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# Straightforward

Beginner Companion

German Edition

  
MACMILLAN

## Welcome to the *Straightforward* Beginner Companion!

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

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

Abbreviations used in the Companion

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

### VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/ big fish	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɑː/ calm start	/kɑːm stɑːt/
/iː/ green beans	/grɪn 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 wɜːdz/	/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/	/ɪŋ/ sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/ girl	/gɜːl/	/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/

# Units 1 & 2

## Countries

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Brazil (n)	/bra'zɪl/	Brasilien	His name's Ronaldinho. He's from <b>Brazil</b> .
China (n)	/tʃaɪnə/	China	My teacher is from <b>China</b> .
England (n)	/ɪŋɡlənd/	England	My name is Polly. I'm from <b>England</b> .
France (n)	/frɑːns/	Frankreich	This is Pierre. He's from Paris, <b>France</b> .
Germany (n)	/dʒɜːmənɪ/	Deutschland	'Where are you from?' 'We are from <b>Germany</b> .'
Italy (n)	/ɪtəlɪ/	Italien	Her name's Sofia. She's from <b>Italy</b> .
Russia (n)	/rʌʃə/	Russland	This is Nikita and Igor. They're from <b>Russia</b> .
the USA (n)	/ðə ˌjuːəs'eɪ/	die Vereinigten Staaten	His name's Michael. He's from <b>the USA</b> .

## Numbers

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one	/wʌn/	eins	<b>One</b> is the number 1.
two	/tuː/	zwei	<b>Two</b> is the number 2.
three	/θriː/	drei	<b>Three</b> is the number 3.
four	/fɔː/	vier	<b>Four</b> is the number 4.
five	/faɪv/	fünf	<b>Five</b> is the number 5.
six	/sɪks/	sechs	<b>Six</b> is the number 6.
seven	/sevən/	sieben	<b>Seven</b> is the number 7.
eight	/eɪt/	acht	<b>Eight</b> is the number 8.
nine	/naɪn/	neun	<b>Nine</b> is the number 9.
ten	/ten/	zehn	<b>Ten</b> is the number 10.
eleven	/ɪlevən/	elf	<b>Eleven</b> is the number 11.
twelve	/twelv/	zwölf	<b>Twelve</b> is the number 12.
thirteen	/θɜːtiːn/	dreizehn	<b>Thirteen</b> is the number 13.
fourteen	/fɔːtiːn/	vierzehn	<b>Fourteen</b> is the number 14.
fifteen	/fɪftiːn/	fünfzehn	<b>Fifteen</b> is the number 15.
sixteen	/sɪkstiːn/	sechzehn	<b>Sixteen</b> is the number 16.
seventeen	/sevəntiːn/	siebzehn	<b>Seventeen</b> is the number 17.
eighteen	/eɪtiːn/	achtzehn	<b>Eighteen</b> is the number 18.
nineteen	/naɪntiːn/	neunzehn	<b>Nineteen</b> is the number 19.
twenty	/twenti/	zwanzig	<b>Twenty</b> is the number 20.

# Units 1 & 2

## Objects

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bed (n)	/bed/	Bett	This is the <b>bed</b> here. A lamp and a television here.
chair (n)	/tʃeə/	Stuhl	This is your <b>chair</b> .
desk (n)	/desk/	Schreibtisch	That is the <b>desk</b> over there, and ... a chair.
key (n)	/ki:/	Schlüssel	This is your <b>key</b> .
lamp (n)	/læmp/	Lampe	Your phone is here, and a <b>lamp</b> ... here.
notebook (n)	/nəʊtbʊk/	Notizbuch	I have two <b>notebooks</b> .
pen (n)	/pen/	Stift; Kuli; Füller	Is this your <b>pen</b> ?
phone (n)	/fəʊn/	Telefon	'What's that?' 'It's my <b>phone</b> .'
radio (n)	/reɪdɪəʊ/	Radio	'Excuse me, what's that?' 'That's ... the <b>radio</b> .'
television (n)	/telə'vɪʒən/	Fernsehen; Fernseher	Look – the <b>television</b> has CNN, BBC, ...

## Food & drink

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apple juice (n)	/æpl dʒu:s/	Apfelsaft	I would like an <b>apple juice</b> , please.
cheese (n)	/tʃi:z/	Käse	'Would you like <b>cheese</b> or ham?' ' <b>Cheese</b> , please'
ham (n)	/hæm/	Schinken	A <b>ham</b> sandwich, please.
sandwich (n)	/sænwɪtʃ/	Sandwich	'I'd like a <b>sandwich</b> , please.' 'Would you like cheese or ham?'
coffee (n)	/kɒfi/	Kaffee	Three teas and three <b>coffees</b> !
croissant (n)	/krwæsɒŋ/	Croissant	A tea and a <b>croissant</b> , please.
mineral water (n)	/mɪnrəl ,wɔ:tə/	Mineralwasser	I'd like a <b>mineral water</b> , please.
omelette (n)	/ɒmlət/	Omelett	The <b>omelette</b> is two euros.
orange juice (n)	/ɒrændʒ dʒu:s/	Orangensaft	Yes, and an <b>orange juice</b> too, please.
tea (n)	/ti:/	Tee	I'd like two <b>teas</b> , please, over here.

## Other words & phrases

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excuse me	/ek'skju:z mi:/	Entschuldigen Sie	<b>Excuse me</b> , I have a reservation.
hotel (n)	/həʊtel/	Hotel	He's here. In the <b>hotel</b> .
please (interjection)	/pli:z/	bitte	Three pounds, <b>please</b> .
room (n)	/ru:m; rʊm/	Zimmer	You're in <b>room</b> 15B.
thank you (interjection)	/θæŋk ju:/	danke	<b>Thank you</b> , Mr Blare.

# Units 3 & 4

## Jobs

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actor (n)	/ˈæktə/	Schauspieler	He is an <b>actor</b> .
architect (n)	/ˈɑːkɪtekt/	Architekt(in)	Lisa is an <b>architect</b> .
doctor (n)	/ˈdɒktə/	Arzt / Ärztin	David is a <b>doctor</b> from Denmark.
driver (n)	/ˈdraɪvə/	Fahrer(in)	I'm an ambulance <b>driver</b> .
firefighter (n)	/ˈfaɪəˌfaɪtə/	Feuerwehrmann / -frau	This is James. He's a <b>firefighter</b> .
paramedic (n)	/ˈpærəˌmedɪk/	Sanitäter(in)	I'm Giovanni and this is Sabrina. We're <b>paramedics</b> .
police officer (n)	/ˈpəliːs ˌɒfɪsə/	Polizist(in)	Are the <b>police officers</b> there?
student (n)	/ˈstjuːdənt/	Student(in)	I'm a <b>student</b> .
teacher (n)	/ˈtiːtʃə/	Lehrer(in)	My <b>teacher's</b> from China.

## Colours

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black (adj)	/blæk/	schwarz	The AC Milan colours are red and <b>black</b> .
blue (adj)	/bluː/	blau	The Chelsea colours are <b>blue</b> and white.
brown (adj)	/braʊn/	braun	It isn't in my <b>brown</b> jacket.
green (adj)	/grɪn/	grün	The Italian flag is <b>green</b> , white and red.
red (adj)	/red/	rot	The Canadian flag is <b>red</b> and white.
white (adj)	/waɪt/	weiß	The Real Madrid colour is <b>white</b> .
yellow (adj)	/jeləʊ/	gelb	The German flag is black, red and <b>yellow</b> .

## Days of the week

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Saturday (n)	/ˈsætədi/	Samstag / Sonnabend	The cafeteria isn't open on <b>Saturday</b> .
Sunday (n)	/ˈsʌndi/	Sonntag	On Saturday and <b>Sunday</b> .
Monday (n)	/ˈmʌndi/	Montag	The school is open <b>Monday</b> to Saturday.
Tuesday (n)	/ˈtjuːzdi/	Dienstag	See you on <b>Tuesday</b> .
Wednesday (n)	/ˈwenzdi/	Mittwoch	Today's <b>Wednesday</b> .
Thursday (n)	/ˈθɜːzdi/	Donnerstag	<b>Thursday</b> matches.
Friday (n)	/ˈfraɪdi/	Freitag	Open Monday to <b>Friday</b> .

# Units 3 & 4

## Nationalities

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American (adj)	/ə'merɪkən/	amerikanisch; Amerikaner(in)	Diane's <b>American</b> .
Chinese (adj)	/tʃaɪniːz/	chinesisch; Chinese / Chinesin	The <b>Chinese</b> flag is red and yellow.
French (adj)	/frentʃ/	französisch; Franzose / Französin	This <b>French</b> wine is good.
German (adj)	/dʒɜ:mən/	deutsch; Deutscher / -e	The <b>German</b> flag is black, red and yellow.
Italian (adj)	/ɪ'tæljən/	italienisch; Italiener(in)	AC Milan and Juventus are <b>Italian</b> teams.
Polish (adj)	/pəʊlɪʃ/	polnisch; Pole / Polin	The <b>Polish</b> flag is white and red.

## Family words

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brother (n)	/brʌðə/	Bruder	Jeb Bush and George W. Bush are <b>brothers</b> .
child (n)	/tʃaɪld/	Kind	How old are people in your country when they have a <b>child</b> ?
daughter (n)	/dɔ:tə/	Tochter	a father, mother and their son and <b>daughter</b>
father (n)	/fɑ:ðə/	Vater	My <b>father</b> is an actor.
grandfather (n)	/grænfa:ðə/	Großvater	Martin is Sean's <b>grandfather</b> .
grandmother (n)	/græn,mʌðə/	Großmutter	She is a <b>grandmother</b> .
grandparents (n)	/grænpeərənts/	Großeltern	This is my <b>grandparents'</b> house in Cork, Ireland.
husband (n)	/hʌzbənd/	(Ehe)mann; (Ehe)gatte	Lisa's <b>husband</b> is a teacher.
mother (n)	/mʌðə/	Mutter	My <b>mother</b> is from America.
parents (n)	/peərənts/	Eltern	My wife's <b>parents</b> .
sister (n)	/sɪstə/	Schwester	This is my <b>sister</b> , Lisa.
son (n)	/sʌn/	Sohn	George W. Bush is George Bush's <b>son</b> .
wife (n)	/waɪf/	(Ehe)frau; (Ehe)gattin	Hillary Clinton is Bill Clinton's <b>wife</b> .

## Personal possessions

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bag (n)	/bæg/	Tasche	Where's my black <b>bag</b> ?
glasses (n)	/glɑ:sɪz/	Brille	Where are my <b>glasses</b> ?
ID card (n)	/aɪ'di: kɑ:d/	Personalausweis	My <b>ID card</b> is in my bag.
jacket (n)	/dʒækət/	Jacke; Jackett	It isn't in my brown <b>jacket</b> .
keys (n)	/ki:z/	Schlüssel	The <b>keys</b> are under the table.

## Units 3 & 4

mobile phone (n)	/ˈməʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/	Handy; Mobiltelefon	These <b>mobile phones</b> are from Japan.
money (n)	/ˈmʌni/	Geld	Where is my <b>money</b> ?
MP3 player (n)	/empiːˈθriː ˈpleɪə/	MP3-Spieler	It's an <b>MP3 player</b> .
photograph (n)	/ˈfəʊtəˌɡrɑːf/	Foto	This is a <b>photograph</b> of my sister.
sunglasses (n)	/ˈsʌŋˌɡlɑːsɪz/	Sonnenbrille	Where are my <b>sunglasses</b> ?
umbrella (n)	/ʌmˈbrelə/	Regenschirm	It's an <b>umbrella</b> .
wallet (n)	/ˈwɒlət/	Brieftasche	I don't know where your <b>wallet</b> is!

## Other words & phrases

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ambulance (n)	/ˈæmbjələns/	Krankenwagen	I'm an <b>ambulance</b> driver.
baby (n)	/ˈbeɪbi/	Baby	This our new <b>baby</b> , Sean.
car (n)	/kɑː/	Auto	Hey, is that your <b>car</b> ?
correct (adj)	/kəˈrekt/	korrekt	That's <b>correct</b> .
flag (n)	/flæg/	Fahne; Flagge	The Chinese <b>flag</b> is red and yellow.
house (n)	/haʊs/	Haus	The <b>house</b> is in Geneva.
international (adj)	/ɪntəˈnæʃnəl/	international	the United Nations <b>International</b> School
new (adj)	/njuː/	neu	It's a <b>new</b> computer.
old (adj)	/əʊld/	alt	He's an <b>old</b> man.
train (n)	/treɪn/	Zug	This <b>train</b> is for Milan.
wine (n)	/waɪn/	Wein	Italian white <b>wine</b> .
young (adj)	/jʌŋ/	jung	He's a <b>young</b> man.

# Units 5 & 6

## Common verbs

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dance (v)	/da:ns/	tanzen	Do you like dancing but don't know how to <b>dance</b> ?
drink (v)	/drɪŋk/	trinken	I <b>drink</b> coffee.
eat (v)	/i:t/	essen	I <b>eat</b> fish.
go (v)	/gəʊ/	gehen; fahren	I <b>go</b> to work by taxi.
have (v)	/hæv/	haben	We <b>have</b> computers at work.
hear (v)	/hɪə/	hören	He <b>hears</b> the alarm clock.
like (v)	/laɪk/	mögen; etwas gerne tun	Do you <b>like</b> sports?
live (v)	/lɪv/	wohnen; leben	I <b>live</b> in New York.
play (v)	/pleɪ/	spielen	Do you <b>play</b> chess?
read (v)	/ri:d/	lesen	They <b>read</b> the morning newspaper.
sleep (v)	/sli:p/	schlafen	They <b>sleep</b> late.
wake up (v)	/weɪk 'ʌp/	aufwachen	They always <b>wake up</b> early.
work (v)	/wɜ:k/	arbeiten	I <b>work</b> for a big company.

## Technology

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computer (n)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə/	Computer	Do you use a <b>computer</b> ?
digital camera (n)	/dɪdʒətəl 'kæmrə/	Digitalkamera	I don't use emails, or the internet, or <b>digital cameras</b> .
email address (n)	/i:meɪl ədres/	Email-Adresse	OK, I'll give you my <b>email address</b> .
fax machine (n)	/fæks məʃi:n/	Faxgerät	Is this the <b>fax machine</b> ?
mobile phone (n)	/məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	Handy; Mobiltelefon	I have a mobile phone but it's my brother's old <b>mobile phone</b> .
printer (n)	/prɪntə/	Drucker	I don't have a <b>printer</b> .
website (n)	/websaɪt/	Website	What is the school <b>website</b> ?

## Adjectives

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bad (adj)	/bæd/	schlecht; schlimm	It's a <b>bad</b> job.
boring (adj)	/'bɔ:ɪŋ/	langweilig	It's a <b>boring</b> job.
difficult (adj)	/dɪfɪkəlt/	schwierig	It's a <b>difficult</b> job.
easy (adj)	/i:zi/	leicht	It's an interesting job but it isn't <b>easy</b> .
good (adj)	/gʊd/	gut	It's a <b>good</b> job.
interesting (adj)	/ɪntrəstɪŋ/	interessant	It's an <b>interesting</b> job.



# Units 5 & 6

## Sports & games

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basketball (n)	/bəˈskɛtbɔ:l/	Basketball	Come and play <b>basketball</b> .
chess (n)	/tʃes/	Schach	Do you play <b>chess</b> ?
football (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔ:l/	Fußball	When do you play <b>football</b> ?
golf (n)	/gɒlf/	Golf	I have a game of <b>golf</b> today.
tennis (n)	/tenɪs/	Tennis	Come and play <b>tennis</b> .

## Food

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breakfast (n)	/ˈbrekfəst/	Frühstück	They eat <b>breakfast</b> .
chicken (n)	/ˈtʃɪkən/	Huhn; Hühner	<b>Chicken</b> or vegetable soup.
dinner (n)	/ˈdɪnə/	Abendessen	Do you mean like breakfast, lunch and <b>dinner</b> ?
eggs (n)	/egz/	Eier	Right, this morning we have bacon, <b>eggs</b> , toast, fruit or a croissant.
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/	Fisch	Do you eat meat and/or <b>fish</b> every day?
fruit (n)	/fru:t/	Obst	Do you eat <b>fruit</b> and/or vegetables every day?
ice cream (n)	/aɪs ˈkri:m/	Eiskrem	I like <b>ice cream</b> .
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/	Mittagessen	How often do you have <b>lunch</b> at work or school?
meat (n)	/mi:t/	Fleisch	Do you eat <b>meat</b> and/or fish every day?
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	Milch	I drink <b>milk</b> .
pasta (n)	/ˈpæstə/	Pasta	<b>Pasta</b> of the day.
salad (n)	/ˈsæləd/	Salat	Do you eat <b>salad</b> ?
soup (n)	/su:p/	Suppe	Chicken or vegetable <b>soup</b> .
toast (n)	/təʊst/	Toast	Right, this morning we have bacon, eggs, <b>toast</b> , fruit or a croissant.
vegetables (n)	/ˈvedʒtəbəlz/	Gemüse	Do you eat fruit and/or <b>vegetables</b> every day?

## Other words & phrases

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afternoon (n)	/ˌɑ:ftəˈnu:n/	Nachmittag	in the <b>afternoon</b>
bus (n)	/bʌs/	Bus	I go to school by <b>bus</b> .
early (adv)	/ˈɜ:lɪ/	früh	They always wake up <b>early</b> .
evening (n)	/ˈi:vnɪŋ/	Abend	7 o'clock in the <b>evening</b> .
expert (n)	/ˈekspɜ:t/	Experte / -in	Learn to dance rock, swing, tango and salsa with our <b>expert</b> teachers.

## Units 5 & 6

factory (n)	/fæktri/	Fabrik
flat (n)	/flæt/	Wohnung
genetic (adj)	/dʒə'netɪk/	genetisch
language (n)	/læŋgwɪdʒ/	Sprache
late (adv)	/leɪt/	spät
night (n)	/naɪt/	Nacht
nobody (pron)	/nəʊbədi/	niemand
people (n)	/pi:pl/	Leute; Menschen
person (n)	/pɜ:sən/	Mensch; Person
scientist (n)	/saɪəntɪst/	Wissenschaftler(in)
train (n)	/treɪn/	Zug; Bahn

## Straightforward Beginner Companion | German Edition

He works in a car **factory**.  
Do you live in a **flat**?  
It's **genetic**.  
Learn a **language**!  
They always go to bed **late** at night.  
They go to bed late at **night**.  
**Nobody** eats meat and/or fish every day.  
For other **people**, mornings are very difficult.  
You don't decide to be a morning **person** or a night **person**.  
He is a **scientist**.  
I go to work by **train**.

# Units 7 & 8

## Places in a city

airport (n)	/ˈeəpɔ:t/	Flughafen	There's a train to the <b>airport</b> .
bank (n)	/bæŋk/	Bank	There is a <b>bank</b> .
beach (n)	/bi:tʃ/	Strand	There are <b>beaches</b> .
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/	Brücke	There's an old <b>bridge</b> .
castle (n)	/ˈkɑ:səl/	Schloss; Burg	There's a <b>castle</b> .
hospital (n)	/ˈhɒspɪtl/	Krankenhaus	Is there a <b>hospital</b> ?
market (n)	/ˈmɑ:kət/	Markt	There's also a <b>market</b> and very nice shops.
museum (n)	/mju:zi:əm/	Museum	There's a <b>museum</b> with Picasso art.
park (n)	/pɑ:k/	Park	There are three <b>parks</b> .
river (n)	/ˈrɪvə/	Fluss	There's a <b>river</b> .
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/	Geschäft; Laden	There aren't any <b>shops</b> .
supermarket (n)	/ˈsu:pəma:kət/	Supermarkt	There is a <b>supermarket</b> .
(train) station (n)	/(treɪn) 'steɪʃən/	Bahnhof	The <b>train station</b> is on King Street.

## Things to take on holiday/Travel words

luggage (n)	/ˈlʌgɪdʒ/	Gepäck	Is that your <b>luggage</b> ?
map (n)	/mæp/	Karte; Plan	Do you have a <b>map</b> ?
money (n)	/ˈmʌni/	Geld	My mother makes <b>money</b> at the market.
passport (n)	/ˈpɑ:spɔ:t/	Pass	Your <b>passport</b> , please.
phrase book (n)	/ˈfreɪz ˌbʊk/	Sprachführer	I'd like a German-English <b>phrase book</b> . So I can understand you.
ticket (single / return) (n)	/ˈtɪkɪt ('sɪŋgəl/rɪ'tɜ:n)/	Fahrkarte (einfach / Rück-)	The <b>tickets</b> are expensive.
visa (n)	/ˈvi:zə/	Visum	Vincent needs a <b>visa</b> to visit the Vatican.

## Adjectives

awful (adj)	/ɔ:fəl/	furchtbar	It's <b>awful</b> . Don't buy it.
bad (adj)	/bæd/	schlecht	The Chinese restaurant has good food and the prices aren't <b>bad</b> .
beautiful (adj)	/ˈbju:təfl/	schön	It's <b>beautiful</b> . I love it!
big (adj)	/bɪg/	groß	a <b>big</b> , ugly city
cheap (adj)	/tʃi:p/	billig	And public transport is very good and <b>cheap</b> here too.
expensive (adj)	/ɪk'spensɪv/	teuer	The tickets are <b>expensive</b> .

## Units 7 & 8

favourite (adj)	/feɪvrət/	Lieblings-
friendly (adj)	/frendli/	freundlich
giant (adj)	/dʒaɪənt/	Riesen-
good (adj)	/ɡʊd/	gut
great (adj)	/ɡreɪt/	großartig
nice (adj)	/naɪs/	nett; schön
original (adj)	/ə'ɒrɪdʒɪnəl/	Original-
popular (adj)	/pɒpjələ/	beliebt; populär
real (adj)	/riəl/	wirklich
small (adj)	/smɔ:l/	klein
ugly (adj)	/ʌɡli/	hässlich
unfriendly (adj)	/ʌn'frendli/	unfreundlich

## Straightforward Beginner Companion | German Edition

Fiona has forty-five **favourite** phrases in French.  
 The people are **friendly**.  
 The original King Kong was a 1933 film about a **giant** gorilla in New York City.  
 It's a **good** place to live.  
 I think it's **great**.  
 There's also a market and very **nice** shops.  
 The **original** King Kong was a 1933 film about a giant gorilla in New York City.  
 We look at some **popular** remakes and their origins.  
 But the **real** Mission Impossible was a television programme from the 1960s and 1970s.  
 It's a **small** city.  
 a big, **ugly** city  
 He is **unfriendly**.

## Other words & phrases

actor (n)	/æktə/	Schauspieler
again (adv)	/ə'geɪn; ə'geɪn/	wieder; noch einmal
bar (n)	/bɑ:/	Bar
blood (n)	/blʌd/	Blut
break (n)	/breɪk/	Pause
dead (adj)	/ded/	tot
desk (n)	/desk/	Schreibtische
detective (n)	/dɪ'tektɪv/	Detektiv(in)
divorced (adj)	/dɪ'vɔ:st/	geschieden
ex-wife (n)	/eks'waɪf/	Ex-Frau
fingerprint (n)	/fɪŋgə'prɪnt/	Fingerabdruck
fire (n)	/faɪə/	Brand; Feuer
impossible (adj)	/ɪm'pɒsəbl/	unmöglich
lawyer (n)	/lɔ:jə/	Anwalt / Anwältin

My favourite **actor** was Harrison Ford.  
 The number one rule in television and film is 'if it works, do it **again**'.  
 The Vodka and Caviar **Bar** at Hotel Astoria.  
 And why was your **blood** on Mr Gordon's jacket?  
 Come for a weekend **break**!  
 I have some bad news. Mr Gordon is ... **dead**.  
 There are thirty **desks**.  
 The 'Angels' were three women **detectives**.  
 I'm **divorced**.  
 Your wife, your **ex-wife**, was Peter Gordon's new girlfriend.  
 Mr Magnus, if you were at home, why were your **fingerprints** on the factory emergency exit?  
 There was a **fire** at the factory last night, Mr Magnus.  
 That's **impossible**! He was at the factory yesterday!  
 Do you have a good **lawyer**, Mr Magnus?

# Units 7 & 8

many (det)	/ˈmeni/	viele
opera (n)	/ˈɒpərə/	Oper
parking (n)	/ˈpɑːkɪŋ/	Parken
programme (n)	/ˈprɒɡræm/	Sendung
public transport (n)	/ˌpʌblɪk ˈtrænspɔːt/	öffentliche Verkehrsmittel
pull (v)	/pʊl/	ziehen
puppet (n)	/ˈpʌpət/	Marionette; Puppe
push (v)	/pʊʃ/	drücken
remake (n)	/ˈriːmeɪk/	Remake; Neufilmung
scene (n)	/siːn/	Szene; Tatort
series (n)	/ˈsiəriːz/	Serie; Reihe
show (v)	/ʃəʊ/	Show
statue (n)	/ˈstætjuː/	Statue
stay (v)	/steɪ/	wohnen
stop (v)	/stɒp/	aufhören
tour (n)	/tʊə/	Tour; Rundreise
wake up (v)	/ˌweɪk ˈʌp/	aufwachen
weekend (n)	/ˌwiːkˈend/	Wochenende

George Clooney is now a big Hollywood star, and was in **many** blockbuster films ...

For music lovers, there is a puppet show of Mozart's **opera**, the Magic Flute.

No **parking**.

But the real Mission Impossible was a television **programme** from the 1960s and 1970s.

And **public transport** is very good and cheap here too.

**Pull** the door.

For music lovers, there is a **puppet** show of Mozart's opera, the Magic Flute.

**Push** the door.

We look at some popular **remakes** and their origins.

She works with the Crime **Scene** department.

Keifer Sutherland is now most famous for the television **series** 24.

For music lovers, there is a puppet **show** of Mozart's opera, the Magic Flute.

Look at the **statues** on Charles Bridge.

**Stay** in Prague's beautiful hotels in the city centre.

The action doesn't **stop**!

New York bus **tours**.

**Wake up** Saturday morning in the beautiful capital of the Czech Republic.

Come for a **weekend** break!

# Units 9 & 10

## Verbs

---

clean (v)	/kli:n/	putzen; sauber machen; reinigen	At the weekend I usually <b>clean</b> the house.
go away (v)	/gəʊ ə'weɪ/	weggehen; wegfahren	I'm not <b>going away</b> this weekend.
go out (v)	/gəʊ 'aʊt/	ausgehen	At the weekend I usually <b>go out</b> .
make (v)	/meɪk/	machen	At the weekend I usually <b>make</b> dinner for my family.

## Big numbers

---

hundred	/hʌndrəd/	hundert	two <b>hundred</b> dollars
thousand	/θaʊzənd/	tausend	The year is two <b>thousand</b> and thirteen.
million	/mɪljən/	Million	The book says there are 1.1 <b>million</b> people here!
billion	/bɪljən/	Milliarde; Billion	Population: 1.1 <b>billion</b> .

## Months

---

January (n)	/dʒænjʊəri/	Januar	The Beatles' last concert was in <b>January</b> .
February (n)	/febjʊəri/	Februar	The original Roman calendar did not have January and <b>February</b> .
March (n)	/mɑ:tʃ/	März	on <b>March</b> 5th
April (n)	/eɪprəl/	April	South Africa's Freedom Day is on <b>April</b> 27th.
May (n)	/meɪ/	Mai	The next holiday is on <b>May</b> 1st.
June (n)	/dʒu:n/	Juni	My birthday is in <b>June</b> .
July (n)	/dʒʊ'laɪ/	Juli	Columbia's national holiday is on <b>July</b> 20th.
August (n)	/ɔ:gəst/	August	I went to my first rock concert last <b>August</b> .
September (n)	/septembə/	September	Brazil's national holiday is in <b>September</b> .
October (n)	/ɒktəʊbə/	Oktober	on <b>October</b> 16th
November (n)	/nəʊvembə/	November	My birthday is in <b>November</b> .
December (n)	/dɪsembə/	Dezember	Finland became an independent country on <b>December</b> 6, 1917.

## Money

---

cent (n)	/sent/	Cent	fifteen <b>cents</b>
dollar (n)	/dɒlə/	Dollar	two hundred <b>dollars</b>

# Units 9 & 10

euro (n)	/ˈjʊərəʊ/	Euro
pence (n)	/pens/	Pence
pound (n)	/paʊnd/	Pfund

ten **euros**  
twenty **pence** (twenty p)  
six **pounds**

## Other words & phrases

---

birthday (n)	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/	Geburtstag
boutique (n)	/buːˈtiːk/	Boutique
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	Gebäude
clothes (n)	/kləʊðz/	Kleidung
cold (adj)	/kəʊld/	kalt
concert (n)	/ˈkɒnsət/	Konzert
crowd (n)	/kraʊd/	(Menschen)menge
crowded (adj)	/ˈkraʊdəd/	voll
department store (n)	/dɪˈpɑːtmənt ˌstɔː/	Kaufhaus
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	Gericht
expensive (adj)	/ɪkˈspensɪv/	teuer
free (adj)	/friː/	gratis; Eintritt frei
group (n)	/gruːp/	Gruppe
independence (n)	/ˌɪndɪˈpendəns/	Unabhängigkeit
last (adj)	/lɑːst/	letzter, -e, -s
roof (n)	/ruːf/	Dach
shopping (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	Einkäufe
shopping bag (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌbæɡ/	Einkaufstasche
studio (n)	/ˈstjuːdiəʊ/	Studio
together (adv)	/təˈgeðə/	zusammen
world (n)	/wɜːld/	Welt

I think it's her **birthday**.  
For small **boutiques**, go to Kings Road or Portobello Road.  
They looked up and saw the Beatles, on the roof of the **building**.  
The market at Covent Garden is a great place for old **clothes**.  
It was a **cold** day in 1969.  
The 1969 rooftop **concert** became a legend in English pop music.  
Soon there was a large **crowd**.  
They are beautiful – but very **crowded** and noisy!  
The **department stores** Selfridges, Debenhams and Marks and Spencer are here.  
I ate a typical Indian **dish**, but I don't remember the name now.  
Some of these shops are very **expensive**.  
It was a **free** Beatles concert.  
The Beatles were the most famous English rock **group** in history.  
We got our **independence** from England.  
Did you go shopping **last** weekend?  
They looked up and saw the Beatles, on the **roof** of the building.  
At the weekend I usually do the **shopping**.  
Get a special green **shopping bag**!  
The Beatles were in the **studio**.  
They didn't play **together** again.  
The best shopping in the **world**.

## Action verbs

dance (v)	/dɑːns/	tanzen	I can act, I can sing and I can <b>dance</b> .
drive (v)	/draɪv/	fahren	Can you <b>drive</b> ?
play (v)	/pleɪ/	spielen	I can swim and <b>play</b> tennis.
run (v)	/rʌn/	laufen	Charles can't walk and he can't <b>run</b> with the other children.
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/	singen	The man can't <b>sing</b> .
swim (v)	/swɪm/	schwimmen	Can you <b>swim</b> ?
type (v)	/taɪp/	tippen	I can <b>type</b> fast – 114 words a minute!
walk (v)	/wɔːk/	gehen; zu Fuß gehen	He uses a wheelchair. He can't <b>walk</b> .

## Feelings

sad (adj)	/sæd/	traurig	Maybe the woman is <b>sad</b> .
happy (adj)	/hæpi/	glücklich	Why is the author <b>happy</b> ?
tired (adj)	/taɪrəd/	müde	I'm <b>tired</b> now. Time for bed!
nervous (adj)	/nɜːvəs/	nervös	I'm <b>nervous</b> .
angry (adj)	/æŋgrɪ/	verärgert; zornig	Why is he <b>angry</b> ?

## Other words & phrases

blind (adj)	/blaɪnd/	blind	She's <b>blind</b> . She can't see.
blog (n)	/blɒg/	Blog	View all <b>blog</b> entries.
cerebral palsy (n)	/ˌserəbrəl 'pɔːlzi/	zerebrale Lähmung	Our son was born with <b>cerebral palsy</b> .
change (v)	/tʃeɪndʒ/	wechseln	Sara <b>changes</b> phones often.
competition (n)	/kɒmpə'tɪʃn/	Wettbewerb; -kampf	Last year, I was in a national tennis <b>competition</b> .
deaf (adj)	/def/	taub	He's <b>deaf</b> . He can't hear.
disabled (adj)	/dɪs'eɪbəld/	behindert	He is <b>disabled</b> .
exam (n)	/eg'zæm/	Prüfung; Examen	Do you have a final <b>exam</b> ?
find (v)	/faɪnd/	finden	The BBC had a competition to <b>find</b> Britain's favourite painting.
gallery (n)	/gæləri/	Galerie	Why did the National <b>Gallery</b> and the BBC organize the competition?
guitar (n)	/gɪtɑː/	Gitarre	I can't play this <b>guitar</b> .
idea (n)	/aɪdiːə/	Idee	We thought it was a good <b>idea</b> .
medal (n)	/medl/	Medaille	He won a <b>medal</b> last year.



## Units 11 & 12

message (n)	/ˈmesɪdʒ/
painting (n)	/ˈpeɪntɪŋ/
plans (n pl)	/plænz/
turn on (v)	/tɜːn ˈɒn/
turn off (v)	/tɜːn ˈɒf/
vote (v)	/vəʊt/
wheelchair (n)	/wiːltʃeə/

Nachricht
Gemälde
Pläne
einschalten
ausschalten
wählen; abstimmen
Rollstuhl

## Straightforward Beginner Companion | German Edition

Can you send a text **message** with the information, please?

It's a Van Gogh **painting**, I think.

We all went to a café and talked about our future **plans**.

Clark forgets to **turn on** his mobile phone.

Please **turn off** your mobile phones in the cinema.

How many people **voted**?

He uses a **wheelchair**. He can't walk.

## Verb to be: (present simple)

Langform		Kurzform	
I am	from the United States.	I'm	from the United States.
You are		You're	
He is		He's	
She is		She's	
It is		It's	
We are		We're	
They are		They're	

## It

Wir verwenden *it* für Dinge/Gegenstände.

*What's your phone number?*

*It's 9328 2289.*

## Andere Kurzformen

*What is your name?*



*What's your name?*

*That is the hotel.*



*That's the hotel.*

## My, his, her



*My name is Adrian.*



*His name is Jack.*



*Her name is Paula.*

## Here, there, this, that

### Here

*What's this?*

*This is a table.*



### There

*What's that?*

*That is a chair.*



## A, an, plurals

Wir verwenden *a, an* mit Substantiven im Singular.

*a* + Konsonant

*a sandwich, a table, a chair, a country*

*an* + Vokal

*an omelette, an apple juice*

Um die Pluralform zu bilden, fügen wir *-s* oder *-es* hinzu.

*two coffees, three sandwiches, phones, keys*

## These, those

Die Pluralform von *this* ist *these*.

*This pen. These pens.*

Die Pluralform von *that* ist *those*.

*That key. Those keys.*

# Language reference units 3 & 4

## Verb to be: (present simple)

Positiv				
Langform			Kurzform	
I	am	from Canada.	I'm	fine.
He/She/It	is		He's/She's/It's	
You/We/They	are		You're/We're/They're	

Um die Negativform von *to be* zu bilden, fügen wir *not* (oder *n't*) hinzu.

Negativ	
Langform	Kurzform
I am not from Spain.	I'm not from Spain.
He/She/It is not a teacher.	He/She/It isn't a teacher.
You/We/They are not in class.	You/We/They aren't in class. or You're/We're/They're not in class.

Um Fragen mit *to be* zu bilden, setzen wir das Verb vor das Subjekt.

Verb	Subjekt
Are	you married?

Fragen		
Am	I	30 years old?
Is	he/she/it	
Are	you/we/they	
Kurzantworten		
Yes, No,	I	am 'm not.
	he/she/it	is. isn't.
	you/we/they	are. aren't.

## It, they

*It* und *they* sind Pronomen.

*It* wird für Dinge/Gegenstände verwendet.

*The house is in London. It is in London.*

*They* wird für Personen oder auch Dinge/Gegenstände verwendet.

*The houses are in London. They are in London.*

*Philip and Katy are English. They are English.*

## Possessive 's

Wir verwenden 's, um Besitz anzuzeigen.

*John's mother.*

*My sister's friend.*

Wenn das Wort bereits mit einem -s endet, wird ' danach hinzugefügt.

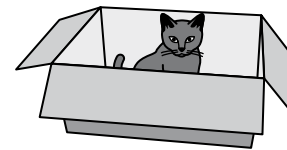
*His parents' house.*

Nicht ~~*The house of his parents.*~~

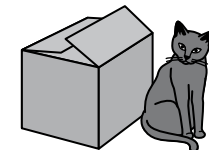
*The babies' rooms.*

Nicht ~~*The room of the babies.*~~

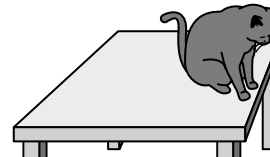
## Prepositions



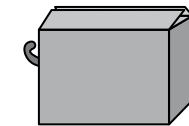
in



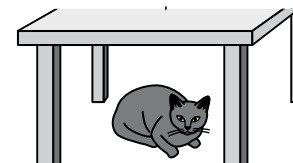
next to



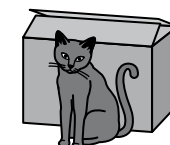
on



behind



under



in front of

# Language reference units 5 & 6

## Present simple

Die Form des Verbs bleibt für alle Personen gleich außer bei *she/he/it*. Bei *she/he/it*, fügen wir *-s* hinzu.

Positiv			
I	live	in New York.	
He/She/It	lives		
You/We/They	live		

Schreibweise: present simple Verben mit *she/he/it*

Bei den meisten Verben wird *-s* hinzugefügt:

*work – works    eat – eats    like – likes    play – plays*

Bei Verben, die mit einem Konsonanten + *y* enden: *-y* wird zu *-ies*

*study – studies*

Bei Verben, die mit *-ch, -sh, -o* enden: *-es* hinzufügen

*do – does    watch – watches*

## Have

*Have* ist ein unregelmäßiges Verb.

I	have	a computer.	
He/She/It	has		
You/We/They	have		

Die Negativform wird mit *don't* + Infinitiv oder mit *doesn't* (bei *she/he/it*) + Infinitiv gebildet.

Negativ			
I	don't	live    alone.	
He/She/It	doesn't		
You/We/They	don't		

Fragen werden gebildet, indem wir *do/does* vor das Subjekt und das Infinitiv danach setzen.

## Frage

Do	I	work?
Does	he/she/it	
Do	you/we/they	

Diese Fragen können mit Kurzantworten beantwortet werden.

*Do you speak English?    Yes, I do.*

*Does he have a big family?    No, he doesn't.*

## Kurzantwort

Yes, No,	I	do. don't.
	he/she/it	does. doesn't.
	you/we/they	do. don't.

## Question words

*What, where, when, who, why* und *how* sind Fragewörter.

Wir setzen sie an den Anfang eines Fragesatzes.

**How** are you?

**Where** are you from?

**What** is his name?

**Who** does she work with?

**Why** do you like your job?

## And, but

*And* und *but* sind Konjunktionen. Wir verwenden sie, um Wörter, Wendungen oder Nebensätze miteinander zu verbinden.

*And* gibt uns zusätzliche Information.

*I have a computer **and** I use it.*

*But* deutet auf einen Gegensatz

*We have a fax machine, **but** we don't use it.*

# Language reference units 5 & 6

## Adverbs of frequency

*always*    *often/usually*    *sometimes*    *hardly ever*    *never*

Wir verwenden adverbs of frequency, um sagen zu können, wie oft wir etwas tun.

*They **always** go to bed late at night.*

Adverbs of frequency stehen vor dem Hauptverb.

*They **sometimes** drink a cup of coffee.*

Adverbs of frequency stehen nach dem Verb *to be*.

*Mornings are **often** very difficult.*

Um nach der Häufigkeit zu fragen, verwenden wir *How often...?*

***How often** do you go to bed late?*

Wir können auch folgende Ausdrücke verwenden, um sagen zu können, wie oft wir etwas tun.

*every*

*once a                    day, week, month*

*twice a*

*three times a*

Diese Ausdrücke stehen normalerweise am Ende des Satzes.

*I eat fish **once a week**.*

# Language reference units 7 & 8

## There is/there are

Positiv		
There	is	a supermarket.
	are	two schools.

Negativ		
There	isn't	a restaurant.
	aren't	any parks.

Frage			Kurzantwort
Is	there	a park?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Are		any parks?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

Wir verwenden *any* mit dem Plural von Substantiven in Fragen und Negativsätzen.

*There aren't any discos.*

*Are there any schools? Yes, there are.  
No, there aren't.*

## Past simple was/were

Das past simple von *to be* ist *was/were*.

*Godzilla was a Japanese film.*

*Charlie's Angels and Mission Impossible were television programmes.*

Positiv und Negativ		
I He/She/It	was wasn't	on television.
You/We/They	were weren't	

## Frage

Was	I he/she/it	in a film?
Were	you/we/they	

## Time expressions

Wir verwenden folgende Zeitausdrücke mit Verben in der Vergangenheitsform.

*yesterday*

*last night/week/month*

Sie stehen am Anfang oder am Ende eines Satzes.

NOW
THIS MORNING
LAST NIGHT
YESTERDAY
LAST SATURDAY
LAST WEEK
LAST MARCH
LAST YEAR

## Subject and object pronouns

Personalpronomen haben zwei Formen:

Als Subjekt stehen sie vor dem Verb.

*He is an actor.*

Als Objekt stehen sie nach dem Verb.

*I like him.*

Subjekt	Objekt
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
they	them

# Language reference units 9 & 10

## Past simple

Es gibt zwei Arten von Verben mit Vergangenheitsformen im Englischen.

Regelmäßige Verben: hier bilden wir das past simple, indem wir *-ed* hinzufügen.

- walk – walked*
- stop – stopped*
- start – started*

Unregelmäßige Verben: hier ändert sich die Form, um das past simple zu bilden.

- eat – ate*
- go – went*
- make – made*
- see – saw*
- have – had*

Viele der am häufigsten verwendeten Verben haben unregelmäßige *past tense* Formen. Eine vollständige Liste ist auf Seite 127 des Student's Book zu finden.

Positiv			
I			
You			
He/She/It	went		to India.
We			
They			

Um die Negativform zu bilden, verwenden wir das Hilfsverb *did* und *not (didn't)* zusammen mit dem Infinitiv.

Negativ			
I			
You			
He/She/It	didn't	go	to India.
We			
They			

Bei Fragen verwenden wir das Hilfsverb *did*. Das Hilfsverb steht vor dem Subjekt und das Infinitiv danach.

Frage			
Did	I you he/she/it we they	go	to India?

## Prepositions of time

*(in, on, at)*

Wir verwenden *in* mit Monaten und Jahreszahlen.

*in 2001, in July*

Wir verwenden *on* mit Datum und Wochentagen.

*on April 4<sup>th</sup>, on Monday*

Wir verwenden *at* für die Uhrzeit.

*at 6 o'clock*

Aber auch: *at the weekend, at night*

## Can/can't

Can ist ein modales Hilfsverb. Wir verwenden es, um über Fähigkeiten zu sprechen.

Positiv			
I You He/She/It We They	can	use a computer.	
Negativ			
I You He/She/It We They	can't	use a computer.	

*I can speak French.*

Nicht ~~*I can to speak English.*~~

*I can't dance.*

Nicht ~~*I don't can dance.*~~

Frageform und Kurzantworten			
Can	I you he/she/it we they	dance?	
	Yes,	I you he/she/it	can.
	No,	we they	can't.

*Can you hear me?*

Nicht ~~*Do you can hear me?*~~

Can hat unterschiedliche Bedeutungen.

Wir können can verwenden, um über eine Fähigkeit zu sprechen:

*I can speak English.*

Wir können can aber auch verwenden, wenn wir um Erlaubnis bitten möchten.

*Can I use your phone?*

## Present continuous

Wir verwenden das present continuous, wenn wir über Ereignisse sprechen wollen, die gerade in diesem Augenblick oder ungefähr jetzt stattfinden.

Um das present continuous zu bilden, verwenden wir das Hilfsverb be im Präsens zusammen mit der -ing Form des Hauptverbs.

Positiv			
Langform		Kurzform	
I am You are He/She/It is We are They are	talking.	I'm You're He's/She's/It's We're They're	talking.

Negativ			
Langform		Kurzform	
I am You are He/She/It is We are They are	not listening.	I'm not You aren't He/She/It isn't We aren't They aren't	listening.

Frage	
Am I Are you Is he/she/it Are we Are they	listening?



## Going to future

Wir verwenden *going to* + Verb, wenn wir über Pläne für die Zukunft sprechen wollen.

*She's going to visit her parents in India.*

Positiv						
Langform				Kurzform		
I am				I'm		
You are				You're		
He/She/It is	going	meet a		He's/She's/It's	going	call.
We are	to	friend.		We're	to	
They are				They're		

Negativ						
Langform				Kurzform		
I am				I'm not		
You are				You aren't		
He/She/It is	not	going	have a	He/She/It isn't	going	have a
We are		to	holiday.	We aren't	to	holiday.
They are				They aren't		

Frage			Kurzantwort	
Am I			Yes, I am.	
Are you			No, I'm not.	
Is he/she/it	going	have a	Yes, he/she/it is.	
Are we	to	holiday?	No, he/she/it isn't.	
Are they			Yes, you/they/we are.	
			No, you/they/we aren't.	

Beim Verb *go* können wir sowohl *I'm going to go to the party* ALS AUCH *I'm going to the party* sagen.

## Future time expressions

Wir können folgende Ausdrücke zusammen mit Futurformen des Verbs verwenden:

*tomorrow*

*tomorrow morning/evening*

*next Monday/week/month/year*

Nicht *the next week*.

<b>NEXT YEAR</b>
<b>NEXT MONTH</b>
<b>NEXT TUESDAY</b>
<b>TOMORROW EVENING</b>
<b>TOMORROW</b>
<b>TONIGHT</b>
<b>TODAY</b>