

Philip Kerr & Ceri Jones

Straightforward

Upper Intermediate Companion

German Edition


MACMILLAN

Welcome to the *Straightforward* Upper Intermediate Companion!

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

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

Abbreviations used in the Companion

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

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

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

CONSONANTS

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

Unit 1

Leisure interests

aficionado (n) C	/əfɪˈʃiəˈnɑːdɒs/	Liebhaber(in)	Greg became a real aficionado , setting up his own website and organizing annual conventions.
be crazy about	/bi ˈkreɪzi əˈbaʊt/	verrückt sein nach	Matthew Gibbon is crazy about rugby.
fan (n) C	/fæn/	Fan; Anhänger(in)	Greg and his friends were all big fans of <i>Star Trek</i> .
get a taste for (sth)	/ɡet əˈteɪst fə/	auf den Geschmack kommen	Charlotte quickly got a taste for paintballing.
get the bug for (sth)	/ɡet ðə ˈbʌɡ fə/	gepackt werden von etwas	He got the ‘Trekkie’ bug in a big way and became a real aficionado.
give (sth) a try	/ɡɪv ə ˈtraɪ/	etwas ausprobieren	It was a colleague who suggested she should give paintballing a try .
be into (sth)	/biː ˈɪntə/	auf etwas stehen; voll aktiv sein	Once you’re into ghost hunting there’s no turning back.
be keen on (sth)	/bi ˈkiːn ɒn/	sich für etwas sehr interessieren	Tony O’Neill was always keen on ghost stories.
be obsessed with	/biː ɒbˈsest wɪð/	von etwas besessen sein	He became more and more obsessed with rugby.
passion (n) U	/ˈpæʃn/	Leidenschaft	Greg’s interest turned into a passion .
supporter (n) C	/səˈpɔːtə/	Anhänger(in)	Matthew is a supporter of the Scottish national rugby team.
take up (sth) (v)	/ˈteɪk ˈʌp/	mit etwas anfangen	He decided to take up ghost hunting after watching a TV documentary about it.

Time adverbials

after a while	/ɑːftərəˈwaɪl/	nach einer Weile	After a while James realized he couldn’t mix his job with his personal interests.
afterwards	/ɑːftəwədz/	nachher	You can always sell the autographs afterwards .
at first	/ət ˈfɜːst/	zunächst; zuerst	At first I said no, but then he offered me fifty pounds for the autograph.
at the beginning	/æt ðə bɪˈɡɪnɪŋ/	am Anfang	At the beginning I found it difficult to draw a line between collecting and trading.
eventually	/ɪˈventʃuəli/	schließlich	We eventually decided we had been mistaken.
finally	/ˈfɑːnəli/	schließlich	Finally the first limousine pulled up.
in the end	/ɪn ðiː ˈend/	zum Schluss	The crowd was getting out of control and in the end the police pushed everybody back.
initially	/ɪˈnɪʃli/	anfangs	Well, initially I was just an autograph hunter like all the others.
later on	/ˌleɪtə ˈɒn/	später	Later on hundreds of other fans began arriving.
subsequently	/sʌbsɪkwəntli/	anschließend	If the person subsequently dies, the value of their autograph doubles overnight.
to begin with	/tə bɪˈɡɪn wɪð/	am Anfang	To begin with , the atmosphere was calm and friendly.

Unit 1

Expressions with *thing*

in-thing	/ɪn'tɪŋ/	das, was zur Zeit in ist	How did 1970s fashion get to be the in-thing again? It's horrible!
it's just one of those things	/ɪts ,dʒʌst ,wʌn əv ðəʊz 'θɪŋz/	So was kommt eben vor.	I don't know why really, it's just one of those things .
one thing led to another	/,wʌn θɪŋ, led tu: ə'nʌðə/	Eins führte zum anderen.	One thing led to another and I now do more than ten hours overtime a week.
the good thing is	/ðə 'gʊd θɪŋ, ɪz/	Das Gute dran ist	The good thing is , we've got quite a big house.
a thing about	/ðə 'θɪŋ ə,bʌʊt/	eine Schwäche für; einen-fimmel haben	I always had a thing about football.

Other words & phrases

antique (adj)	/æn'ti:k/	antik	Some people like collecting antique postcards.
attend (v)	/ə'tend/	besuchen	Attending car boot sales is one of the most popular leisure activities in Britain.
autograph (n) C	/ɔ:tə'grɑ:f/	Autogramm	Have you ever got the autograph of someone famous?
babysit (v)	/'beɪbɪ'sɪt/	babysitten	I'd love to, but I can't, it's my turn to babysit !
background (n) C	/'bækgraʊnd/	Hintergrund; Lebensgeschichte	Resist the temptation to invent an interesting background for yourself.
backstage (n) U	/'bæk'steɪdʒ/	in die Garderobe	I went backstage at concerts to get my tour T-shirt signed.
badge (n) C	/bædʒ/	Abzeichen; Button	Some people enjoy collecting button badges .
bargain (n) C	/'bɑ:gɪn/	Schnäppchen	People occasionally find incredible bargains at car boot sales.
bat (n) C	/bæt/	Schläger	Bats can also be used to hurt people.
bear (sth) (v)	/beə/	ertragen	What I couldn't bear was giving up without getting the whole set.
bloke (n) C	/bləʊk/	Kerl	He's just a normal bloke who likes to let off steam.
blood-crazed (adj)	/'blʌd,kreɪzd/	blutrünstig	Dave's not a blood-crazed maniac – he's just a normal bloke.
blood-donating (n) U	/'blʌddəʊ,neɪtɪŋ/	Blutspenden	One candidate wrote that she had taken up blood-donating (fourteen gallons so far!). Weird.
brand (v)	/brænd/	mit einem Brandzeichen kennzeichnen	The paint markers were used for branding cattle.
bulging (adj)	,bʌldʒɪŋ/	Glutz-	My friends joke that my husband is the star attraction in my collection because he's got these bulging eyes.
car boot sale (n) C	/,kɑ: 'bu:t ,seɪl/	Flohmarkt	Car boot sales are very popular in Britain.

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cattle (n pl)	/kætl/	Rinder; Vieh	The paint markers were designed for branding cattle .
chess (n) U	/tʃes/	Schach	So, your brother's a chess champion, is he?
clay (adj)	kleɪ/	Ton-	In Slovenia they sell small clay models that are painted green.
collectable (adj)	/kə'lektəbl/	echten Sammlerwert haben	Stamps, postcards and stickers are all collectable items.
convention (n) C	/kən'venʃn/	Tagung; Konferenz	Greg got the 'Trekkie' bug in a big way and became a real aficionado, setting up his own website and organising annual conventions .
dark horse (n) U	/dɑ:k 'hɔ:s/	stilles Wasser	National champion? You Dave? You dark horse !
deal (v) / (n) C	/di:l/	Deal; Geschäft	Selling the Sean Connery photo was my first deal .
dedicate (v)	/dedɪ'keɪt/	widmen	You know that person dedicated themselves to that particular task and now you own the result.
defensive (adj)	/drɪ'fensɪv/	defensiv	You are hardworking and serious, possibly defensive , with a tendency to overreact.
devote (v)	/drɪ'vəʊt/	verwenden; verbringen	He now reckons that he devotes about 30 hours a week training, playing or watching games.
draughts (n pl)	/dra:fts/	Damespiel	Paintballing is no more a war game than chess or draughts .
draw a line between	/drɔ: ə'laɪn bɪ'twi:n/	trennen	At the beginning I found it difficult to draw a line between collecting and trading.
dress up (v)	/dres 'ʌp/	sich verkleiden	Isn't the whole point of paintballing to dress up and play soldiers?
eliminate (v)	/ɪ'lɪmɪ'neɪt/	ausschalten	Players work in teams and try to eliminate as many members of the rival team as they can.
enamel (n) U	/ɪ'næml/	Emaillie	Most of them collect the old enamel or metal badges.
exception (n) C	/ɪk'sepʃn/	Ausnahme	James made an exception with the Harrison Ford autograph – it's not for sale!
get carried away	/get ,kæərɪd ə'weɪ/	sich nicht bremsen können	Sorry, I got a bit carried away . I didn't mean to get personal.
get hold of (v)	/get 'həʊld əv/	in die Hand bekommen	If you get hold of one of Greta Garbo's autographs, it can be worth up to £6,000–£7,000.
glamour (n) U	/glæmə/	Glamour	It's like you're buying a part of the person, a piece of fame, a share of the glamour .
glorify (v)	/glɔ:rɪ'faɪ/	verherrlichen	Do you think paintballing glorifies violence?
gnome (n) C	/nəʊm/	Zwerg	Garden gnomes are figures like small men that some people have in their gardens.
goods (n pl)	/gʊdz/	Waren	Anything and everything is bought and sold, from unwanted household items to collectable items to stolen goods .

Unit 1

handle (v)	/ˈhændl/	zu tun haben mit	What's the most valuable autograph you've handled ?
hang around	/ˌhæŋ əˈraʊnd/	herumstehen	At school we used to hang around in the playground every day.
have a tendency to	/ˌhæv əˈtendənsi ˌtə/	neigen zu	You may have a tendency to overreact.
household (adj) / (n) U	/ˈhaʊsˌhəʊld/	Haushalts-; Haushalt	A lot of people sell unwanted household items at car boot sales. There are seven people in their household .
hunter (n) C	/ˈhʌntə/	Jäger(in)	Initially, James was just an autograph hunter .
impatient (adj)	/ɪmˈpeɪʃnt/	ungeduldig	You are ambitious and sometimes impatient .
in deep water	/ɪn ˌdi:p ˈwɔ:tə/	in großen Schwierigkeiten	You could find yourself in deep water if you don't tell the truth.
instinct (n) C	/ˈɪnstɪŋkt/	Instinkt	It's a basic human instinct .
in stock	/ɪn ˈstɒk/	vorrätig	If you've got an autograph in stock and the person dies, the value doubles overnight.
introverted (adj)	/ɪntrəˈvɜ:tɪd/	introvertiert	Quieter, more introverted people have smaller handwriting.
job seeker (n) C	/dʒɒb ˌsi:kə/	Arbeitssuchende(r)	Job seekers need to make their application stand out.
junk (n) U	/dʒʌŋk/	Trödel; Gerümpel	Most of the things are junk but people occasionally find incredible bargains.
kid (n) C	/kɪd/	Kind	If I ever have a kid myself, I know he'll enjoy looking at my collection.
lacking (adj)	/ˈlækɪŋ/	ohne	If your handwriting is easy to read you might be organized, careful, possibly lacking in self-confidence.
latter	/ˈlætə/	letzter, -e, -s	Obviously the latter are worth much more money.
lawn (n) C	/lɔ:n/	Rasen	He was looking a bit lonely out there on the lawn all on his own.
let off steam	/ˌlet ɒf ˈsti:m/	Dampf ablassen	He's just a normal sort of bloke who likes to let off steam .
liven up (v)	/ˌlaɪv ʌp/	beleben	It started off as a joke – I just wanted something to liven up the garden.
looped (adj)	/lu:pt/	mit Schlaufen	If you use looped letters you might be imaginative and creative.
make (sth) up (v)	/ˌmeɪk ʌp/	erfinden	A lot of candidates lie on their CVs and make things up .
maniac (n) C	/ˌmeɪniæk/	Wahnsinnige(r)	Dave doesn't strike me as being a blood-crazed maniac .
memorabilia (n pl)	/ˌmemərəˈbɪliə/	Memorabilien	Harrison Ford won't usually sign <i>Blade Runner</i> memorabilia .
nasty (adj)	/ˈnɑ:sti/	böse	My husband's got these bulging eyes but I don't mean that in a nasty way.
nutter (n) C	/ˈnʌtə/	Verrückte(r)	Are you saying the sport should be banned because there are a few nutters out there who take things a bit far?
outgoing (adj)	/ˌaʊtˈɡəʊɪŋ/	kontaktfreudig	People who have large handwriting often have a lot of confidence in themselves – they are probably quite outgoing and sociable.
overreact (v)	/ˌəʊvəriˈækt/	überreagieren	People who have heavy handwriting are often hard-working and serious, possibly defensive with a tendency to overreact .

Unit 1

paintball (n) C	/peɪntbɔ:l/	Farbkugel
paintballing (n) U	/peɪntbɔ:lɪŋ/	Farbkugelschießen
pellet (n) C	/pelɪt/	Kügelchen
point-blank (adv)	/pɔɪntblæŋk/	glatt
prospective (adj)	/prə'spektɪv/	zukünftig
rabid (adj)	/ræbɪd/	tollwütig
re-enact (v)	/ri:ɪn'ækt/	nachspielen
relieve (v)	/rɪ'li:v/	lindern
resist (v)	/rɪ'zɪst/	widerstehen
reveal (v)	/rɪ'vi:l/	aufdecken
rival (adj)	/raɪvəl/	konkurrierend
ruin (v) / (n)C	/ru:ɪn/	ruinieren
selfish (adj)	/selfɪʃ/	egoistisch
set up (v)	/set 'ʌp/	einrichten
stall (n) C	/stɔ:l/	Stand
stand out (v)	/stænd aʊt/	herausragen
sticker (n) C	/stɪkə/	Aufkleber
strategy (n) C	/strætədʒi/	Strategie
survey (n) C	/sʊ:veɪ/	Umfrage
swap (n)	/swɒp/	Tausch
tempt (v)	/tempt/	verlocken
terminate (v)	/tɜ:mɪneɪt/	lösen; beenden

If a **paintball** hits you, you're out of the game.

Paintballing can help relieve the stresses of a hard-working week.

Paintball guns shoot paint **pellets**.

Some stars love signing and they'll sign practically anything you put in front of them, but others refuse **point-blank**.

Prospective employers worry about dangerous activities that can cause absences.

And let's not forget the typos – people who are proud of their '**rabid** typing' or who announce that they were responsible for 'ruining their company's sales department'.

Players shoot each other with paint and **re-enact** famous battle scenes.

Paintballing can help **relieve** the stresses of a hard-working week.

Resist the temptation to invent things that are not true.

The airplane's black box may **reveal** the cause of the crash.

Players try to eliminate as many members of the **rival** team as they can.

Typing mistakes include people who announce they are responsible for '**ruining** their company's sales department!'

If your handwriting's hard to read you are active and energetic, but sometimes **selfish**.

Greg Schultz became a real aficionado, **setting up** his own website.

There used to be market **stalls** and shops that sold nothing but badges.

Job seekers need to make their application **stand out**, so there's little point in saying that you're into pop music, that you like going to the cinema or that you've been a supporter of your local football club for ten years.

A lot of people enjoy collecting Panini **stickers**.

It's a game of **strategy**.

A recent **survey** shows that one in four CVs contain a lie of some kind.

We used to do **swaps** and try to collect the whole set.

People write such strange things on their CVs that it's **tempting** to believe that they don't want the job at all.

His previous contract had been **terminated** because he had to get to work by 8.45am and he couldn't work under those conditions!

Unit 1

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trade (v) / (n) U	/treɪd/	tauschen; verkaufen; Handel	They display the items they want to trade in the back of their car. The two countries signed agreements on trade .
typo (n) C	/ˈtaɪpəʊ/	Tippfehler	Typos are unfortunate typing mistakes.
voluntary (adj)	/vɒlənt(ə)ri/	freiwillig	Some people claim they have done voluntary work when they haven't.
weapon (n) C	/ˈwepən/	Waffe	I think paint guns are dangerous weapons .
weird (adj)	/wɪəd/	seltsam	One candidate wrote that she had taken up blood-donating (fourteen gallons so far!). Weird .
workout (n) C	/wɜːkaʊt/	Trainingsstunde	Paintballing gives you a good physical workout .

Unit 2

Adjectives (character)

aggressive	/ə'ɡresɪv/	aggressiv	Dolphins can become very aggressive when faced with food shortages.
cold-blooded	/kəʊld'blʌdəd/	kaltblütig	Do you agree that dolphins can be cold-blooded killers?
cuddly	/kʌdli/	Kuschel-	Dolphins are not just the cuddly animals of our imagination.
cute	/kjʊt/	putzig	Experts insist they are not the cute , cuddly animals of popular imagination.
docile	/dəʊsaɪl/	zähm; sanftmütig	The ponies in the New Forest are very obedient and very docile .
ferocious	/fə'rəʊʃəs/	wild	Wayne Preston argues that dolphins are neither dangerous nor ferocious .
inquisitive	/ɪn'kwɪzətɪv/	neugierig	He says dolphins are inquisitive and playful.
lovely	/lʌvli/	wunderschön	They wander around, completely free, and they're really, really lovely .
obedient	/ə'bi:diənt/	gehorsam	The ponies in the New Forest are very obedient and very docile.
playful	/pleɪfl/	verspielt	People think of dolphins as cuddly, playful creatures.
tame	/teɪm/	zähm	Lionel Walter used to go to the seaside with his pet opossum and tame dingo.
vicious	/vɪʃəs/	bösartig	Some animals can get quite vicious if they're frightened.

Verb idioms

add up	/æd 'ʌp/	stimmen	His ideas on how to manage the problem just don't add up .
butt in	/bʌt 'ɪn/	unterbrechen	She's forever butting in on other people's conversations.
clear up	/kliə 'ʌp/	(auf)klären	It's important to clear up any misunderstandings
draw the line	/drɔ: ðə 'laɪn/	Schluss sein	We have to draw the line somewhere – we can't allow the numbers to keep on growing.
face	/feɪs/	sich nichts vormachen	Let's face it – foxes are a serious nuisance.
miss the point	/mɪs ðə 'pɔɪnt/	den Sinn nicht verstehen	I'm sorry, but you're missing the point of what I'm saying.

Strong reactions

blow (your) top (v)	/bləʊ 'tɒp/	an die Decke gehen	She really blew her top .
insane (adj)	/ɪn'seɪn/	geisteskrank	She's totally insane .
livid (adj)	/lɪvɪd/	wütend	She was absolutely livid .
lose (your) temper (v)	/lu:z 'tempə/	die Beherrschung verlieren	She lost her temper .
lunatic (n) C	/lu:nətɪk/	Wahnsinnige(r)	She's a complete lunatic .

Unit 2

need (your) head examined	/ni:d hed ɪg'zæmɪnd/	auf (ihren) Geisteszustand untersuchen lassen	She needs her head examined .
round the bend (adj)	/raʊnd ðə bend/	verrückt	She's round the bend .
worked up (adj)	/wɜ:kt 'ʌp/	aufgeregt	She got really worked up .

Collocations with *get*

get along	/get ə'lɒŋ/	miteinander gut auskommen	Tom and Trixie got along well from the start.
get around	/get ə'raʊnd/	herumkommen	Tom gets around with the help of Trixie and a white stick.
get in touch with	/get ɪn 'tʌtʃ ,wɪð/	Kontakt aufnehmen mit	Get in touch with us on www.guidedogs.org.uk .
get involved	/get ɪn'vɒlvd/	sich engagieren; zu tun haben mit	How did you first get involved in training guide dogs?
get on with it	/get 'ɒn wɪð ɪt/	weitermachen	Once my job's over the two of them can just get on with it .

Other words & phrases

abandon (v)	/ə'bændən/	aufgeben	The solution is to abandon social niceties (irrelevant in the dark) and eat with your hands.
absurd (adj)	/əb'sɜ:d/	absurd	The idea that foxes will attack children is totally absurd .
afloat (adj)	/ə'fləʊt/	über Wasser	Dolphins will help other injured dolphins by holding them afloat on the surface of the water.
anxious (adj)	/æŋkʃəs/	besorgt	An anxious mother dolphin will attack to protect her young.
assault (n) C	/a'sɔ:lt/	Angriff	Malcolm Hunter said he was horrified by the viciousness of the assault on the porpoise.
autistic (adj)	/ɔ:'tɪstɪk/	autistisch	Dolphins can be ideal playmates for autistic children.
banish (v)	/'bænɪʃ/	verbannen	Any dog with bad table manners was banished from the table!
baron (n) C	/'bærən/	Freiherr; Baron	Lionel Walter (1868–1937) was the second Baron Rothschild.
bather (n) C	/'beɪðə/	Badende(r)	Local authorities have closed two beaches to bathers .
batter (v)	/'bætə/	schlagen; prügeln	One witness said the dolphins were battering the porpoise to death.
bite (v) / (n) C	/baɪt/	beißen; Biss	The dolphin turned on the girl, biting her on the arm. Playful bites and gentle nose butts are just part of the game.
break out (v)	/breɪk'ʌʊt/	ausbrechen	A fight broke out between residents and protestors.
breed (v) / (n) C	/bri:d/	sich vermehren; Rasse	Penguins breed well in zoos in cold countries. What kind of dog do they own? What are the most popular breeds ?
bury (v)	/'beri/	vergraben	Foxes dig holes in gardens to bury their food.

Unit 2

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busker (n) C	/bʌskə/	Straßenmusikant	Ben was a busker and he played the mouth organ while his dogs did all kinds of tricks.
calf (n) C	/kɑ:f/	Kalb	A dolphin calf is a young dolphin.
carriage (n) C	/kæriɪdʒ/	Kutsche	Rothschild once drove all the way to London in a zebra-drawn carriage .
clash (v) / (n) C	/klæʃ/	zusammenstoßen	Angry residents clashed with the protesters as they presented a petition to the mayor calling for urgent measures to be taken to reduce the number of foxes living in our town.
		Zusammenstoß	Urban fox lovers arrested in town hall clash!
common sense (n) U	/kɒmən sens/	vernünftig sein	It is common sense to observe wild animals at a distance and we should respect their privacy and natural habitat.
convinced (adj)	/kən'vɪnst/	überzeugt	We are convinced that fox numbers need to be controlled.
crawl (v)	/kro:ɪ/	kriechen	Every day, she would walk the streets of New Orleans, sometimes crawling on her hands and knees.
cruel (adj)	/kru:əl/	grausam	Do you think that it is cruel to kill foxes?
cull (n) C	/kʌl/	Erlegen überschüssiger Tierbestände	Why is the association calling for a cull on urban foxes in the area?
curtsey (v)	/kɜ:tsi/	einen (Hof)knicks machen	Women servants had to curtsey whenever they saw the bird.
deliberate (adj)	/dɪ'lɪb(ə)rət/	absichtlich	Wayne Preston claims the article contains deliberate misinformation.
dig (v)	/dɪg/	graben	Foxes dig holes in gardens to bury their food.
dingo (n) C	/dɪŋgəʊ/	Dingo	Lionel Walter used to go to the seaside with his pet opossum and tame dingo .
disabled (adj)	/dɪs'eɪbld/	behindert	Dolphins and their handlers can help disabled children overcome their handicaps.
disappointedly (adv)	/dɪsə'pɔɪntdli/	enttäuscht	Wayne Preston signs his letter 'Yours disappointedly '.
eagle (n) C	/i:gl/	Adler	The eagle is a bird of prey.
earl (n) C	/ɜ:l/	Graf	To put it mildly, Francis Henry Egerton, eighth Earl of Bridgewater (1756–1829), liked dogs.
eccentric (adj)	/ɪk'sentɪk/	exzentrisch	Do you think these three pet owners were mad or just eccentric ?
estate (n) C	/ɪ'steɪt/	Gut; Anwesen	He was convinced that his late father Robert had returned as a turkey on the family estate at Cookesborough.
face facts	/feɪs 'fæktz/	den Tatsachen ins Auge sehen	He lives in a dream world – he needs to learn to face facts .

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fellow (adj)	/ˈfeləʊ/	Artgenossen	They are actually very caring of their fellow dolphins.
fence (n) C	/fens/	Zaun	You can keep foxes out by putting up fox-proof fences .
flock of	/flɒk əv/	Schwarm	When he began university, he took with him a flock of several dozen kiwis.
foreseeable (adj)	/fɔːsiːəbl/	vorhersehbar	I will not buy any more copies of your newspaper in the foreseeable future.
fox (n) C	/fɒks/	Fuchs	Residents claim foxes are a pest and a health hazard.
gap (n) C	/gæp/	Lücke	Guide dogs need to be able to decide, for example, if a gap in the crowd is too narrow.
gel together	/dʒel təˈgeðə/	eine feste Verbindung eingehen	I always feel that a dog and owner really gel together after two years.
get rid of	/get ˈrɪd əv/	loswerden; sich befreien von	We are not suggesting that we get rid of foxes all together.
guinea pig (n) C	/ˈɡɪni ˌpɪɡ/	Meerschweinchen	A hungry fox will eat pet rabbits and guinea pigs .
habitat (n) C	/ˈhæbɪtæt/	Lebensraum	It is common sense to observe wild animals at a distance and we should respect their privacy and natural habitat .
hazard (n) C	/ˈhæzəd/	Gefahr	They claim they are a pest and a health hazard , as well as being a potential danger to pets and children.
hit it off	/hɪt ɪt ˈɒf/	sich gut verstehen	Some dogs and owners hit it off straight away – others take longer.
horrific (adj)	/hɒˈrɪfɪk/	entsetzlich	‘At first, they just looked like they were having fun,’ he said, ‘but then I realized that the dolphins were battering the porpoise to death. It was horrific .’
hound (n) C	/haʊnd/	Hund	A ‘ hound ’ is another name for a dog.
hutch (n) C	/hʌtʃ/	Verschlag; Stall	A hungry fox will break into hutches and eat pet rabbits.
inaccurate (adj)	/ɪnˈækjʊrət/	ungenau	Wayne Preston claims that the article is not only insensitive but inaccurate .
incident (n) C	/ɪnsɪd(ə)nt/	Zwischenfall	The incident comes only months after a similar attack on a French tourist in the same area.
indulge (v)	/ɪnˈdʌldʒ/	verwöhnen	Egerton did not totally indulge his dogs, however.
ironically (adv)	/aɪˈrɒnɪkli/	ironischerweise	I used to be a postwoman – ironically – as some dogs really hate postmen!
irritation (n) U	/ɪˈrɪtɪʃn/	Ärgernis	On top of that, there are minor irritations , like the problems with rubbish bins, for example.
ivory (n) U	/aɪvəri/	Elfenbein	Animal rights movements campaign against buying products made of ivory or bone.

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kitten (n) C	/kɪtn/	Kätzchen	Kittens are young cats.
kiwi (n) C	/ki:wi:/	Kiwi	When he began university, he took with him a flock of several dozen kiwis .
lead (n) C	/li:d/	Leine	The pups need to get used to walking on a lead .
leather (n) U	/leðə/	Leder	Egerton's dogs wore handmade leather shoes.
local authorities (n pl)	/ləʊkl ɔ:θɔrətɪz/	Stadtverwaltung	Local authorities have had to close two beaches.
loyal (adj)	/ləʊəl/	true	Dolphins can be sociable, loyal and gentle.
mayor (n) C	/meə/	Bürgermeister(in)	Protestors presented a petition to the mayor .
menace (v) / (n)	/menəs/	bedrohen Bedrohung	Parts of Africa are menaced by drought at some times of the year. Urban foxes are not only a nuisance they're a real menace !
messy (adj)	/mesi/	dreckig; unschön	Foxes are forever turning over the bins to look for food, which is both messy and extremely unhygienic.
mildly (adv)	/maɪldli/	gelinde; milde	To put it mildly , Francis Henry Egerton, eighth Earl of Bridgewater, liked dogs.
misbehaviour (n)	/mɪsbɪˈheɪvjə/	schlechtes Benehmen	A jury found the animal guilty of misbehaviour !
napkin (n) C	/næpkɪn/	(Hals)tuch	A servant would tie a napkin around each dog's neck!
nose butt (n) C	/nəʊz ˌbʌt/	Stoß mit der Nase	Dolphins give each other gentle nose butts when they play together.
nuisance (n) C	/nju:səns/	Ärgernis	Urban foxes are not only a nuisance – they're a menace!
obstacle (n) C	/ɒbstəkl/	Hindernis	He could drive his gig at high speed at an obstacle like a rabbit hole only to see if it would turn over.
opossum (n) C	/əˈpɒsəm/	Opossum (Beutelratte)	Lionel Walter used to go to the seaside with his pet opossum and tame dingo.
ordeal (n) C	/ɔ:ˈdi:l/	Qual; Tortur	A girl of thirteen was in hospital last night after surviving a terrifying ordeal .
overcome (v)	/əʊvəˈkʌm/	überwinden	Dolphins can help disabled children overcome their fears and handicaps.
overhanging (adj)	/əʊvəˈhæŋɪŋ/	überhängend	Guide dogs need to be able to decide, for example, if an overhanging branch is too low for their owner's head.
pest (n) C	/pest/	Schädling	Residents claim foxes are a pest and a health hazard.
petition (n) C	/pəˈtɪʃn/	Gesuch; Bittschrift	Angry residents presented a petition to the mayor.
plague (v)	/pleɪg/	plagen	They were plagued by doubts.
pointless (adj)	/pɔɪntləs/	sinnlos	Tom thinks that killing foxes is not only cruel, it's pointless .
potential (adj)	/pəˈtenʃl/	möglich	They claim they are a pest and a health hazard, as well as being a potential danger to pets and children.

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privacy (n) U	/ˈprɪvəsi/	Privatleben	They get into trouble for invading people's privacy all the time.
punishment (n) C	/ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/	Strafe	Cooke warned the dog of the punishment he had in mind after the dog kept running away.
pup (n) C	/pʌp/	Welp; junger Hund	A neighbour of mine used to take in pups for the Guide Dog Association.
puppy (n) C	/ˈpʌpi/	junger Hund	Puppy walking involves doing basic training with the pups.
red setter (n) C	/ˈred ˈsetə/	roter Setter; Irischsetter	Adolphus Cooke owned a large red setter named Gusty, who used to run away and mix with common dogs.
reincarnation (n) U	/ˈriːmkɑːneɪʃn/	Wiedergeburt	He was a firm believer in reincarnation who believed his late father had returned as a turkey!
reputation (n) C	/ˈrepjʊteɪʃn/	Ruf	The UK has a reputation for being a nation of dog lovers.
rewarding (adj)	/ˈrɪwɔːdɪŋ/	lohnend; dankbar	What are the most rewarding parts of your job as a guide dog trainer?
rip (v)	/rɪp/	(auf)reißen	Cats will rip open rubbish bags more often than foxes.
rope (n) C	/rəʊp/	Seil	To warn the dog of the punishment, Cooke showed him a rope and a tree.
row (n) C	/rəʊ/	Reihe	There were rows and rows of shoes in Egerton's bedroom – all in the correct order.
scream (n) C / (v)	/skriːm/	Schrei	Holidaymakers looked on in horror when they heard screams coming from the waves.
shark (n) C	/ʃɑːk/	schreien	The child screamed as her mother took her to have her bath.
shocked (adj)	/ʃɒkt/	Hai	Sunbathers thought the girl was being attacked by a shark .
shortage (n) C	/ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ/	geschockt	I was shocked and sickened to read your article <i>Cold-blooded killers</i> .
sickened (adj)	/ˈsɪkənd/	Knappheit	When they are faced with food shortages , dolphins can become very aggressive.
silk (n) U	/sɪlk/	angewidert	Wayne Preston was shocked and sickened to read the article <i>Cold-blooded killers</i> .
slaughter (v)	/ˈslɔːtə/	Seide	The dogs sat on a silk cushion inside the carriage.
smoothly (adv)	/ˈsmuːðli/	schlachten	It's cruel to transport live animals thousands of miles before slaughtering them.
solemnly (adv)	/ˈsɒləmli/	leicht; ruhig	I'm always amazed how quickly and smoothly guide dogs get around.
spare (v)	/speə/	feierlich	Every night Egerton's shoes were solemnly placed beside those he had worn the previous day.
		verschonen	Cooke was convinced that the dog was a reincarnation and his life was spared .

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spot (v)	/spɒt/	entdecken; sehen	The victim was playing with friends when they spotted the dolphin a short distance from them.
stick (n) C	/stɪk/	Stock	He persuaded the tortoises to advance by hanging a lettuce from a stick in front of their noses.
sunbather (n) C	/ˈsʌnbeɪðə/	jmd, der in der Sonne liegt / badet	Sunbathers thought the girl was being attacked by a shark.
tackle (v)	/tækəl/	angehen; fertig werden mit	We need to discuss what can be done to tackle the growing problem of urban foxes.
terrifying (adj)	/ˈterəfaɪɪŋ/	entsetzlich; furchterregend	A girl of thirteen suffered a terrifying ordeal when she was attacked by a dolphin.
the bubble burst	/ðə ˌbʌbl ˈbɜːst/	die Seifenblase zerplatzte	Finally the bubble burst and from then on we got on fine.
tortoise (n) C	/ˈtɔːtəs/	Schildkröte	He used to like riding on giant tortoises which he persuaded to advance by hanging a lettuce from a stick which he held in front of the tortoises' nose.
tourist operator (n) C	/ˈtʊərɪst ˌɒpəreɪtə/	Reiseagentur	The problem is the tourist operators who offer the chance to swim with wild dolphins.
trial (n) C	/ˈtraɪəl/	Prozess	When Gusty ran away again, Cooke arranged for the dog's trial to take place!
turkey (n) C	/ˈtɜːki/	Truthahn	He was convinced that his late father Robert had returned as a turkey on the family estate at Cookesborough.
unhygienic (adj)	/ˌʌnhɑːdʒiːnɪk/	unhygienisch	Foxes cause a mess by turning over rubbish bins, which is very unhygienic .
vaccine (n) C	/ˈvæksɪn/	Impfstoff	New drugs and vaccines are often tested on live animals.
viciously (adv)	/ˈviːʃəsli/	bösartig	The dolphin turned on the girl viciously , biting her on the arm.
wave (n) C	/weɪv/	Welle	Holidaymakers looked on in horror when they heard screams coming from the waves .

Unit 3

Compound adjectives

clean-shaven	/ˈkliːnʃeɪvən/	glatt rasiert	I hate beards and moustaches: clean-shaven men look much better.
easy-going	/iːziː'gəʊɪŋ/	gelassen	Clothes don't matter to me. I'm very easy-going about what I wear.
middle-aged	/ˈmɪdl'eɪdʒd/	mittleren Alters	I think middle-aged people who wear youth fashions look silly.
second-hand	/ˈsekənd'hænd/	aus zweiter Hand	Some people don't like wearing second-hand clothes.
short-lived	/ʃɔ:t'lɪvd/	kurzlebig	Most fashions are so short-lived I can't be bothered to follow them.
well-off	/ˌwel'ɒf/	gut situiert	I'd love to be well-off so I could spend what I like on clothes.
worn-out	/ˌwɔ:n'aʊt/	abgetragen	I don't mind clothes that are a bit worn-out if I feel comfortable in them.

Expression with *look*

by the look of it	/baɪ ðə 'lʊk əv ɪt/	so wie es aussieht	By the look of it , it could have been about ten years ago.
feminine-looking	/ˈfemənɪn,lʊkɪŋ/	feminin aussehend	Men tend to prefer women who wear feminine-looking clothes.
have a look	/hæv ə 'lʊk/	anschauen; ansehen	I was having a look in the window of Next the other day.
look your best	/lʊk jə 'best/	besonders gut aussehen	You could try to look your best for once.
look through	/lʊk 'θruː/	durchsehen	It'll only take a minute to look through .
looks (n pl)	/lʊks/	Blicke	I don't like the looks people give us when we're in a posh restaurant.
the (sth) look	/ðə 'lʊk/	Image; Aussehen	You want me to go for the Desperate Housewives look ?

Slang

airhead (n) C	/eə,hed/	Hohlkopf	Some people treated me like an airhead 'cos I was a model.
beat (adj)	/bi:t/	fertig; erschöpft	I was feeling beat because we'd been working non-stop for weeks.
blow (v)	/bləʊ/	verpulvern	The money's good but I used to blow it all.
a drag (n s)	/ə 'dræg/	Mist	The biggest drag is you have to be so passive.
dumb (adj)	/dʌm/	dumm	A lot of people think if you're a model, you have to be real dumb .
grand (n) C	/grænd/	Riese (tausend)	You can make two or three grand in one week as a model.
nuts (adj)	/nʌts/	verrückt	I said 'Hey, I'm not gonna do that' and he went nuts .
psyched up (adj)	/ˌsaɪkt 'ʌp/	aufgedreht	I don't have the right kind of mentality – you have to be psyched up for catwalk jobs.

Unit 3

Other words & phrases

abnormal (adj)	/æb'nɔ:ml/	anormal	Winona Ryder, another celebrity sufferer, blames her dysmorphia on the abnormal pressures of life she had to suffer as a teenage movie star.
accessory (n) C	/ək'sesəri/	Zubehörteil	Nike succeeded in transforming the sports shoe into an essential fashion accessory .
aftershave (n) U	/ɑ:ftəʃeɪv/	Rasierwasser	Find out how often your classmates have bought aftershave or perfume.
anorexia (n) U	/ænə'reksɪə/	Anorexie; Magersucht	Some of them suffer from medical conditions such as anorexia .
beard (n) C	/bɪəd/	Bart	Do you like men with beards and moustaches?
big mouth (n) C	/'bɪg ,maʊθ/	Großmaul	This photographer, a real big mouth , he wanted me to bite a necklace, a pearl necklace.
blame (v)	/bleɪm/	die Schuld geben	Winona Ryder, another celebrity sufferer, blames her dysmorphia on the abnormal pressures of life she had to suffer as a teenage movie star.
blemish (n) C	/'blemɪʃ/	Makel; Schönheitsfehler	You're more likely to notice a blemish on perfect skin.
bothered (adj)	/'bɒðəd/	sich an etwas stören	I don't think your parents are terribly bothered what I look like.
brand (n) C	/'brænd/	Marke	Nike is a very famous brand of sports clothing.
brandy (n) C / U	/'brændi/	Weinbrand	I once did an advertisement for brandy .
bully (n) C	/'bʊli/	Tyrann	People who suffer from the syndrome may want to show the school bully how far they've come.
catwalk (n) C	/'kæt,wɔ:k/	Laufsteg	You have to be mentally prepared to do the catwalk work.
chuck (v)	/'tʃʌk/	schmeißen	The next time I see that fleece, I'm going to chuck it in the bin.
commune (n) C	/'kɒmjʊ:n/	Kommune	Some people lived in easy-going communes , others followed Eastern religions and many turned to drugs, which claimed the lives of musical heroes like Jimi Hendrix and Janis Joplin.
compensate (v)	/'kɒmpən,seɪt/	kompensieren	People suffering from the syndrome become obsessed with these imaginary physical defects and will do anything to hide them or compensate for them.
complexion (n) C	/'kɒm'plekʃn/	Teint; Hautfarbe	He has a tanned, healthy complexion .
compulsive (adj)	/'kɒm'pʌlsɪv/	zwanghaft	In men, it can take the special form of 'muscle dysmorphia' a syndrome driving more and more men to compulsive exercising.
conquer (v)	/'kɒŋkə/	besiegen	It can be very difficult to conquer an eating disorder.
corporate (adj)	/'kɔ:p(ə)rət/	durch Großunternehmen regiert	Disillusioned with corporate America, many young Americans in the late 1960s adopted an alternative lifestyle and came to be known as 'hippies'.

Unit 3

counterpart (n) C	/kauntəˌpɑ:t/	Pendant; Gegenüber	Young people in Britain soon copied the hippie style of their American counterparts .
crave (v)	/kreɪv/	sich sehnen nach	People who crave fame and attention often have hidden agendas.
cynical (adj)	/sɪnɪkl/	zynisch	Johnny Rotten was the sneering, cynical leader of the Sex Pistols.
dare (v)	/deə/	wagen	Don't you dare throw my fleece in the bin!
deep-rooted (adj)	/di:p'ru:tɪd/	tief verwurzelt	Eating disorders are caused by deep-rooted insecurities.
defect (n) C	/di:fekt/	Fehler	Sufferers become obsessed with imagined physical defects .
denim (n) U	/denɪm/	Baumwolldrillich	Hippies wore flared denim jeans and loose tops.
disapproval (n) U	/dɪsə'pru:vəl/	Missbilligung	Inspired by the newspaper stories and by the disapproval of their parents, young people across the country adopted the new fashion very quickly.
disillusioned (adj)	/dɪsɪ'lju:ʒnd/	desillusioniert	Disillusioned with corporate America, many young Americans in the late 1960s adopted an alternative lifestyle and came to be known as 'hippies'.
dye (v)	/daɪ/	färben	She has dyed her hair black and purple.
dysmorphia (n) U	/dɪs'mɔ:fiə/	Dysmorphie	Muscle dysmorphia is a syndrome that drives men to compulsive exercising.
estranged (adj)	/ɪ'streɪndʒd/	entfremdet	They want to show the school bully how far they've come, they want to make their estranged father proud of them.
ethnic (adj)	/eθnɪk/	ethnisch	Ethnic , Indian-inspired jewellery and clothes were 'in', with flared denim jeans and loose tops with flowery or psychedelic patterns.
fit in (v)	/fɪt 'ɪn/	ins Bild passen	Uma Thurman felt insecure about her looks at school and that she didn't fit in .
flared (adj)	/fleəd/	ausgestellt	Hippies wore flared denim jeans and loose tops.
fleece (n) / (adj)	/fli:s/	Fleece	I wish you wouldn't wear that dirty old fleece in posh restaurants! Fleece jackets are very popular in Britain in the winter.
formerly (adv)	/fɔ:məli/	ehemals	Geri Halliwell was formerly known as Ginger Spice.
frustrated (adj)	/frʌ'streɪtɪd/	frustriert	In fact, the worst were the photographers, frustrated artists who don't want to be doing advertisements, they can be a real drag.
Goth (n) C	/gɒθ/	Gote; Grufti	Goths first came on the scene in the early 1980s as punk fashions became more and more uniform.
grease (n) U	/gri:s/	(Schmier)fett	Teds used hair grease to make their hair stand in a quiff.
heritage (n) U	/herɪtɪdʒ/	Kulturerbe	The article 'The Lost Tribes of London' celebrates the rich heritage of Britain's youth culture.
incomprehensible (adj)	/ɪn,kɒmpri-'hensəbl/	unverständlich	The pressure on celebrities can be incomprehensible to ordinary people.

Unit 3

insecure (adj)	/ɪn'sɪkjʊə/	unsicher	She has felt insecure about her looks since her school days.
inspire (v)	/ɪn'spaɪə/	inspirieren; begeistern	Inspired by the newspaper stories and by the disapproval of their parents, young people across the country adopted the new fashion very quickly.
involvement (n) U	/ɪn'vɒlvmənt/	Beteiligung; Verwicklung	Hippies were disillusioned with their country's involvement in the Vietnam War.
keep your cool	/ki:p jə 'ku:l/	cool bleiben	The photographer went nuts so you have to keep your cool as a model.
linen (n) U	/lɪnɪn/	Leinen-	Those black linen jackets would go well with my white jacket.
lipstick (n) C	/lɪp'stɪk/	Lippenstift	Goths wear heavy black make-up and black lipstick .
loose (adj)	/lu:s/	locker	Hippies wore flared denim jeans and loose tops.
manifestation (n) C	/mænɪfe'steɪʃn/	Zeichen; Erscheinungsform	Teddy boys and girls (teds) began appearing on the streets of Britain in the early 1950s and they were one of the first manifestations of youth culture.
never-ending (adv)	/nevə'endɪŋ/	unendlich	The second half of the twentieth century saw a never-ending stream of fashions.
pearl (n) C / U	/pɜ:l/	Perle	Pearls are found in oysters and have become popular in fashion. This photographer, a real big mouth, he wanted me to bite a necklace, a pearl necklace.
phase (n) C	/feɪz/	Phase	Punks were just one phase of a series of youth tribes.
photo shoot (n) C	/fəʊtəʊ ʃu:t/	Fotoaufnahme	I started with some photo shoots and then did a few catwalk jobs.
photogenic (adj)	/fəʊtəʊ'dʒenɪk/	fotogen	One day he said, 'You're really photogenic . You could be a model.'
piercing (n) C	/pɪəsnɪŋ/	Piercing	Despite the postcards in the souvenir shops of extravagantly hairstyled punks with their studded leather jackets and nose piercings , punk died as an expression of youth culture more than twenty years ago.
pimple (n) C	/pɪmpl/	Pickel	If you're on a set and you have a pimple , they have to switch the lighting.
ponytail (n) C	/pəʊnɪteɪl/	Pony	Teddy girls wore American-style ponytails .
portrayal (n) C	/pɔ:'treɪəl/	Darstellung	As a result of their portrayal in the press, it was often thought that Goths worshipped the devil.
posh (adj)	/pɒʃ/	vornehm	I don't like the looks people give us when we're in a posh restaurant.
provocative (adj)	/prə'vɒkətɪv/	provokativ; provozierend	They wore ripped or scruffy clothes, T-shirts with provocative slogans, and studs or safety pins as jewellery.
psychedelic (adj)	/saɪkə'delɪk/	psychedelisch	Ethnic, Indian-inspired jewellery and clothes were 'in', with flared denim jeans and loose tops with flowery or psychedelic patterns.

Unit 3

puberty (n) U	/ˈpjʊːbəti/	Pubertät	Going through puberty on screen is extremely difficult.
punk (n) C	/pʌŋk/	Punk	Punks wore studded leather jackets and had nose piercings. The Sex Pistols were a well-known punk band.
quiff (n) C	/kwɪf/	Tolle; Stirnlocke	Teddy boys wore their hair greased back with a prominent quiff at the front.
range (v)	/reɪndʒ/	Angebotspalette	A whole range of clothes will be developed that can integrate electronics with fabrics.
rejection (n) C / U	/rɪˈdʒekʃən/	Ablehnung	They showed their rejection of Western material values by turning to the East.
requirement (n) C	/rɪˈkwaɪəmənt/	Anforderung; Voraussetzung	The first requirement for being a model is to have a beautiful or interesting face.
riot (n) C	/raɪət/	Unruhe; Aufruhr	Teds took part in the violent London riots of 1958.
rough (adj)	/rʌf/	hart; unangenehm	You can have a rough time if you don't do exactly what they want.
safety pin (n) C	/ˈseɪfti ˌpɪn/	Sicherheitsnadel	Punks wore safety pins as jewellery.
scruffy (adj)	/ˈskrʌfi/	ungepflegt	They also wore ripped or scruffy clothes.
skinny (adj)	/ˈskɪni/	dünn; mager	Movies which star skinny , young blondes give the wrong message to young people.
slogan (n) C	/ˈsləʊɡən/	Slogan	Punks wore T-shirts with provocative slogans .
sneer (v)	/ˈsniə/	höhnisch grinsen	Johnny Rotten was the sneering , cynical leader of the Sex Pistols.
spot (n) C	/spɒt/	Fleck; Pickel	Her hair was dirty and she had a spot on her chin.
spotlight (n) C / U	/ˈspɒtlaɪt/	Spot (Scheinwerfer); Rampenlicht	Spotlights are used to add more illumination, often on theatre stages. It's often insecurities that drive celebrities into the spotlight .
stream (n) C	/stri:m/	Flut	The second half of the twentieth century saw a never-ending stream of fashions.
stud (n) C	/stʌd/	Knopf	Punks wore studs or safety pins as jewellery.
studded (adj)	/ˈstʌdɪd/	besetzt; beschlagen	Punks wore studded leather jackets and had nose piercings.
stunning (adj)	/ˈstʌnɪŋ/	umwerfend	Stunning actress Uma Thurman surprised her fans by confessing she thought she was fat and ugly.
susceptible to (adj)	/səˈseptəbl tuː/	anfällig für	'Often the insecurities that leave celebrities susceptible to Imagined Ugly Syndrome are the same ones that drive them into the spotlight,' explains Glenn.
swear (v)	/sweə/	fluchen; schimpfen	The Sex Pistols shocked the country with their appearance and their swearing .

Unit 3

syndrome (n) C	/ˈsɪndrəʊm/	Syndrom	This syndrome causes people normally thought of as being extremely attractive to look in the mirror and see faults in their faces and figures that no one else can see.
tabloid (n) C	/ˈtæblɔɪd/	Boulevardzeitung	Everyone from tabloid journalists to make-up artists comments on every aspect of your face and body.
tanned (adj)	/tænd/	sonnengebräunt	A tanned , healthy complexion is very attractive.
tight (adj)	/taɪt/	eng	She was wearing a tight , black T-shirt with the word 'Lost' in blood-red letters.
treat (v)	/tri:t/	behandeln	Some people treated me like an airhead 'cos I was a model.
tribe (n) C	/traɪb/	Stamm	Punks were just one phase of a series of youth tribes , each distinguished by different clothes, hairstyles and tastes in music.
velvet (n) U	/ˈvelvɪt/	Samt	Teds wore knee-length velvet jackets.
waistcoat (n) C	/ˈweɪstˌkəʊt/	Weste	They also wore flowery waistcoats .
wide-collared (adj)	/ˈwaɪdˌkɒləd/	mit breitem Kragen	They wore the flowery waistcoats with wide-collared shirts.
worship (v) / (n) U	/ˈwɜːʃɪp/	anbeten; Andacht(sort)	It was often thought that Goths worshipped the devil. Synagogues are a place of worship for Jewish people.

Unit 4

Word building

anxiety (n) C	/æŋˈzaɪəti/	Sorgen	Try not to show your anxiety in front of your children.
anxious (adj)	/æŋksjəs/	besorgt; ängstlich	Children of phobics are more likely to be fearful and anxious .
caution (n) U	/kɔːʃn/	Vorsicht	Caution is careful thought in order to try and avoid risks or danger.
cautious (adj)	/kɔːʃəs/	vorsichtig	Parents need to be careful not to be too cautious .
fear (n) C	/fiə/	Angst	Claustrophobia is the fear of enclosed spaces.
fearful (adj)	/fiəfl/	ängstlich	The capacity to be anxious or fearful depends on a chemical balance in the brain.
fearless (adj)	/fiələs/	furchtlos; ohne Angst	Someone who is fearless is not afraid of anyone or anything.
harm (n) U	/hɑːm/	Verletzung; Schaden	Harm is injury or damage caused to someone or something.
harmful (adj)	/hɑːmfl/	schädlich	The only thing I do that is harmful to my health is smoke.
harmless (adj)	/hɑːmləs/	harmlos	I know frogs are basically harmless but I don't like touching them.
reason (n) C	/riːzn/	Grund	The main reason she's invited me is that she's got to take her final test when I go out.
reasonable (adj)	/riːznəbl/	vernünftig	Someone or something that is reasonable is sensible.
risk (n) C	/rɪsk/	Risiko	A phobia is far out of proportion to the risk a situation involves.
risky (adj)	/rɪski/	riskant	Something that is risky is slightly dangerous.
unreasonable (adj)	/ʌnˈriːznəbl/	unvernünftig; übertrieben	A phobia is an intense, unreasonable fear of a thing or situation.

Word class

abolish (v)	/əˈbɒlɪʃ/	abschaffen	Slavery was officially abolished in the USA in 1865.
abolition (n) U	/əbɒlɪʃn/	Abschaffung	One of Martin Luther King's aims was the abolition of poverty.
brave (adj)	/breɪv/	tapfer	Rosa Parks's brave decision marked the beginning of the American Civil Rights Movement.
bravery (n) U	/breɪvəri/	Tapferkeit	Bravery is brave behaviour.
courage (n) U	/kʌrɪdʒ/	Mut; Courage	Black people had the moral courage to stand up for their rights.
courageous (adj)	/kə'reɪdʒəs/	mutig	Someone who is courageous is brave.
disobedience (n) U	/dɪsəˈbiːdiəns/	Ungehorsam	It is through disobedience that progress has been made.
disobey (v)	/dɪsəˈbeɪ/	nicht gehorchen	Blacks had been arrested for disobeying drivers in the past.
equal (adj)	/iːkwəl/	gleich	The Civil Rights Bill granted equal rights to all American citizens.
equality (n) U	/iˈkwɒləti/	Gleichheit	The Civil Rights Movement fought for liberty and equality .

Unit 4

free (adj)	/fri:/	frei
freedom (n) C	/fri:dəm/	Freiheit
liberate (v)	/lɪbəreɪt/	befreien
liberty (n) C	/lɪbəti/	Freiheit
slave (n) C	/sleɪv/	Sklave(in)
slavery (n) U	/sleɪvəri/	Sklaverei

Better to starve **free** than be a fat slave.
 You can't separate peace from **freedom**.
 If you **liberate** someone, you set them free.
 The Civil Rights Movement fought for **liberty** and equality.
 'Better to starve free than be a fat **slave**' is a quote by Aesop.
Slavery was officially abolished in the USA in 1865.

Homophones

bare (adj)	/beə/	bloß
bear (n) C	/beə/	Bär
coarse (adj)	/kɔ:s/	derb; ungehobelt
course (n) C	/kɔ:s/	Gang
ensure (v)	/ɪnʃʊ:/	sicherstellen
hole (n) C	/həʊl/	Loch
insure (v)	/ɪnʃʊ:/	versichern
plain (adj)	/pleɪn/	einfach
plane (n) C	/pleɪn/	Flugzeug
pray (v)	/preɪ/	beten
prey (n) C	/preɪ/	Beute
principal (adj)	/prɪnsəpl/	hauptsächlich
principle (n) C	/prɪnsəpl/	Prinzip
tail (n) C	/teɪl/	Schwanz
tale (n) C	/teɪl/	Erzählung
whole (adj)	/həʊl/	ganz

He picks the snake up with his **bare** hands and throws it in the sack.
 Goldilocks is a story about a little girl who goes into a house belonging to a **bear** family.
Coarse language is rude or offensive language.
 We had a three-**course** meal at a nice restaurant.
 We need to **ensure** that we give people the right antidote.
 The rain came through a **hole** in the roof.
 The rain came through a hole in the roof and we had forgotten to **insure** against water damage.
 You can have fried rattlesnake, rattlesnake kebabs or just **plain** baked rattlesnake.
 Some passengers began to pray as the **plane** took off.
 Some passengers began to **pray** as the plane took off.
 Rattlesnakes generally swallow their **prey** whole.
 The film's use of coarse language was my **principal** reason for not liking it.
 Don't move and he'll stay still too. In **principle**, anyway!
 The rattle on the end of the **tail** is a warning signal.
 Goldilocks is a children's **tale** about a little girl who goes into a house belonging to a bear family.
 I'm getting tired of the **whole** thing.

Other words & phrases

acronym (n) C	/ækrənɪm/	Akronym	People who suffer from a fear of long words use abbreviations and acronyms .
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Unit 4

acupuncture (n) U	/ækjʊpʌŋktʃə/	Akupunktur	Acupuncture can help people suffering from phobias.
AGM (n) C	/eɪ dʒi: 'em/	Jahresversammlung	I've just heard that I've got to give a presentation at the AGM .
agony (n) U	/ægəni/	Schmerzen; Qualen	We did two hours of sword training earlier this morning and my shoulders are in agony !
antidote (n) C	/æntɪ,dəʊt/	Gegenmittel	We need to ensure that we give people the right antidote .
antivenin (n) C	/æntɪ'vɛnɪn/	Gegengift	We use the rattlers venom to manufacture the antivenin .
arena (n) C	/ə'ri:nə/	Arena	You learn about sword fighting and dress up in Roman costume, eat Roman food and stuff and apparently you get to fight in a proper ancient Roman arena at the end of it – a kind of mini coliseum.
assertive (adj)	/ə'sɜ:tɪv/	sich behauptend; selbstbewusst	An assertive person is confident without being aggressive.
award (v)	/ə'wɔ:d/	auszeichnen	In 1964 Martin Luther King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
back (v)	/bæk/	unterstützen	A huge number of people decided to back the bus boycott.
bake (v)	/beɪk/	backen	You can have fried rattlesnake, rattlesnake kebabs or just plain baked rattlesnake.
balance (n) C	/bæləns/	Gleichgewicht	The capacity to be anxious or fearful depends on a chemical balance in the brain.
boost (v)	/bu:st/	steigern	A gladiator course is supposed to be the latest thing in confidence boosting .
bossy (adj)	/bɒsi/	kommandiert gerne herum	A bossy person tries to take control of a situation and can be very irritating.
boycott (n) C	/bɔɪkɒt/	Boykott	Her arrest sparked a mass boycott on the city buses.
break down (v)	/brɛɪk 'daʊn/	eine Panne haben	Some people never take a lift in case it breaks down .
bust (v)	/bʌst/	bekämpfen; abbauen	Yeah, well it's supposed to be the latest thing in stress busting and confidence boosting.
buzz (n) C	/bʌz/	Hoch; Höhepunkt	She got a real adrenaline buzz the first time she fought in front of an audience.
conditioned (adj)	/kən'dɪʃənd/	konditioniert; angewöhnt	A phobia is a conditioned reflex.
confront (v)	/kən'frʌnt/	konfrontieren	But I think that's the whole point, you know, confront your fears and all that.
cookout (n) C	/kʊk,aʊt/	Kochen am Lagerfeuer	This is agricultural land, cotton and cattle, rodeos and cookouts .
culminate (v)	/kʌlɪmɪ,nəɪt/	gipfeln; kulminieren	Ten years of civil rights protests culminated in the signing of the Civil Rights Bill.

Unit 4

daunting (adj)	/ˈdɔːntɪŋ/	entmutigend	The thought of giving a presentation in front of everyone is pretty daunting .
deep-fried (adj)	/diːp ˈfraɪd/	frittiert	There were food stalls serving deep-fried rattlesnake meat.
defy (v)	/dɪˈfaɪ/	sich widersetzen	Rosa Parks was the first person to defy the segregation laws on the buses.
distress (n)	/dɪˈstres/	Kummer	That caused her too much distress .
domineering (adj)	/ˌdɒmɪˈnɪərɪŋ/	dominierend	She was always rather domineering .
drop in (v)	/ˌdrɒp ˈɪn/	vorbeischauchen	What would you do if a friend dropped in to say ‘Hello’ but stayed too long?
enclosed (adj)	/ɪnˈkləʊzd/	abgeschlossen	Claustrophobia is the fear of enclosed spaces.
establish (v)	/ɪˈstæblɪʃ/	bilden; aufbauen	Phobia sufferers must try to establish positive associations.
fairy tale (n) C	/ˈfeəri ˌteɪl/	Märchen	Goldilocks is a sort of fairy tale .
fang (n) C	/fæŋ/	Giftzahn	The drop of yellow on the fang is the venom.
fine (v)	/faɪn/	zu einer Geldstrafe verurteilen	Anyone breaking the law could be arrested and fined .
folks (n pl)	/fəʊks/	Leute	Folks can watch the snake handling shows throughout the day.
frail (adj)	/freɪl/	zerbrechlich	A frail old lady stepped ahead of them and claimed that she was in a hurry.
genetic (adj)	/dʒəˈnetɪk/	genetisch (bedingt)	It is difficult to say whether a phobia is learnt behaviour or genetic .
gladiator (n) C	/ˈglædiətə/	Gladiator	Yeah, I suppose once you’ve faced a real live gladiator in the ring there’s not much that can frighten you.
gradual (adj)	/ˈgrædʒuəl/	allmählich	Reverse conditioning is based on gradual exposure to the object that is feared.
grant (v)	/graːnt/	gewähren	The Civil Rights Bill granted equal rights to all American citizens.
herpetologist (n) C	/ˈhɜːpətələdʒɪst/	Herpetologe(in); Experte für Reptilienkunde	First I spoke to herpetologist , Chick Ferragamo, who introduced me to my first rattler.
homeless (n) pl	/ˈhəʊmləs/	Obdachlose(r)	The proceeds all go to good causes such as the Red Cross and the homeless .
hypnosis (n) U	/ˈhɪpˈnəʊsɪs/	Hypnose	Hypnosis is sometimes used to help people stop smoking.
in a hurry	/ɪn ə ˈhʌrɪ/	in Eile	A frail old lady stepped ahead of them and claimed that she was in a hurry .
interstate (adj)	/ɪntəˈsteɪt/	Bundes-; zwischenstaatlich	Segregation on interstate railways was abolished in 1952.
medium-rare (adj)	/ˌmiːdiəmˈreə/	rosa; englisch	He ordered a medium-rare steak but it was served to him well done.

Unit 4

needle (n) C	/ni:dəl/	Nadel	Some people with phobias have a fear of needles .
openness (n) U	/əʊpənnəs/	Offenheit	Emotional openness is increasingly seen as natural and healthy.
overemphasize (v)	/əʊvə'remfə'saɪz/	überbetonen	Parents should not overemphasize danger to their children.
oversleep (v)	/əʊvə'sli:p/	verschlafen	She sets an alarm clock in case she forgets and oversleeps .
overturn (v)	/əʊvə'tɜ:n/	umstürzen	Segregation laws in the southern states were finally overturned in 1964.
pass down (v)	/pɑ:s 'daʊn/	weitergeben	It is possible that the chemical imbalance in the brain is passed down from parent to child.
phobia (n) C	/fəʊbiə/	Phobie	A phobia is a conditioned reflex.
privilege (n) C	/ˈprɪvəlɪdʒ/	Privileg	Equality rights for all, special privileges for none.
proceeds (n pl)	/ˈprəʊsi:dz/	Erlös; Einnahmen	The proceeds all go to good causes.
prone to	/ˈprəʊn ,tu:/	neigen zu	Children of anxious parents may be prone to developing phobias as they get older.
rancher (n) C	/ˈrɑ:ntʃə/	Rancher; Viehzüchter	A group of farmers and ranchers wanted to do something about the number of rattlers.
rattle (n) C	/rætl/	Klapper	The rattle on the end of the tail is a warning signal.
rattler (n) C	/rætlə/	Klapperschlange	You can have fried rattlesnake, barbecued rattler or just plain baked rattlesnake.
rattlesnake (n) C	/rætl,sneɪk/	Klapperschlange	You can have fried rattlesnake or just plain baked rattlesnake .
rave about (sth) (v)	/ˈreɪv əˈbaʊt/	schwärmen von	'Rome's beautiful, it really is.' 'Yes, so I've heard, Suzie raves about it.'
reflex (n) C	/ˈri:fleks/	Reflex	A phobia is a conditioned reflex , so the best treatment is to reverse the conditioning.
regain (v)	/ˈrɪɡeɪn/	zurückbekommen	Portugal regains independence.
regardless (adv)	/ˈrɪɡɑ:dləs/	ungeachtet; ohne Rücksicht auf	President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Bill which granted equal rights to all American citizens regardless of the colour of their skin.
reserved (adj)	/rɪ'zɜ:vəd/	reserviert	If you are reserved you are quiet and introspective.
reverend (n) C	/ˈrev(ə)rənd/	Pfarrer	Reverend Martin Luther King, stood up in a meeting in Montgomery and called for the black community to back Rosa Parks and fight for equal rights on the buses.
reverse (v)	/rɪ'vɜ:s/	umkehren; herumdrehen	The best treatment for a phobia is to reverse the conditioning.
rodeo (n) C	/ˈrəʊdiəʊ/	Rodeo	This is agricultural land, cotton and cattle, rodeos and cookouts.
rope (sb) into (sth)	/ˈrəʊp 'ɪntə/	hineinziehen	I can't believe she's roped you into it too, Suzi.
roundup (n) C	/ˈraʊndʌp/	Versammlung	Campaigners are trying to get rattlesnake roundups banned.

Unit 4

rule (v)	/ru:l/	entscheiden; urteilen	Earlier this year, a judge ruled that the doctor was guilty of ‘clinical negligence’.
sacking (n) C	/ˈsækɪŋ/	Einsacken	During the Rattlesnake Sacking Championship, people must pick up the snake with their bare hands and throw it in a sack.
scout (n) C	/skaʊt/	Pfadfinder	The proceeds all go to good causes such as the boy and girl scouts and the Red Cross.
segregation (n) U	/ˌsegrəˈgeɪʃn/	Rassentrennung	The Supreme Court ruling in 1956 abolished segregation .
self-assured (adj)	/ˌselfəˈʃʊ:d/	selbstbewusst	If you are self-assured you are confident your opinions are valid.
short-changed (adj)	/ˌʃɔ:tʃeɪndʒd/	zu wenig Wechselgeld bekommen	After leaving the store, they discovered they had been short-changed by £3.
spark (v)	/spɑ:k/	auslösen	Her arrest sparked a mass boycott on the city buses.
stand up for	/ˌstænd ˈʌp fɔ:/	für etwas eintreten	It took a great deal of courage for black citizens to stand up for what they believed in.
starve (v)	/stɑ:v/	verhungern	Better to starve free than be a fat slave.
stiff (adj)	/stɪf/	steif	It is often said that the British have a ‘ stiff upper lip’.
strike (sb) as	/straɪk ˌəz/	vorkommen als	She never struck me as being shy. I thought she was Miss Confident.
sword (n) C	/sɔ:d/	Schwert	During the two-day intensive course you learn about sword fighting.
toga (n) C	/ˈtəʊgə/	Toga	I’d love to see the two of you dressed up in your togas .
treat (sb) (v)	/tri:t/	einladen	There are food stalls serving rattlesnake meat – come on, I’ll treat you.
trigger (n) C	/ˈtrɪgə/	Abzug	The snake’s tail (the rattle end) is coiled up in the air, and the rattle is extremely close to the trigger of the rifle.
tunic (n) C	/ˈtju:nɪk/	Uniformrock	And we have picked up our tunics and swords.
venom (n) C	/ˈvenəm/	Gift	The drop of yellow on the fang is the venom .
venue (n) C	/ˈvenju:/	Austragungsort	The Nolan County Coliseum is the main venue for the event.
weigh-in (n) C	/ˈweɪɪn/	Wiegen	Now, if you’re ready, let’s go to the weigh-in .
well-done (adj)	/ˌwelˈdʌn/	gut durch; durchgebraten	He ordered a medium-rare steak but it was served to him well-done .

Unit 5

Art

abstract (adj)	/æbstrækt/	abstrakt	Was she a figurative or an abstract painter?
collection (n) C	/kə'lekʃn/	Sammlung	Which gallery or museum in your country has the biggest collection of fine art?
conceptual (adj)	/kən'septʃuəl/	konzeptionell	Orlan's work is conceptual rather than figurative.
dealer (n) C	/di:lə/	Händler	An art dealer is someone who buys and sells works of art.
exhibition (n) C	/eksɪ'bɪʃn/	Ausstellung	Do you ever go to art exhibitions ?
figurative (adj)	/fɪgə'reɪv/	figürlich; bildlich	Orlan's work is conceptual rather than figurative .
landscape (n) C	/lændskeɪp/	Landschaft	Do you prefer landscapes , still lifes or portraits?
mural (n) C	/mjuərəl/	Wandbild	Are there any large sculptures or murals in the streets and squares of your town?
patron (n) C	/peɪtrən/	Mäzen	Vermeer had not been planning to paint Griet but he complied with his patron's request.
portrait (n) C	/pɔ:trɪt/	Portrait	In general, do you prefer landscapes, still lifes or portraits ?
sculpture (n) C	/skʌlptʃə/	Skulptur	Are there any large sculptures or murals in your town?
self-portrait (n) C	/selfpɔ:trɪt/	Selbstbildnis	Her self-portraits are her most recognizable paintings.
still life (n) C	/stɪl laɪf/	Stilleben	In general, do you prefer landscapes, still lifes or portraits?

-ever words

however	/haʊ'evə/	wie auch immer	'How shall we get there? Taxi?' ' However you suggest.'
whatever	/wɒt'evə/	was immer	They can think whatever they like.
whenever	/wen'evə/	immer wenn	Whenever we unveil a work of art, people always get together and talk about it.
wherever	/weə'revə/	wohin auch immer	Wherever you go, you see large public arts projects.
whoever	/hu:'evə/	wer auch immer	'Who shall we invite with us?' ' Whoever you like, you're paying.'

Phrasal verbs

come up with	/kʌm 'ʌp wɪð/	aufwarten mit	In the mid 1990s Oprah came up with the idea of a book club.
live up to	/lɪv 'ʌp tu:/	erfüllen	Not enough contemporary novels lived up to her expectations.

Unit 5

put (sb/sth) off	/pʊt 'ɒf/	abschrecken	Oprah told viewers that the 837 pages of <i>Anna Karenina</i> shouldn't put them off .
set up	/set 'ʌp/	gründen	Many women have now joined or set up their own book clubs.
take to	/teɪk ,tuː/	an jmd Gefallen finden	The public took to Oprah immediately and her career took off.
turn (sb) away	/tɜːn ə'weɪ/	abweisen	The juvenile detention centre was full and Oprah was turned away .
turn (sth) down	/tɜːn 'daʊn/	ablehnen	One novelist, Jonathan Franzen, turned down the chance to have his book feature on the show.
turn out	/tɜːn 'aʊt/	werden	No one thought her life would turn out a success.

Other words & phrases

ambiance (n) U	/æmbiəns/	Ambiente	You know you need to give it the right ambiance but there was a stench of paint.
best-seller (n) C	/best'selə/	Bestseller	<i>Anna Karenina</i> shot to number one in the <i>New York Times</i> best-sellers list.
billionaire (n) C	/bɪljə'neə/	Milliardär	Oprah became the first-ever African-American woman billionaire .
boxed set (n) C	/bɒkst 'set/	gesammelte Ausgabe in einer Kassette	The Oprah Winfrey logo will ensure huge sales for even the most unlikely of titles, such as a boxed set of William Faulkner's novels.
brass (n) U	/brɑːs/	Messing	The sculpture of a horse is made of imitation brass and has been painted green so that it looks old.
bring up (v)	/brɪŋ 'ʌp/	erziehen	Oprah Winfrey was brought up by her grandmother on a farm.
broadcast (n) C	/brɔːdkɑːst/	Sendung	A worldwide audience watched the live broadcast in fascination and horror.
campaigner (n) C	/kæm'peɪnə/	Kämpfer(in); Aktivist(in)	Oprah Winfrey is a tireless campaigner against child abuse.
candle (n) C	/kændl/	Kerze	Van Ruijven cornered her in the hallway as she was passing along it with a lighted candle .
catch up with (v)	/kætʃ 'ʌp 'wɪð/	jmd einholen	I agree that this seems rather new, but in some ways, this country is simply catching up with other countries.
charm (n) C	/tʃɑːm/	Reiz	Well, it has a certain organic charm , and it fits, I think it looks quite nice.
chin (n) C	/tʃɪn/	Kinn	He grabbed her chin in his hand.
cloth (n) C	/klɒθ/	Tuch	The end of the yellow cloth came loose and fell over her shoulder.
clove (n) C	/kləʊv/	Nelke	I got out a needle and clove oil and pierced my other ear. I did not cry, or faint, or make a sound.

Unit 5

colossal (adj)	/kə'lɒsl/	kolossal	Her influence on the world of books has been colossal .
commission (n) C	/kə'mɪʃn/	Auftrag	I got the commission because they wanted to smarten the place up, make it look nice, you know, give the right ambiance.
commit suicide	/kə'mɪt 'su:ɪ,sɑɪd/	Selbstmord begehen	Frida Kahlo suffered from depression and tried to commit suicide .
comply (v)	/kəm'plaɪ/	befolgen; nachgeben	What can she do but comply with her master's every desire?
controversy (n) C	/kɒntrəvɜ:rsɪ; kən'trɒvəsi/	Kontroverse	I spoke to an independent art consultant for her opinion on the controversy .
conviction (n) C	/kən'vɪkʃn/	Verurteilung	He had a previous conviction for grievous bodily harm.
cover (n) C	/kʌvə/	Umschlag; Einband	The Oprah Winfrey Book Club logo on the front cover of a novel is enough to ensure huge sales.
craze (n) C	/kreɪz/	große Mode	The craze has even inspired writers to use the idea of a book club for the plot of their novels.
curator (n) C	/kjʊ'reɪtə/	Kustos; Direktor der Galerie	Where does the money for the art curator's salary come from?
dangle (v)	/dæŋɡl/	hängen	Only the end of the yellow cloth dangled free.
deafen (v)	/defn/	betäuben	At the end of each kiss an electronic siren deafened the gallery.
depression (n) U	/dɪ'preʃn/	Depression	Frida Kahlo suffered from depression and tried to commit suicide.
detention centre (n) C	/dɪ'tenʃn ,sentə/	Jugendstrafanstalt	The victim of abuse, Oprah ran away from her home and, at the age of 13, was sent to a juvenile detention centre .
disbelief (n) U	/dɪsbr'i:lɪf/	Zweifel	The unveiling of the sculpture was greeted with disbelief .
elitist (adj)	/ɪ'lɪ:tɪst/	elitär	Franzen's comments came across as pretentious and elitist .
exhibit (v)	/ɪg'zɪbɪt/	ausstellen; darstellen	We worked together to decide the best way to exhibit the work in the offices.
faint (v)	/feɪnt/	in Ohnmacht fallen	She did not cry or faint or make a sound.
falter (v)	/fɔ:ltə/	zögern	'But, my other ear is not pierced,' she faltered .
farce (n) C	/fɑ:s/	Farce	It is a farce to wear only one.
focal point (n) C	/fəʊkl ,pɔɪnt/	Blickpunkt	Many environments could be improved with well-chosen works of art as a focal point .
forehead (n) C	/fɒrɪd; 'fɔ:hed/	Stirn	Parts of Orlan's body were changed to resemble her favourite paintings, the forehead of the Mona Lisa for example.
fuel (v)	/fju:əl/	schüren; anheizen	The appointment of the new curator has fuelled the debate.
godsend (n)	/gɒdsend/	Glücksfall	Oprah's book club was a godsend for the publishing world.
grab (v)	/græb/	greifen; packen	He grabbed my chin in his hand, his other hand pulling the candle up to light my face.
greet (v)	/gri:t/	begrüßen	The unveiling of the sculpture was greeted with disbelief.

Unit 5

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hallway (n) C	/ˈhɔːlweɪ/	Gang; Diele; Flur	Van Ruijven cornered her in the hallway as she was passing along it.
have an affair	/ˈhæv ən əˈfeə/	eine Affäre haben	By the time they divorced both of them had had affairs with other people.
honour (v)	/ˈɒnə/	ehren	She was honoured in the Hall of Fame of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
influential (adj)	/ɪnfluˈenʃl/	einflussreich	She was voted one of the most influential people of the twentieth century by <i>Time Magazine</i> .
jug (n) C	/dʒʌg/	Krug	She was passing along the hallway with a lighted candle and a wine jug .
juvenile (adj)	/dʒuːvəˈnaɪl/	Jugend-	At the age of thirteen she was sent to a juvenile detention centre.
lie on (v)	/laɪ ˌɒn/	liegen auf	Orlan was lying on a surgical table in an operating theatre reading texts from French philosophers.
life-size (adj)	/laɪfˌsaɪz/	lebensgroß	She sat behind a life-size photograph of her body and sold kisses to the audience.
maid (n) C	/meɪd/	Dienstmädchen	Griet had been working as a maid at Vermeer's house for a little over a year.
needle (n) C	/niːdl/	Nadel	She got out a needle and clove oil and pierced her other ear.
negotiate (v)	/nɪˈgəʊʃieɪt/	aushandeln	You think you can negotiate a reduction of 25% in the price of the steel egg.
network (n) C	/netwɜːk/	Sendernetz	Oprah is also the co-founder of a cable TV network .
nominate (v)	/nɒmɪˌneɪt/	nominieren	She was nominated for an Oscar for her role in Steven Spielberg's <i>The Color Purple</i> .
nosedive (v)	/ˈnəʊzdaɪv/	einen Sturzflug machen	Franzen's comments came across as pretentious and his reputation nosedived .
operating theatre (n) C	/ˈɒpəˌreɪtɪŋ ˌθiətə/	Operationssaal	Orlan was lying on a surgical table in an operating theatre reading texts from French philosophers.
organic (adj)	/ɔːˈgænɪk/	organisch	Well, erm, the sculpture has a certain organic charm.
overly (adv)	/əʊvəli/	übermäßig	It sounds a lot of money but I don't think it's overly expensive for a work of this kind.
overpowering (adj)	/əʊvəˈpaʊəɪŋ/	penetrant; überwältigend	The smell of paint was so strong it was overpowering .
perfectionist (n) C	/pəˈfekʃnɪst/	Perfektionist(in)	The artist was a perfectionist .
prestigious (adj)	/preˈstɪdʒəs/	angesehen	She is a professor of fine arts at a prestigious college in Dijon.
provoke (v)	/prəˈvəʊk/	provozieren	In the tradition of Marcel Duchamp, her work is designed to shock and provoke , not simply to be admired.
put forward (v)	/pʊt ˈfɔːwəd/	vorstellen	As part of the show, Oprah put forward a book she had read and enjoyed.

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quote (n) C	/kwəʊt/	zitieren	Whatever your car, wherever you are, get instant online quotes and cover at Quantum Quotes.
rate (n) C	/reɪt/	Zeit; Tempo	Do you believe that an artistic environment can help in quicker recovery rates for the patients?
recover (v)	/rɪ'kʌvə/	genesen; sich erholen	It was while Frida was recovering from the bus accident that she started painting.
regime (n) C	/reɪ'ʒi:m/	Regime	As part of the regime , Oprah had to learn five new words every day, and each week she had to read a book and write a report on it.
release (v)	/rɪli:s/	entlassen	Police thought Frida and her husband had been involved in Trotsky's death but they were later released .
resemble (sb) (v)	/rɪ'zembəl/	ähneln	It resembles him very strongly.
retire (v)	/rɪ'taɪə/	in Pension gehen	She's been running the press office single handed since the senior communications officer retired last year.
sabre (n) C	/səɪbə/	Säbel	Luke Skywalker's original light sabre from <i>Star Wars</i> .
satellite (n) C	/sætə'laɪt/	Satellit	A worldwide satellite audience watched the live broadcast in fascination and horror.
scandal (n) C	/skændl/	Skandal	Her performance at an art fair in Paris caused a scandal .
set about (v)	/set ə'baʊt/	etwas angehen	Vermeer had not been planning to paint Griet, but he complied with his patron's request and set about preparing a portrait of his maid.
single (sth/sb) out (v)	/sɪŋgl aʊt/	auswählen; aussondern	It informs them that they have been singled out to receive a very large sum of money.
siren (n) C	/saɪrən/	Sirene	At the end of each kiss an electronic siren deafened the gallery.
slight (adj)	/slaɪt/	gering	Do you believe that an artistic environment can make the slightest difference to patients' recovery rates?
slip (v)	/slɪp/	gleiten; rutschen	He was looking at a book and did not notice as I slipped into my chair.
slot (n) C	/slɒt/	Slot; Zeit(punkt)	Oprah came up with the idea of introducing a regular book slot on her show.
smarten (sth) up (v)	/smɑ:tən/	herausputzen	The hotel management wanted to smarten the place up .
stain (n) C	/steɪn/	Fleck	The place was awful, with coffee stains all over the carpets.
stardom (n) U	/stɑ:dəm/	Ruhm	International stardom for Orlan came in the 1990s.
steel (n) U	/sti:l/	Stahl	The egg-shaped sculpture in steel is on display in the Santa Barbara Museum of Art.
stench (n) U	/stentʃ/	Gestank	But the smell of paint was really such a stench that a couple of prints on the walls or a nice sculpture wasn't going to make a difference.

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sting (v)	/stɪŋ/	stechen	The pearl he could not see was stinging like fire in her other ear.
strict (adj)	/strikt/	strikt; streng	Her father, Vernon, was strict but, according to Oprah, he saved her life.
surgical (adj)	/sɜːdʒɪkl/	Operations-	A woman was lying on a surgical table in an operating theatre and was reading texts from French philosophers.
suspend (v)	/sə'spend/	aufheben; einstellen	For the publishing world, it was a godsend, but the writers were less impressed when Oprah suspended her book club in 2002, because, she said, not enough contemporary novels lived up to her expectations.
take over (v)	/teɪk 'əʊvə/	übernehmen	Oprah worked as a TV reporter before taking over a Chicago talk show.
talented (adj)	/tæləntɪd/	talentiert	She was a talented child but no one thought her life would turn out such a success.
tireless (adj)	/taɪələs/	unermüdlich	She is a tireless campaigner against child abuse.
unveil (v)	/ʌn'veɪl/	enthüllen	The hospital recently unveiled a sculpture outside the entrance.
vending machine (n) C	/vɛndɪŋ mə'ʃiːn/	(Waren)automat	There were broken down vending machines everywhere – the place was awful.
viewer (n) C	/vjʊə/	Zuschauer(in)	Her TV talk show is watched by over thirty million viewers .
worldwide (adj)	/wɜːld'waɪd/	weltweit	The short-listed authors are guaranteed a worldwide readership.

Unit 6

Elections

ballot paper (n) C	/ˈbælət ˌpeɪpə/	Stimmzettel	The result of the election is announced when the ballot papers have been counted.
candidate (n) C	/ˈkændɪdeɪt; /ˈkændɪdət/	Kandidat(in)	Voters may choose only one candidate .
constituency (n) C	/ˈkɒnˌstɪtʃuːnsi/	Wahlkreis	Britain is divided into about 650 constituencies .
general election (n) C	/ˌdʒenrəl ɪˈleɪʃn/	Parlamentswahlen	General elections usually take place every four years in Britain.
Member of Parliament (n) C	/ˌmembə əv ˈpɑːləmənt/	Abgeordnete(r)	Each district elects one Member of Parliament (MP).
polling station (n) C	/ˈpɒlɪŋ ˌsteɪʃn/	Wahllokal	The polling stations close at the end of the day.
stand for (v)	/ˈstænd fɔː/	kandidieren	Arnie cannot stand for president unless the law is changed.
turnout (n) C	/ˈtɜːnaʊt/	Wahlbeteiligung	Voting is not compulsory and the turnout is sometimes very low.

Embarrassment

acutely (adv)	/əˈkjuːtli/	akut	She was acutely embarrassed every time her parents opened their mouths.
ashamed (adj)	/əˈʃeɪmd/	sich schämen	Don't be ashamed of making mistakes.
bright (adj)	/braɪt/	knall(rot)	He went bright red when he realized he'd forgotten his wallet.
blush (v)	/blʌʃ/	erröten	I always blush when my tummy makes a funny noise.
humiliating (adj)	/hjuːˈmɪli,ɪtɪŋ/	erniedrigend	I find it really humiliating that I can't find a job.
self-conscious (adj)	/self ˈkɒnʃəs/	befangen; gehemmt	She's very self-conscious about her haircut.
squirm (v)	/skwɜːm/	sich winden	He squirmed with embarrassment when his phone went off during the film.

-isms

ageism	/eɪdʒɪzəm/	Altersdiskriminierung	Ageism is the practice of treating older people in an unfair way.
elitism	/ɪˈliːtɪzəm/	Elitedenken	Elitism is the belief that a small group of people with advantages should keep the most power and influence.
idealism	/aɪˈdɪə,lɪzəm/	Idealismus	Idealism is a strong belief in something which is good but probably impossible to achieve.
nationalism	/ˈnæʃnəlɪzəm/	Nationalismus	Nationalism is the belief that your country is better than other countries.
optimism	/ˈɒptɪ,mɪzəm/	Optimismus	Optimism is the tendency to be hopeful and to expect good things to happen.

Unit 6

pacifism	/ˈpæsɪfɪzəm/	Pazifismus
pessimism	/ˈpesɪmɪzəm/	Pessimismus
racism	/ˈreɪsɪzəm/	Rassismus
realism	/ˈrɪəlɪzəm/	Realismus
sexism	/ˈseksɪzəm/	Sexismus
socialism	/ˈsəʊʃəlɪzəm/	Sozialismus

Pacifism is the belief that violence is wrong.
Pessimism is the tendency to think that bad things will happen.
Racism is a way of thinking or behaving that treats people belonging to some races unfairly.
Realism is the ability to accept events and situations as they really exist and to deal with them in a practical way.
Sexism is the belief that men and women should be treated in a different way.
Socialism is a political system that aims to create a society in which everyone has equal opportunities.

Other words & phrases

action hero (n) C	/ˈæktʃn ˌhɪərəʊ/	Action-Held	Schwarzenegger used to be the world's greatest action hero .
ad (n) C	/æd/	Anzeige	He was asked to write the ad for the new receptionist.
alienate (v)	/ˈeɪliəneɪt/	abschrecken; befremden	Quotas will simply alienate an awful lot of people.
amend (v)	/əˈmend/	abändern	Arnie's fans are campaigning to amend the constitution.
approachable (adj)	/əˈprəʊtʃəbl/	ansprechbar; zugänglich	She should also be open, friendly and approachable .
assailant (n) C	/əˈseɪlənt/	Angreifer	Prescott turned around and punched his assailant in the face.
banner (n) C	/ˈbænə/	Banner; Fahne	Maria is a Democrat and Arnie has always stood under a Republican banner .
banter (n) U	/ˈbæntə/	Geplänkel; Neckerei	He's not popular with the new boss, what with all his sexist jokes and laddish banter .
barely (adv)	/ˈbeəli/	kaum	He arrived in the States at the age of 21 and barely speaking English.
big time	/ˈbɪg ˌtaɪm/	gewaltig	Frank has really messed it up big time .
bodybuilder (n) C	/ˈbɒdiˌbɪldə/	Bodybuilder(in)	Arnold Schwarzenegger is a bodybuilder , film star, millionaire and governor of the State of California.
bribe (v)	/ˈbraɪb/	bestechen	Oelschläger told Gloystein he was not going to be bribed .
brush (sth) off (v)	/ˈbrʌʃ ˈɒf/	ignorieren	Instead of brushing it off with a false smile, he wheeled around and promptly punched his assailant full in the face.
centre-right (adj)	/ˈsentəˈraɪt/	Mitte-Rechts-	Gloystein caused acute embarrassment to the centre-right Christian Democrat party.

Unit 6

chairman (n) C	/tʃeəməŋ/	Vorsitzender	George Bush senior appointed him as chairman to the President's Council on Physical Fitness.
chancellor (n) C	/tʃɑːnsələ/	Kanzler	If you ask yourself why the Germans elected a woman chancellor , it's because the political parties there also have a quota system.
childcare (n) U	/tʃaɪldkeə/	Kinderbetreuung	She thinks that politicians should talk about equal pay and childcare .
close range	/kləʊs ˈreɪndʒ/	aus nächster Nähe	The man threw an egg at John Prescott from close range .
commit to (v)	/kəˈmɪt tuː/	sich einer Sache verpflichten	Arnie was committed to making a career for himself as an actor.
competent (adj)	/kəmˈpɪtənt/	kompetent	Many politicians are bad enough without replacing them with people who are even less competent .
compulsory (adj)	/kəmˈpʌlsəri/	Pflicht	Voting is not compulsory and the turnout is sometimes very low, especially in places that are considered to be safe seats for one of the big parties.
condescending (adj)	/kɒndrɪˈsendɪŋ/	herablassend	I find the idea of quotas, as a woman, condescending and offensive.
constitution (n) C	/kɒnstɪˈtjuːʃn/	Verfassung	Arnie's fans are campaigning to amend the constitution .
cruise (v)	/kruːz/	einen leichten Sieg erringen	With the government cruising to another victory, the General Election campaign was of little interest.
deputy leader (n) C	/ˈdepjʊti ˈliːdə/	stellvertretender Vorsitzender	Peter Gloystein was deputy leader of the German state of Bremen.
deserve (v)	/dɪˈzɜːv/	verdienen	I don't think he deserves to lose his job over it.
determine (v)	/dɪˈtɜːmɪn/	bestimmen	In 1905 Grover Cleveland said that the positions of men and women in society had been determined by God.
disagreement (n) C	/ˌdɪsəˈɡriːmənt/	Meinungsverschiedenheit	There's not much disagreement about the fact that we need more women in politics.
disastrously (adv)	/dɪˈzɑːstrəsli/	katastrophalerweise	His attempt at a joke went disastrously wrong.
discrimination (n) U	/dɪˌskrɪmɪˈneɪʃn/	Diskriminierung	She thinks that excellence is the best way to fight discrimination .
dismissal (n) C	/dɪˈsmɪsl/	Entlassung	Do you think writing a sexist advert is suitable grounds for dismissal ?
dollar bill (n) C	/ˌdɒlə ˈbɪl/	Dollarnote	Sheppard is a well-known historical figure who can be seen on a ten- dollar bill in New Zealand.
embodiment (n) C	/ɪmˈbɒdɪmənt/	Verkörperung	Schwarzenegger is, to many, an embodiment of the American dream.
engineer (n) C	/ˌendʒɪˈnɪə/	Ingenieur(in)	Frank's very good at his job – he's an excellent engineer .
fair (adj)	/feə/	gerecht; angemessen	Is it fair grounds for dismissal?
foot and mouth disease (n) U	/ˌfʊt ən ˈmaʊθ dɪˌziːz/	Maul- und Klauenseuche	He was protesting about the government's lack of support for farmers during an outbreak of foot and mouth disease .
fuss (n) U	/fʌs/	Getue; Gedöns	The organization's taking us to court and you call it a lot of fuss about nothing?!

Unit 6

give (sb) the sack	/gɪv ðə 'sæk/	entlassen; feuern	'Frank's been given the sack. 'The sack? Really? Are you sure?'
governor (n) C	/gʌvənə/	Gouverneur	Arnold Schwarzenegger is governor of the State of California.
graduate (n) C	/grædʒuət/	Universitätsabsolvent(in)	The receptionist job would suit a young graduate .
grounds (n pl)	/graʊndz/	Begründung	Do you think writing a sexist advert is suitable grounds for dismissal?
have your sights set on	/hæv 'saɪts set ɒn/	etwas im Visier haben	If his fans win, Arnie will have his sights set on the White House.
have your way (v)	/hæv weɪ/	bekommen, was man will	If Arnie's fans have their way , he'll be president.
heel (n) C	/hi:l/	Absatz	What did he put in the ad? Attractive blonde, 5-inch heels essential?
horrified (adj)	/hɒrɪfaɪd/	entsetzt	Cleveland would be horrified to know that women had the right to vote.
issue (n) C	/ɪʃu:/	Frage; Angelegenheit	Women Members of Parliament would give more attention to issues like childcare and health.
laddish (adj)	/lædɪʃ/	machohaft	He's not popular with the new boss, what with all his sexist jokes and laddish banter.
launch (n) C	/lɔ:ntʃ/	Start; Einführung	Gloystein, Bremen's finance minister at the time, was attending the launch of the German Wine Week.
liability (n) C	/laɪə'bɪləti/	Gefahr; Bürde	'Don't you feel sorry for Frank?' 'Sorry for him? The man's a liability. '
macho (adj)	/mæʃəʊ/	macho	You're forever complaining about his bad jokes and macho behaviour.
magnum (n) C	/mægnəm/	Anderthalbliterflasche	He thought it would be funny to pour a magnum of champagne over the head of a homeless man.
make history (v)	/meɪk 'hɪst(ə)ri/	Geschichte schreiben	And so, can family man Arnold Schwarzenegger, American citizen since 1983, make American history and become the first president with a foreign accent?
make matters worse	/meɪk mə'tɜ:z 'wɜ:s/	die Sache noch schlimmer machen	He made matters worse by attempting to be 'friends' with Mr Oelschlager.
memo (n) C	/meməʊ/	Memo; Notiz	He obviously hadn't read the memos about age discrimination.
mess (sth) up (v)	/mes 'ʌp/	vermasseln	Frank has really messed it up big time.
object to (sth) (v)	/əb'dʒekt tu:/	Einwände haben gegen	People object to the quota system because they say that it is another form of discrimination.
offensive (adj)	/ə'fensɪv/	beleidigend	I find the idea of quotas, as a woman, condescending and offensive .
on purpose (adv)	/ɒn 'pɜ:pəs/	absichtlich	Poor Frank. I mean, it's not as if he did it on purpose .
outbreak (n) C	/aʊtbreɪk/	Ausbruch	He was protesting about the government's lack of support for farmers during an outbreak of foot and mouth disease.
outcome (n) C	/aʊtkaʊm/	Endergebnis	We're not really arguing about the end, the outcome , it's about how we get there.

Unit 6

oversee (v)	/əʊvə'si:/	überwachen	Are you saying that he can't actually do his job without someone overseeing everything he does?
pour (v)	/pɔ:/	einschenken	'Here's something for you to drink,' he said as he poured .
press charges (v)	/pres 'tʃɑ:dʒz/	Anzeige erstatten	The police, however, decided not to press charges against either the deputy prime minister or Craig Evans, his assailant.
proceedings (n pl)	/prə'si:diŋz/	Geschehen; Verfahren	With the government cruising to another victory, the general election campaign was of little interest to many people, until John Prescott, the deputy prime minister, brought a spark of life to proceedings .
promptly (adv)	/prɒmptli/	prompt	Instead of brushing it off with a false smile, he wheeled around and promptly punched his assailant full in the face.
prospect (n) C	/prɒspekt/	Chance	Good promotion prospects .
punch (v)	/pʌntʃ/	mit der Faust schlagen	Prescott turned around and punched his assailant in the face.
quota system (n) C	/kwɒtə ,sɪstəm/	Quotensystem	If only they'd introduced the quota system earlier!
red-faced (adj)	/red'feɪst/	mit rotem Kopf	A red-faced Gloystein made matters worse by attempting to be 'friends' with the man.
refer to sth (v)	/rɪ'fɜ: tu:/	bezeichnen	The quota system is sometimes referred to as 'positive discrimination'.
resign (v)	/rɪ'zɑ:n/	zurücktreten	A spokesman confirmed that Gloystein had resigned from his various posts.
right (n) C	/raɪt/	Recht	Cleveland would be horrified to know that women had the right to vote.
run for office	/rʌn fə 'ɒfɪs/	für ein Amt kandidieren	They are campaigning for a US born outside the United States to run for office .
scribble (v)	/skrɪbl/	kritzeln	Frank scribbled something down and didn't think to ask anyone to check it.
secretarial (adj)	/sekrə'teəriəl/	als Sekretär(in)	The ideal candidate will have excellent secretarial skills, a good phone manner and a smart appearance.
show promise	/ʃəʊ 'prɒmɪs/	vielversprechend sein	Arnie trained hard with his local team and showed promise .
spark (n) C	/spɑ:k/	Funken	John Prescott, the deputy prime minister, brought a spark of life to proceedings.
spin doctor (n) C	/spɪn ,dɒktə/	Imageberater(in)	The spin doctors of Prescott's party squirmed with embarrassment.
stable (adj)	/steɪbl/	stabil	A long, stable relationship certainly helps win votes.
stand by (v)	/stænd baɪ/	zu jmd stehen	They may not share political views (Maria is a Democrat and Arnie has always stood under a Republican banner) but she always stands by him.

Unit 6

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step aside (v)	/step ə'saɪd/	beiseite treten	How would you feel as a man if you had to step aside just because someone decided that it ought to be a woman in the job?
suffragette (n) C	/sʌfrə'dʒet/	Suffragette; Frauenrechtlerin	Kate Sheppard was a New Zealand suffragette who campaigned for women's right to vote.
supervise (v)	/su:pəvaɪz/	beaufsichtigen; kontrollieren	Frank's supposed to be supervising other people's work, not having his work supervised .
sure as hell	/ʃʊ: əz 'hel/	ganz bestimmt	'Is it fair grounds for dismissal?' ' Sure as hell should be.'
tackle (v)	/tækəl/	angehen; anpacken	In order to tackle the problem, many political parties and some national governments have introduced or are considering the introduction of quota systems.
tearful (adj)	/tɪəfl/	mit Tränen in den Augen	A tearful Oelschlager refused the offer.
un-PC (adj)	/ʌn pi:'si:/	nicht politisch korrekt	Anne thinks Frank is a sexist pig and totally un-PC .
victory (n) C	/vɪktəri/	Sieg	With the government cruising to another victory , the General Election campaign was of little interest.
wheel around (v)	/wi:l ə'raʊnd/	sich schnell umdrehen	Prescott wheeled around and punched his assailant in the face.

Unit 7

The environment

climate change (n) U	/ˈklaɪmət ˌtʃeɪndʒ/	Klimawandel	Clean energy may be a way to deal with climate change .
exhaust fume (n) pl	/ɪgˈzɔːst ˌfjuːm/	Auspuffgase	Diesel exhaust fumes may cause chronic asthma.
fossil fuel (n) C	/ˈfɒsl ˌfjuːəl/	fossiler Brennstoff	Fossil fuels account for about 85% of world energy consumption.
global warming (n) C	/ˈɡləʊbl ˈwɔːmɪŋ/	Erwärmung der Erdatmosphäre	Global warming could cause sea levels to rise dramatically.
greenhouse gas(n) C	/ˈɡriːnhaʊs ˈɡæs/	Treibhausgas	Greenhouse gases like CO ₂ are a serious cause for concern.
organic food (n) U	/ɔːgænɪk ˈfuːd/	Biokost	Europe is now the biggest market for organic food in the world.
solar panel (n) pl	/ˌsəʊlə ˈpænl/	Sonnenkollektor	Spain wants to make solar panels compulsory in new buildings.
wind farm (n) C	/ˈwɪnd ˌfɑːm/	Windpark	Wind farms are best in coastal areas where the wind is strong and reliable.

Expression with *make*

make a difference	/ˌmeɪk ə ˈdɪfrəns/	etwas ausmachen; bewegen	Make a difference this summer and wear a green T-shirt.
make a point of (doing) (sth)	/ˌmeɪk ə ˌpɔɪnt əv ˈduːɪŋ/	etwas gezielt machen	Politicians should make a point of using public transport.
make it easier	/ˌmeɪk ɪt ˈiːziə/	es einfacher machen	Governments should make it easier for people to be more green.
make sense	/ˌmeɪk ˈsens/	Sinn machen	It doesn't really make sense to be green if other countries are not green.
make the most of (sth)	/ˌmeɪk ðə məʊst əv/	das Beste daraus machen	We need to make the most of oil before it dries up completely.
make time for (sth)	/ˌmeɪk ˈtaɪm fə/	Zeit nehmen für	Schools should make time for ecology classes for all children.
make or break	/ˌmeɪk ɔː ˈbreɪk/	Alles oder Nichts	The next ten years will be make or break for our planet.

Nouns & prepositions

advances in	/ədˈvɑːnsəz ɪn/	Fortschritte in	Advances in genetically modified food will revolutionize our diet.
consumption of	/kənˈsʌmpʃn əv/	Verbrauch von	Changes to air travel will drastically reduce our consumption of carbon dioxide.
demand for	/dɪˈmɑːnd fɔː/	Nachfrage für	The demand for new and better sun protection will increase.
drive for	/draɪv fɔː/	Drang nach	The drive for a perfect body will push forward the limits of cosmetic surgery.
increase in	/ɪnkrɪːs ɪn/	Anstieg bei	An increase in global temperatures will affect people's holiday choices.
interest in	/ɪntrəst ɪn/	Interesse an	Interest in saving energy will result in a range of new kitchen appliances.
shortage of	/ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ əv/	Mangel an	There will be no shortage of new sports.
taste for	/teɪst fɔː/	auf den Geschmack kommen	Children will develop a taste for increasingly complicated computer games.

Unit 7

Other words & phrases

account for (v)	/ə'kaʊnt fɔː/	ausmachen	Fossil fuels currently account for about 85 percent of world energy consumption.
a host of	/ə 'həʊst əv/	Menge; Masse von	As always there'll be a host of new fashion ideas.
all the rage	/ɔːl ðə 'reɪdʒ/	der letzte Schrei	Virtual workouts will be all the rage .
appliance (n) C	/ə'plaiəns/	Gerät	In the kitchen, to name but two, hi-tech appliances will be revolutionised.
approve (v)	/ə'pruːv/	akzeptieren	Her mother never approved of her husband.
asthma (n) U	/'æsmə/	Asthma	Diesel exhaust fumes may cause chronic asthma .
backpack (n) C	/'bækpæk/	Rucksack	You can fold away and put in your backpack when you go camping.
bare bones (n pl)	/beə bəʊnz/	hier: Gerüst	Well, first of all we're stripping the house down to its bare bones : brick walls and bare floorboards.
barrier (n) C	/'bæriə/	Barriere; Hindernis	In our first session we pinpointed the main barriers to her stopping smoking.
beachwear (n) U	/'bi:tʃweə/	Badesachen	Beachwear for children will warn parents to get kids out of the sun when it's too hot.
blanket (n) C	/'blæŋkɪt/	Decke	Soft furnishings like blankets and cushions will flash warning signals to the elderly.
bleach (v)	/'bli:tʃ/	bleichen	The final fabric is bleached , dyed and sprayed with a fire retardant.
bleed (v)	/'bli:d/	bluten	Winston cut his arm and was bleeding .
block (v)	/'blɒk/	blockieren	Explore the problems and barriers blocking the client's way.
breeze (n) C	/'briːz/	Brise	Thanks to virtual phones you could walk on a virtual beach and enjoy the Pacific breeze .
carbon (n) U	/'kɑːbən/	Kohlenstoff	British inventors have found a way to extract carbon from used car tyres to make printer ink.
charger (n) C	/'tʃɑːdʒə/	Ladegerät	Made by the Dutch firm, Soldius, this solar charger can power up a mobile phone in a couple of hours.
charming (adj)	/'tʃɑːmɪŋ/	reizend	'Greywater is used for flushing the toilet.' ' Charming! '
chronic (adj)	/'krɒnɪk/	chronisch	This causes widescale water pollution, chronic illness in farmworkers, and devastating effects on wildlife.
cooker (n) U	/'kʊkə/	Herd	The Solar Sizzler is a solar-powered cooker that concentrates the sun's ray to create heat.
crop (n) C	/'krɒp/	Anbaupflanze	Cotton is one of the most environmentally damaging crops in the world.

Unit 7

cut down on (v)	/kʌt daʊn ɒn/	reduzieren	I'm trying to cut down on my energy consumption.
damp (adj)	/dæmp/	feucht	The back wall is north-facing and really damp .
darling (n)	/dɑːlɪŋ/	Liebling	Nell, darling! Have I come at a bad time?
decorate (v)	/dekə'reɪt/	renovieren	Martha Stewart is a lifestyle guide who tells people how to decorate their homes.
delightful (adj)	/dɪ'laɪtfl/	entzückend	What other delightful features is your 'eco-home' going to have?
devastating (adj)	/devə'steɪtɪŋ/	verheerend	This causes widescale water pollution, chronic illness in farmworkers, and devastating effects on wildlife.
diesel (n) U	/diːzl/	Diesel	Diesel exhaust fumes may cause chronic asthma.
double glazing (n) U	/dʌbl 'gleɪzɪŋ/	Doppelverglasung	The previous owners put in PVC windows with double glazing .
drill (n) C	/drɪl/	Bohrmaschine	It's not my fault. There's something wrong with that drill .
dump (v)	/dʌmp/	abladen	More than one million tyres are dumped every year.
dust (n) U	/dʌst/	Staub	Come in, but mind all the dust and the rubble and stuff.
dye (v) / (n) C	/daɪ/	färben; Farbe / Färbemittel	The final cloth is dyed with natural plant dyes .
emission (n) C	/ɪ'mɪʃn/	Abgas	The £1,000,000 project will provide the castle with one third of its electrical needs, resulting in a reduction of approximately 600 tonnes in carbon emissions every year.
erect (v)	/ɪ'rekt/	bauen; aufstellen	Plans to erect a wind farm on the Isle of Skye have provoked complaints from residents.
exert (v)	/ɪg'zɜ:t/	ausüben	Do you feel that there is any pressure on you to conform to a particular lifestyle? If yes, who or what exerts that pressure?
extract (v)	/ɪk'strækt/	extrahieren	British inventors have found a way to extract carbon from used car tyres to make printer ink.
fabric (n) C	/fæbrɪk/	Gewebe; Stoff	The final fabric is bleached, dyed and sprayed with a fire retardant.
fancy (v)	/fænsi/	mögen; Lust haben auf	Fancy a run along your favourite beach? It'll all be possible from the comfort of your own gym.
fertiliser (n) C	/fɜːtə'laɪzə/	Düngemittel	Organic cotton is grown without using any chemical pesticides or fertilisers and the final cloth is unbleached and dyed with natural plant dyes.
fittings (n pl)	/fɪtɪŋz/	Armaturen	We don't really know when all the materials and fittings are going to be delivered.
floorboard (n) C	/flɔːbɔːd/	Diele; Bohle	Winston's hired a sanding machine for sanding the floorboards .
flush (v)	/flʌʃ/	spülen	The greywater is used to flush the toilet.
foot the bill (v)	/fʊt ðə bɪl/	die Rechnung begleichen	Local authorities will foot the bill for all householders who want to insulate their outside walls.

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four wheeler (n) C	/fɔ: 'wi:lə/	Allradler	With petrol prices rising dramatically, it seems that no one loves four wheelers anymore.
frustrated (adj)	/frʌ'streɪtɪd/	frustriert	She was a bit frustrated by the coaching philosophy at the beginning.
furnishings (n) pl	/fɜ:nɪʃɪŋz/	Einrichtungsgegenstände	Soft furnishings like blankets and cushions will flash warning signals to the elderly.
genetically modified food (n) U	/dʒə'netɪkli ˌmɒdɪfaɪd 'fu:d/	genetisch veränderte Nahrungsmittel	Advances in genetically modified food will revolutionize our diet.
germ (n) C	/dʒɜ:m/	Keim	Be careful to avoid giving your germs to other people.
get in shape	/ˌget ɪn 'ʃeɪp/	fit werden	Ever tried to make a change to your lifestyle? Get in shape ? Change your job?
glove (n) C	/glɒv/	Handschuh	We'll be able to read the football results on the palm of our gloves .
greywater tank (n) C	/ˌgreɪwɔ:tə ˌtæŋk/	Grauwassertank	The greywater tank recycles all the water from the shower, bath and washing machine.
guided tour (n) C	/ˌgaɪdɪd 'tʊə/	Führung	Would you like to have the guided tour first?
guzzle (v)	/ˌgʌzl/	schlucken	More and more of these gas- guzzling four wheelers are finding themselves out on the streets.
heat-sensitive (adj)	/hi:t,sensətɪv/	wärmeempfindlich	Heat-sensitive fabrics will come into their own with a hundred and one different uses.
helmet (n) C	/helmt/	Helm	You'll be able to have a cycle ride over the Pyrenees thanks to a virtual reality helmet .
hire (v)	/haɪə/	mieten	Winston's hired one of those sanding machines for sanding the floorboards.
hydro-electric (adj)	/haɪdrəʊ'lektɪk/	hydroelektrisch	Windsor Castle is to get a hydro-electric power system.
icon (n) C	/aɪkɒn/	Ikone	She is a lifestyle guide and an American icon .
ink (n) C	/ɪŋk/	Tinte	This new system should open the way to cheaper printer ink .
insulation (n) C	/ɪnsjʊ'leɪʃn/	Isolierung	Insulation protects a house from the cold and makes it warmer.
integrate (v)	/ɪntɪ'greɪt/	integrieren	A whole range of clothes will be developed that can integrate electronics with fabrics.
invariably (adv)	/ɪn'veəriəbli/	immer	When she does stop smoking, she invariably starts up again.
kick (n) C	/kɪk/	Kick; Schuss	We'll have the virtual ability to watch the kicks from any angle.
kid (n) C	/kɪd/	Kind	Beachwear for children will warn parents to get kids out of the sun when it's too hot.
kilt (n) C	/kɪlt/	Schottenrock	Dads'll be investing in kilts and sarongs as skirts for men become a fashion possibility.

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laptop (n) C	/læp.tɒp/	Laptop	It is compatible with all the major phone manufacturers and the company is developing a version that will work with MP3 players, laptops and cameras.
layer (n) C	/leɪə/	Lage	Sweatshirts will show it's time to put on another layer when it's too cold.
life coach (n) C	/laɪf ˌkəʊtʃ/	Lebensberater(in)	Brian Moffat is a life coach who helps people change their lives for the better.
lifestyle (n) U	/laɪf.staɪl/	Lebensstil	Local farmers welcome the wind farm as it will help subsidize their lifestyles .
marine (adj)	/məˈriːn/	Meeres-	Engineers say the underwater turbines will have little impact on the marine life of the river.
merchandise (n) pl	/ˈmɜːtʃəndɑːz/	Waren; Güter	Her shopping website and lifestyle merchandise have made her a millionaire several times over.
moral support (n) s	/ˈmɔːrəl səˈpɔːt/	moralische Unterstützung	With Brian's moral support , I'll have given up smoking by the end of the year.
mutual (adj)	/ˈmjuː.tʃuəl/	gemeinsam	A mutual friend told her about me and she got in touch.
neighbouring (adj)	/ˈneɪbərɪŋ/	benachbart	Cancer rates in cotton-producing states are significantly higher than in neighbouring states.
packaging (n) pl	/ˈpækɪdʒɪŋ/	Verpackung	Advances in packaging technology mean that we will be able to keep food fresh for much longer.
palm (n) C	/pɑːm/	Handfläche	We'll be able to read the football results on the palm of our gloves.
pathway (n) C	/ˈpɑːθweɪ/	Pfad; Fußweg	Just one hour of sunlight will power the bricks for three nights, and they can be used for walls, roads and pathways .
pesticide (n)	/ˈpestɪsaɪd/	Pestizid	In developing countries, more than 50% of all pesticides used in agriculture are sprayed onto cotton fields.
pinpoint (v)	/ˈpɪn.pɔɪnt/	genau aufzeigen	In our first session we pinpointed the main barriers to her stopping smoking.
plumbing (n) pl	/ˈplʌmɪŋ/	Installation; Klempnerarbeit	He's going to need help with the wiring and the plumbing .
plummet (v)	/ˈplʌmɪt/	stürzen	Second homeowners don't want to see the value of their holiday property plummeting .
pop in (v)	/pɒp ɪn/	vorbeischauen	I was just passing and I thought I'd pop in and see how the work's going.
portion (n) C	/ˈpɔːʃn/	Portion	Mini portions will be more and more fashionable.
power up (v)	/ˈpaʊə ˈʌp/	aufladen	Made by the Dutch firm, Soldius, this solar charger can power up a mobile phone in a couple of hours.

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PVC (n) U	/pi: vi: 'si:/	PVC	The previous owners put in PVC windows with double glazing, we're going to replace them with wooden windows with triple glazing.
razor (n) C	/reɪzə/	Rasierapparat	An electric razor is not the most eco-friendly way of shaving.
recycle (v)	/ri:'saɪkl/	recyceln	All lovers of creative recycling will be happy to hear about a new use for used car tyres.
refine (v)	/rɪ'faɪn/	raffinieren	The black carbon powder that is normally used is refined from pure oil.
remote (adj)	/rɪ'məʊt/	abgelegen	The Island of Skye is a remote but beautiful island.
retardant (n) C	/rɪ'tɑ:dənt/	Hemmmittel	The final fabric is bleached, dyed and sprayed with a fire retardant .
rubble (n pl)	/rʌbl/	Schutt	Come in, but mind all the dust and the rubble and stuff.
sanding machine (n) C	/sændɪŋ mə'ʃi:n/	Schmirlgelschleifmaschine	Winston hired a sanding machine for the floorboards.
sarong (n) C	/sə'rɒŋ/	Sarong	Dads'll be investing in kilts and sarongs as skirts for men become a fashion possibility.
seaweed (n pl)	/si:wɪ:d/	Seetang	Seaweed will take off as the number one health food product.
self-cleaning (adj)	/self'kli:nɪŋ/	selbstreinigend	Self-cleaning ovens are already available in some shops.
shave (v)	/ʃeɪv/	(sich) rasieren	What is the most eco-friendly way of shaving ?
sledgehammer (n) C	/sledʒ'hæmə/	Vorschlaghammer	Winston will smash up all the tiles with his sledge hammer .
smash up (v)	/smæʃ 'ʌp/	zertrümmern	Winston will smash up all the tiles with his sledge hammer.
spray (v)	/spreɪ/	besprühen	The final fabric is bleached, dyed and sprayed with a fire retardant.
step-by-step (adj)	/stepba:step/	schrittweise	Here is a step-by-step model for how to run a coaching session.
strip (v)	/stri:p/	abbauen; demontieren	We're going to strip the house down to its brick walls and bare floorboards.
subsidize (v)	/sʌbsɪ'daɪz/	subventionieren	Local farmers welcome the wind farm as it will help subsidize their lifestyles.
supplement (n) C	/sʌplɪmənt/	Zusatz	We'll be eating seaweed supplements along with most of our meals.
SUV (n) C	/es ju: 'vi:/	SUV	The much loved American SUV (sports utility vehicle) is quickly losing its appeal.
take (sth) to pieces	/teɪk tə 'pi:səz/	auseinander nehmen	It looks like you're taking the whole house to pieces !
tank (n) C	/tæŋk/	Tank	The greywater tank recycles all the water from the shower, bath and washing machine.
tasty (adj)	/teɪsti/	wohlschmeckend	Advances in packaging technology mean we'll be able to keep food fresh and tasty for much longer.
thermos bag (n) C	/θɜ:məs ,bæg/	Isoliertasche	Ultra-light materials mean that thermos bags and bottles will be easier to carry.

Unit 7

throw a party	/θrəʊ ə 'pɑ:ti/	eine Party veranstalten	Martha Stewart is a lifestyle guide who tells people how to throw a party .
tile (n) C	/taɪl/	Fliese; Kachel	Winston will smash up all the tiles with his sledge hammer.
tip (n) C	/tɪp/	Tipp	Can you add four more tips to the leaflet?
truck (n) C	/trʌk/	Lastwagen	You carry heavy goods in a truck .
tunnel (n) C	/tʌnl/	Tunnel	Virtual reality options will include being able to see players coming out of the tunnel .
turbine (n) C	/tɜ:baɪn/	Turbine	A series of underwater turbines are to be installed in the river Thames.
tyre (n) C	/taɪə/	Reifen	More than one million tyres are dumped every year.
underwater (adj)	/ˌʌndə'wɔ:tə/	Unterwasser-	A series of underwater turbines are to be installed in the river Thames.
watch out for	/wɒtʃ 'aʊt fɔ:/	Ausschau halten nach	Watch out for a huge increase in the consumption of all kinds of seafood.
widescale (adj)	/waɪdskeɪl/	weitverbreitet	This causes widescale water pollution, chronic illness in farmworkers, and devastating effects on wildlife.
willpower (n) U	/wɪl'paʊə/	Willenskraft	Now she's getting results through her own strength and willpower she's much happier.
wiring (n) pl	/waɪrɪŋ/	elektrische Leitung; Stromkabel	He's going to need help with the wiring and the plumbing.

Unit 8

Symptoms

ache (n) C	/eɪk/	Schmerz	An ache is a pain in a part of your body.
backache (n) C	/'bækɪk/	Rückenschmerz(en)	Workers are starting to sue their companies for chronic backache .
hacking cough (n) C	/'hækɪŋ 'kɒf/	trockener Husten	I've got a hacking cough and a sore throat.
high temperature (n) C	/'haɪ 'tempɪtʃə/	hohe Temperatur	Symptoms of a heavy cold are a headache, sore throat and a high temperature .
rash (n) C	/'ræʃ/	Ausschlag	I've had an upset stomach and a strange rash on my face since we went to that restaurant.
run-down (adj)	/'rʌn'daʊn/	müde; erschöpft	I feel tired and generally run-down .
runny nose (n) C	/'rʌni 'nəʊz/	triefende Nase	I've had a really runny nose for the last few days.
sore throat (n) C	/'sɔ: 'θrəʊt/	rauher Hals	I've got a hacking cough and a sore throat .
stiff muscles (n) C	/'stɪf 'mʌslz/	steife Muskeln	All my muscles feel really stiff and my back aches.
throbbing headache (n) C	/'θrɒbɪŋ 'hedɪk/	pochende Kopfschmerzen	I woke up with a high temperature and a throbbing headache .
upset stomach (n) C	/'ʌpset 'stʌmək/	Magenverstimmung	I've had an upset stomach since we went to that restaurant.

Health idioms

at death's door	/ət ,deθs 'dɔ:/	kurz vorm Abkratzen	The next day I felt worse and thought I was at death's door .
there's a bug going around	/'ðeəz ə 'bʌg ɡəʊɪŋ ,raʊnd/	da geht was zur Zeit um	There was a bug going around so I thought I was going down with something.
give (sb) a clean bill of health	/'ɡɪv ə ,kli:n bɪl əv 'helθ/	für gesund erklären	The doctor gave me a clean bill of health and said I was fine.
go down with (sth)	/'ɡəʊ ,daʊn wɪð/	an etwas erkranken	There was a bug going round so I thought I was going down with something .
in good shape	/'ɪn ɡʊd 'ʃeɪp/	in guter Verfassung	The doctor said there was nothing wrong with me – that I was in good shape .
my back was killing me	/'maɪ ,bæk wəz 'kɪlɪŋ mi:/	mein Rücken hat mir höllisch wehgetan	My back was killing me so I went to the doctor's.

Phrasal verbs with objects

get back to (sb)	/'ɡet 'bæk tə/	jmd antworten	I need to call him. I promised I'd get back to him today.
put up with (sb)	/'pʊt 'ʌp wɪð/	es mit jmd aushalten	I don't know how Linda puts up with you!

Unit 8

put (sth) off	/pʊt 'ɒf/	verschieben	How long are you going to keep putting it off ?
put (sb) up to (sth)	/pʊt 'ʌp tə/	anstiften	It was your idea, was it? You put him up to it .
sort (sth) out	/sɔ:t 'aʊt/	in Ordnung bringen	It'll sort itself out . It always does.
tell (sb) off	/tel 'ɒf/	schimpfen	Even little Jo was telling me off the other day.

Other words & phrases

absenteeism (n) U	/ˌæbsən'tiːɪz(ə)m/	Abwesenheit von der Arbeit	Absenteeism has gone down and everyone seems happier.
achiness (n) U	/ˈeɪkɪnəs/	Schmerzen	The supplementary symptoms are sickness, achiness and a cough.
acupuncture (n) U	/ˌækjʊˌpʌŋktʃə/	Akupunktur	Maybe the acupuncture or the reflexology for the first question and the colour charts embedded in the Office Doctors text?
alarmed (adj)	/ə'la:mɪd/	alarmiert	For the moment, at any rate, there's no reason to be alarmed .
anti-smoker (n) C	/ˌænti'sməʊkə/	Antiraucher	Anti-smokers strongly dislike cigarettes and smoky atmospheres.
aromatherapist (n) C	/ˌærəʊmə'θerəpɪst/	Aromatherapeut(in)	Next came the aromatherapist , Jules.
aromatherapy (n) U	/ˌærəʊmə'θerəpi/	Aromatherapie	Aromatherapy is a health treatment in which oils with a nice smell are rubbed into your skin to relax you.
bed rest (n) U	/bed rest/	Bettruhe	A heavy cold requires bed rest and you need to make sure you've got all the right equipment.
bergamot (n) C	/bɜ:gə'mɒt/	Bergamotte	He chose a blend of lemon, bergamot and lavender for the central diffusion system.
blend (n) C	/blend/	Mischung	He chose a blend of lemon, bergamot and lavender for the central diffusion system.
blender (n) C	/'blendə/	Mixer	They make country soup by feeding left-over vegetables into a blender .
boost (v)	/bu:st/	verstärken	'Chosen with care, essential oils can reduce stress and boost immunity.'
calm (v)	/kɑ:m/	beruhigen	'Blue is a particularly calming colour and ideal in counterbalancing high levels of stress,' she explained.
chain smoker (n) C	/tʃeɪn ˌsməʊkə/	Kettenraucher(in)	A chain smoker smokes a lot of cigarettes, one after the other.
chronic (adj)	/'krɒnɪk/	chronisch	Many workers sue their companies for chronic back pain.
claim (n) C	/kleɪm/	Forderung	The British government is putting aside nearly 3 billion pounds in order to cover compensation claims .
clinical (adj)	/'klɪnɪkl/	klinisch	Earlier this year, a judge ruled that the doctor was guilty of ' clinical negligence'.
collapse (v)	/kə'læps/	zusammenbrechen	Mr Bowe collapsed , the victim of a stroke that left him permanently disabled.

Unit 8

colour therapy (n) C	/kʌləˌθerəpi/	Farbentherapie	Colour therapy is the use of particular colours in order to make people feel calm and relaxed.
come across (v)	/kʌm əˈkrɒs/	auf andere wirken	Loud, repeated sniffing is good on the phone, but don't try to communicate general achiness or you may come across as a bit too melodramatic.
compensation (n) C	/kɒmpən'seɪʃn/	Entschädigung	The increase in compensation claims cannot be the result of more medical errors.
concern (n) C	/kən'sɜːn/	Besorgnis	I appreciate the concern , but I'd rather just put up with it, OK?
consultation (n) C	/kɒnsəl'teɪʃn/	Konsilium; ärztliche Beratung	Increased workloads have led to shorter consultation times.
cordless (adj)	/kɔːdləs/	drahtlos	She persuaded the company to invest in cordless mice and cordless phones.
couch potato (n) C	/kaʊtʃ pə'tetəʊ/	Dauerglotzer	A couch potato is someone who spends a lot of time on the sofa watching TV.
counter-argument (n) C	/kaʊntə 'ɑːgjumənt/	Gegenargument	Make a list of the counter-arguments that the people could use.
counterbalance (v)	/kaʊntəˌbæləns/	ausgleichen; ein Gegengewicht bilden	Blue is a good colour for counterbalancing high levels of stress.
cure (v)	/kjʊə/	heilen; kurieren	She cured my headaches and I didn't have to pay her a penny.
deathbed (n) U	/deθbed/	Sterbebett	Use this time to make more deathbed phone calls to work.
deliver a baby	/dɪˌlɪv ə 'beɪbi/	ein Baby zur Welt bringen	One in seven doctors are refusing to deliver babies because they cannot afford the insurance policies they need.
diagnosis (n) C	/daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/	Diagnose	It is not always possible for doctors to make the correct diagnosis .
disrupt (v)	/dɪs'rʌpt/	stören	We had to make sure that we didn't disrupt the day-to-day work of the office.
ease (v)	/iːz/	lindern	Not only does it help ease back pains, it also relieves built up tensions and revitalizes.
energize (v)	/enədʒaɪz/	Energie spenden	In the staff rest area she decided to use colours that stimulate and energize .
entitled (adj)	/ɪn'taɪtld/	berechtigt	Mr. Bowe is now entitled to compensation.
ergonomics (n pl)	/ɜːgə'nɒmɪks/	Ergonomie	She assessed the ergonomics of each work station.
essential oil (n) C	/ɪ'senʃl ɔɪl/	ätherische Öle	Chosen with care, essential oils can reduce stress and boost immunity.
fitness freak (n) C	/fɪtnəsˌfriːk/	Fitnessfanatiker(in)	A fitness freak is someone who does a lot of exercise.
flu (n) U	/fluː/	Grippe	Someone who is feeling stiff and run down may be going down with the flu .
fluorescent (adj)	/flʊ'resnt/	fluoreszierend	She installed full-spectrum fluorescent lights.

Unit 8

fly off the handle	/flaɪ ɒf ðə 'hændl/	ausflippen; ausrasten	She just flew off the handle – she was seriously angry with me.
go off (your) food	/gəʊ ɒf fu:d/	keinen Appetit haben	You normally lose your appetite and go off your food when you are ill.
GP (n) C	/dʒi: 'pi:/	Hausarzt / -ärztin	Hypochondriacs may enjoy identifying a hundred possible explanations for why they feel at death's door, but the only sensible course of action remains a visit to your GP .
grumble (v)	/grʌmbl/	murren; schimpfen	I'm sick and tired of your bad moods and your grumbling .
happy medium (n) U	/'hæpi 'mi:diəm/	goldener Mittelweg	Decide what you think is an acceptable happy medium for each pair of positions.
healing (adj)	/hi:lɪŋ/	heilend	The green light, as well as fighting irritability, also has a healing effect on the body.
heighten (v)	/haɪtn/	steigern	Yellow heightens motivation and orange stimulates creativity.
hot toddy (n) C	/hɒt 'tɒdi/	heißer Grog	The hot toddy is specially prepared by someone who claims to love you.
house (v)	/haʊz/	unterbringen	The offices were housed in an old building.
hypnosis (n) U	/hɪp'nəʊsɪs/	Hypnose	Hypnosis can work as a kind of therapy to improve healing.
hypochondria (n) U	/haɪpəʊ'kɒndrɪə/	Hypochondrie	' Hypochondria is your only problem,' he said.
hypochondriac (n) C	/haɪpəʊ'kɒndrɪæk/	Hypochonder	Hypochondriacs may enjoy identifying a hundred possible explanations for why they feel at death's door, but the only sensible course of action remains a visit to your GP.
immunity (n) U	/ɪ'mju:nəti/	Immunität	Essential oils can reduce stress and boost immunity .
insurance policy (n) C	/ɪn'ʃʊərəns 'pɒləsi/	Versicherungspolice	Some American doctors do not want to perform operations because they cannot afford the insurance policies .
irritable (adj)	/ɪrɪtbl/	gereizt	The pain was making him irritable and moody.
junk food addict (n) C	/dʒʌŋk fu:d ,ædɪkt/	Junk-Food-Süchtige(r)	A junk food addict eats a lot of fast food.
lavatory (n) C	/lævətəri/	Toilette	You'll be on your feet, but you'll be running quickly for the lavatory .
leftover (adj)	/leftəʊvə/	übrig geblieben	They make country soup by feeding leftover vegetables into a blender.
melodramatic (adj)	/melədrə'mæɪtɪk/	melodramatisch	Try not to come across as too melodramatic .
migraine (n) C	/mi:greɪn; 'maɪgreɪn/	Migräne	A migraine is a very severe headache.
moan (v)	/məʊn/	jammern	I'm sick and tired of your bad moods and your moaning .
moody (adj)	/mu:di/	launisch	The pain was making him irritable and moody .
morale (n) U	/mə'reɪl/	Moral	The firm was experiencing problems with staff illness and low morale .
negligence (n) U	/neglɪdʒəns/	Nachlässigkeit	The doctor was judged guilty of "clinical negligence ".
osteopath (n) C	/ɒstiəʊ.pæθ/	Osteopath(in)	Buy a new chair for your desk, make an appointment with the osteopath .
painkiller (n) C	/peɪnkɪlə/	Schmerzmittel	The doctor will be able to prescribe some painkillers .

Unit 8

pampering (n) U	/ˈpæmpərɪŋ/	Verhätschelung	Use this time to get maximum attention and pampering from your loved ones.
paracetamol (n) C / U	/ˈpærəˈsi:təməʊl/	Paracetamol	You'll also need some paracetamol to cope with the symptoms of your cold. Paracetamol can be helpful in relieving aches and pains.
physiotherapist (n) C	/ˈfɪziəʊθerəpɪst/	Physiotherapeut(in)	I know a really good physiotherapist – he does these special lower back massages.
prescribe (v)	/ˈprɪˈskrɑɪb/	verschreiben	The doctor will be able to prescribe some painkillers.
put aside (v)	/pʊt əˈsaɪd/	beiseite legen	The British government is putting aside nearly three billion pounds in order to cover compensation claims.
raging fever (n) C	/ˈreɪdʒɪŋ ˈfi:və/	hohes Fieber	Saying you've got a temperature isn't enough; you've got to have a raging fever of 45°C.
reflexology (n) U	/ˈrɪfleksˈsɒlədʒi/	Reflexologie	Reflexology is a type of health treatment in which a person's hands or feet are rubbed in order to make them feel relaxed.
renewed (adj)	/rɪˈnju:d/	erneuert	The rest area doesn't just provide a break from work, but helps the staff go back to their desks with renewed energy and enthusiasm.
repetitive stress injury (n) U	/rɪˈpetətɪv stres ˈɪndʒəri/	sich wiederholende Belastungsverletzung	Repetitive stress injuries and other workplace related illnesses.
revitalize (v)	/rɪˈvaɪtəlaɪz/	revitalisieren; neu beleben	Not only does it help ease back pains, it also relieves built up tensions and revitalizes .
sickness (n) C	/ˈsɪknəs/	Erbrechen	The supplementary symptoms are sickness , achiness and a cough.
skip (v)	/skɪp/	fernbleiben von	Once you've got three out of six of the symptoms, you can call the boss and skip work.
snap (v)	/snæp/	anschnauzen	It makes you irritable and moody – you get tired and snap at the kids.
sneeze (v)	/sni:z/	niesen	Try not to make too much noise when you sneeze .
sniff (v)	/snɪf/	schniefen	Every time she's got a cold she sniffs and sneezes all the time.
spectrum (n) C	/ˈspektrəm/	Spektrum	Liz installed full- spectrum fluorescent lights.
spinal (adj)	/ˈspɑɪnəl/	Wirbelsäule-	Osteopaths can do spinal manipulation.
splitting headache (n) C	/ˈsplɪtɪŋ ˈhedɛɪk/	schlimme Kopfschmerzen	The doctor told me I was fine but I got a splitting headache that afternoon.
staggering (adj)	/ˈstæɡərɪŋ/	verblüffend; erstaunlich	Absenteeism has gone down by a staggering 30% and everyone seems to be much happier.
starve (v)	/stɑ:v/	aushungern	There's a saying 'feed a cold, starve a fever'.
stress-related (adj)	/ˈstresrɪleɪtɪd/	stressbedingt; belastungsbedingt	With stress-related illness on the increase, more and more companies are turning to alternative therapies to help reduce the levels of stress in their workplace.

Unit 8

stroke (n) U	/strəʊk/	Schlaganfall
Tai-chi (n) U	/tɑɪ'tʃi:/	Tai-chi
tetchy (adj)	/tɛtʃi/	leicht reizbar
the bush (n) U	/ðə bʊʃ/	Busch
the outback (n) U	/ðɪ: 'aʊt,bæk/	Hinterland
tissue (n) C	/tɪʃju:/	Papiertaschentuch
trace (n) C	/treɪs/	Spur
under-fire (adj)	/ʌndə'faɪə/	unter Beschuss
under the weather	/ʌndə ðə 'weðə/	nicht ganz in Form
vegan (n) C	/vi:gən/	Veganer(in)
wavelength (n) C	/weɪv,lɛŋθ/	Wellenlänge
wheelchair (n) C	/wi:l,tʃeə/	Rollstuhl
workload (n) C	/wɜ:k'ləʊd/	Arbeitsbelastung
work-related (adj)	/wɜ:k,rɪleɪtɪd/	arbeitsbedingt

Straightforward Upper Intermediate Companion | German Edition

The **stroke** might have been avoided.

Tai-chi is a Chinese activity that involves doing slow physical exercises to make your mind relax.

Bob can be **tetchy** and irritable.

Fewer than two million people live in the vast Australian outback, or **the bush**.

Fewer than two million people live in **the** vast Australian **outback**, or bush.

Don't leave too many **tissues** stuffed up your sleeve.

Some of the patients claim they smelt gas, but no **traces** of gas were found.

Critics of Britain's **under-fire** health service fear that the country may soon find itself in a similar situation to the United States where many doctors are refusing to perform certain operations.

I've been feeling **under the weather** and generally run down.

A **vegan** doesn't eat any meat or dairy products.

Full spectrum lights have all the colours and **wavelengths** of natural light.

The stroke left him permanently disabled and requiring a **wheelchair** to leave his house.

Increased **workloads** have led to shorter consultation times.

The Office Doctors is one of a growing number of companies which claim they can reduce **work-related** stress by making workplaces healthier and happier.

Unit 9

Adjectives with prepositions

aware of	/ə'weə əv/	einer Sache bewusst werden	She suddenly became aware of a strange masked man behind her.
connected to	/kə'nektɪd ,tu:/	in Verbindung mit	Local people do not think Darren Hasell is connected to the man in the orange suit.
devoted to	/dɪ'vəʊtɪd 'tu:/	gewidmet	His time has been devoted to improving the day-to-day life of the citizens of Tunbridge Wells.
familiar with	/fə'mɪliə ,wɪð/	vertraut mit	An experienced journalist is usually familiar with joke letters of this kind.
free from	/fri: ,frɒm/	frei von	Tunbridge Wells is generally free from serious crime.
intent on	/ɪn'tent ɒn/	bedacht auf	National newspapers were intent on publishing the story.
involved in	/ɪn'vɒlvɪd ɪn/	verwickelt in	The orange-suited Monkey Man has been involved in a number of incidents such as helping old ladies cross the road and putting litter in bins.
responsible for	/rɪ'spɒnsəbl fɔ:/	verantwortlich für	Three people were responsible for the Monkey Man joke.
restricted to	/rɪ'strɪktɪd ,tu:/	beschränkt auf	Some parts of the town are restricted to pedestrians.
sympathetic to	/sɪmpə'θetɪk ,tu:/	wohlwollend gegenüber	A spokesman for the local police said they were always sympathetic to acts of good citizenship.

Crimes

armed robbery (n) U	/ɑ:mɪd 'rɒbəri/	bewaffneter Raubüberfall	Armed robbery is a situation in which people use guns in order to rob a place.
assault (n) C	/ə'sɔ:lt/	Körperverletzung	Assault is the crime of physically attacking someone.
hijacking (n) C	/haɪ,dʒækɪŋ/	Entführung; Luftpiraterie	Hijacking is the crime of illegally taking control of a plane, often using violence.
kidnapping (n) C / U	/kɪdnæpɪŋ/	Entführung; Menschenraub	Kidnapping is the crime of taking someone away and making them a prisoner, especially in order to get money. They say that kidnappings in that country are again on the increase.
mugging (n) U	/mʌgɪŋ/	Überfall	Mugging is an attack on someone in a public place in order to steal money or other items from them.
murder (n) C	/mɜ:də/	Mord	Murder is the crime of killing someone deliberately.
smuggling (n) U	/smʌgɪŋ/	Schmuggel	Smuggling is the practice of illegally taking goods or people into or out of a country.

Unit 9

vandalism (n) U	/ˈvændə,lɪzəm/	Vandalismus	Vandalism is the act of deliberately damaging or destroying public property.
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Compound nouns (jobs)

disc jockey	/ˈdɪsk ˌdʒɔki/	Diskjockey	A disc jockey plays CDs and records in a club.
estate agent	/ˈsteɪt ˌeɪdʒənt/	Grundstückmakler(in)	Estate agents have a bad reputation but perform a useful service.
firefighter	/ˈfaɪəˌfaɪtə/	Feuerwehrmann / -frau	Firefighters are well-respected but they are badly paid.
motorcycle courier	/ˈməʊtəˌsaɪkl ˌkʊrɪə/	Motorradkurier	Motorcycle couriers deliver urgent documents and parcels.
nightclub bouncer	/ˈnaɪtklʌb ˌbaʊnsə/	Nachtklubrausschmeißer	Nightclub bouncers are employed to prevent fights or problems in nightclubs.
rescue worker	/ˈreskjʊː ˌwɜːkə/	Rettungsdienstmitarbeiter(in)	Rescue workers help to rescue people who have been injured in an accident or a natural disaster.
tax inspector	/ˈtæks ɪnˌspektə/	Steuerprüfer(in)	Tax inspectors check that people or companies are paying the right amount of tax.
telesales rep	/ˈtelɪseɪlz ˌrep/	Telefonverkäufer(in)	Telesales reps sell goods or services over the phone.
traffic warden	/ˈtræfɪk ˌwɔːdn/	Politesse	Traffic wardens check that vehicles are legally parked.

Other words & phrases

all-consuming (adj)	/ɔːlkənˈsjuːmɪŋ/	verzehrend	But when hero worship turns into an all-consuming passion, it can be an addiction as dangerous as any other.
an all-time low (n)	/ən ɔːlˈtaɪm ləʊ/	ein absoluter Tiefstand	Unemployment had reached an all-time low .
anthropologist (n) C	/ˌænrəˈpɒlədʒɪst/	Anthropologe(-in)	Anthropologists say it is natural for us to evaluate people in terms of the success they have had.
baddie (n) C	/ˈbædi/	Bösewicht	You're going to have to content yourself with not being one of the baddies , Steve.
bigoted (adj)	/ˈbɪgətɪd/	bigott	Mean, bigoted and extremely wealthy, he hates humans and despises Harry Potter.
book (sb) (v)	/bʊk/	aufschreiben; anzeigen	I said I was going to move the car straight away but she still booked me .
cape (n) C	/keɪp/	Umhang	The masked man wore an orange suit, brown underpants and a cape .
caped (adj)	/keɪpt/	mit Umhang bekleidet	We can now reveal that the identity of the caped crusader of Tunbridge Wells is none other than Matt Lees, a 31-year-old hairdresser.

Unit 9

cast (n) C	/kɑːst/	Besetzung	In an all-American cast , the Sheriff's cutting British accent marks him out.
citizenship (n) U	/ˈsɪtɪznʃɪp/	hier: Gemeinschaftssinn	Local police said they were always sympathetic to acts of good citizenship .
cold caller (n) C	/kəʊld ˌkɔːlə/	Vertreter am Telefon	I hate being disturbed at home by cold callers .
cold-calling (n) U	/kəʊldˈkɔːlɪŋ/	Vertreteranrufe	Phone companies are sometimes responsible for cold-calling .
comic (n) C	/kɒmɪk/	Comicheft	The first superheroes appeared in comic books in the USA in 1938.
community-minded (adj)	/kəˈmjuːnətiˈmaɪndɪd/	im Sinne der Gemeinschaft	Their views were repeated by the town's mayor, Stanley Ward, who supported Monkey Man's acts so long as they remained ' community-minded '.
confessional (adj)	/kənˈfeʃnəl/	beichtend	Some people write long confessional letters to their heroes.
crusader (n) C	/kruːseɪdə/	Kreuzritter	The identity of the caped crusader of Tunbridge Wells is Matt Lees, a 31-year-old hairdresser.
cutting (adj)	/kʌtɪŋ/	spitz	In an all-American cast, the Sheriff's cutting British accent marks him out.
dashing (adj)	/dæʃɪŋ/	schneidig	Someone who is dashing is extremely attractive.
dazzling (adj)	/dæzəlɪŋ/	glanzvoll; schillernd	'Do they say anything about the most respected jobs?' 'No, I'm afraid not, despite your own dazzling performance, Steve.'
despise (v)	/dɪˈspaɪz/	verachten	Sauron hates Gandalf and despises the hobbits.
dungeon (n) C	/ˈdʌndʒən/	Verlies	He has a collection of illegal poisons and black magic objects in his house, but he is exposed and sent to the spine-chilling dungeons of Azkaban.
dutifully (adv)	/djuːtɪfli/	pflichtbewusst	Monkey Man picks up litter and dutifully puts it in the rubbish bin.
elf / elves (n) C	/elf/elvz/	Elf(-e)	The world of men and elves will never be completely free from his evil.
emulate (v)	/emjʊˌleɪt/	nachahmen	Reality TV shows create overnight stars for us to admire and emulate .
extinct (adj)	/ɪkˈstɪŋkt/	erloschen	The volcano is now completely extinct .
flip side (n) U	/ˈflɪp ˌsaɪd/	Rückseite	The flip side of a situation is the other or opposite aspect of it.
fuel (v)	/fjuːəl/	schüren; anheizen	The syndrome is unquestionably fuelled by the media's own obsession with celebrities.
gossip (n) U	/ˈɡɒsɪp/	Tratsch	Gossip magazines and TV shows parade stars before us.
grotesque (adj)	/ˈgrəʊtɪsk/	grotesk	There was a handful of people wearing grotesque brown rubber Yoda masks.
gullible (adj)	/ˈɡʌləbl/	leichtgläubig	It was interesting to see that the press could be so gullible .
handful (n) C	/ˈhændfʊl/	Handvoll	There was a handful of people wearing grotesque brown rubber Yoda masks.

Unit 9

hatred (n) U	/ˈheɪtrɪd/	Hass	Captain Hook is consumed with hatred for Peter Pan.
have egg on (sb's) face	/hæv 'eg ɒn feɪs/	dumm dastehen	If you have egg on your face , you are embarrassed or ashamed.
headdress (n) C	/hedˌdres/	Kopfschmuck	Queen Amidala wears a strange gold headdress .
henchman (n) C	/ˈhentʃmən/	Handlanger	Saruman is the henchman of Sauron.
hero worship (n) U	/hɪərəʊ 'wɜːʃɪp/	Heldenverehrung	But when hero worship turns into an all-consuming passion, it can be an addiction as dangerous as any other.
highlight (n) C	/ˈhaɪlaɪt/	Höhepunkt	The highlight of the day was the chance to see the sixth and final instalment of <i>Star Wars</i> .
hook (n) C	/hʊk/	Haken	Captain Hook has an iron hook in place of one hand that was cut off by Peter Pan.
immortality (n) U	/ɪmɔːtæləti/	Unsterblichkeit	Immortality is a superhuman power she would like to have.
impressionable (adj)	/ɪmˈpreʃnəbl/	leicht zu beeindrucken	Young adolescents can be very impressionable .
in store	/ɪn 'stɔː/	auf Lager	Now for a quick look at the weather. Chris, what have you got in store for us today?
instalment (n) C	/ɪnˈstɔːlmənt/	Folge; Teil	The highlight of the day was the chance to see the sixth and final instalment of <i>Star Wars</i> .
know no bounds	/ˌnəʊ nəʊ 'baʊndz/	keine Grenzen kennen	When Robin stands in his way, the sheriff's cruelty knows no bounds .
liar (n) C	/laɪə/	Lügner(in)	Steve thinks that politicians are professional liars .
like-minded (adj)	/ˌlaɪkˈmaɪndɪd/	gleichgesinnt	It was good to share the experience with a large like-minded crowd.
look up to (v)	/lʊk ʌp tə/	zu jmd aufschauen	In primitive human societies, it was normal for the young to look up to the most successful members of the tribe and to use them as role models.
lure (v)	/ljʊə/	ködern; locken	He uses every trick in the book to lure Peter to a painful death.
macho (adj)	/ˈmæʃəʊ/	machohaft	In 1941 William Marston came up with the idea of creating a female character as an alternative to the macho stereotypes of the comic book world.
make (sth) up	/ˌmeɪk 'ʌp/	erfinden	She made the whole story of her past up .
masked (adj)	/mɑːskt/	maskiert	Tunbridge has its very own superhero – a masked man in an orange suit, brown underpants and cape.
meaningless (adj)	/ˌmiːnɪŋləs/	bedeutungslos; sinnlos	The violence in the film is meaningless and random.
menace (n) C	/ˈmenəs/	Bedrohung; Gefahr	But Harry will not be completely free from the menace of the Malfoy family, until he has dealt with the slimy Draco, Lucius' son.
minute (adj)	/ˈmɪnɪt/	winzig	Some spend hours on the internet discussing minute details of the stars' lives.
moped (n) C	/ˈməʊpɪd/	Moped	Hidden in the stable block's garage is an Italjet Dragster - "the Ferrari of mopeds ," he says.

Unit 9

nastiness (n) U	/nɑːstɪnəs/	Ekelhaftigkeit	We've picked five of the worst British screen villains of all time and put them in order of pure nastiness from 1 (totally poisonous) to 5 (pretty unpleasant).
obnoxious (adj)	/əb'nɒkjəs/	widerwärtig	Steve thinks that footballers can be arrogant, obnoxious thugs.
obsessed (adj)	/əb'sest/	besessen	'It's just great to be with other people who are as obsessed as me,' she said.
on the rampage	/ɒn ðə 'ræmpetɪdʒ/	randalieren	In the film Alex and his gang go on the rampage every night.
parade (v)	/pə'reɪd/	vorführen	Gossip magazines and TV shows parade stars before us.
parking ticket (n) C	/'pɑːkɪŋ 'tɪkɪt/	Knöllchen; Strafzettel fürs Falschparken	When you return to your car, you are about to get a parking ticket .
patrol (v)	/pə'trəʊl/	Streife fahren	The masked man patrols the town, sorting out life's little inconveniences.
perk (n) C	/pɜːk/	freiwillige Sozialleistungen	Footballers enjoy lots of perks and privileges.
plank (n) C	/plæŋk/	Schiffsplanke	He dreams of making them all walk the plank off his pirate ship.
power-mad (adj)	/paʊə'mæd/	machtbesessen	You could say he became power-mad as other people let him take over the running of the country.
prankster (n) C	/præŋkstə/	Witzbold	Prankster Chris Shaw insisted that it was all a joke but said that it was interesting to see how the press could be so gullible.
purse (n) C	/pɜːs/	Geldbeutel	The man tapped her on the shoulder and returned the purse she had lost earlier.
random (adj)	/rændəm/	willkürlich	The violence in the film is meaningless and random .
role model (n) C	/rəʊl mɒdəl/	Vorbild	In primitive human societies, it was normal for the young to look up to the most successful members of the tribe and to use them as role models .
satin (adj)	/sætɪn/	Satin-	Tilly was dressed as her heroine in a gorgeous red satin dress.
scar-faced (adj)	/skɑː'feɪst/	mit narbigem Gesicht	Blofeld is the terrifying, scar-faced head of SPECTRE.
sight (v)	/saɪt/	sichten	Monkey Man, as he is known, was sighted earlier this week when local resident, Gladis Webb, suddenly became aware of a strange masked man behind her.
sighting (n) C	/saɪtɪŋ/	Fall, wo etwas gesichtet wird	In other reported sightings , Monkey Man has helped motorists change their tyres, helped old ladies across the street and put rubbish in the rubbish bins.
slimy (adj)	/slɑɪmi/	schleimig	He will not be free until he has dealt with the slimy villain.
soulmate (n) C	/səʊl'meɪt/	Seelenverwandte(r)	When an impressionable young adolescent believes that his or her celebrity hero is their ' soulmate ', there is serious cause for concern.

Unit 9

spacecraft (n) C	/speɪs,kra:ft/	Raumschiff	Blofeld hijacks Russian and American spacecraft .
spine-chilling (adj)	/spain,tʃɪlɪŋ/	gruselig	His spine-chilling voice has convinced thousands to follow him.
spit (v)	/spɪt/	spucken	Footballers often behave like pigs – spitting , swearing, starting fights.
staff (n) U	/stɑ:f/	Mitarbeiter(innen)	The staff were pleased to hear they could all expect a pay increase.
stressed out (adj)	/strest aʊt/	total gestresst	There must have been a lot of stressed out city drivers answering that survey!
superhero (n) C	/su:pə,hɪərəʊ/	Superheld	The Tunbridge superhero came to the rescue of a young woman in the town centre.
superhuman (adj)	/su:pə'hju:mən/	übermenschlich	Are there any of these superhuman powers that you would not like to have?
tax declaration (n) C	/tæks ,deklə'reɪʃn/	Steuererklärung	You are one day late with your annual tax declaration .
thug (n) C	/θʌg/	Schläger; Verbrecher	Steve thinks that footballers can be arrogant, obnoxious thugs .
tick tock (n s)	/tɪk tɒk/	Ticken	' Tick tock ' is the sound a clock makes.
trick (n) C	/trɪk/	Trick; List	He uses every trick in the book to lure Peter to a painful death.
triumph (v)	/traɪʌmf/	siegen; triumphieren	The adventures of Superman, Batman and the Justice League became particularly popular during the Second World War, with their stories of good triumphing over evil.
tyre (n) C	/taɪə/	Reifen	Monkey Man has helped motorists change their tyres .
underpants (n pl)	/ʌndəpænts/	Unterhose	The masked man wore an orange suit, brown underpants and a cape.
unquestionably (adv)	/ʌn'kwɛstʃ(ə)nəbli/	ohne Frage	The syndrome is unquestionably fuelled by the media's own obsession with celebrities.
update (n) C	/ʌp'deɪt/	Update; Aktualisierung	And finally, we turn to an update on the story of the Tunbridge Wells superhero.
vengeance (n) U	/vendʒəns/	Rache	Robin Hood returns to England vowing vengeance .
villain (n) C	/vɪlən/	Schurke; Bösewicht	The Sheriff's cutting British accent marks him out as the perfect villain .
vindictive (adj)	/vɪn'dɪktɪv/	rachsüchtig	Despite all the stories to the contrary, traffic wardens are not vindictive .
vow (v)	/vaʊ/	schwören	Robin Hood returns to England vowing vengeance.
walk the plank	/wɔ:k ðə 'plæŋk/	mit verbundenen Augen über eine Schiffsplanke ins Meer getrieben werden	He dreams of making them all walk the plank off his pirate ship.

Unit 10

Reflexive verbs

adapt yourself	/ə'dæpt/	sich anpassen	Everyone has to adapt themselves to new circumstances at some point in their life.
content yourself	/kən'tent/	sich begnügen	We should content ourselves with what we have and not expect more.
deceive yourself	/dri'si:v/	sich täuschen	We often deceive ourselves about our real reasons for doing something.
destroy yourself	/dri'strɔɪ/	sich zerstören	In the long run, selfish groups destroy themselves .
distinguish yourself	/dri'stɪŋɡwiʃ/	sich auszeichnen	We respect people who distinguish themselves by devoting their lives to the benefit of others.
endanger yourself	/ɪn'deɪndʒə/	sich gefährden	Some species of monkeys give alarm calls to warn other troops of danger even though they endanger themselves in the process.
express yourself	/ɪk'spres/	sich ausdrücken	People express themselves through their actions more than their words.
pride yourself	/praɪd/	sich einer Sache rühmen können	People should pride themselves on their appearance.
remind yourself	/rɪ'maɪnd/	sich erinnern	It's a good idea to remind yourself from time to time that life is short.
sacrifice yourself	/sækrɪfaɪs/	sich opfern	Many animals, including humans, are prepared to sacrifice themselves for their family.

Collocations with give

give (sb) a call	/gɪv ə 'kɔ:l/	jmd anrufen	I must give Mum a call – otherwise she'll be worried.
give (sth) a clean	/gɪv ə 'kli:n/	waschen	Isn't it time you gave the car a clean ?
give a damn	/gɪv ə 'dæm/	sich einen Dreck um etwas scheren	I don't give a damn what other people think of me.
give (sb) a hand	/gɪv ə 'hænd/	jmd behilflich sein	I sometimes give the kids a hand with their homework.
give (sb) a headache	/gɪv ə 'hedɪk/	bei jmd Kopfweh verursachen	Hard work often gives me a headache .
give (sb) problems	/gɪv 'prɒbləmz /	jmd Probleme bereiten	Teenagers often give their parents problems .
give a lecture	/gɪv ə 'lektʃə/	eine Standpauke halten	Dad always gives us a lecture if we come home late.
give a lot of thought	/gɪv ə ,lɒt əv 'θɔ:t/	über etwas intensiv nachdenken	You need to give a lot of thought to what you're going to do in the future.
give (sb) a piece of your mind	/gɪv ə ,pi:s əv jə 'maɪnd/	jmd ordentlich die Meinung sagen	I thought they'd treated us very badly and gave them a piece of my mind .

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give (sb) a second	/gɪv ə 'sekənd/	jmd einen Moment Zeit geben	Could you give me a second to think about it, please?
give a speech	/gɪv ə 'spi:tʃ/	eine Rede halten	At the end of the meal the President of the Association gave a short speech .
give (sth) a try	/gɪv ə 'traɪ/	etwas versuchen	I like new experiences and I'll give anything a try .
give a warning	/gɪv ə 'wɔ:niŋ/	eine Warnung geben	The boss gave her a warning that if her work didn't improve she'd be sacked.
give consideration	/gɪv kən,sɪdərə'reɪʃn/	überlegen	We need to give serious consideration to the issue of global warming.
give permission	/gɪv pə'mɪʃn/	erlauben	The teacher gave us permission to go home early.
give priority	/gɪv praɪ'ɔ:rəti/	den Vorzug geben	The government should give priority to issues such as health and education.
give (sb) the benefit of the doubt	/gɪv ðə ,benɪfɪt əv ðə 'daʊt/	im Zweifelsfall zu jmds Gunsten entscheiden	If I'm not sure about someone, I always give them the benefit of the doubt .
give the impression	/gɪv ði ɪm'preʃn/	den Eindruck erwecken	I sometimes give people the impression that I'm older than I am.

Job responsibilities

coordinate (v)	/kəʊ'ɔ:di,neɪt/	koordinieren	My favourite part of the job is coordinating the local volunteers.
facilitate (v)	/fə'sɪləteɪt/	erleichtern	My role in these meetings is to observe and facilitate .
liaise (v)	/li'eɪz/	zusammenarbeiten	He liaises with local volunteers to develop stories and case studies.
oversee (v)	/əʊvə'si:/	überwachen; kontrollieren	Part of the job involves overseeing translation to and from Spanish of written materials.
participate (v)	/pɑ:'tɪsɪ,peɪt/	teilnehmen	You will be expected to participate in conferences both nationally and internationally.
promote (v)	/prə'məʊt/	fördern; werben für	Promoting the RPA's work is the easy part of the job.
seek out (v)	/si:k 'aʊt/	suchen	My job now is to seek out the right person.
track (v)	/træk/	verfolgen	John visits local projects periodically to track developments.

Other words & phrases

access (v)	/ækses/	Zugriff haben auf	He can only access his email when he's at home.
administer (v)	/əd'mɪnɪstə/	verwalten	John helps the local people access and administer the grants that are available to them.

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aid (n)	/eɪd/	Hilfe	He decided to take up a career as an international aid worker.
altruism (n) U	/ˈæltruːz(ə)m/	Altruismus	Selfish individuals have a better chance of surviving than altruistic individuals, and they will benefit from the altruism of the others.
altruistic (adj)	/ˌæltruːstɪk/	altruistisch	Someone who is altruistic thinks or behaves in a way that shows they care about other people.
attach importance to (sth)	/əˈtætʃ ɪmˈpɔːtəns tuː/	etwas viel Wichtigkeit beimesen	Human beings attach great importance to moral values.
bean (n)	/biːn/	Bohne	Coffee growers were warned not to sell their beans to the big multinationals.
beg (v)	/beg/	betteln	She begged him to give her the money.
blood transfusion (n)	/ˈblʌd trænˌsfjuːʒn/	Bluttransfusion	Drew's own life was saved after a blood transfusion .
bracelet (n) C	/ˈbreɪslət/	Armband	People often wear yellow bracelets for cancer.
case study (n) C	/keɪs ˈstʌdi/	Fallstudie	In my current job I write press releases for the local press and liaise with local volunteers to develop stories and case studies .
charity shop (n) C	/ˈtʃærəti ʃɒp/	Wohltätigkeitsladen	Listen to a conversation between a woman who works in a charity shop and her husband.
City (adj)	/sɪti/	City-	He was a City type, merchant banker or something, but he seemed all embarrassed.
countless (adj)	/ˈkaʊntləs/	unzählig	Drew has donated over 130 litres of blood, enough to save the lives of countless numbers of people.
delegation (n) C	/ˌdeləˈgeɪʃn/	Delegation	Today I'm meeting a delegation of journalists from Indonesia.
detriment (n)	/ˈdetrɪmənt/	Schaden; Nachteil	I sometimes spend far too long on one project to the detriment of others.
do good deeds	/ˌduː ɡʊd ˈdiːdz/	gute Taten vollbringen	Evolutionary theory explains partly why humans and other animals are capable of doing good deeds .
donate (v)	/ˈdəʊneɪt/	spenden	They donate thousands of pounds to charity every year.
donor (n) C	/ˈdɒnə/	Spender	Since becoming a blood donor in the 1940s, Drew has donated over 130 litres of blood, enough to save the lives of countless numbers of people.
ecosystem (n) C	/iːkəʊsɪstəm/	Ökosystem	The Rainforest Protection Agency (RPA) is an international non-profit organization dedicated to protecting ecosystems and the people and wildlife that depend on them.
elders (n pl)	/ˈeldəz/	die Ältesten	One of the elders proposed spending the money on seeds.
film crew (n) C	/ˈfɪlm ˌkruː/	Filmcrew	The receptionist explains that they are making a reality TV programme called 'How Kind Are You?' and that a hidden film crew has been filming you for the last few hours.

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fluff (n) U	/flʌf/	Fusseln	We gave the coat a quick clean – got rid of the fluff and stuff.
foreseeable (adj)	/fɔːsiːəbl/	vorhersehbar	He's going to stay in his job for the foreseeable future.
fund (v) / (n) C	/fʌnd/	Fonds	The most popular charities are those that fund medical research or help children.
			They created a fund to help homeless people.
fur (n) U	/fɜː/	Pelz	The driver gets out and gives the woman a beautiful fur coat.
geranium (n) C	/dʒə'reɪniəm/	Geranie	People wear pink geranium flower badges for the blind.
grant (n) C	/grɑːnt/	Subvention	John helps the local people access and administer the grants that are available to them.
grassroots (n) pl	/grɑːs'ruːts/	Volk; Basis	My favourite part of the job is at grassroots .
grower (n) C	/grəʊə/	Pflanzer	Coffee growers were warned not to sell their beans to the big multinationals.
hang up (v)	/hæŋ 'ʌp/	auflegen	She finished the phone call and hung up .
homeless (adj)	/həʊmləs/	obdachlos	The job involves attending conferences, giving talks and setting up self help groups for the homeless people we work with.
honour (v)	/'ɒnə/	(ver)ehren	On the international stage, we honour altruistic individuals who sacrifice their freedom or comfort in order to improve the lives of those around them.
in a flash	/ɪn ə 'flæʃ/	blitzschnell	Moira was on the phone in a flash and told him we'd find his coat.
innit	/ɪnɪt/	nicht wahr; oder	"Five hundred quid. That's all right innit ?"
juggle (v)	/dʒʌɡl/	jonglieren; hindrehen	There are many different responsibilities that need juggling .
knock over (v)	/nɒk 'əʊvə/	umstoßen	She has been knocked over by someone on roller-blades, who has not stopped.
light up (v)	/laɪt ʌp/	aufleuchten	So then he asked us if we could describe the coat, which we did, and his face sort of lit up .
limousine (n) C	/lɪməʊziːn/	Limousine	After a long, long time, a large black limousine arrives.
make-up (n) U	/meɪk,ʌp/	Wesen; Struktur	But recent research into our genetic make-up has shown that human beings and animals are not so different.
merchant banker (n) C	/mɜːtʃ(ə)nt 'bæŋkə/	Handelsbankfachmann	He was a City type, a merchant banker or something.
microphone (n) C	/maɪkrə'fəʊn/	Mikrofon	After a few minutes, you are stopped by a man with a microphone and a film crew.
nest (n) C	/nest/	Nest	Some birds will help other birds to protect the nest .
non-profit (adj)	/nɒn'prɒfɪt/	gemeinnützig	The Rainforest Protection Agency (RPA) is an international non-profit organization.
partial (adj)	/pɑːʃl/	teilweise	Evolutionary theory can give a partial explanation of why humans and other animals are capable of good deeds.

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periodically (adv)	/ˌpɪəriˈɒdɪkli/	von Zeit zu Zeit	I visit local projects periodically to track developments
philanthropist (n) C	/frɪˈlæntʁəpɪst/	Philanthrop; Menschenfreund	One of the most generous philanthropists in the world, Li Ka-Shing has given over \$140 million to educational causes in East Asia and other countries.
poppy (n) C	/ˈpɒpi/	Mohn	People in Britain wear red poppy badges to raise money for people injured serving their country.
press release (n) C	/pres rɪˈliːs/	Pressemeldung	My time is shared more or less equally between sitting in front of my laptop writing press releases and articles, and travelling around Central America.
quid (n) C	/kwɪd/	Pfund	‘Five hundred quid . That’s all right innit?’
rainforest (n) C	/reɪnˈfɒrɪst/	Regenwald	The Rainforest Protection Agency is dedicated to protecting ecosystems.
raise money (v)	/reɪz ˈmʌni/	Geld auftreiben	People in Britain wear red poppy badges to raise money for people injured serving their country.
ribbon (n) C	/ˈrɪbən/	Band	People wear red ribbons for AIDS.
rollerblades (n pl)	/ˈrɒləˌbleɪdz/	Inlineskates	She has been knocked over by someone on roller blades .
seed (n) C	/siːd/	Samen; Saat(gut)	One of the elders proposed spending the money on seeds .
self-help (n) U	/ˌselfˈhelp/	Selbsthilfe	The job involves setting up self-help groups for the homeless people we work with.
set (sb) apart from	/ˌset əˈpɑːt frəm/	trennen von	What aspects of our behaviour and culture set us apart from the rest of the animal kingdom?
shiver (v)	/ˈʃɪvə/	zittern	They were shivering because it was so cold.
single-handed (adv)	/ˌsɪŋɡlˈhændɪd/	ganz allein	She’s been running the press office single-handed since the senior communications officer retired last year.
tear (v)	/teə/	reißen	Her dress is pulling and tearing .
troop (n) C	/truːp/	Truppe	Some species of monkeys give alarm calls to warn other troops of danger.
veranda (n) C	/vəˈrændə/	Veranda	The first thing he does is make a coffee and go out on his veranda to check his email.
well-supported (adj)	/ˌwelˌsəˈpɔːtd/	gut unterstützt	Charities that rescue or look after animals are also well-supported .
worried sick (adj)	/ˌwʌrɪd ˈsɪk/	krank vor Sorgen	What about the money? He must be worried sick about it.

Unit 11

Geographical features

bay (n) C	/beɪ/	Bucht	Her hotel was located in the middle of the bay .
canal (n) C	/kə'næl/	Kanal	A canal is a man-made waterway.
cape (n) C	/keɪp/	Kap	Zheng He's fleet rounded the Cape of Good Hope and set course westwards across the Atlantic.
desert (n) C	/dezət/	Wüste	Animals in the desert have to go without water for long lengths of time.
falls (n) pl	/fɔ:lz/	Wasserfälle	Iguacu Falls are really exciting to visit.
gulf (n) C	/gʌlf/	Golf	A gulf is a large area of sea almost surrounded by land.
mount (n) C	/maʊnt/	Berg	My friend was really proud because she'd managed to walk to the top of Mount Kilimanjaro.
ocean (n) C	/əʊʃn/	Ozean	The evidence supports claims that Zheng He sailed across the Indian Ocean .
peninsula (n) C	/pə'nɪnsjələ/	Halbinsel	Some people say that Cornwall is technically a peninsula .
strait (n) C	/streɪt/	Meerenge; Straße	The fleets sailed south along the coast of Argentina before navigating the Straits of Magellan.

Binomials

bits and pieces	/bɪts ən 'pi:si:z/	einzelne Teile	I selected the basic map and then added a couple of bits and pieces .
black and white	/blæk ən 'waɪt/	schwarz-weiß	I prefer black and white explanations – I don't like ambiguity.
born and bred	/bɔ:n ən 'bred/	geboren und groß geworden	I was born and bred in this country.
down and out	/daʊn ən 'aʊt/	heruntergekommen	Someone who is down and out has no money or nowhere to live.
flesh and blood	/fleʃ ən 'blʌd/	Fleisch und Blut	I always put my own flesh and blood before my friends.
forgive and forget	/fə'gɪv ən fə'get/	vergeben und vergessen	Some people find it difficult to forgive and forget .
here and now	/hɪə ən 'naʊ/	hier und heute	It's better to deal with problems here and now rather than putting things off.
long and hard	/lɒŋ ən 'hɑ:d/	lang und gut	Think long and hard before you make a decision.
pick and choose	/pɪk ən 'tʃu:z/	aussuchen	You select the basic map and then pick and choose the places that are important to you.
short and sweet	/ʃɔ:t ən 'swi:t/	schön kurz	She's coming home for a week or so – short and sweet but better than nothing.
sick and tired	/sɪk ən 'taɪəd/	gründlich satt	I'm sick and tired of telling you to see a doctor.

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to and fro	/tu: ən 'frəʊ/	hin und her	She's doing a lot of travelling – to and fro between New York and Washington every couple of days.
tried and tested	/traɪd ən 'testɪd/	erprobt und bewährt	It's better to buy things that are tried and tested .

Describing landscape

a bare rocky ridge	/ə ,beə ,rɒki 'rɪdʒ/	kahler Felsrücken	The Grand Canyon in Arizona is full of bare rocky ridges .
a deep narrow gorge	/ə ,di:p ,næərəʊ 'ɡɔ:dʒ/	tiefe enge Schlucht	Photo B shows a deep narrow gorge .
a fertile wooded valley	/ə ,fɜ:ttaɪl ,wɒdəd 'væli/	fruchtbares bewaldetes Tal	Photo A shows a fertile wooded valley .
gentle rolling hills	/dʒentl ,rəʊlɪŋ 'hɪlz/	sanfte Hügellandschaft	You find a lot of gentle rolling hills in the south of England.
a jagged snowy peak	/ə ,dʒæɡəd ,snəʊi 'pi:k/	schneebedeckte Bergzacke	Photo C shows a jagged snowy peak .
a sheltered sandy cove	/ə ,ʃeltəd ,sændi 'kəʊv/	geschützte sandige Bucht	It's a sheltered sandy cove , ideal for sunbathing.
a tall steep cliff	/ə ,tɔ:l ,sti:p 'klɪf/	hohe steile Klippe	Photo D shows a tall steep cliff .

Other words & phrases

adamant (adj)	/ædəmənt/	fest überzeugt	Menzies and his followers are adamant that Zheng He's fleet circumnavigated the globe.
affluent (adj)	/æfluənt/	wohlhabend	Although we are much more affluent it seems we are not any happier than before.
artefact (n) C	/ɑ:tɪfækt/	Artefakt	Chinese artefacts and computer simulations support their theory.
a tall order (n) U	/ə tɔ:l 'ɔ:də/	schwieriger Auftrag; eine Zumutung	That sounds like a tall order .
Aussie (n) C	/ɒzi/	Australier(in)	There's this great website, 'mapping the world', it's got loads of really interesting stuff, just about every map that was ever drawn, from the Romans to the Aussies!
breed (v) C	/brɪd/	züchten	Animals for breeding were carried on the ships.
buzz (n) C / (v)	/bʌz/	euphorisches Gefühl; florieren; brummen	I really enjoyed the buzz of it all. When the <i>Star Wars</i> producers first found it, it was a quiet little place – now it's a buzzing tourist resort.
by and large	/baɪ ən 'la:dʒ/	im Großen und Ganzen	By and large there is usually a correlation between a nation's wealth and the happiness of its people.

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circumnavigate (v)	/ˌsɜːkəm'nævɪgeɪt/	umfahren; umsegeln	Menzies and his followers are adamant that Zheng He's fleet circumnavigated the globe.
colony (n) C	/kələni/	Kolonie	They took everything they thought they would need to start new colonies .
controversial (adj)	/kɒntrə'vɜːʃl/	kontrovers	Why do you think this book is so controversial ?
correlation (n) C	/kɒrə'leɪʃn/	direkter Zusammenhang	By and large there is usually a correlation between a nation's wealth and the happiness of its people.
counterpart (n) C	/kaʊntə'pɑːt/	Gegenüber	His fleet not only sailed to America but also circumnavigated the globe almost one hundred years before their European counterparts .
crawling (be...) (adj)	/kroːlɪŋ/	wimmeln	It's a perfect beach but it's crawling with tourists in the summer.
crucial (adj)	/kruːʃl/	entscheidend	For politicians, understanding what makes people happy is crucial .
Dane (n) C	/deɪn/	Däne / Dänin	Among the richer nations, some, like the Danes and the Swiss, are much happier than others.
deter (v)	/di'tɜː/	abschrecken	The lack of historical evidence does not deter Menzies and his followers.
dispute (v)	/dɪspjuːt/	in Frage stellen	Nobody disputes the Chinese fleets' capacity for long sea voyages at that time.
down under (n) U	/daʊn 'ʌndə/	Australien	He got sick and tired of them going on about how he came from " down under ".
dragon (n) C	/dræɡən/	Drache	Zheng He's dragon ships travelled on more than one occasion from China to the east coast of Africa.
epic (n) C	/epɪk/	Epos	The big budget adaptation of Gulliver's Travels is going to be an epic .
estuary (n) C	/estjuəri/	Mündung	An estuary is the part of a river where it becomes wide and joins the sea.
euphoric (adj)	/juː'fɔːrɪk/	euphorisch	Advertisements often show pictures of smiling faces, pretty resorts and euphoric carnivals.
fjord (n) C	/fjɔːd/	Fjord	Have you ever visited the fjords of Norway?
fleet (n) C	/fliːt/	Flotte	They are adamant that Zheng He's fleet circumnavigated the globe.
flood (v)	/flʌd/	überfluten	Parts of the ship could be flooded to create giant fish tanks.
footage (n) U	/fʊtɪdʒ/	Filmmaterial	I get as much footage as I can of the locations I'm interested in.
glossy (adj)	/ɡlɒsi/	Hochglanz-	Advertisements on TV and in glossy magazines sell the idea of happiness.
itinerary (n) C	/aɪ'tɪnərəri/	Reiseroute	I really enjoyed the itinerary you put together for the trip.
league table (n) C	/liːg 'teɪbl/	Tabelle	A new survey gives information, in the form of league tables , about people's perceptions of happiness.
magnify (v)	/mæɡnɪ'faɪ/	vergrößern	You choose the places that are most important to you on the map and then you magnify them.

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mainland (adj)	/meɪn,lænd/	Festland	Enjoy open sea sailing across Atlantic from San Miguel to mainland Europe.
maze (n) C	/meɪz/	Irrgarten	Cappadocia is an amazing place – a maze of narrow valleys.
navigate (v)	/nævɪgeɪt/	navigieren; durchfahren	Menzies claims they navigated the Straits of Magellan almost 100 years before Magellan did.
ocean-going (adj)	/əʊʃn'gəʊɪŋ/	hochseetauglich	Long sea voyages were now seen as an unnecessary luxury and the building of ocean-going vessels had become a crime punishable by death.
out of the way (adj)	/aʊt əv ðə weɪ/	abgelegen	It was a perfect location, so out of the way , so untouched by the modern world.
paramount (adj)	/pærəmaʊnt/	größter, -e, -s	Happiness can suffer in societies where material possessions are of paramount importance.
pending (adj)	/pendɪŋ/	anstehend; unerledigt	I have no other projects pending so I'm going to do a bit of travelling.
perception (n) C	/pə'sepʃn/	Wahrnehmung	A new survey gives information, in the form of league tables, about people's perceptions of happiness.
pipedream (n) C	/paɪp'dri:m/	Wunschtraum	'Why is New Zealand highlighted?' 'Ah, that's a pipedream – I've always wanted to go there.'
plain (n) C	/pleɪn/	Ebene	A plain is a large, flat area of land.
plot (v)	/plɒt/	feststellen	Menzies used reconstructions of 15 th century night skies to plot Zheng He's course.
Pom (n) C	/pɒm/	Engländer; Brite	' Pom ' is a slightly insulting Australian word for someone who comes from the UK.
populate (v)	/pɒpjʊleɪt/	bevölkern	There were interpreters in seventeen different languages, skilled craftsmen and hundreds of women to populate the new settlements.
repulse (v)	/rɪ'pʌls/	abstoßen	They were repulsed by some of his strange habits.
round (v)	/raʊnd/	umfahren	His fleet rounded the Cape of Good Hope, set course westwards across the Atlantic and reached the coast of Brazil sometime in December 1421.
rural (adj)	/rʊərəl/	ländlich	Only 150 years ago the San Fernando Valley was a rural farming area.
satire (n) C	/sætəɪə/	Satire	It's a brilliant satire of Britain at the beginning of last century.
set sail (v)	/,set 'seɪl/	losfahren; lossegeln	History books tell how his ships set sail from Nanjing on the river Yangtze.
setting (n) C	/setɪŋ/	Schauplatz	The location could be a street, a building, a historic setting or a particular kind of landscape.
settlement (n) C	/setlmənt/	Siedlung	Chinese artefacts and settlements in Sri Lanka support claims that he sailed across the Indian Ocean.

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sizeable (adj)	/saɪzəbl/	größer; -e, -s	It's best if the location is within reach of a sizeable town.
skilled (adj)	/skɪld/	fächmännisch ausgebildet	There were interpreters and skilled craftsmen on the ships.
spice (n) C	/spaɪs/	Würze	To add a bit of spice the studio has asked for the locations all to be within easy reach of each other.
step back (v)	/step bæk/	zurücktreten	It'll be time for me to step back and let the location manager take over from there ... and good luck to her!
submarine (n) C	/sʌbmə'ri:n/	U-Boot	Gavin Menzies is a retired British submarine commander.
supply (v)	/sə'plaɪ/	liefern; herstellen	That company supplies ink for photocopiers.
temporary (adj)	/tempərəri/	vorübergehend	Going on holiday for two weeks is only a temporary solution.
unspoilt (adj)	/ʌn'spɔɪld/	unverdorben	Enter through the straits of Gibraltar, with incredible views of Rif mountains in Morocco on one side and the unspoilt beaches of western Andalusia on the other.
upside down (adv)	/ʌpsaɪd 'daʊn/	verkehrt herum	'It's based on an Australian map.' 'Yeah, I can see ... it's upside down .'
vessel (n) C	/vesl/	Schiff	The building of ocean-going vessels had become a crime punishable by death.
veteran (adj)	/vet(ə)rən/	alterfahren	Sophie's a veteran location scout and she's going to tell us some of the secrets of location hunting.
wash away (v)	/wɒʃ ə'weɪ/	wegspülen	In fact, it rained so much that thousands of dollars of equipment were washed away in the water.
well-earned (adj)	/wel'ɜ:nd/	wohlverdient	Dock at Gibraltar for a few days of well-earned rest before continuing to Balearic Islands.
workshop (n) C	/wɜ:kʃɒp/	Werkstatt; Workshop	The workshop failed to reach any practical conclusions.

Unit 12

Idioms (money)

be hard up	/bi ˌhɑ:d ˈʌp/	knapp bei Kasse sein	Do you know anyone who is hard up at the moment?
be in the red	/bi: ˌɪn ðə ˈred/	in den roten Zahlen sein	Would it worry you if you were in the red ?
be on the breadline	/bi: ˌɒn ðə ˈbredlaɪn/	nur das Allernotwendigste zum Leben haben	What would you miss most if you were on the breadline ?
be without a penny to your name	/bi wɪðaʊt ə ˌpeni tə jə ˈneɪm/	ohne jeden Penny; völlig pleite sein	Who would you turn to for help if you were without a penny to your name ?
be worth a fortune	/bi ˌwɜ:θ ə ˈfɔ:tʃən/	ein Vermögen wert sein	Domino was suddenly worth a fortune and never needed to worry about money again.
have money to burn	/hæv ˌmʌni tə ˈbɜ:n/	Geld wie Heu haben	What would you do if you had money to burn ?
live hand to mouth	/lɪv ˌhænd tə ˈmaʊθ/	von der Hand in den Mund leben	Do you know anyone who is living hand to mouth at the moment?
live in the lap of luxury	/lɪv ɪn ðə ˌlæp əv ˈlʌksəri/	ein Luxusleben führen	Is it good for children to grow up living in the lap of luxury ?

Phrasal verbs 2

fall for	/fɔ:l ˌfɔ:/	auf etwas hereinfallen	Have you ever fallen for a little lie?
get away with	/get əˈweɪ wɪð/	ungestraft davonkommen mit	Have you ever got away with doing something bad?
get your own back on (sb)	/get jə ˈəʊn bæk ɒn/	sich revanchieren bei jmd	Have you ever got your own back on someone who has done you a bad turn?
give (sth) away	/ɡɪv əˈweɪ/	verraten; preisgeben	Have you ever regretted giving away personal information?
hand (sth) back	/hænd ˈbæk/	zurückgeben	Have you ever been given something by mistake and then had to hand it back ?
make (sth) up	/meɪk ˈʌp/	erfinden	Have you ever made up an excuse for being late?
rip (sb) off	/rɪp ˈɒf/	schröpfen; abzocken	The taxi driver ripped us off and charged us \$50 for the journey.
turn (sb) away	/tɜ:n əˈweɪ/	abweisen	The club was full and the bouncers turned us away .

US & UK English

bathroom / toilet (n) C	/ˈbɑ:θru:m/ /ˈtɔɪlət/	Toilette	She had to leave the show to go to the bathroom/toilet .
check / bill (n) C	/tʃek/ /bɪl/	Rechnung	At the end of the meal they asked for the check/bill .
eggplant / aubergine (n) C	/ˈegpla:nt/ /əʊbəʒi:n/	Aubergine	Eggplant/aubergine is an important ingredient in moussaka.

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faucet / tap (n) C	/ˈfɔːsɪt/ /tæp/	Wasserhahn	The faucet/tap in the bathroom keeps dripping – I think I’ll have to have it changed.
fries / chips (n pl)	/fraɪz/ /tʃɪps/	Pommes frites	There’s nothing better than a hamburger and fries/chips when you’re feeling hungry.
garbage can / dustbin (n) C	/ˈgɑːbrɪdʒ ,kæn/ /ˈdʌstbɪn/	Mülleimer	Can you remember to put the garbage can/dustbin out on Wednesday when the dustmen come?
gas station / petrol station (n) C	/ˈgæs ,steɪʃn/ /ˈpetrəl ,steɪʃn/	Tankstelle	We’d better stop at the gas station/petrol station on the way home or we’ll have problems.
pants / trousers (n pl)	/pænts/ /ˈtraʊzəz/	Hose	Have you seen those new black pants/trousers in Next’s window? They’re great!
sidewalk / pavement (n) C	/ˈsaɪdwɔːk/ /ˈpeɪvmənt/	Bürgersteig	Be careful – the sidewalk/pavement gets really slippery when it snows!
soccer / football (n) U	/ˈsɒkə/ /ˈfʊtbɔːl/	Fußball	Do you feel like going to the soccer/football match with me on Saturday?
stove / cooker (n) C	/stəʊv/ /ˈkʊkə/	Herd	That new stove/cooker from Germany is the best one I’ve cooked on.
subway / underground (n) C	/sʌbweɪ/ /ˌʌndəgraʊnd/	U-Bahn	I think I’ll take the subway/underground – it’ll be quicker.
underpass / subway (n) C	/ˌʌndəpɑːs/ /sʌbweɪ/	Unterführung	This road’s so busy – let’s take the underpass/subway .
undershirt / vest (n) C	/ˌʌndəʃɜːt/ /vest/	Unterhemd	It gets really chilly in the winter there, and I always have to wear an undershirt/vest .

Other words & phrases

alive and well	/əˈlaɪv ən ˈwel/	gesund und munter	It may come as a surprise to learn that bounty hunters are still alive and well .
all-seeing (adj)	/ɔːlˈsiːɪŋ/	allsehend	Others identify the all-seeing eye as a symbol of the Illuminati.
and the like	/ənd ðə ˈlaɪk/	und Ähnliches	Other scam baiters have actually managed to get the would-be conmen to pay – for bank charges and the like .
axe (n) C	/æks/	Axt	Nearby lay two skeletons, one with an axe clasped in one hand and a knife between its ribs, the other with a large hole in its skull.
bail (n) C	/beɪl/	Kaution	Bail is the money you pay to a court to remain free until the time of your trial.
bait (n) C	/beɪt/	Köder	If you take the bait , you accept what is offered.
bankrupt (adj)	/ˈbæŋkrʌpt/	pleite; bankrott	One million American credit card holders declare themselves bankrupt every year.
billfold (n) C	/ˈbɪlˌfəʊld/	Brieftasche	Next time you take a dollar bill out of your billfold , the chances are you won’t give it a second’s thought.

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bondsman (n) C	/ˈbɒndz mən/	Bürge	If you can't afford to pay bail yourself, you can borrow it from a 'bail bondsman '.
bounty hunter (n) C	/ˈbaʊnti ˌhʌntə/	Kopfgeldjäger	In their time together as bounty hunters they have caught more than 50 fugitives.
cargo (n) C	/ˈkɑːɡəʊ/	Fracht; Schiffsladung	A Portuguese pirate named Benito Bonito made off with a cargo of gold and silver coins.
clasp (v)	/klaːsp/	festhalten	One of the skeletons had an axe clasped in one hand.
codeword (n) C	/ˈkəʊd,wɜːd/	Codewort; Passwort	For 'security purposes' he asked the would-be conman to write a codeword on a piece of card.
conman (n) C	/ˈkɒnmæn/ /ˈkɒnmən/	Schwindler; Betrüger	Amazingly, many of the conmen fall for the scam baiters' tricks.
counterfeit (adj)	/ˈkaʊntəfɪt/	falsch; gefälscht	The Treasury estimates there to be 70 million counterfeit dollars in circulation.
deactivate (v)	/diːæktɪˌveɪt/	deaktivieren	Scam baiters deactivate the anti-spam controls on their own computers.
deathbed (n) U	/deθbed/	Sterbebett	On his deathbed he told a friend, John Keating, where the loot could be found.
decode (v)	/diːkəʊd/	entziffern	He left his widow clues about how to find the treasure but she was never able to decode them.
deface (v)	/dɪˈfeɪs/	verunstalten	Burning, damaging or in any way defacing a dollar bill is a federal crime.
denomination (n) C	/ˌdɪnəˈmɪneɪʃn/	Nennbetrag	The denomination of a banknote is its value -- \$10, \$50 etc.
desperado (n) C	/ˌdespəˈrɑːdəʊ/	Desperado	The bounty hunter will collect the reward money before identifying another desperado and riding off, once more, into the sunset.
do (sb) a bad turn	/ˌduː ə ˌbæd ˈtɜːn/	jmd einen bösen Streich spielen	Have you ever got your own back on someone who has done you a bad turn ?
doubloon (n) C	/ˈdʌbluːn/	Dublone	All he found was one single doubloon (a Spanish coin).
embark on (v)	/ɪmˈbɑːk ɒn/	beginnen; anfangen	In 1989, she moved to the States to join her mother, but instead of joining the Hollywood jetset, she embarked on a series of adventures.
enforce (v)	/ɪnˈfɔːs/	für die Einhaltung sorgen	The law is enforced by the American Secret Service.
excess (n) U	/ɪkˈses/	Übermaß; Ausschweifungen	After a lifetime of excess she was arrested for possession of drugs.
expel (v)	/ɪkˈspel/	verweisen	By the time she was ready to leave school, she had already been expelled from four of them.
face value (n) U	/feɪs ˈvæljuː/	Nominalwert	As a rule a \$10,000 bill can be sold for more than four times its face value .
fake (adj)	/feɪk/	Fälschung	If your bill turns out to be a fake , you can always burn it.
fall apart (v)	/fɔːl əˈpɑːt/	auseinanderfallen	In those two years, they can change hands hundreds of times and they can be folded eight thousand times before they begin to fall apart .

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fall into the hands of (sb)	/fɔ:l ɪntə ðə 'hændz əv/	jmd in die Hände fallen	In 1880 Bonito's map fell into the hands of a German sailor.
fishpond (n) C	/fɪʃ,pɒnd/	Fischteich	He found coins yesterday as he was digging a fishpond in his back garden.
fool (v)	/fu:l/	täuschen; hereinlegen	Spam victims are fooled by an email that has got through their anti-spam system.
fugitive (n) C	/fju:dʒətɪv/	Flüchtling	In their time together as bounty hunters they have caught more than 50 fugitives .
give (sb) more teeth	/gɪv mɔ: 'ti:θ/	jmd mehr Wirksamkeit verleihen	If you give somebody more teeth , you make them more powerful.
grab (v)	/græb/	sich schnappen	They had killed each other in their desperation to grab the loot for themselves.
haul (n) C	/hɔ:l/	Beute	The biggest haul of all was left by a Scottish sailor, William Thompson.
hoard (n) C	/hɔ:d/	Hort	They found a hoard of treasure, including a life-size gold statue.
inscription (n) C	/ɪn'skrɪpʃn/	Inschrift	The Latin inscription Novus Ordo Seclorum means 'New order of the ages'.
jet set (n) U	/dʒetset/	Jet-set	Instead of joining the Hollywood jet set , she embarked on a series of adventures.
life savings (n) pl	/laɪf ,seɪvɪŋz/	Lebensersparnisse	Winnie Mitchell lost her life savings after falling for one email scam.
loot (n) U	/lu:t/	Zaster	On his deathbed he told a friend, John Keating, where the loot could be found.
magnet (n) C	/mæɡnɪt/	Magnet	Cocos Island became a treasure bank for pirates and a magnet for treasure hunters.
make off with (v)	/meɪk ɒf wɪð/	sich davonmachen mit	In 1819, a Portuguese pirate named Benito Bonito carried out a raid on the Mexican port of Acapulco, making off with a cargo of gold and silver coins.
metal detector (n) C	/metl dɪ'tektə/	Metallsuchgerät	Going out with a metal detector is an unlikely way to make money.
on the trail of	/ɒn ðə 'treɪl əv/	jmd auf der Spur	People tend to think of a bounty hunter as being on the trail of a bank robber who is wanted dead or alive.
overboard (adv)	/əʊvə,bɔ:d/	über Bord	They jumped overboard and swam to the island to escape.
overdose (n) C	/əʊvə,dəʊs/	Überdosis	At the age of 35 Domino Harvey was found dead of a drugs overdose .
play (sb) at their own game	/pleɪ ət ðeə ,əʊn 'ɡeɪm/	jmd mit den eigenen Waffen schlagen	If you play someone at their own game , you do to someone what they have done to you.
provider (n) C	/prə'vaɪdə/	Provider	In the US, internet service providers claim to be winning the war on spam after seeing a drop of 75% in the last two years.
put up a fight	/pʊt ʌp ə 'faɪt/	sich wehren	Winnie's daughter was not prepared to see her mother ripped off without putting up a fight .
raid (v) / (n) C	/reɪd/	überfallen	He would attack passing ships and raid coastal towns before returning to the thickly wooded island to store his treasure.
		Überfall	His raids were not always successful.

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ranch hand (n) C	/ˈrɑːntʃ ˌhænd/	Farmhelfer(-in)	She is rumoured to have worked as a ranch hand and then as a volunteer fire fighter.
recall (v)	/rɪˈkɔːl/	sich erinnern an	None of the staff could recall ever having come across anyone with the name of Domino Harvey.
rumour (v) / (n) C	/ˈruːmə/	Es geht das Gerücht um ...	She is rumoured to have worked as a ranch hand and then as a volunteer fire fighter. There's a rumour that she's going to be fired.
Saxon (adj)	/ˈsæksn/	angelsächsisch	She found some Saxon coins while digging in her garden.
scam (n) C	/skæm/	Schwindel	She lost her life savings after falling for one email scam .
scam baiter (n) C	/skæm beɪtə/	„Schwindelköderer“ (- jäger; -fänger)	Amazingly, many of the conmen fall for the scam baiters' tricks.
scour (v)	/skaʊə/	absuchen	Other treasure hunters have scoured Cocos, but with little success.
seal (n) C	/siːl/	Siegel	The reverse side of a dollar bill shows the Great Seal of the United States.
serial number (n)	/ˈsɪəriəl ˌnʌmbə/	Seriennummer	Users of the site post the serial numbers of dollar bills in their possession.
set in (v)	/set ˈɪn/	sich einstellen	Boredom set in and she was soon looking for new sources of excitement.
single out (v)	/ˈsɪŋɡl aʊt/	aussuchen	It informs them that they have been singled out to receive a very large sum of money.
skeleton (n) C	/ˈskelɪtən/	Skelett	Nearby lay two skeletons , one with an axe clasped in its hand, the other with a hole in its skull.
spam (n) U	/spæm/	Spam; ungebetene Werbung	Internet service providers claim to be winning the war on spam .
spammer (n) C	/spæmə/	Spammer	Spammers send out large numbers of unwanted emails on the internet.
speculate (v)	/spekjuleɪt/	spekulieren	If you know what you're doing, speculating on the stock exchange can be a good way to make money.
string (n) C	/strɪŋ/	Haufen; Reihe	Cocos Island became a treasure bank for a string of pirates and a magnet for treasure hunters.
the chances are	/ðə ˈtʃɑːnsəz ˌɑː/	aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach	Next time you take a dollar bill out of your billfold, the chances are you won't give it a second's thought.
to the tune of	/tə ðə ˈtjuːn əv/	in Höhe von	It is estimated that spam victims in the US are ripped off to the tune of \$200 million every year.
trickery (n) U	/ˈtrɪkəri/	List und Tücke	Pirates in the 1700s often used trickery to steal treasure from ships.
ungirly (adj)	/ʌnˈɡɜːli/	nicht (sehr) mädchenhaft	As a child Domino was said to be aggressive and ungirly .
want for nothing	/ˌwɒnt fə ˈnʌθɪŋ/	jmd an nichts mangeln	Domino wanted for nothing , living in the lap of luxury.
whaling (adj)	/ˈweɪlɪŋ/	Walfang-	Keating escaped on a passing whaling ship.
wooded (adj)	/ˈwʊdəd/	bewaldet	He would return to the thickly- wooded island to store his treasure.

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would-be

/wʊdbi:/

Möchtegern-

For “security purposes” he asked the **would-be** conman to write a codeword on a piece of card.

yield up (v)

/ji:ld 'ʌp/

aufgeben; verraten

Even after 300 years, Cocos Island has not yet **yielded up** all its secrets.

Language reference 1

Verb forms

A Simple tenses

1 Present simple (Einfaches Präsens)

Positiv	<i>I write/she writes</i>
Negativ	<i>I don't write/she doesn't write</i>
Frageform	<i>Do you write?/Does she write?</i>

2 Past simple (Einfache Vergangenheit)

Positiv	<i>I wrote/she wrote</i>
Negativ	<i>I/she didn't write</i>
Frageform	<i>Did you/she write?</i>

B Perfect verb forms

Wir bilden Verbformen im Perfekt mit:

Subjekt + *have* + Vergangenheitspartizip (past participle)

3 Present perfect (Perfekt)

Positiv	<i>I have/she has written</i>
Negativ	<i>I haven't/she hasn't written</i>
Frageform	<i>Have you/Has she written?</i>

4 Past perfect (Vorvergangenheit/Plusquamperfekt)

Positiv	<i>I/she had written</i>
Negativ	<i>I/she hadn't written</i>
Frageform	<i>Had she/you written?</i>

5 Future perfect (Vollendete Zukunft)

Positiv	<i>I/she will have written</i>
Negativ	<i>I/she won't have written</i>
Frageform	<i>Will she/you have written?</i>

C Continuous (progressive) verb forms

Wir bilden die Verlaufsformen der verschiedenen Zeiten mit:

Subjekt + *be* + Verb + *-ing*

6 Present continuous (Verlaufsform des Präsens)

Positiv	<i>I am/she is writing</i>
Negativ	<i>I am not/she isn't writing</i>
Frageform	<i>Are you/Is she writing?</i>

7 Present perfect continuous (Verlaufsform des Perfekt)

Positiv	<i>I have/she has been writing</i>
Negativ	<i>I haven't/she hasn't been writing</i>
Frageform	<i>Have you/Has she been writing?</i>

8 Past continuous (Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit)

Positiv	<i>I/she was writing</i>
Negativ	<i>I/she wasn't writing</i>
Frageform	<i>Were you/Was she writing?</i>

9 Past perfect continuous (Verlaufsform der Vorvergangenheit)

Positiv	<i>I/she had been writing</i>
Negativ	<i>I/she hadn't been writing</i>
Frageform	<i>Had you/she been writing?</i>

10 Future continuous (Verlaufsform der Zukunft)

Positiv	<i>I/she will be writing</i>
Negativ	<i>I/she won't be writing</i>
Frageform	<i>Will you/she be writing?</i>

D Passive verb forms

Wir bilden das Passiv mit:

be + Vergangenheitspartizip (*past participle*)

	<i>is</i>		<i>here.</i>
	<i>is being</i>		<i>now.</i>
<i>It</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>written</i>	<i>ages ago.</i>
	<i>hasn't been</i>		<i>yet.</i>
	<i>will be</i>		<i>soon.</i>

E Modal verbs

Es gibt neun modale Hilfsverben (*will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must*). Sie stehen immer vor einem Infinitiv ohne *to*. Darüber hinaus gibt es einige andere Verben, die auf ähnliche Weise gebraucht werden. Darunter sind: *have to, need to, ought to*.

Subject questions

Wir bilden Fragen, indem wir das Subjekt zwischen das Hilfsverb und das Hauptverb setzen:

(Hilfsverb)	Subjekt	Verb
<i>Have</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>finished?</i>

Wenn es im positiven Aussagesatz kein Hilfsverb gibt (d.h. beim *present simple* und *past simple*), fügen wir *do/does/did* hinzu.

Do you drive?

In Fragen mit *be* steht das Subjekt nach dem Verb.

Are you sure?

Wenn ein Fragewort (*who, what* oder *which*) das Subjekt des Verbs bildet, steht das Verb nach dem Subjekt wie beim normalen Aussagesatz. Wir verwenden kein *do/does/did* im *present simple* oder *past simple*.

Who gave you that?

What happened to you?

What clauses

Wir können Aussagesätzen mehr Nachdruck verleihen, indem wir einen Nebensatz mit *what* voranstellen.

I don't understand why they do it.

What I don't understand **is** why they do it.

I wanted to know his name.

What I wanted to know **was** his name.

Language reference 2

Present habits

Wir können eine Vielzahl von Verbformen verwenden, um über Gewohnheiten in der Gegenwart zu sprechen (Handlungen, die sich über einen längeren Zeitraum wiederholen).

Das *simple present* ist die am häufigsten gebrauchte Form. Es wird oft zusammen mit Adverbien der Häufigkeit (*adverbs of frequency*) verwendet z.B. *usually, sometimes, once a week*.

A fox comes into our garden almost every night.

Wir verwenden *will/won't* + Infinitiv, um über vorhersehbares oder typisches Verhalten, bekannte Gewohnheiten oder Neigungen zu sprechen.

A hungry fox will attack pet rabbits.

Wir verwenden *keep* + Verb + *-ing*, um über Verhaltensweisen zu sprechen, die sich wiederholen.

If your newspaper keeps publishing this type of journalism, you will lose loyal readers.

Wir verwenden das *present continuous* + *always/forever/constantly*, um über ärgerliche Gewohnheiten zu sprechen. Diese Form verwenden wir oft, um zu übertreiben oder uns über Benehmen oder Verhaltensweisen zu beschweren, die uns ärgern.

The gutter press is forever filling its pages with sensationalist stories.

Past habits

Wir verwenden das *simple past*, *used to* + Infinitiv und *would* + Infinitiv, um über Gewohnheiten in der Vergangenheit zu sprechen.

Wir verwenden oft das *simple past* zusammen mit Adverbien der Häufigkeit (*adverbs of frequency*) z.B. *every year, normally, on Sundays*.

Every night he and his dogs sat down to dinner together.

Wir können *used to* + Infinitiv verwenden, um über Zustände und auch gewohnheitsmäßig stattfindende Handlungen in der Vergangenheit zu sprechen.

Each dog used to have its own personal servant. (state)

He used to wear a different pair of shoes every day. (action)

Wir können auch *would* + Infinitiv verwenden, um gewohnheitsmäßige Handlungen in der Vergangenheit zu beschreiben.

He would drive in his carriage with half a dozen dogs inside.

Wir können *would* + Infinitiv nicht verwenden, um Zustände zu beschreiben.

Adolphus Cooke would be a firm believer in reincarnation.

Be/Get used to

Used to kann entweder ein Verb (s. oben) oder ein Adjektiv sein. Im Falle eines Adjektivs steht danach entweder ein Substantiv oder ein Verb + *-ing*.

When they start their training, the dogs are already used to busy roads.

They get used to finding their way through a crowd.

Das Adjektiv bedeutet "mit etwas vertraut sein, weil man es so oft vorher getan hat, dass es einem nicht mehr schwierig oder unbekannt vorkommt". Wir verwenden es meistens zusammen mit den Verben *be* und *get*.

Wir verwenden *be* + *used to*, um Situationen oder Handlungen zu beschreiben, die wir bereits gut kennen. Wir verwenden *get* + *used to*, um bei einer neuen Situation oder Handlung den laufenden Prozess des Kennenlernens zu beschreiben.

They are used to getting around with a white stick. (= die Tätigkeit kennen sie schon)

They are getting used to the white stick. (= Sie lernen gerade die neue Situation kennen.)

Defining & non-defining relative clauses

Wir verwenden Relativsätze, um mehr Information über ein Substantiv (Person oder Gegenstand) zu geben. Wir setzen den Relativsatz unmittelbar nach dem Substantiv. Relativsätze fangen oft mit einem Relativpronomen an:

<i>that, who, which</i>	beziehen sich auf Personen und Gegenstände (s. unten)
<i>whose</i>	Possessivpronomen (ersetzt <i>her, his, their</i> , usw.)
<i>when, where</i>	beziehen sich auf Zeiten und Orte

Defining relative clauses

Bestimmende Relativsätze kennzeichnen oder identifizieren die Person oder den Gegenstand, über die oder über den gesprochen wird.

Wir verwenden die Relativpronomen *who* und *that*, wenn wir uns auf Personen beziehen.

*She has a boyfriend **who** plays in a band.*

Wir verwenden *that* oder *which*, wenn wir uns auf Gegenstände beziehen.

*It's a photo **that** was taken in the 1980s.*

Wir verwenden *that* nach Superlativformen und nach Wörtern wie *something, someone, anyone, everything*.

*We invited everyone **that** we knew.*

Wir verwenden kein Komma zwischen Substantiv und Relativsatz.

Omitting the relative pronoun

Das Relativpronomen kann das Subjekt oder auch das Objekt eines Relativsatzes sein.

*I bought some trainers **that** were very expensive. (that ist das Subjekt von were)*

*I lost the trainers **that** I bought last week. (that ist das Objekt von bought – das Subjekt ist I)*

Wenn das Pronomen das Objekt bildet, können wir es weglassen.

*I lost the trainers (**that**) I bought last week.*

Non-defining relative clauses

Nicht-bestimmende Relativsätze geben zusätzliche Information über die Person oder den Gegenstand, über die oder über den gesprochen wird. Diese Information ist aber nicht von zentraler Wichtigkeit und man kann den Sinn des Satzes auch ohne verstehen.

The jacket, which he has had for years, is covered in studs.

His wife, who rides a Harley Davidson, also wears leather.

Wir können das Pronomen in nicht-bestimmenden Relativsätzen nicht weglassen.

Wir verwenden ein Komma vor dem Relativpronomen.

Normalerweise verwenden wir *which* (nicht *that*), wenn wir uns auf Gegenstände beziehen.

Wir können *which* auch verwenden, um uns auf einen ganzen Satz zu beziehen. Diese Konstruktion verwenden wir, wenn wir etwas kommentieren möchten.

They were very well-off, which we found very surprising.

She kept her cool, which is more than I can say for myself.

Participle clauses

Wir können Partizipialsätze anstelle von einigen Relativsätzen verwenden. Wir bilden Partizipialsätze mit Partizipien der Gegenwart (*present participles -ing*) und der Vergangenheit (*past participles -ed*).

Wir verwenden *-ing* Partizipialsätze, um Relativsätze zu ersetzen, die Verben in der Aktivform enthalten.

No entry to people wearing (= who are wearing) jeans.

She wants to be a top model earning (= who earns / is earning) millions of dollars.

Wir verwenden *-ed* Partizipialsätze, um Relativsätze zu ersetzen, die Verben in der Passivform enthalten.

I don't want anything made (= that has been / is made) of artificial fibres.

His first song, called (= which was called) 'No Future', became an instant hit.

Present perfect & past simple

Present perfect

Wir verwenden das *present perfect*, um zu sprechen über:

- Handlungen oder Zustände, die in der Vergangenheit anfangen und bis in die Gegenwart noch andauern.
I've lived here all my life (= und ich wohne auch weiterhin hier).
- Handlungen, die in einem Zeitraum stattfanden, der noch nicht abgeschlossen ist.
She's already fought her a couple of times this week (*this week* ist noch nicht zu Ende).
- Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit stattfanden, aber der Zeitpunkt wird entweder nicht erwähnt oder als nicht wichtig betrachtet.
I've been to Rome. (= Wir wissen nicht wann.)

Wenn der Zeitpunkt erwähnt wird, ändert sich die Verbform. Es wird die einfache Vergangenheit (*past simple*) verwendet.

I went to Rome last year.

Ausdrücke der Zeit, die oft zusammen mit dem *present perfect* verwendet werden sind u.a.:

already, just, ever, never, yet, since, recently.

Past simple

Wir verwenden das *past simple*, um Zustände und Handlungen in der Vergangenheit zu beschreiben. Dabei ist der Zustand oder die Handlung stets abgeschlossen bzw. bereits zu Ende gegangen.

I worked there for three years. (= Dort arbeite ich heute nicht mehr.)

I was a real fan when I was younger. (= Jetzt bin ich es nicht mehr.)

Wir verwenden das *past simple* oft:

- 1 um die Hauptereignisse in einer Geschichte zu beschreiben.
- 2 um über alte Gewohnheiten zu sprechen.
- 3 zusammen mit Ausdrücken wie *yesterday, two years ago, when he was a child*, die sich auf die Vergangenheit beziehen.

Present perfect simple & continuous

Ähnlichkeiten

Das *present perfect continuous* wird auf ähnliche Weise verwendet wie das *present perfect simple* (s. oben). Wir verwenden beide Formen, um zu sprechen über:

- Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit anfangen und bis in die Gegenwart noch andauern.

We've been living here for almost six years now.

We've worked together for ages.

- Handlungen, die in einem Zeitraum, der noch nicht abgeschlossen ist, noch andauern oder sich wiederholten.

We've been working together a lot this week.

Fragen fangen oft mit *How long ...?* an.

How long have you been working here?

Wir können *for* (+ Zeitraum) und *since* (+ Zeitpunkt) bei den Antworten verwenden.

For the last ten years.

Since I finished college.

Unterschiede

Das *present perfect continuous* und das *present perfect simple* unterscheiden sich sowohl bei der Betonung eines bestimmten Aspekts als auch bei der Sinngebung

Wir verwenden das *present perfect continuous* (und nicht das *present perfect simple*)

- um die Handlung selbst zu betonen oder die Dauer der Handlung.
We've been travelling for six months. (= Die Betonung liegt auf der Reisedauer und die Tätigkeit des Reisens.)
So far we've visited eight countries. (= Die Betonung liegt auf der Tatsache, dass es ihnen gelungen ist, so viele Länder zu besuchen.)
- um über Handlungen zu sprechen, die in letzter Zeit stattfanden und länger andauerten.
We've recently been working on a new project.

Wir verwenden das *present perfect simple* (und nicht das *present perfect continuous*)

- um das Ergebnis einer Handlung zu betonen (z.B. mit einer bestimmten Anzahl oder Menge).
I've sent him three emails but I haven't had a reply. (= Die Betonung liegt auf der Zahl der Emails.)
I've been trying to get in touch all morning. (= Die Betonung liegt auf der Handlung selbst d.h. *getting in touch*.)
- um über einzelne, bereits zu Ende geführte Handlungen zu sprechen.
I've finished the report.
- mit Zustandsverben (*stative verbs*).
I've known him since we were at school.
- mit Superlativformen.
It's the funniest thing I've ever seen.

Language reference 5

Narrative tenses

Um eine Geschichte in der Vergangenheit zu erzählen, können wir eine Vielzahl von narrativen Zeitformen verwenden.

Wir verwenden das *past simple*, um die Hauptereignisse der Geschichte zu beschreiben.

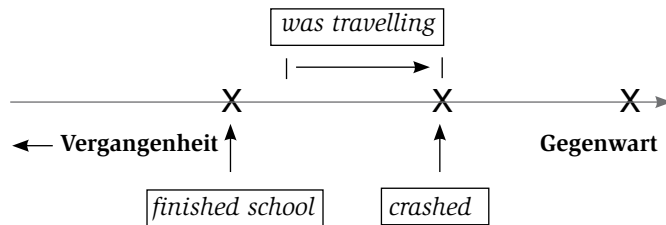
*The audience **watched** the live broadcast in horror.*

Wir verwenden das *past continuous*, um andere Ereignisse und Handlungen zu beschreiben, die noch andauerten als die Hauptereignisse stattfanden.

*A woman **was lying** on a surgical table.*

Wir verwenden das *past perfect*, um zeigen zu können, dass eine Handlung in der Vergangenheit vor einer anderen Handlung stattfand.

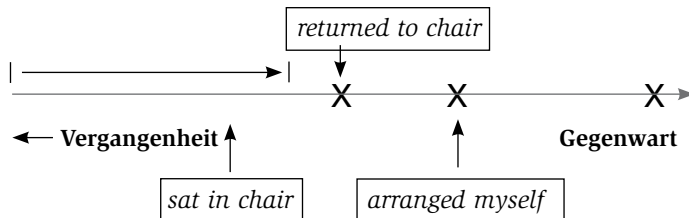
*Frida **had finished** school and was travelling home when her bus crashed.*



Past perfect continuous

Wir verwenden das *past perfect continuous*, um Handlungen oder Ereignisse zu beschreiben, die entweder vor oder bis zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit noch andauerten.

*I returned to my chair and arranged myself as I **had been sitting** before.*



- Wir verwenden das *past perfect continuous* nicht, um eine abgeschlossene Handlung zu beschreiben. Hierfür verwenden wir das *past perfect simple*.
*He **had finished** the painting.* (NICHT *He ~~had been finishing~~ the painting.*)
- Zustandsverben (*stative verbs*) haben keine *past perfect continuous* Form.
*She **had not been** with the family very long.* (NICHT *She ~~had not been being~~ with the family very long.*)

Positive & Negative Sätze

Subjekt			Partizip Präsens
He / She / They / etc.	had	been	doing / studying / travelling etc.
	hadn't		

Frageform

Had	he / she / they / etc.	been	doing / studying / travelling etc.?
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Language reference 6

Real & unreal conditions

Wir verwenden Bedingungssätze, um eine Situation (wirklich oder imaginär) und ihre wahrscheinlichen Folgen oder Ergebnisse zu beschreiben.

BEDINGUNG	ERGEBNIS
<i>If it rains,</i>	<i>we'll get wet.</i>

Wir verbinden die zwei Teile eines Bedingungssatzes mit *if* und anderen Verbindungswörtern (*conjunctions*):

<i>on condition (that)</i>	= <i>if (and only if)</i>
<i>as long as</i>	
<i>so long as</i>	
<i>provided (that)</i>	
<i>providing (that)</i>	

Unless wird verwendet, um auszudrücken, dass, wenn etwas nicht geschieht, etwas anderes geschehen oder infolgedessen wahr werden wird.

*We'll miss the bus **unless** we hurry.* (= wenn wir uns nicht beeilen)
*I'll stay here **unless** you call.* (= sofern du nicht anrufst)

1 Real conditions

Wir verwenden reale Bedingungssätze, um reale, mögliche oder wahrscheinliche Situationen oder Bedingungen zu beschreiben.

Wir verwenden dabei eine Gegenwartsform des Verbs (*present simple*, *present continuous*, *present perfect*), um die Situation oder Bedingung zu beschreiben.

Wir verwenden *will/may/might/can/must* + Infinitiv, um das Ergebnis zu beschreiben.

BEDINGUNG	ERGEBNIS
<i>If he says the right things,</i>	<i>he'll remain popular.</i>
<i>If you've voted for him,</i>	<i>you may regret it.</i>

Wir können eine Gegenwartsform auch im Ergebnissatz verwenden, um zeigen zu können, dass etwas im allgemeinen Sinn wahr ist.

If you don't eat, you die.

2 Unreal conditions

Wir verwenden irrealer Bedingungssätze, um imaginäre, unmögliche oder unwahrscheinliche Situationen zu beschreiben.

Wir verwenden eine Vergangenheitsform des Verbs (*past simple* oder *past continuous*), um eine gegenwärtige oder zukünftige Situation zu beschreiben.

*If we **had** more time, ...* (= aber wir haben sie nicht).

Wir verwenden das *past perfect*, um eine vergangene Situation zu beschreiben.

*If we **had arrived** earlier, ...* (= aber wir kamen nicht früher an)

Wir verwenden *would/could/might* + Infinitiv, um ein Ergebnis unserer Hypothese zu beschreiben, das in der Gegenwart oder in der Zukunft möglich sein könnte.

*If we had more time, we'd sit in the park/we **could visit** the museum.*

Wir verwenden *would/might/could* + *have* + *past participle*, um ein Ergebnis unserer Hypothese zu beschreiben, das in der Vergangenheit möglich gewesen wäre.

*If we'd arrived earlier, we **would have paid** less/we **might have got** a better seat.*

(a) Bedingungssätze können entweder mit der Bedingung oder mit dem Ergebnisteil beginnen.

If I were you, I wouldn't do that.
I wouldn't do that if I were you.

(b) In irrealen Bedingungssätzen ist die Vergangenheitsform von *be* normalerweise *were*.

If I were you/If she were here/If he were alive

(c) Eine Situation in der Gegenwart kann ein Ergebnis in der Vergangenheit, und eine Situation in der Vergangenheit ein Ergebnis in der Gegenwart haben.

If I had more money (d.h. jetzt/im Allgemeinen), *I wouldn't have walked* (d.h. in der Vergangenheit).
If she had tried harder (d.h. in der Vergangenheit), *she wouldn't be where she is today.*

(d) Bedingungssätze werden manchmal wie folgt beschrieben:

Typ 1: *If* + simple present, *will* + Infinitiv
Typ 2: *If* + simple past, *would* + Infinitiv
Typ 3: *If* + past perfect, *would* + *have* + *past participle*

Beim tatsächlichen Gebrauch jedoch passen die meisten Bedingungssätze nicht in diese drei Kategorien.

Language reference 6

I wish & if only

Wir verwenden *I wish* und *if only*, um Bedauern auszudrücken.

Wir verwenden das *simple past*, *past continuous* oder *could* + Infinitiv, um Bedauern über die Gegenwart oder die Zukunft auszudrücken.

I wish (that) you were here. (= aber du bist es nicht.)

If only we were sitting on the beach! (= aber wir tun es nicht.)

I wish I could see you. (= aber ich kann es nicht.)

Wir verwenden das *past perfect*, um Bedauern über die Vergangenheit auszudrücken.

I wish (that) you **hadn't said** that. (= aber du hast es gesagt.)

If only I'd **known**! (= aber ich habe es nicht gewusst.)

Wir können auch *I wish* und *if only* vor einem Subjekt und *would* verwenden. Damit drücken wir kein Bedauern aus, sondern zeigen den Wunsch, dass jemand etwas tut.

I wish he would stop talking.

If only they would go away!

Should have

Wir verwenden *should/shouldn't have* + *past participle*, um vergangene Handlungen zu kritisieren:

He **should have kept** quiet. (= aber er hat nicht still gehalten.)

We **shouldn't have** come. (= aber wir sind gekommen.)

Language reference 7

Futures

Die englische Sprache hat nicht nur eine Zukunftsform. Es gibt mehrere Möglichkeiten, die Zukunft zu beschreiben. Welche Form wir dabei wählen, hängt vom entsprechenden Aspekt der Zukunft ab, den wir gerade betonen wollen.

Terminpläne

Wir verwenden das *present simple*, um über Zeit-, Termin- und Fahrpläne zu sprechen.

We leave at midnight.
What time does the train arrive?

Temporalsätze mit Zukunftsformen

Wir verwenden das *present simple* auch in temporalen Nebensätzen, die mit *if/when/as soon as* etc. anfangen.

If it snows, we'll go to the mountains.
She'll hire a car when she gets there.

Pläne, Abmachungen und Entscheidungen

Wir verwenden das *present continuous*, um feste Abmachungen zu beschreiben (z.B. wir haben bereits Karten für etwas gekauft oder etwas in einem Tagebuch geschrieben)

We're meeting at six.

Wir verwenden *am/is/are going to* + Infinitiv, um über Absichten zu sprechen (d.h. Pläne oder Entscheidungen, die bereits vorher gemacht oder getroffen wurden).

They're going to buy a new car.

Der Gebrauch vom *present continuous* und *going to* ist sehr ähnlich. Man kann immer *going to* anstatt *present continuous* verwenden, aber das *present continuous* nur um eine feste Abmachung zu beschreiben.

Wir verwenden *'ll* + Infinitiv, um eine Entscheidung auszudrücken, die wir spontan treffen (d.h. es hat keine bisherige Entscheidung, keinen Plan und keine Abmachung gegeben).

OK. I'll give you a call next week.

Voraussagen

Wir verwenden sowohl *going to* + Infinitiv als auch *will* + Infinitiv, um eine Voraussage für die Zukunft zu machen. Manchmal sind beide Formen möglich.

They're not going to win.
I don't think they'll win.

Gibt es bereits Beweise für die Vorhersage, dann verwenden wir meistens *going to*.

Look at the clouds. It's going to rain.

Wir verwenden oft *will* nach Wendungen wie *I (don't) think/I expect/I'm (not) sure/I reckon/I guess*.

I expect you'll understand.

Wir verwenden oft *will* zusammen mit einem Adverb der Wahrscheinlichkeit: *definitely/maybe/perhaps/possibly/probably*

They definitely won't win.

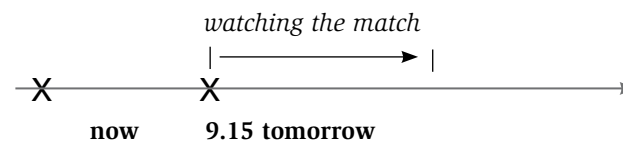
Wir können *may* und *might* anstatt *will* verwenden, um die Vorhersage weniger präzise zu formulieren.

It might be sunny later on.

Future continuous

Wir verwenden das *future continuous*, um eine Handlung zu beschreiben, die zu einer bestimmten Zeit in der Zukunft stattfinden und andauern wird.

At 9.15 tomorrow, we'll be watching the match.



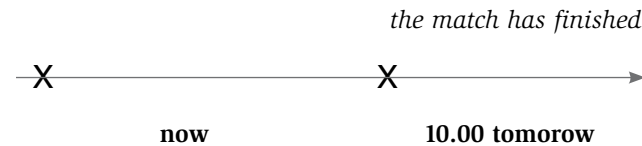
Subjekt	Partizip Präsens		
He/She/They/etc.	will won't	be	making/watching/ working/etc.

Language reference 7

Future perfect

Wir verwenden das *future perfect*, um eine Handlung zu beschreiben, die vor einer bestimmten Zeit in der Zukunft vollendet sein wird.

*By 10.00 tomorrow, the match **will have finished**.*



Wir verwenden das *future perfect* oft zusammen mit *by* und folgenden Ausdrücken:

- by then/tomorrow*
- one/two o'clock*
- (this time) next Monday/week*
- the time we arrive/we've finished*

Subjekt			Partizip Perfekt
<i>He/She/They/etc.</i>	<i>will</i> <i>won't</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>made/watched/ worked/etc.</i>

Language reference 8

Modals of speculation/deduction

Wir verwenden die Modalverben *must, may, might, could* und *can't*, um Vermutungen über Ereignisse in der Gegenwart, in der Vergangenheit oder in der Zukunft anzustellen.

Die Wahl des Modalverbs hängt vom Grad der Gewissheit ab, den der Sprecher bei seiner Vermutung zeigt.

sicher	weniger sicher	sicher
	<i>may</i>	
<i>must</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>can't</i>
	<i>could</i>	

Wir verwenden:

Modalverb + Infinitiv

Modalverb + *be* + *-ing*

um Vermutungen über Gegenwart und Zukunft anzustellen.

It could be dangerous.

You must be joking.

Wir verwenden:

Modalverb + *have* + *past participle*, um Vermutungen über die Vergangenheit anzustellen.

She can't have been very well.

He may not have understood.

Wir können auch eine feste Wendung anstatt des Modalverbs verwenden:

It's certain/sure

likely/probable/possible that

unlikely/improbable

impossible

It's certain that she wasn't very well.

It's possible that he didn't understand.

Modals of permission, obligation & prohibition

Die Modalverben *can, could, will, must* stehen immer vor einem Infinitiv ohne *to*. Andere Modalausdrücke (*have to, are allowed to, are permitted to*) schließen *to* mit ein und stehen auch vor einem Infinitiv.

Sprachfunktion	Gegenwart	Vergangenheit	Zukunft
Erlaubnis <i>Möglich und erlaubt.</i>	<i>can</i> <i>is/are allowed to</i>	<i>could</i> <i>was/were allowed to</i>	<i>can</i> <i>will be allowed to</i>
Verpflichtung <i>Notwendig und verpflichtend.</i>	<i>must</i> <i>have to</i> <i>have got to</i> <i>need to</i>	<i>had to</i> <i>needed to</i>	<i>must</i> <i>will have to</i> <i>will need to</i>
Fehlende Verpflichtung <i>Erlaubt aber nicht notwendig.</i>	<i>don't have to</i> <i>don't need to</i> <i>needn't</i>	<i>didn't have to</i> <i>didn't need to</i>	<i>won't have to</i> <i>won't need to</i>
Verbot <i>Nicht erlaubt und nicht möglich.</i>	<i>can't</i> <i>mustn't</i> <i>isn't/aren't allowed to</i>	<i>couldn't</i> <i>wasn't/weren't allowed to</i>	<i>can't</i> <i>won't be allowed to</i>

Wir können *may/might* verwenden, wenn wir um Erlaubnis bitten wollen und unsere Bitte etwas formeller klingen soll.

May I borrow your pen, please?

Have got to hat die gleiche Bedeutung wie *must* und *have to*, ist aber informeller.

Sorry, I've got to go.

Need not/needn't steht vor einem Infinitiv ohne *to*.

You needn't worry.

Adjective order

Wenn wir zwei oder mehr Adjektive zusammen verwenden, stehen Adjektive, die eine Meinung implizieren (subjektiv) immer vor Adjektiven, die eher beschreibender Art sind (objektiv oder sachlich).

a brave new world an attractive English actress

Die Reihenfolge von objektiven (oder sachlich beschreibenden) Adjektiven hängt vom Wort ab, das wir betonen wollen, aber die folgende Tabelle bietet eine nützliche Richtlinie.

- Größe** *large, small, enormous ...*
- Alter** *young, old, ancient, ...*
- Farbe** *red, blue, white, ...*
- Form** *round, square, pointed, ...*
- Herkunft** *European, Italian, Roman, ...*
- Material** *silver, leather, satin, ...*

a big, black, plastic ball
a new, wide Japanese screen
vintage red Rioja wine
short pink woollen socks

Adjectives & modifying adverbs

Viele Adjektive im Englischen können abgestuft oder qualifiziert werden: Einige aber nicht. „Abstufbare“ Adjektive (*big, dangerous, strange*) können wir anhand eines zusätzlichen Adverbs verstärken oder abschwächen. Hier sind einige häufig gebrauchte Adverbien, die wir verwenden können, um solche Adjektive näher zu bestimmen.

schwächer → stärker

<i>a bit</i>	<i>pretty</i>	<i>very</i>	
<i>a little</i>	<i>quite</i>	<i>really</i>	<i>extremely</i>
<i>slightly</i>	<i>rather</i>		

quite big very dangerous extremely strange

Nicht „abstufbare“ Adjektive können wir nicht schwächer machen. Aber wir können sie stärker machen, indem wir ein entsprechendes Adverb einsetzen. Hier sind die vier Adverbien, die am häufigsten gebraucht werden:

absolutely completely really totally
absolutely *fabulous* **totally** *spine-chilling*
 NIET **slightly** *fabulous*

Häufig verwendete nicht „abstufbare“ Adjektive

<i>amazing</i>	<i>exhausted</i>	<i>impossible</i>
<i>awful</i>	<i>fantastic</i>	<i>marvellous</i>
<i>boiling</i>	<i>fascinating</i>	<i>perfect</i>
<i>brilliant</i>	<i>freezing</i>	<i>terrible</i>
<i>disastrous</i>	<i>furious</i>	<i>vital</i>
<i>enormous</i>	<i>horrified</i>	<i>wonderful</i>
<i>excellent</i>	<i>huge</i>	

- Wir können *really* zusammen mit allen nicht „abstufbaren“ Adjektiven verwenden. Einige Kollokationen mit *absolutely*, *completely* und *totally* werden häufiger gebraucht als andere.
absolutely *brilliant/certain/clear/correct/delighted/essential/necessary/right/sure/true/wonderful*
completely *different/free/new/separate/wrong*
totally *different/new/opposed/unacceptable/wrong*
- Viele Adjektive (z.B. *different, poisonous, primitive, random, unpleasant*) können entweder „abstufbar“ oder nicht „abstufbar“ sein.
a little *primitive* **absolutely** *primitive*
- Wir können *quite* zusammen mit „abstufbaren“ Adjektiven verwenden, um die Bedeutung „ziemlich“ (*fairly but not very*) auszudrücken.
The weather's quite nice. Quite warm, actually.
 Wir können *quite* auch zusammen mit einigen nicht „abstufbaren“ Adjektiven verwenden, um die Bedeutung „völlig“ (*completely*) auszudrücken.
Are you quite certain about it? Yes, it's quite impossible.
- Oft verwenden wir *rather* anstatt *pretty* oder *quite*, um negative Ideen auszudrücken.
The film was rather long and the plot was rather complicated.

Reporting

Wenn wir erzählen, was jemand gesagt oder gedacht hat, werden die Verbformen in die Vergangenheit zurückversetzt.

Direkte Rede/ Gedanken	Indirekte Rede/ Gedanken
simple present <i>I do it.</i>	simple past <i>He said he did it.</i>
present continuous <i>I'm doing it.</i>	past continuous <i>He said he was doing it.</i>
present perfect <i>I've done it.</i>	past perfect <i>He said he'd done it.</i>
simple past <i>I did it.</i>	past perfect <i>He said he'd done it.</i>
past continuous <i>I was doing it.</i>	past perfect continuous <i>He said he'd been doing it.</i>
past perfect <i>I'd done it.</i>	past perfect <i>He said he'd done it.</i>
will/would <i>I'll/I'd do it.</i>	would <i>He said he'd do it.</i>
can/could <i>I can/could do it.</i>	could <i>He said he could do it.</i>
must/have to <i>I must/have to do it.</i>	had to <i>He said he had to do it.</i>
am going to <i>I'm going to do it.</i>	was going to <i>He said he was going to do it.</i>

Wenn wir Fragen in indirekter Rede weiterberichten, verwenden wir die normale Reihenfolge der Wörter wie in einem Aussagesatz (d.h. Subjekt und Verb stehen nicht in umgekehrter Reihenfolge und *do* oder *did* werden nicht verwendet).

He asked what I did for a living. (NICHT *He asked what ~~did I do~~ for a living.*)

He asked what I was doing. (NICHT *He asked what ~~was I~~ doing.*)

Wir leiten indirekte *yes/no* Fragen mit *if* oder *whether* ein.

*He asked **if** I had done it.*

Wir brauchen das Verb in der indirekten Rede nicht in die Vergangenheitsform zurückzusetzen, wenn 1) wir etwas berichten, was immer noch wahr oder in der Gegenwart relevant ist oder 2) das „berichtende“ Verb im Präsens steht.

He said he's done it.

He says he's doing it.

Wenn das Berichten aber später als die direkte Rede stattfindet, müssen wir eventuell die Zeitangaben und ähnliche Ausdrücke ändern.

Hier sind einige Beispiele:

<i>today</i>	<i>that day</i>
<i>yesterday</i>	<i>the day before</i>
<i>tomorrow</i>	<i>the following day</i>
<i>here</i>	<i>there</i>
<i>this</i>	<i>that</i>
<i>these</i>	<i>those</i>

Reporting verbs and patterns

Nach dem “berichtenden” Verb können verschiedene Verbkonstruktionen folgen. Hier sind drei häufig verwendete Muster:

1 *reporting verb* + Verb + *-ing*

*She **admitted being** wrong.*

admit, deny, mention, recommend, suggest

Einige Verben benötigen eine Präposition vor dem Verb + *-ing*.

*He was blamed **for** losing the match.*

*accuse someone **of**, blame someone **for**, congratulate someone **on**, insist **on***

2 *reporting verb* + *to* + Infinitiv

*They **refused to give up**.*

agree, decide, offer, promise, refuse, threaten, warn

3 *reporting verb* + Objekt + *to* + Infinitiv

*She **told him (not) to see** a doctor.*

advise, ask, beg, invite, persuade, recommend, tell, warn

Articles

Wir verwenden *the* vor einem Substantiv, wenn es klar ist, worauf wir uns beziehen.

- weil es unmittelbar danach definiert wird.
The location they chose was very remote.
- weil es bereits erwähnt wurde.
*The researchers carried out a survey of job satisfaction. [...] It is not surprising to learn from **the** survey, ...*
- weil es einmalig ist.
*She works closely with **the** director and **the** producer.*

Wir verwenden *a/an* vor einem zählbaren Substantiv im Singular, wenn es nicht sofort klar ist, worauf wir uns beziehen.

- weil es zum ersten Mal erwähnt wird.
*I'm going to tell you **a** story about a little girl and three brown bears.*
- weil es nicht wichtig ist, worauf man sich genau bezieht.
*Police officers arrested **a** demonstrator outside the World Economic Forum.*

Wenn wir über allgemeine Tatsachen sprechen, wird bei unzählbaren Substantiven oder Pluralformen kein Artikel verwendet.

the women live longer than the men
the time is precious

the & geographical names

Wir verwenden kein *the* vor Länder-; Kontinenten- oder Städtenamen, es sei denn der Name schließt das Wort *states, republic, kingdom* oder *union* mit ein.

America, Europe, China, Britain
the USA, the EU, the People's Republic of China, the UK

Es gibt einige Ausnahmen: *the Sudan, the Hague, the Vatican, the Gambia*

Wir verwenden *the* vor den Namen von Ozeanen, Meeren, Flüssen, Wüsten und Berg- oder Inselgruppen:

the Pacific, the Mediterranean, the Thames, the Sahara, the Himalayas, the Canaries, the Philippines

Wir verwenden kein *the* vor den Namen von einzelnen Bergen, Inseln oder Seen.

Mount Kilimanjaro, Tenerife, Lake Constance

so & *such*

Wir verwenden *so* und *such*, um Adjektive, Adverbien und Substantive zu verstärken oder zu betonen.

so	+ Adjektiv <i>big, small, cheap, expensive</i>
	+ Adverb <i>well, badly, nearly, slowly</i>
	+ many/few/much/little <i>many/few people, much/little advice</i>

such	+ (a/an) noun <i>a pity, luck, friends</i>
	+ (a/an) Adjektiv + Substantiv <i>a nice day, happy memories</i>

Wenn wir irgendwelche Folgen beschreiben wollen, verwenden wir *that* + Nebensatz nach dem Ausdruck mit *so/such*. In informellen Situationen können wir *that* weglassen.

*They were so cheap (**that**) I bought ten. (= Ich habe zehn gekauft, weil sie so billig waren.)*

*He drives so slowly (**that**) we'll never get there.*

*It was such a nice day (**that**) we decided to go to the beach.*

Language reference 12

Review of passive voice

Wir verwenden eine Form des Passivs, wenn wir das Objekt eines Satzes an den Anfang des Satzes setzen möchten. Hierfür gibt es verschiedene mögliche Anlässe:

- um das Objekt der Handlung oder die Handlung selbst (anstatt des Subjekts des Aktivverbs) zu betonen.

The gold had been buried on a desert island.

- weil das Subjekt des Verbs unbekannt, unwichtig oder aus dem Zusammenhang offensichtlich ist.

Its location was marked on an old map.

Wenn wir das Agens (Person oder Gegenstand, die oder der die Handlung ausführt) nennen möchten, verwenden wir *by*. Wir nennen das Agens, wenn es wichtig oder ungewöhnlich ist oder wenn wir auf diese Information aufmerksam machen möchten.

The map had been drawn by Bluebeard himself.

Wir verwenden *be + past participle*, um das Passiv zu bilden.

<i>she</i> <i>he</i> <i>it</i>	<i>is/is being/was</i> <i>was being/has been/</i> <i>had been</i>	<i>marked</i> <i>buried</i> <i>shown</i> <i>taught</i> <i>taken</i> <i>etc.</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>am/was/was being/</i> <i>have been</i>	
<i>we</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	<i>are/are being/were/</i> <i>were being/have been</i>	
	<i>can be/must be/to be</i> <i>/being</i>	

Passive reporting verbs

Wir können verbale Konstruktionen im Passiv verwenden, um über Meinungen und Fakten zu berichten, ohne dass wir die Quelle erwähnen müssen. Hier sind zwei häufig gebrauchte Wendungen dafür:

<i>it</i>	is was	<i>said/thought/believed</i> <i>/reported/known/</i> <i>rumoured</i>	<i>that</i>	clause
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It is believed that his father was a fugitive.

<i>he</i> <i>she</i> <i>etc</i>	is was <i>etc</i>	<i>said</i> <i>thought</i> <i>etc</i>	<i>to</i>	Infinitiv <i>be + Verb + -ing</i> <i>have + past participle</i>
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His father was thought to be a fugitive.

Causative

Wir verwenden das Kausativ, um über eine Handlung zu sprechen, die man von jemand anderem verlangt oder die man jemanden bittet oder überredet für einen zu tun

She's having her jewels valued.

Normalerweise brauchen wir nicht zu sagen, wer die Handlung ausführt, weil das aus dem Kontext klar wird. Wenn wir aber doch sagen möchten, wer sie ausführt, verwenden wir *by*.

She usually has it done by experts from an auction house.

Subjekt	Verb	Objekt	past participle
<i>he</i> <i>she</i> <i>they</i> <i>etc</i>	<i>has/have</i> <i>is/are having</i> <i>is/are going to have</i>	<i>the house</i> <i>the TV</i> <i>it</i>	<i>painted</i> <i>tattooed</i> <i>repaired</i> <i>etc.</i>

Manchmal können wir *get* statt *have* verwenden, um das Kausativ zu bilden (z.B. *She's getting her nails painted.*)

Wir können die Person nennen, die wir gebeten oder bezahlt haben, die Handlung auszuführen, mit:

get + someone + to + do (Infinitiv) something

They got the prisoner to walk the plank.

I'll get my family to help me.