

Unit 1

A dolphin and an astronomer

Things to know

Difference between say, tell, talk and speak

say	something
tell	a story
talk	to somebody
speak	a language

Placing a comma

The boy who gave me 50 Euros is Lukas.

Lukas, who gave me 50 Euros, is very reliable.

> Wichtig! Ist der Relativsatz (Nebensatz) wichtig, werden Beistriche gesetzt.

Difference between who, which and whose

who	a person, he, she
which	an animal, thing, it
whose	a person or animal (2. Fall)

Writing

Write a composition about a subject and name some advantages and disadvantages.

1. Describe the theme
2. Pro
3. Contra
4. Sum up, result

> Don't forget the breaks between the paragraphs!

Expressions

Zuerst	First of all / Firstly
Des Weiteren	In addition / Moreover / Furthermore
Fazit	So / As a result / Therefore
Fazit	In conclusion / To sum up / On the whole
Gegensatz	However / On the other hand / In contrast

Vocabulary

is performing a handstand	führt einen Handstand vor
wet suit	Schwimmanzug
stand	Tribüne
audience	Publikum
chains	Ketten
logs	Baumstämme

trunk	Rüssel
tusks	Stoßzähne
ivory	Elfenbein
interference	Einmischung von heimischen Sprachelementen in den Spracherwerb
leap	Sprung
particular	momentan
reliable	seriöse, glaubwürdig, sicher
librarian	Bibliothekarin
library card	Bibliothekenkarte
military service	Bundesheer
circumstance	Fall, Lage, Situation

Phrasal verbs

to look into	to investigate (look into the way animals communicate)
go on	continue (I'm going on doing my homework)
go up	rise (Prices often go up but rarely come down)
come down	fall (The cost of living come down again)
look up	find – nachschlagen (look up a word in the dict.)
speaking louder than... words)	more important than (Actions speak louder than words)
Living at home with your parents...	
It has both its advantages and disadvantages.	
I will make breakfast in the morning...	

Unit 2

Travel wisely, travel well

Things to know

Phrases with take and give

give a party, give a talk in something, give an interest in something,
give someone trouble, give someone a call, give birth to a baby,
give someone a lift

take care of someone or something, take part in something,
take place in, take a long time to do something, take a break from something

Difference between travel, journey, voyage and trip

voyage	going somewhere by ship
journey	going a long distance, perhaps by land
trip	going somewhere for business/shopping or for a short period
travel	the general idea of going from one place to another

fe.

I'm going away tomorrow on a business trip.

How are you going to travel?

This is a journey over the mountains

I would like to on a long ocean voyage.

Difference between flight, drive, ride, tour

ride a bike, a ride on my motorbike
drive a car (you are the driver of the vehicle)
a guided tour of the city, to go on a tour of cities
have a flight

Writing

Answer your friend's letter. Don't forget to give him the requested informations.

- > make 5 paragraphs
- > Don't forget the breaks between the paragraphs
- > Write in an informal style
- > (hint: copy phrases from the given informations ;))
- > Finish the letter with „Yours, Lukas“ or „Yours faithfully“

Vocabulary

on time	rechtzeitig
in time	pünktlich
passport	Pass
customs (channel)	Zoll
citizen	Einwohner, Bürger
to examine	kontrollieren, genau betrachten
luggage	(Reise-)Gepäck
reclaim	rückfordern
to declare	angeben, melden, bekannt geben
duty free	gebührenfrei
destination	Abflug, Fahrziel
arrival	Ankunft
equipment	Ausstattung
facilities	Einrichtung
occupation	Job
leisure	freetime
coach	Reisebus
bus	Linienbus
able > ability	

Phrasal Verbs

to apologize	sich entschuldigen
I'm so sorry	= I apologize
It was a pleasure to ...	= It was great to
It such a shame	= Its most unfortunate
Nevertheless	= Anyway

Unit 3

The Interview

Things to know

Requests, intentions and other stuff

a request	Frage
intention	Absicht
probability	Wahrscheinlichkeit

Writing

Write an application.

- > Don't write any addresses
- > Don't use any short tags (don't – do not)
- > informal style
- > explain the qualities clearly and explain why you think you have these qualities
- > Exaggerate a little ;)
- > tell something about your present situation und when you could begin to work
- > arrange the letter in clear paragraphs
- > Don't write more than 180 words
- > Finish the letter with „Yours faithfully“ oder „Yours sincerely“

Vocabulary

applicant	Bewerber
application	Bewerbung (auch Anwendung)
dedicated	gewidmet
distinctive	unterschiedlich
staff	Mitarbeiter
cohesion	Zusammenhalt
aim	(Selbst-)Vertrauen
carpenter	Zimmermann
business entrepreneurs	Unternehmer
accountants	Buchhalter, Abrechnungsdienstleistung
tree preservationist	Holzschützer
tree surgeons	Baumchirurg, Baumpfleger
to faint	schwach werden, zusammenbrechen
intention	Absicht
employee	Angestellter
employer	Auftraggeber
interviewer	Interviewer
interviewee	der Interviewte
competitor	Gegner
competition	Wettbewerb
salary	Gehalt
appointment	Auftrag, Anordnung
probability	Wahrscheinlichkeit
to entitle	benennen

requirement	Erfordernis, Forderung, Bedingung	
deliver a speech / make a speech / give a speech		
social secretary	Gesprächsassistenz	} beschreibt
guest host	Gastgeber	} alles
animator	Zeichentrickanimateur	} keinen
entertainments officier		} „Animateur“

Phrasal verbs

come across	find by accident or hear about (zufällig darauf stoßen)
come up	to be talked about, mentioned or discussed
come down with	fall ill with
come to	lose consciousness (to pass out)
come about	happen
come up against	meet or face a difficulty (gezielt)

fe.

The new project come across at the directos' meeting last week.
 One of the secreataries came down with a nasty cold and won't be in today.
 He fainted. Luckily he came to almost immediately.
 I want to know how the accident come about.
 We'll come up against a lot of problems.

Unit 4

Secret Messages to ourselves

Things to know

No continous

1. Sinneswahrnehmungen
2. Emotionen
3. Verben, die keine Handlung darstellen
fe. like, love

few and little

few = not many („countables“)
 little = not much („uncountables“)

a few = a little bit
 very little = nothing

Vocabulary

insecurity	a feeling of uncertainty or helplessness
symbol (of)	something that represents an idea
hostility	unfriendly or angry feeling (Feindschaft)
desire	a strong wish
passion	a very powerful feeling (Leidenschaft)
chasing	running after

daydream	Tagtraum
hallucination	Halluzination
nightmare	Albtraum
imagination	Vorstellung
illusion	Illusion
horror	Horror
reality	Realität
fantasy	Phantasie
promising	schwören, zureden
agreeing	bestätigen, zustimmen
denying	verweigern, leugnen
refusing	verweigern, nicht wollen
admitting	zugeben
advising	beraten
image	mental picture or idea
insecurity	a feelin of uncertainty or helplessness
hostility	Feindschaft
desire	a strong wish
passion	a very powerful feeling (Leidenschaft)
obstacles	things which get in your way (Hindernis)
chasing	running after

Phrasal verbs

take over	übernehmen
take in	verstehen, aufnehmen
take up	besetzen, okkupieren
take after	jemandem ähnlich sein
look up	Informationen suchen
look into	untersuchen, nachforschen
looking forward to	etwas erwarten, sich auf etwas freuen
run into	in etwas Unerwartetes „laufen“, auch zufällig treffen
run over	überfahren
run through	etwas überfliegen, etwas überdenken

Writing

Story I

- > Start a new paragraph every time the speaker changes.
- > Use opening and closing inverted commas for direct speech.
- > If the speech is broken by he said/he replied/etc., then a comma is put before the closing inverted commas, for example 'Come in,' he said.

Unit 5

Neighbours

Things to know

Do you mind if I smoke?

- > very polite – the kind of thing you say when you don't know the other person very

well

May I smoke here?

> not very formal but still polite?

You don't mind if I smoke, do you?

> what people say when they think it is all right to smoke?

Is smoking permitted here?

> something you can say about official regulations?

Is it okay to smoke here?

> very informal?

Phrase: Do somebody mind if I ... ?

Vocabulary

dislike	nicht mögen / hassen
bark	bellen
to beg	bitten, anflehen
supply	Zulieferung, Bereitstellung
scheme	kann im Sinne von „project“ stehen
suspicious	verdächtig, strange, not quite right
discreetly	geheim, ohne dass es andere mitbekommen
deterrent	Abschreckung
vandalism	destroying something without any reason
to keep a look-out	to watch carefully for something (ein Auge darauf werfen)
electrician	Elektriker
galzier	Glaser
locksmith	Schlosser
decorator	Innenarchitekt, Dekorateur
plumber	Installateur, Klempner
to apologize for something ...	
lay – laid – laid	
forgive – forgave – forgiven	
lie – lay – lain	
light – lit – lit	

Phrasal verbs

put up	zusammenleben (im Sinne von „tolerieren“)
call on	besuchen / visit
look into	untersuchen, die Ursache erforschen
turn out	bekannt werden, aufdecken
look after	aufpassen, Aufmerksamkeit schenken
call for	nachfragen, benötigen
give up	aufgeben, (Gegenstände) hergeben
get through	vollständig investieren

Writing

Report I

> Openings (To, From, Re)

> Findings

Include factors you think are relevant, such as the following: Price and standard of the hotel (eg 4/5 stars), Location (city centre or out of town? near the airport or near town facilities?), Facilities (conference rooms? number of bedrooms available? restaurants?)

> Recommendations

Say which of the hotels you thought was the most suitable, and include an appropriate ending.

Unit 6

Does honesty always pay?

Things to know

I wish and If only

I wish I could speak English perfectly (use past tense!)

If only I could do more exercise.

I wish I could answer that question.

If only you loved me.

Vocabulary

borrow borgen (Darf ich deinen Stift nehmen?)

lend borgen (Borgst du mir deinen Stift?)

gain Zuwachs, Verdienst

crook Gauner

genuine ehrlich, original

deceive betrügen, schwindeln, täuschen

achieve leisten

misanthropist Menschenfeind

to break a promise ein Versprechen brechen

to keep a promise ein Geheimnis für sich behalten

to take revenge Rache nehmen

astonish erstaunen

ridiculous lächerlich

sympathetic mitfühlend

secretive verschlossen, geheim(nisvoll)

convince überreden, überzeugen

think – thoughtless - thoughtfull

Phrasal verbs

bring off schaffen, fertig bringen

Writing

Transactional letter 2 (letter of complaint)

> Opening: Remember that you are writing to the manager

> Paragraph1: explain why you are writing and give details of where you stayed and

when

- > Paragraph2: describe the problems you had with the facilities
- > Paragraph3: describe what other problems you had
- > Paragraph4: suggest a course of action
- > Ending: finish the letter in a suitable way

Unit 7

Letters to an advice column

Things to know

Conditionals

If somebody does something, something will something.

If somebody did something, something would something.

If somebody had done something, something would have something.

fault, mistake, error, defect, blame

fault

responsibility for a mistake (It's my fault)

social foible (One of my faults is that I have to drink tea at 5pm)

mistake

something that you do or think that is wrong (I think you've made a mistake)

by accident (I shot the wrong man by mistake)

error

more formal than „mistake“ (a computer error; a syntax error)

defect

something that is wrong with or missing from someone or something

f.e. There are defects in our political system.

blame [verb]

to think or say that someone or something is responsible

for something bad that has happened

f.e. my mum blamed me for my accident

still, already, yet

still = andauernd; noch immer

already = schon; bei normalen Sätzen

yet = schon; bei Frage/Verneinung

Vocabulary

spelling mistake

Rechtschreibfehler

error of judgement

falsche Beurteilung

to object something

gegen etwas sein, nicht mögen

insist that

darauf bestehen

Phrasal verbs

Writing

Composition 2 – Expressing an opinion

- > Plan before you write. Think of three or four points to support your view. Make each of these points a paragraph, and give more details and examples where possible.
- > Don't get emotional. Comments like 'people who think this are stupid' won't get you marks!
- > Although you are expressing your opinion, use 'I' as little as possible. This is because you want to suggest that your ideas are facts. Just delete all the „I think, that“
- > You may want to take an argument against your opinion and say why that argument is wrong. For example: It is often suggested that...

Unit 8

Space warrior madness

Things to know

Three types of past action

- When I saw him, he was taking a drink (I saw him at the same time that he took it)
- When I saw him, he was about to take a drink (I saw him a moment before he took it)
- When I saw him, he had taken a drink. (He took the drink before I saw him)

ache, pain, constant, continuous, suitable, convenient

- going on and on and on; not stopping > continuous
- happening again and again, or always there > constant
- a bad feeling that can suddenly come and then stop > pain
- a bad feeling which doesn't start/stop suddenly > ache
- easy to do or prepare, or practical in some way > convenient
- acceptable or good for a particular purpose > suitable

„used to do“ or „be used to doing“

- used to do > it passed (früher einmal)
- be used to doing > I do it always (gewohnt sein zu)

Which adjective is at the first place?

- your opinion, size/weight, age, shape, colour, country of origin, material, noun

so and such

- so comes before an adjective (without noun) and such (a) comes before a noun (with or without adjectives)

Vocabulary

wrist	Handgelenk
concern	Angelegenheit, Sache
convenient	angenehm
rectangular	rechteckig
cast-iron	guss-eisern
elbow	Ellbogen

Phrasal verbs

Writing

Informal letter I

- > Introduction – say why you are writing and say that you have been shopping
 - > Give details of what you have bought, eg clothes, souvenirs, food, books
 - > Finish the letter in a suitable way, saying you hope to see him before you leave
- Include adjectives (max. 3 in front of a noun)
This is an informal letter (contractions like It's or don't)
120-180 words

Unit 9

The face behind the mask

Things to know

although and despite / in spite of and even though

despite/in spite of is followed by a noun or ing-form
although/even though is followed by a verb

let and make me do something

You can't make me do this! > You can't force me to do this!
You can't let me do this! > You can't allow me do this!
> Attention! No „to“ after „let me“

Vocabulary

blankets	Fetzen
to swallow	schlucken
surgeon	Chirurg
clear up	Ordnung machen
skill	Fähigkeit
conceive	erfassen, begreifen (conceited)

Phrasal verbs

pass away	die
pass out	lose consciousness
put on	get dressed in

get away	escape from
give away	do something bad and not be caught
take in	show the truth about (verraten)
take on	be deceived, täuschen
clear off	einstellen, in den Betrieb aufnehmen (give someone a job)
clear up	leave suddenly
preserve	tidy up (Ordnung machen)
decaying	prevent from decaying (konservieren; vor Verfall schützen)
run down	things get destroyed naturally
shortage	losing power, working more slowly
vague	a lack of, not enough (Mangel)
implant	not clear or definite
vaccinate	to put into a body
eradicate	inject (impfen)
	destroy completely (ausrotten)

Writing

Article I (horoscope)

- > Think of the target audience. What do they expect?
- > Write in a friendly and chatty style.
- > Think of an opening sentence. You have to catch the reader's attention.
- > Give details to the good points of this star sign. Give examples.
- > Write about the bad points of the star. Give not just a list!
- > Give details of which other star signs are (in)compatible with yours as far as romance is concerned.
- > 120-180 words

Folder

found on a sheet

interference Einmischung (vor allem bei Sprachen: deutsche
to interfere Grammatik in Englische eingemischt; „german interference“)

informations / advices / crafts (überall keine Veränderung bei Mehrzahl)

able > ability

deliver a speech / make a speech / give a speech / ~~hold a speech~~

At In the picture / field / movie / etc.

suggest, deny, admit > that ... or ING-Form
others > to + Verb

discuss ~~about~~

every alle
any 1 von allem

demonstrate importance

they are in their 50s
they are elderly ladies

Give me some advice...

What would you advise me to do?

beat – beat – beaten

I am you to [verb]ing ...

Yours sincerely	Gruß (in etwa „bis bald“)
persuade	überreden
suggests	Vorschläge
share	Anteil
motorway	britischer Ausdruck für highway (amerikan.)
cemetery	Friedhof
dawn	Morgendämmerung
tranquill	ruhig
cottage	Hütte, Landhaus
block of flats	Blockhäuser
cramped	crowded, beengend
blinds	Fensterläden
brick	Ziegel
chimney	Kamin
mansion	Villa
briefcase	Aktentasche
cough	cough
slaver on/over	sabbern
curious	neugierig
exhausted	erschöpfend, ermüdigend
exaggerate	übertrieben
on the outskirts of the city	am Stadtrand
take/swear an oath	einen Eid schwören
to take the stand	in Zeugenstand treten
have met up to gossip about people	treffen, um über Leute zu tratschen
to gossip	tratschen
to lend	give („May I lend your pencil?“ > du musst ihn mir bitte geben)
to borrow	take, get („May I borrow your pencil?“ > darf ich ihn nehmen?)
laughter	Gelächter
take exercise	Bewegung machen
to do one's exercises	Gymnastik machen
to do something about it	etwas gegen etwas unternehmen (against)
yawn	gähnen
doze off	eindösen
starve	verhungern
press-up	Liegestütze
building society	Sparkasse
till	Kasse
gorgeous	terrific
nasty, naughty	böse/gehässig, ungezogen/frech
dull (building)	düster, schäbig
filthy	verschmutzt, verdreckt
extortionate	wuchernd, riesig (especially prices)
to regret something	etwas bedauern

Left

Fehlt noch alles

boring – boredom-Übungen

Definition „informal“/“formal“

Mustervorlagen für Texte

ähnliche phrasal verbs nebeneinander