winning (adj) p.11
produce (v) p.26
production (n) p.18
production p.22
profession (n) p.14
professional (n) p.35
progress (n) p.14
progress (v) p.51
propose (v) p.30
protection (n) (TS) p.29
protein (n) p.2
protest (n) p.20
protestor (n) p.29
proud (of) p.14
publicity (n) p.29
publisher (n) p.50
pull through p.52
pulsar (n) p.45
pulse rate (n) p.25

puncture (n) p.40
pure (adj) p.2
push off p.39
put down p.19
put through p.46
put together p.52
put up (on the wall) p.43
put up p.46

Q

qualification (n) p.33
quantity (n) p.50
quarter-finals (n pl) p.36
quote (v) p.39

R

race (competition) (n) p.45
racial segregation (n) p.29
racism (n) p.10
racist (adj) p.11
radar (n) p.21
radio wave (n) p.21
rainbow (n) p.17
raindrop (n) p.8
raise (chickens) (v) p.32
rapidly (adv) p.16
reach out p.52
reaction (n) p.5
real p.9
reality p.9
reappear (v) p.11
reappear p.47
re-arrange (v) p.23
rebuild p.47
receipt (n) p.37
receptionist (n) p.37
recipe (n) p.4
recognise (v) p.2
recognition (n) p.45

recommend (v) p.4
record-breaking (adj) p.34
recreate p.47
red tape (n) p.50
red-handed (adj) p.32
rediscover (v) p.39
rediscover p.47
refer (v) p.33
reference (n) p.33
reflect (n) p.1
reflect (v) p.23
regret (v) p.32
regularly (adv) p.8
reject (v) p.50
relativity (n) p.50
release (v) p.33
reliable (adj) p.53
remark (v) p.39
remedy (n) p.7
remote (adj) p.40
rent (v) (TS) p.42
repaint (v) p.43
repaint p.47
repair (v) p.40
replace p.47
replay p.47
represent (n) p.11
representative (n) p.29
research (n) p.1
researcher (n) p.25
reservation (n) p.37
responsibly (adv) p.40
retell p.47
retire (v) p.25
retirement (n) p.25
return (ticket) (n) p.37
return flight (n) p.26
revision p.22

revolution (n) p.45
rewrite p.47
rider (n) p.16
ring up p.46
risk p.9
risky p.9
role model (n) p.51
rotate (v) p.17
round (first round) (n) p.36
row (in a row)(n) TS p.33
row (v) p.14
Royal Air Force (n) p.11
rubber (n & adj) p.12
rumour (n) p.18
run out (of) p.34
rush about p.14

S

sack (n) p.43
sadness p.53
salespeople (n pl) (TS) p.47
salty (adj) p.18
sand (n) p.12
sandwich toaster (n) p.5
sarong (n) p.38
saucepan (n) p.5
save up p.48
saying (n) p.33
scene (n) p.13
scientific (adj) p.2
score (v) p.36
sculpture (n) p.11
sea bed (n) p.18
search operation (n) p.34
secondly (adv) p.30

selected (adj) p.5
sense (make sense) (n) p.40
sense p.9
sensible (adj) p.8
sensible p.9
sensitive (adj) p.33
separate (adj) p.15
separation (n) p.35
sequence (n) p.15
serial (n) p.14
series (n pl) p.11
serve (v) p.4
service (car) (v) p.40
session (n) p.6
set (= series of songs) (n) p.51
set (a record) (v) p.17
set (alarm clock) (v) p.4
set light to p.32
settle down p.48
sheet (n) p.38
shelf (pl shelves) (n) p.43
shine out p.52
shiny (adj) p.14
shoot down p.34
shopping mall (n) p.39
short (of) (= lacking) (adv) p.53
short-haired (adj) p.35
short-term (adj) p.53
shrimp (n) p.18
shuttlecock (n) p.43
side road (n) p.39
signal (n & v) p.22
simply (adv) p.6
single (= unmarried) (adj) p.53
single (room) (adj) p.37
single (ticket) (n) p.37
sink (n) p.33

sit-in (n) p.29
slang (n) p.43
slice (v) p.4
slight (adj) p.25
slightly (adv) p.39
slum (n) p.31
smash (v) p.16
snooze button (n) p.4
snorkelling (n) p.42
snow (n) p.12
snowstorm (n) p.34
so-called (adj) p.6
social (adj) p.45
social life (n) p.48
society (n) p.10
sociologist (n) p.45
soft drink (n) p.8
softly lit (adj) p.24
software (n) p.40
solar system (n) p.51
solo (adj & adv) p.34
solution p.22
SOS p.22
sour (adj) p.20
source (n) p.8
spacecraft (n) p.17
spaceport (n) p.19
spacewalk (n) p.17
spacious (adj) p.17
spacious p.36
special (n) p.39
speculation (n) p.34
speed up p.46
spicy (adj) p.38
spill (v) p.41
spin out p.42
spreadsheet (n) p.51

sprinkle (v) p.4
spy (n) p.35
staircase (n) p.11
stand still (v) p.11
stand-by (adj) p.33
start off p.52
statistics (n pl) p.8
statue (n) p.11
status (n) p.47
stepfather (n) p.14
stereotype (n) p.10
stick (v) p.33
stir (in) (v) p.4
stone (n) p.12
storyteller (n) p.14
street vendor (n) p.45
strength (n) p.1
strength p.9
strict (adj) p.33
strike (v) p.8
striking (adj) p.11
strong p.9
struggle (v) p.4
stuck (adj) p.24
students' union (n) p.49
studio (n) p.13
submarine (n) p.51
submersible (n) p.18
subscriber (n) p.46
substance (n) p.8
successfully (adv) p.20
such as p.29
suit (v) p.37
sum up p.30
sunburnt (adj) p.38
superstitious p.36
supervise (v) p.33

suppose (v) p.3
surgeon (n) p.7
surprisingly (adv) p.35
suspect (n) p.15
suspect (v) p.26
swallow (v) p.8
Swede p.41
sweet p.42
sweetly (adv) p.39
swimmer (n) p.53
switch on p.46
symbol (n) p.11
symbolically (adv) p.51
symphony (n) p.50
synthetic (adj) p.6
Syria p.14

T

tablecloth (n) p.41
tablet (n) p.38
take (n) p.13
take a decision p.29
take a tablet p.38
take action p.20
take care p.24
take in (= absorb) p.41
take notes p.24
take off p.19
take over p.14
take seriously p.26
take up (= start) p.32
talk over p.38
tank (n) p.33
tap water (n) p.3
tax (n) p.26
technique (n) p.1
telecommunications (n pl) p.46
telegraph (n) p.54

telepathy (n) p.54
tell off p.48
temporary (adj) p.13
tens (n pl) p.37
term (= word/phrase) (n) p.47
term (school term) (n) p.53
terraced house (n) p.11
terrorist (n) p.32
thanks to p.21
the Philippines p.42
theme (n) p.14
theory (n) p.21
therefore (adv) p.1
thirdly (adv) p.30
thirst p.9
thirsty p.9
thought (n) p.24
thoughtfulness p.53
threat (n) p.26
thunder (n) p.15
tight (adj) p.36
tin opener (n) p.5
tinned (adj) p.3
tip (money) (n) p.41
tipping (n) p.41
title (n) p.11
toast (n) p.4
toaster (n) p.5
tool (n) p.44
totally (adv) p.50
towel (n) p.38
tower (n) p.45
trace (n) p.35
transatlantic (adj) p.21
transform (v) p.46
transmission (n) p.22
transmission p.22

transmit (v) p.22
transmitter (n) p.22
travel agent (n) p.44
tray (n) p.40
treat (v) p.6
treatment p.15
trench (n) p.17
trial (n) p.6
triathlete (n) p.50
tribute (n) p.11
trick (v) p.35
trillion (n) p.17
trilogy p.14
true p.9
true to life (adj) p.16
truth p.9
try on (clothes) p.36
tube (n) p.41
turn (= become) (v) p.21
turn into p.41
turn up (clothing) p.41
twenties (n pl) p.37
twin (n) p.50
twist (v) p.44
type (n) p.3

U

uncomfortably (adv) p.39
undamaged (adj) p.33
under the weather p.44
undergraduate (n) p.49
underwater (adj) p.18
unemployed (adj) p.50
unexpected (adj) p.17
unfortunately (adv) p.6
unhealthy (adj) p.3
unhurt p.16
unique (adj)) p.11

universe (n) p.17
unless (conj) p.26
unpack (v) p.42
untidy (adj) p.24
unusually (adv) p.44
use up p.35
use-by date (n) p.25
usefulness p.53
user (n) p.46

V

vaccination (n) p.21
vaccination p.22
vaccine (n) p.25
value (v) p.24
vase (n) p.16
Venus p.19
verse (n) p.51
via (prep) p.54
view (= opinion) (n) p.25
violence (n) p.29
visualise (v) p.53
vitamin (n) p.3
volunteer (n & v) p.53
vote (n & v) p.30
voyage (n) p.14

W

waitress (n) p.40
walk about p.38
warn (v) p.38
wasteland (n) p.35
wax (n) p.33
weak (adj) p.21
weightlessness (n) p.19
weightlessness p.53
well lit (adj) p.24
well-balanced p.42

well-behaved p.42
well-done p.42
well-dressed (adj) p.15
well-dressed p.42
well-fed (adj) p.33
well-known p.42
well-off p.42
well-paid p.42
well-polished (adj) p.15
whaling ship (n) p.29
what's more (adv) p.29
whenever (conj) p.26
whereas (conj) p.35
whether (conj) p.3
while (= whereas) (conj) p.35
whiteboard (n) p.51
wicked (adj) p.44
willing (adj) p.34
wind (= wind up) (n) p.4
wind up (clock) p.4
wipe (v) p.39
wipe out p.25
wireless technology (n) p.25
wise (adj) p.15
wood (n) p.12
work out p.25
worst-behaved (adj) p.41
worth (n) p.45
Would you mind ...? p.36
wrap (v) p.39
wristwatch (n) p.25
write down p.19

Y

yacht (n) p.34
yet (conj) p.45
You're welcome p.39
youth (n) p.50