

New Opportunities Beginner English-German-French Wordlist

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
Classroom language				
alphabet	/ˈælfəbet/	Alphabet	l'alphabet	<i>The English alphabet has twenty-six letters.</i>
and	/ænd, ən, ænd/	und	et	<i>I bought two things in a shop today – a pen and some paper.</i>
answer	/ˈɑːnsə/	antworten	répondre	<i>I asked a question but he didn't answer – I don't think he can hear me.</i>
ask questions	/ˌɑːsk ˈkwɛstʃənz/	Fragen stellen	poser des questions	<i>You can stop me and ask questions at any time.</i>
check	/tʃek/	korrigieren	vérifier	<i>The students did the exercise. Then the teacher checked their answers.</i>
complete	/kəmˈpli:t/	vervollständigen	compléter	<i>Complete this sentence: 'Two and two make –.'</i>
correct	/kəˈrekt/	korrigieren	corriger	<i>The teacher corrected our papers and gave us marks out of 100.</i>
eight	/eɪt/	acht	huit	<i>There are eight bottles on the table.</i>
eighteen	/ˌeɪˈti:n/	achtzehn	dix-huit	<i>My cousin is eighteen years old.</i>
eleven	/ɪˈlevən/	elf	onze	<i>My sister is eleven years old.</i>
fifteen	/ˌfɪfˈti:n/	fünfzehn	quinze	<i>Kate is fifteen years old.</i>
find	/faɪnd/	finden	trouver	<i>David cannot find his car keys.</i>
five	/faɪv/	fünf	cinq	<i>We have five toes on each foot.</i>
four	/fɔː/	vier	quatre	<i>A square has four sides.</i>
fourteen	/ˌfɔːˈti:n/	vierzehn	quatorze	<i>My brother is fourteen years old.</i>
listen	/ˈlɪsən/	hören	écouter	<i>Robert listens to the radio every morning.</i>
look	/lʊk/	schauen	regarder	<i>When we want to know the time, we look at a clock.</i>
match	/mætʃ/	passen zu	assortir	<i>I want a blue tie to match my shirt.</i>
nine	/naɪn/	neun	neuf	<i>There are nine people in my family.</i>
nineteen	/ˌnaɪnˈti:n/	neunzehn	dix-neuf	<i>My friend is nineteen years old.</i>
numbers	/ˈnʌmbəz/	Zahlen	les nombres	<i>Write the numbers 1 to 20 down the left-hand side of the page.</i>
one	/wʌn/	ein, eine	un (une)	<i>There is only one train to London today.</i>
read	/ri:d/	lesen	lire	<i>Robert reads the newspaper every morning.</i>
repeat	/rɪˈpi:t/	wiederholen	répéter	<i>'I didn't hear what you said. Could you repeat it, please?'</i>
say	/seɪ/	sagen	dire	<i>Peter says 'Goodbye' to his mother when he leaves his house.</i>

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seven	/ˈsevən/	sieben	sept	<i>There are seven days in a week.</i>
seventeen	/ˌsevənˈti:n/	siebzehn	dix-sept	<i>Julie is seventeen years old.</i>
six	/sɪks/	sechs	six	<i>Robert goes to work six days a week.</i>
sixteen	/ˌsɪkˈsti:n/	sechzehn	seize	<i>Maria is sixteen years old.</i>
talk	/tɔ:k/	reden	parler	<i>Susan and her friend are talking about their holidays.</i>
tell	/tel/	sagen	dire, raconter	<i>'Can you tell me the time, please?' – 'Yes, it's ten o'clock.'</i>
ten	/ten/	zehn	dix	<i>We each have ten fingers and ten toes.</i>
the	/ðə, ði, ði:/	der, die, das	le, la, les	<i>There is a white cat in our garden. The cat is very small.</i>
thirteen	/ˌθɜ:ˈti:n/	dreizehn	treize	<i>There are thirteen people on the bus.</i>
three	/θri:/	drei	trois	<i>Tom has three sisters.</i>
twelve	/twelv/	zwölf	douze	<i>There are twelve months in a year.</i>
twenty	/ˈtwenti/	zwanzig	vingt	<i>There are twenty students in our class.</i>
two	/tu:/	zwei	deux	<i>Lisa has two brothers.</i>
work in pairs	/ˌwɜ:k ɪn ˈpeəz/	paarweise arbeiten	travailler à deux	<i>Work in pairs, one reading out the answers and the other writing them down.</i>
write	/raɪt/	schreiben	écrire	<i>Susan is writing to her mother in Bristol..</i>

Module 1

act out	/ˌækt ˈaʊt/	durchspielen	jouer	<i>We're going to act out the conversation between John and his father.</i>
am	/m, əm, æm/	(ich) bin	(je) suis	<i>'Are you cold?' 'Yes, I am.'</i>
am I	/əm ˈaɪ/	bin ich	suis-je?	<i>Am I the person you are looking for?</i>
am not	/əm ˈnɒt/	(ich) bin nicht	(je) ne suis pas	<i>Are you Spanish?' 'No, I am not! I'm Portuguese.'</i>
American	/əˈmerɪkən/	amerikanisch	Américain, -ne	<i>Tom Cruise is an American film star.</i>
are	/ə, ɑ:/	sind	"être" 2pers.sg, 1è, 2è et 3è pers. pl., présent	<i>Maria is from Spain. Helen and Kate are from England.</i>
are not (aren't)	/ə ˈnɒt, ɑ:nt/	bist nicht/sind nicht	"être" 2pers.sg, 1è, 2è et 3è pers. pl., forme nég. présent	<i>The English are often not as friendly as the Australians.</i>
are you	/ə ju:/	bist du/seid ihr	"être" 2pers.sg, 1è, 2è et 3è pers. pl., forme interr.présent	<i>Are you Peter's sister?' 'No, I'm his cousin.'</i>
are you from	/ə ˈju: frəm/	bist du aus, seid ihr aus	venez-vous/viens-tu?	<i>Are you from the same part of Russia as Vassily?</i>
Argentina	/ˌɑ:dʒənˈti:nə/	Argentinien	l'Argentine	<i>Argentina have a very good football team.</i>
Argentinian	/ˌɑ:dʒənˈtɪniən/	argentinisch	Argentin, -ine	<i>When Argentina scored the winning goal, the Argentinian spectators went wild!</i>

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Athens	/ˈæθənz/	Athen	Athènes	<i>I didn't know that Athens was such a beautiful city.</i>
Australia	/ɒ'streɪliə/	Australien	l'Australie	<i>We spent five weeks on holiday in Australia – it was great!</i>
below	/bɪ'ləʊ/	unter(halb)	en-dessous de	<i>The picture of my father is on page four, below the picture of my family.</i>
Brazil	/brə'zɪl/	Brasilien	le Brésil	<i>My brother says the best footballer ever was Pele. He was born in Brazil.</i>
Britain	/'brɪtən/	Großbritannien	la Grande-Bretagne	<i>I come from one of the smallest villages in Britain.</i>
British	/'brɪtɪʃ/	britisch	Britannique	<i>Some Scottish people don't like to be called British.</i>
Buenos Aires	/'bweɪnɒs 'aɪreɪs/	Buenos Aires	Buenos Aires	<i>How do you like living in Buenos Aires?</i>
Cambridge	/'keɪmbrɪdʒ/	Cambridge	Cambridge	<i>Her daughter has applied for a place at Cambridge University.</i>
capital	/'kæpɪtəl/	Groß-	majuscule	<i>The names of all the countries start with capital letters.</i>
cities	/'sɪtɪz/	Städte	les villes	<i>Vancouver is one of the world's most beautiful cities.</i>
Colombia	/kə'lɒmbiə/	Kolumbien	la Colombie	<i>They grow a lot of coffee in Colombia.</i>
countries	/'kʌntrɪz/	Länder	les pays	<i>The students in my class come from eight different countries.</i>
dialogue	/'daɪələʊg/	Gespräch, Dialog	le dialogue	<i>We sometimes listen to a dialogue in our French lesson.</i>
email	/'i:meɪl/	E-Mail	l'e-mail	<i>I had 50 emails waiting for me when I came back from holiday!</i>
favourite	/'feɪvərɪt/	Lieblings-	favori, préféré	<i>'What fruit do you like?' 'I like apples and oranges, but oranges are my favourite.'</i>
favourites	/'feɪvərɪts/	Favoriten	les favoris	<i>Of all the groups I like, REM and Oasis are my favourites.</i>
film star	/'fɪlm stɑː/	Filmstar	la star de cinéma	<i>Jack is going to drama school and hopes to become a film star.</i>
Germany	/'dʒɜ:məni/	Deutschland	l'Allemagne	<i>We went to Germany and stayed in Cologne, but also visited Bonn and Trier.</i>
great	/greɪt/	toll	génial	<i>The USA is a great place for an exciting holiday.</i>
Greece	/griːs/	Griechenland	la Grèce	<i>Greece won the European Cup in 2004.</i>
Greek	/gri:k/	griechisch	Grec, grecque	<i>The Greek actress asked the British to return the Elgin Marbles to Athens.</i>
guess	/ges/	raten	deviner	<i>'Guess how old I am.' 'I don't know – twelve years old?' 'No, I'm only ten.'</i>
he	/ɪ, hi, hiː/	er	il	<i>'Where is Nick?' 'He's outside. He is sitting in the car.'</i>
heavy metal	/'hevi 'metl/	Heavy Metal	heavy metal (litt. "métal lourd")	<i>I think Led Zeppelin were the best heavy metal band.</i>
hello	/hə'ləʊ/	hallo	salut!	<i>Nick saw his friend in the street. 'Hello, Jack!' he said.</i>
her	/ə, hə, hɜː/	ihr	son, sa, ses (à elle)	<i>She couldn't decide whether to wear the black dress or the red one.</i>
he's	/ɪz, hɪz, hɪzɪz/	er ist	il est	<i>Nick is a boy. He's a big boy.</i>
hi	/haɪ/	hi, hallo	salut!	<i>Hi! My name's Alex, and I'm from Poland.</i>

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his	/ɪz, hɪz/	sein	son, sa, ses (possesseur masculin)	<i>Robert is sitting in his car.</i>
I	/aɪ/	ich	je	<i>'What's your name?' 'I am Nick. My sister is called Maria.'</i>
I'm	/aɪm/	ich bin	je suis (je m'appelle)	<i>'I'm Nick, and this is my sister, Maria.'</i>
I'm from	/'aɪm frəm/	ich komme aus	je viens de	<i>I'm from a small town high up in the mountains of northern Italy.</i>
I'm not from	/aɪm 'nɒt frəm/	ich komme nicht aus	je ne suis/viens pas de	<i>I'm not from Ireland, I'm from Scotland.</i>
is	/s, z, əz, ɪz/	ist	"être", 3è pers. sg. Présent	<i>George is an old man.</i>
is not (isn't)	/ɪz 'nɒt, 'ɪzɒnt/	ist nicht	idem, forme négative	<i>He is not qualified to teach English.</i>
Istanbul	/'ɪstæn'bʊl/	Istanbul	Istanbul	<i>Istanbul had a very bad earthquake a few years ago.</i>
it	/ɪt/	es	pronom neutre 3è personne sg.	<i>There is a cat on the wall. It is a black cat.</i>
Italian	/'ɪtæliən/	Italiener, Italienerin	Italien, -ienne	<i>Sophia is Italian but her mother is French.</i>
Italy	/'ɪtəli/	Italien	l'Italie	<i>We're going to Italy on holiday next year.</i>
its	/ɪts/	sein	son, sa ses (possesseur neutre)	<i>The dog ate its food hungrily.</i>
learn about	/'lɜ:n ə,bəʊt/	etw. lernen über	apprendre qch.	<i>Today we're going to learn about English irregular verbs.</i>
London	/'lʌndən/	London	Londres	<i>John's going to London for a meeting on Thursday.</i>
man	/mæn/	Mann	l'homme	<i>Steven is a man. Jane is a woman.</i>
meet	/mi:t/	treffen	rencontrer	<i>'Are we going to the cinema tonight?' – 'Yes. Meet me there at seven o'clock.'</i>
message	/'mesɪdʒ/	Nachricht	le message	<i>'Please give this message to your brother. Tell him that I want to see him tomorrow.'</i>
mistakes	/mɪ'steɪks/	Fehler	les fautes	<i>Very good, Bruno! You've only made two mistakes in the whole exam!</i>
music	/'mju:zɪk/	Musik	la musique	<i>'Do you like listening to music?' 'Yes. I like Elvis Presley and the Beatles.'</i>
my	/maɪ/	mein	mon, ma, mes	<i>'Is that my pen?' 'No, that's Tom's pen. Here is your pen.'</i>
nationality	/'næʃə'næləti/	Nationalität	la nationalité	<i>'What nationality are you?' 'I'm Spanish.'</i>
new	/nju:/	neu	neuf, nouveau	<i>The room looked as if it could do with a new coat of paint.</i>
New York	/nju: 'jɔ:k/	New York	New York	<i>New York is much safer than it was 20 years ago.</i>
New Zealand	/nju: 'zi:lənd/	Neuseeland	la Nouvelle-Zélande	<i>The film 'Lord of the Rings' was filmed in New Zealand.</i>
no	/nəʊ/	nein	non	<i>'Is Paris in Spain?' 'No, it isn't. It's in France.'</i>
pages	/'peɪdʒɪz/	Seiten	les pages	<i>Please read the exercises on pages 10 and 14, and do them at home tonight.</i>
penfriends	/'penfrendz/	Brieffreunde	les correspondants	<i>Having penfriends in other countries is a good way to learn about different cultures.</i>
people	/'pi:pəl/	Leute, Menschen	les gens	<i>There are a lot of people in the shop today.</i>

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personal information	/ˌpɜːsənəl ɪnfəˈmeɪʃən/	persönliche Information	renseignements d'ordre personnel	<i>He refused to give the police any personal information.</i>
photo	/'fəʊtəʊ/	Foto	la photo	<i>I have a photo of my mum when she was only two years old.</i>
Poland	/'pəʊlənd/	Polen	la Pologne	<i>Many people from Poland live in this part of town.</i>
Polish	/'pəʊlɪʃ/	polnisch	Polonais, -se	<i>There are many Polish immigrants in England.</i>
pop star	/'pɒp stɑː/	Popstar	la star du pop	<i>The pop star I would most like to see is Robbie Williams.</i>
prepositions	/ˌɪprepəˈzɪʃənz/	Präpositionen	les prépositions	<i>Prepositions are words such as 'to' that indicate direction, time or place.</i>
Rome	/rəʊm/	Rom	Rome	<i>We went to Rome for a few days in 2005.</i>
Russia	/'rʌʃə/	Russland	la Russie	<i>The owner of Chelsea football club comes from Russia.</i>
Russian	/'rʌʃən/	russisch	Russe	<i>The Russian gymnast won a gold medal at the Olympics.</i>
sentences	/'sentənsɪz/	Sätze	les phrases	<i>Make up three sentences with the word 'buy' in them.</i>
she	/ʃi, ʃiː/	sie	elle (pronom sujet)	<i>Helen is my sister. She is fifteen years old.</i>
she's	/ʃɪz, ʃiːz/	sie ist	elle est	<i>Kate is a student. She's a good student.</i>
soul	/səʊl/	Soul	la soul	<i>My brother has a fantastic collection of soul music.</i>
sports star	/'spɔːts stɑː/	Sportstar, berühmter Sportler	la star du sport	<i>David Beckham is the world's most famous sports star – everyone has heard of him!</i>
St Petersburg	/sɪnt ˈpiːtəzɜːg/	St. Petersburg	Saint-Pétersbourg	<i>I've been to Moscow and Leningrad, but I really want to go to St Petersburg next.</i>
stages	/steɪdʒɪz/	Abschnitte	les étapes	<i>I had to follow the stages clearly marked on the diagram.</i>
stars	/stɑːz/	Stars	les étoiles	<i>Madonna and Elton John are my favourite pop stars.</i>
teacher	/'tiːtʃə/	Lehrer, Lehrerin	le professeur (m/f)	<i>The maths teacher gave me a punishment for not doing my homework!</i>
the United States	/ðə juːnaɪtɪd ˈsteɪts/	die Vereinigten Staaten	les Etats-Unis	<i>How many times have you visited the United States?</i>
to be	/tə ˈbiː/	sein	être	<i>Is, 'was' and 'were' are all parts of the verb 'to be'.</i>
Turkey	/'tʊːki/	Türkei	la Turquie	<i>Many people from Britain take their holidays in Turkey.</i>
Turkish	/'tʊːkɪʃ/	türkisch	Turc, turque	<i>We went to Istanbul for our holidays and found the Turkish people very friendly.</i>
Ukraine	/juːˈkreɪn/	Ukraine	l'Ukraine	<i>The Ukraine was once part of the Soviet Union.</i>
use	/juːz/	benutzen	utiliser	<i>'Can I use your telephone, please?' 'Yes, of course.'</i>
verb	/vɜːb/	Verb	le verbe	<i>'Go', 'put', and 'run' are verbs.</i>
Warsaw	/'wɔːsɔː/	Warschau	Varsovie	<i>Warsaw is the capital city of Poland.</i>
what's your name?	/ˌwɒts jɔː ˈneɪm/	Wie heißt du?	Comment vous appelez-vous/t'appelles-tu?	<i>What's your name and your date of birth?</i>
where are you from?	/ˌweə ə jʊ ˈfrɒm/	Wo kommst du/kommt ihr her?	D'où venez-vous/viens-tu?	<i>Where are you from, and how long have you been here?</i>

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who's your favourite star?	/ˌhuːz jə ˌfeɪvərɪt 'stɑː/	Wer ist dein/euer Lieblingsstar?	quelle est ta star préférée?	<i>Who's your favourite film star? 'It's Russell Crowe.'</i>
woman	/'wʊmən/	Frau	la femme	<i>Jane is a woman. Steven is a man.</i>
write soon	/'raɪt 'suːn/	bald schreiben	écrire bientôt	<i>I kissed him before he left, and asked him to write soon.</i>
you	/jə, ju, juː/	du, ihr	tu, vous	<i>'I can swim. Can you swim too, Peter?' 'Yes, I can.'</i>
your	/jə, jɔː/	euer	votre, vos	<i>'Is that my book?' 'No, it's Helen's. Your book is on the desk.'</i>
your	/jə, jɔː/	dein	ton, ta, tes / votre, vos	<i>'Is that my book?' 'No, it's Helen's. Your book is on the desk.'</i>

Module 2

a	/ə, eɪ/	ein, eine	un, une	<i>'Have you got a bicycle or a car?' 'A bicycle.'</i>
actor	/'æktə/	Schauspieler	l'acteur	<i>Marlon Brando was a well-known actor.</i>
actress	/'æktɹəs/	Schauspielerin	l'actrice	<i>Elizabeth Taylor is a famous actress.</i>
add	/æd/	zusammenzählen	ajouter	<i>Add three and four, and you get seven (3 + 4 = 7).</i>
ages	/'eɪdʒɪz/	Alter	les âges	<i>I'm terrible at guessing people's ages!</i>
an	/ən, æn/	ein, eine	un, une	<i>'Do you want an apple or an ice cream?' 'An apple, please.'</i>
architect	/'ɑːkɪtekt/	Architekt	l'architecte (m/f)	<i>My Aunt Sarah is an architect. She designed our house.</i>
at	/ət, æt/	in, an, bei	à	<i>Helen didn't bring her bag home. The bag is at her friend's house.</i>
at a hotel	/ət ə həʊ'tel/	in einem Hotel	à l'hôtel	<i>We stayed at a hotel in the Lake District for the weekend.</i>
at home	/ət 'həʊm/	zu Hause	à la maison, chez soi	<i>Instead of going to the football match, I stayed at home to do my homework.</i>
A-Z section	/,eɪ tə 'zed ,seksjən/	alphabetisches Register	la liste alphabétique	<i>The A-Z section at the end of a large book is often called the 'index'.</i>
bingo	/'bɪŋɡəʊ/	Bingo	le bingo	<i>Mum always liked to play bingo, although she never won!</i>
brother	/'brʌðə/	Bruder	le frère	<i>Peter and Lisa have the same mother and father. Peter is Lisa's brother.</i>
businessman	/'bɪznəsmən/	Geschäftsmann	l'homme d'affaires	<i>Lots of businessmen start up their own businesses rather than working for someone else.</i>
businesswoman	/'bɪznəs,wʊmən/	Geschäftsfrau	la femme d'affaires	<i>Tom's mum is a businesswoman who runs her own company.</i>
but	/bət, bʌt/	aber	mais	<i>I waited for the bus, but it didn't come.</i>
child	/tʃaɪld/	Kind	l'enfant	<i>Louise has a new baby. It is her first child.</i>
children	/'tʃɪldrən/	Kinder	les enfants	<i>'How old are your children, Jane?' 'Peter is fourteen and Paul is twelve.'</i>
cinema	/'sɪnəmə/	Kino	le cinéma	<i>Nick is going to the cinema tonight. He is going to see a new film.</i>
come in	/kʌm 'ɪn/	hereinkommen	entrer	<i>I asked her to come in and have a cup of coffee.</i>
compare	/kəm'peə/	vergleichen	comparer	<i>Alan compared the two cars. The red car was bigger than the blue car.</i>

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computer programmer	/kəm,pju:tə 'prəʊgræmə/	Programmierer, Programmiererin	le programmeur, la programmeuse	<i>I'm mad about computers, and would like to become a computer programmer.</i> <i>Her dad loves going to the swimming baths.</i>
dad	/dæd/	Papa	papa	<i>This is Lisa with her mother and father. She is their daughter.</i>
daughter	/'dɔ:tə/	Tochter	la fille	<i>The policeman asked me for a description of the man who took my wallet.</i>
description	/dɪ'skrɪpʃən/	Beschreibung	la description	<i>Tom is ill. The doctor is looking at him.</i>
doctor	/'dɒktə/	Doktor	le docteur, la doctoresse	<i>There are eighty pages in that book.</i>
eighty	/'eɪti/	achtzig	quatre-vingts	<i>The postman only had eighty-six letters to post on Tuesday.</i>
eighty-six	/'eɪti 'sɪks/	sechshundachtzig	quatre-vingt-six	<i>Frank is studying to be an electrician. He is learning about machines that use electricity.</i>
electrician	/ɪ,lek'trɪʃən, 'elɪkɪ/	Elektriker, Elektrikerin	l'électricien, -enne	<i>Simon is studying to be an engineer. He is learning how to build roads and railways.</i>
engineer	/'endʒə'nɪə/	Ingenieur, Ingenieurin	l'ingénieur (m/f)	<i>There are five people in Steven's family: Steven, his wife, and their three children.</i>
family	/'fæməli/	Familie	la famille	<i>Paul is the son of Steven and Jane. Steven is Paul's father.</i>
father	/'fɑ:ðə/	Vater	le père	<i>There are fifty eggs in the basket.</i>
fifty	/'fɪfti/	fünfzig	cinquante	<i>They had only travelled fifty-seven miles when the car broke down!</i>
fifty-seven	/'fɪfti 'sevən/	siebenundfünfzig	cinquante-sept	<i>The first person to reach the end of the pool is the winner.</i>
first person	/'fɜ:st 'pɜ:sən/	der/die Erste	la première personne	<i>There are forty students in our class.</i>
forty	/'fɔ:ti/	vierzig	quarante	<i>Dad is forty-five next week.</i>
forty-five	/'fɔ:ti 'faɪv/	fünfundvierzig	quarante-cinq	<i>I went to the cinema with my friends.</i>
friends	/'frendz/	Freunde, Freundinnen	les amis, -ies	<i>My penpal is always forgetting to put full stops in his letters!</i>
full stops	/'fʊl 'stɒps/	Punkte, Satzschlusszeichen	les points (à la ligne)	<i>He broke up with his girlfriend before he went off to university.</i>
girlfriend	/'gɜ:lfrend/	Freundin	la petite amie	<i>We had a good holiday and visited lots of places.</i>
good	/'gʊd/	gut	bon	<i>Good evening, sir. Is there anything I can get for you?'</i>
good evening	/'gʊd 'i:vniŋ/	guten Abend	bonsoir	<i>My grandfather taught me to play golf.</i>
grandfather	/'grænd,fɑ:ðə/	Großvater	le grand-père	<i>Our grandmother is planning a round-the-world trip for her 80th birthday.</i>
grandmother	/'græn,mʌðə/	Großmutter	la grand-mère	<i>My grandparents like the climate in Spain, and would like to move there.</i>
grandparents	/'græn,peərənts/	Großeltern	les grands-parents	<i>'Put the book here, please.'</i>
here	/'hɪə/	hier	ici	<i>She used to teach, but became a housewife when her daughter was born.</i>
housewife	/'hauswaɪf/	Hausfrau	le femme au foyer	<i>How are you? Your wife said you were feeling ill.'</i>
how are you?	/'haʊ 'ɑ: ju, 'haʊ ə 'ju:/	Wie geht es dir?	Comment allez-vous/vas-tu?	<i>How do you do?' 'I'm very well, thank you.'</i>
how do you do?	/'haʊ du ju 'du:/	Wie geht's dir so?	enchanté (formel, litt. comment allez-vous?)	

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
how old are they?	/haʊ 'əʊld ə: ,ðei/	Wie alt sind sie?	Quel âge ont-ils/elles	<i>We have two children. 'How old are they?'</i>
husband	/'hʌzbənd/	Ehemann	le mari	<i>Steven and Jane are married. Steven is Jane's husband. Jane is Steven's wife.</i>
identify	/aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/	identifizieren	identifier	<i>I couldn't identify the thief from the photographs the police showed me.</i>
Ireland	/'aɪələnd/	Irland	l'Irlande	<i>Liam went to Ireland to stay with his grandmother.</i>
irregular	/ɪ'regjələ/	unregelmäßig	irrégulier	<i>Walk' (walking, walked, walked) is a regular verb. 'See' (seeing, saw, seen) is an irregular verb.</i>
jobs	/dʒɒbz/	Jobs	les emplois, les professions	<i>Jake and Helen both got jobs during the summer holidays.</i>
kids	/kɪdz/	Kinder	les gosses, les enfants	<i>She's married with four kids.</i>
Kraków	/'krækəʊ, ʔkɔf/	Krakau	Cracovie	<i>Krakow is a large city in Poland.</i>
model	/'mɒdl/	Modell (Gegenstand), Model (Person)	maquette	<i>These boys are playing with model aeroplanes.</i>
mother	/'mʌðə/	Mutter	la mère	<i>Lisa is helping her mother in the kitchen.</i>
mum	/mʌm/	Mama	maman	<i>Mum used to be a teacher but she stopped work when I was born.</i>
neatly	/'ni:tli/	ordentlich	avec soin	<i>I folded my clothes neatly into the suitcase.</i>
necessary	/'nesəsəri/	notwendig	nécessaire	<i>Today is a school holiday. It is not necessary to get up early.</i>
ninety	/'naɪnti/	neunzig	quatre-vingts	<i>Georgina's grandmother is ninety years old.</i>
ninety-five	/'naɪnti 'faɪv/	fünfundneunzig	quatre-vingt-cinq	<i>Hamish sold ninety-five raffle tickets.</i>
now	/naʊ/	jetzt	maintenant	<i>'Where's Uncle Steven?' 'He's at work now. He'll be here at four o'clock.'</i>
on holiday	/ɒn 'hɒlədi, ʔdeɪ/	in Urlaub	en vacances	<i>Shani and David went on holiday to Sardinia.</i>
one hundred	/wʌn 'hʌndrəd/	(ein)hundert	cent	<i>In England, when you reach one hundred years of age, you get a message from the Queen.</i>
one hundred and one	/wʌn 'hʌndrəd ən 'wʌn/	(ein)hundertundein	cent-et-un	<i>There were one hundred and one people taking part in the treasure hunt.</i>
our	/aʊə/	unser	notre, nos	<i>We have a car. Our car is red.</i>
parents	/'peərənts/	Eltern	les parents	<i>Steven and Jane are Peter's parents.</i>
party	/'pɑ:ti/	Party	la soirée (fête)	<i>Today is my birthday. Our family is having a party.</i>
pleased to meet you	/'pli:zd tə 'mi:t ju/	nett/schön, euch zu treffen	enchanté	<i>I'm very pleased to meet you at last – I've heard so much about you.'</i>
pop group	/'pɒp gru:p/	Popgruppe	le groupe pop	<i>My sister's favourite pop group is Arctic Monkeys.</i>
punctuation	/'pʌŋktʃu'eɪʃən/	Interpunktion	la ponctuation	<i>She can write very well, but her punctuation is terrible.</i>
really	/'ri:əli/	wirklich	vraiment	<i>'Are those boys really fighting?' 'No, they are only playing.'</i>
school	/sku:l/	Schule	l'école	<i>We go to school in the morning. We study a lot of things at school.</i>
scientist	/'saɪəntɪst/	Wissenschaftler, Wissenschaftlerin	le/la scientifique	<i>Some scientists study the plants and animals that live in the sea.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
secretary	/ˈsekrətəri/	Sekretär, Sekretärin	le/la secrétaire	<i>Isabel is a secretary. She works in an office.</i>
seventy	/ˈsevənti/	siebzig	soixante-dix	<i>There are seventy houses in my street.</i>
seventy-three	/ˌsevənti ˈθriːz/	dreundsiebzig	soixante-treize	<i>Grandad is seventy-three this year.</i>
similar	/ˈsɪmələ/	ähneln, ähnlich	similaire	<i>Horses and donkeys are similar animals. Horses are similar to donkeys.</i>
sister	/ˈsɪstə/	Schwester	la sœur	<i>Peter and Lisa have the same mother and father. Lisa is Peter's sister.</i>
sixty	/ˈsɪksti/	sechzig	soixante	<i>He was driving at sixty miles an hour when the police stopped him.</i>
sixty-five	/ˌsɪksti ˈfaɪv/	fünfundsechzig	soixante-cinq	<i>Grandma is sixty-five – she married young!</i>
son	/sʌn/	Sohn	le fils	<i>This is Peter with his mother and father. He is their son.</i>
sports teacher	/ˈspɔːts ˌtiːtʃə/	Sportlehrer, Sportlehrerin	le/la professeur de gymnastique	<i>Our sports teacher is teaching the girls how to play football.</i>
student	/ˈstjuːdənt/	Student	l'étudiant, -te	<i>James is a student. He is studying at London University.</i>
subject	/ˈsʌbdʒɪkt/	Fach	le sujet	<i>'Which subjects do you like at school?' 'I like English and French.'</i>
surname	/ˈsɜːneɪm/	Nachname	le nom de famille	<i>My surname is O'Hara. My grandparents came to England from Ireland.</i>
thanks	/θæŋks/	danke	merci	<i>Thanks a lot for the drink. I was dying of thirst!</i>
their	/ðeə/	ihr	leur, leurs	<i>Peter and Paul are brothers. Lisa is their sister.</i>
they	/ðeɪ/	sie	ils/elles (pronom sujet)	<i>'Where are Lisa and Susan?' 'They are at school.'</i>
thirty	/ˈθɜːti/	dreißig	trente	<i>There are thirty days in April.</i>
thirty-eight	/ˌθɜːti ˈeɪt/	achtunddreißig	trente-huit	<i>In one school, there were thirty-eight children in one class!</i>
translator	/trænsˈleɪtə, trænzn/	Übersetzer, Übersetzerin	le traducteur, la traductrice	<i>My uncle works as a translator at the United Nations.</i>
twenty-one	/ˌtwenti ˈwʌn/	einundzwanzig	vingt-et-un	<i>There were twenty-one birthday candles on the cake.</i>
university	/ˌjuːnəˈvɜːsəti/	Universität	l'université	<i>Susan's sister is studying English at Bristol University.</i>
Wales	/weɪlz/	Wales	le Pays de Galles	<i>The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.</i>
we	/wi, wiː/	wir	nous (pronom sujet)	<i>My brother and I are going to London tomorrow. We are going to visit some friends.</i>
we aren't	/wi ˈɑːnt/	wir sind nicht	nous ne sommes pas	<i>In England, we aren't used to very hot weather.</i>
welcome	/ˈwelkəm/	willkommen	bienvenue	<i>Peter visited his friend John in London. 'Welcome to London,' said John.</i>
we're from Wales	/ˌwiə frəm ˈweɪlz/	Wir kommen aus Wales.	Nous venons du Pays de Galles.	<i>'We're from Wales,' said Mrs Williams.</i>
what are their names?	/ˌwɒt ə ðeə ˈneɪmz/	Wie heißen sie?	Comment s'appellent-ils/elles?	<i>'We've lost our children!' 'What are their names?' asked the police officer.</i>
what's film star in Spanish?	/ˌwɒts ˈfɪlm stɑː ɪn ˈspæɪnɪʃ/	Was heißt Filmstar auf Spanisch?	Comment dit-on star de cinéma en espagnol?	<i>'What's "film star" in Spanish?' Jamie asked.</i>
wife	/waɪf/	Ehefrau	la femme, l'épouse	<i>David and Janet are married. Janet is David's wife. David is Janet's husband.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
winner	/ˈwɪnə/	Gewinner, Gewinnerin	le gagnant, la gagnante	<i>Tom and Nick had a race. Nick ran faster than Tom. Nick was the winner.</i>
with	/wɪð, wɪθ/	mit	avec	<i>Peter walks to school with his brother.</i>
yes	/jes/	ja	oui	<i>'Is Venice in Italy?' 'Yes, it is.'</i>
your	/jə, jɔː/	dein, euer	ton, ta, votre, vos	<i>'Is that my book?' 'No, it's Helen's. Your book is on the desk.'</i>
Module 3				
apostrophes	/əˈpɒstrəfɪz/	Apostroph	les apostrophes	<i>David is always putting his apostrophes in the wrong place!</i>
art lesson	/ˈɑːt ˌlesən/	Kunststunde	le cours d'éducation artistique	<i>In the art lesson we had to draw a bowl of fruit.</i>
bad	/bæd/	schlecht	mauvais	<i>The weather is very bad today. It is raining.</i>
bath	/bɑːθ/	Bad, Badewanne	le bain, la baignoire	<i>There is a bath in the bathroom.</i>
bathroom	/ˈbɑːθrʊm, ˌruːm/	Badezimmer	la salle de bain	<i>There are some clean towels over the bath in the bathroom.</i>
bed	/bed/	Bett	le lit	<i>We sleep on a bed in the room upstairs.</i>
bedroom	/ˈbedrʊm, ˌruːm/	Schlafzimmer	la chambre	<i>We sleep in the bedroom at the front of the house.</i>
big	/bɪg/	groß	grand	<i>London is very big.</i>
black	/blæk/	schwarz	noir	<i>Black is my favourite colour.</i>
block of flats	/ˌblɒk əv ˈflæts/	Wohnblock	le building à appartements	<i>Louis lives on the fifteenth floor of a block of flats in the town centre.</i>
blue	/bluː/	blau	bleu	<i>Blue is my least favourite colour.</i>
books	/bʊks/	Bücher	les livres	<i>The librarian put the books on the bookshelves.</i>
boring	/ˈbɔːrɪŋ/	langweilig	ennuyant	<i>I didn't like that film. It was very boring.</i>
bye	/baɪ/	tschüss	au revoir	<i>Bye. We'll see you again in a week's time.'</i>
called	/kɔːld/	genannt	appelé	<i>My goldfish is called Moby Dick.</i>
car	/kɑː/	Auto	l'auto, la voiture	<i>Robert was driving his car when he had the accident.</i>
carpet	/ˈkɑːpɪt/	Teppich	le tapis	<i>Steven has got a new carpet for the living room floor.</i>
cassette player	/kəˈset ˌpleɪə/	Kassettenrekorder	le lecteur de cassettes	<i>Cindy gave away her cassette player when she bought a CD player.</i>
cat	/kæt/	Katze	le chat	<i>Their cat keeps coming into our garden and fighting with our cat.</i>
CD	/ˌsiː ˈdiː/	CD	le CD	<i>There's a free CD with the newspaper today.</i>
CD player	/ˌsiː ˈdiː ˌpleɪə/	CD-Player	le lecteur CD	<i>My CD player broke down and Dad tried to mend it.</i>
colours	/ˈkɒləz/	Farben	les couleurs	<i>The colours of the rainbow are: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.</i>
commas	/ˈkɒməz/	Kommata	les virgules	<i>We had to put the missing commas into the sentences.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
computer	/kəm'pjʊ:tə/	Computer	l'ordinateur	<i>All my work is done on a computer these days.</i>
contractions	/kən'trækʃənz/	Abkürzungen	les formes contractées	<i>We were told not to use contractions like 'I'm' unless they were in direct speech.</i>
cooker	/'kʊkə/	Herd	la cuisinière (objet)	<i>Louise is cooking some meat and vegetables on the cooker.</i>
cottage	/'kɒtɪdʒ/	Hütte	la maison de campagne, la chaumière	<i>We lived in a tiny cottage in the country that had only two rooms and a small kitchen.</i>
desk	/desk/	Schreibtisch	le bureau (table)	<i>Susan is sitting at her desk. She is doing some work in her book.</i>
dog	/dɒg/	Hund	le chien	<i>The dog is barking because there's somebody outside.</i>
DVD player	/,di: vi: 'di: ,pleɪə/	DVD-Player	le lecteur DVD	<i>Dad went out and bought a new DVD player.</i>
exam	/ɪg'zæm/	Examen	l'examen	<i>The maths exam was on Wednesday.</i>
fridge	/frɪdʒ/	Kühlschrank	le frigo	<i>'Put the meat in the fridge. We can eat it tomorrow.'</i>
games	/geɪmz/	Spiele	les jeux	<i>Jimmy got two computer games for Christmas.</i>
garden	/'gɑ:dn/	Garten	le jardin	<i>Mark is reading the newspaper in his garden.</i>
give me a call	/,gɪv mi ə 'kɔ:l/	ruf mich an	appelle-moi/appelez-moi (téléphone)	<i>I told her to give me a call when she was in the area.</i>
green	/'gri:n/	grün	vert	<i>We make green when we put blue and yellow together.</i>
grey	/'greɪ/	grau	gris	<i>We make grey when we put black and white together.</i>
have got	/hæv gɒt/	haben	avoir (ttes pers. sauf 3è sg.)	<i>They have got a huge model railway in their garage.</i>
have not got (haven't got)	/hæv 'nɒt gɒt, 'hævənt gɒt/	nicht haben	ne pas avoir (ttes pers. sauf 3è sg.)	<i>I haven't got a bicycle – I gave it away last year.</i>
have we got?	/hæv wi gɒt/	Haben wir ...?	Avons-nous?	<i>Have we got any bread, or shall I get some from the shop?</i>
homes	/həʊmz/	Wohnorte, Wohnungen	les habitations	<i>My dad is in the army, and we keep moving to different homes in different countries</i>
individually	/,ɪndə'vɪdʒuəli/	einzel	individuellement	<i>He dealt with each question individually.</i>
information	/,ɪnfə'meɪʃən/	Information	les informations, les renseignements	<i>'Can you give me some information about planes to London?'</i>
interesting	/'ɪntrəstɪŋ/	interessant	intéressant	<i>Animals are very interesting. I like reading about them, and I want to know more about them.</i>
I've got	/aɪv gɒt/	ich habe	j'ai	<i>I've got a big red mark on my leg where he hit me.</i>
kitchen	/'kɪtʃɪn/	Küche	la cuisine	<i>Harry is in the kitchen. He is cooking lunch.</i>
lamp	/læmp/	Lampe	la lampe	<i>There is a lamp on the table in the hall.</i>
learn	/lɜ:n/	lernen	apprendre	<i>Babies learn how to talk by imitating adults..</i>
lists	/lɪsts/	Listen	les listes	<i>Mum is always making lists of things for me to do!</i>
live	/lɪv/	leben	vivre	<i>'Where do you live?' 'I live in Italy.'</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
love	/lʌv/	lieben	aimer	<i>That's all my news for now. See you soon. Love, David.</i>
mention	/'menʃən/	erwähnen	mentionner	<i>Oh, I forgot to mention – my mother's coming to stay for a fortnight.</i>
nice	/naɪs/	nett, hübsch	joli, sympathique	<i>Lisa lives in a very nice house. It is new, and it has a lot of rooms.</i>
OK	/'əʊ 'keɪ/	okay	d'accord	<i>'Do you want to go to the cinema with us, Kate?' 'Yes, OK.'</i>
old	/əʊld/	alt	vieux	<i>My grandmother is very old. She was born in 1912.</i>
opposites	/'ɒpəzɪts/	Gegenteile	les contraires	<i>In size, insects and elephants are opposites.</i>
orange	/'ɒrændʒ/	orange	orange	<i>Orange is made by combining red and yellow.</i>
papers	/'peɪpəz/	Papier, Zeitungen	les papiers, les journaux	<i>There were papers lying all over the floor.</i>
pet	/pet/	Haustier	l'animal de compagnie	<i>Jenny has two pets — a cat and a dog.</i>
piano	/'piːænəʊ/	Klavier	le piano	<i>Jenny is playing the piano.</i>
pink	/pɪŋk/	rosa	rose	<i>We make pink when we put red and white together.</i>
point	/pɔɪnt/	zeigen	indiquer	<i>The teacher is pointing to some words on the blackboard.</i>
posters	/'pəʊstəz/	Poster	les affiches	<i>She had posters of Robbie Williams over her bed.</i>
PS	/'pi: 'es/	PS	PS	<i>At the bottom of the letter was as PS asking me to phone her as soon as I could.</i>
quiz	/kwɪz/	Quiz	le jeu cérébral	<i>We had a quiz at school today. The teacher asked us a lot of questions about animals.</i>
red	/red/	rot	rouge	<i>Red is my dad's favourite colour.</i>
report	/'rɪ'pɔ:t/	Bericht	le rapport	<i>Robert drove his car into a shop window. The next day the newspaper had a report of the accident.</i>
room	/'ru:m, rʊm/	Zimmer	la pièce	<i>There are five rooms in our house: a kitchen, a bathroom, a sitting room, and two bedrooms.</i>
rooms	/'ru:mz, rʊmz/	Zimmer	les pièces	<i>All the rooms in the house needed decorating.</i>
shelf	/'ʃelf/	Regal	l'étagère	<i>The bottle is on the shelf, next to the mugs and cups.</i>
shelves	/'ʃelvz/	Regale	les étagères	<i>There are two shelves in the kitchen cupboard.</i>
shower	/'ʃaʊə/	Dusche	la douche	<i>Mark is having a shower before he goes out.</i>
sink	/'sɪŋk/	Spüle	l'évier	<i>Lisa is washing some plates in the sink.</i>
sitting room	/'sɪtɪŋ rʊm, ru:m/	Wohnzimmer	le living	<i>Peter and Lisa are in the sitting room watching television.</i>
small	/'smɔ:l/	klein	petit	<i>Insects are very small. Elephants are very big.</i>
sofa	/'səʊfə/	Sofa	le divan	<i>We placed the new sofa in front of the television.</i>
table	/'teɪbəl/	Tisch	la table	<i>There is some food on the table in the kitchen.</i>
television (TV)	/'teləvɪʒən, 'telə'vɪʒən, 'ti: 'vi:/	Fernsehen	la télévision	<i>The children were fighting over the control for the TV.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
toilet	/ˈtɔɪlət/	Toilette	les toilettes	<i>There are two toilets at the station. One is for men, and the other is for women.</i>
too	/tuː/	auch	aussi	<i>David can drive a car. Martin can drive a car, too.</i>
video	/ˈvɪdiəʊ/	Video	le magnétoscope	<i>I decided to record the TV programme on the video.</i>
walls	/wɔːlz/	Wände, Mauern	les murs	<i>Jack painted the walls of his bedroom black.</i>
we've got	/wɪv ɡɒt/	wir haben	nous avons	<i>We've got two TVs – one in the living room and one in the kitchen.</i>
white	/waɪt/	weiß	blanc	<i>White is a good colour to wear in hot countries.</i>
window	/ˈwɪndəʊ/	Fenster	la fenêtre	<i>Kate opened the window to let some air in.</i>
yellow	/ˈjeləʊ/	gelb	jaune	<i>Let's paint the walls a nice bright yellow colour.</i>
you haven't	/ju ˈhævənt/	du hast/ihr habt nicht	tu n'as pas / vous n'avez pas	<i>You haven't got any milk left – I'll go and get some.</i>

Module 4

advanced	/ədˈvɑːnst/	fortgeschritten	avancé	<i>The most difficult course is the advanced course.</i>
alphabetically	/ˌælfəˈbetɪkli/	alphabetisch	alphabétiquement	<i>When you've made your list, please order all the words alphabetically.</i>
armchair	/ˈɑːmtʃeə/	Sessel	le fauteuil	<i>This armchair is very comfortable, but it's also very expensive!</i>
art	/ɑːt/	Kunst	l'art	<i>In the art lesson we draw and paint pictures.</i>
bag	/bæg/	Tasche	le sac	<i>Helen is putting some food into a paper bag.</i>
ball	/bɔːl/	Ball	la balle	<i>Kate hit the ball over the net.</i>
banana	/bəˈnɑːnə/	Banane	la banane	<i>Do you want a banana with your sandwiches today?</i>
basketball	/ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl/	Basketball	le basket-ball	<i>My brothers like playing basketball.</i>
belongs	/brɪˈlɒŋz/	gehört	appartient	<i>The apostrophe and the letter 's' show that the thing belongs to the person: 'the boy's coat'.</i>
board	/bɔːd/	Spielbrett	le tableau	<i>We are playing a game on the board.</i>
box	/bɒks/	Karton, Verpackung	la boîte	<i>David bought a new television and took it out of the box.</i>
calculator	/ˈkælkjələɪtə/	Taschenrechner	la calculatrice	<i>You can use a calculator to work out these maths problems.</i>
camera	/ˈkæməɹə/	Fotoapparat	l'appareil photo	<i>Helen took some photos with her camera.</i>
Can you repeat that, please?	/ˌkæn ju rɪˈpiːt ðæt ˌpliːz/	Kannst du/können sie das bitte wiederholen?	Pouvez-vous/peux-tu répéter cela, svp/stp?	<i>Can you repeat that, please? There's too much noise, I can't hear you.</i>
cassette	/kəˈset/	Kassette	la cassette	<i>I have a cassette with Elton John's music on it, but I really want a CD.</i>
chair	/tʃeə/	Stuhl	la chaise	<i>Lisa was sitting on a chair reading a book.</i>
change	/tʃeɪndʒ/	(ver)ändern	changer	<i>Changing the 's' in 'practise' to a 'c' makes it a noun, not a verb.</i>
classroom	/ˈklɑːsrʊm, ˌruːm/	Klassenzimmer	la (salle de) classe	<i>You can see a blackboard, a table, and some desks in the classroom.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
clock	/klɒk/	Uhr	l'horloge	'What's the time?' 'Look at the clock! It's half past two.'
come here	/kʌm 'hɪə/	komm/kommen Sie her	viens/venez ici	Come here, sit down, and tell me what you've been doing today.
computer studies	/kəm,pju:tə 'stʌdiz/	Informatik, Computerunterricht	l'informatique	Computer studies is my favourite subject at school.
cupboard	/'kʌbəd/	Küchenschrank, Schrank	l'armoire	Peter is looking in the cupboard for some food.
dictionary	/'dɪkʃənəri/	Wörterbuch	le dictionnaire	'What does 'jewel' mean?' 'I don't know. Look in the dictionary.'
drama	/'drɑ:mə/	Schauspiel-, Drama	le théâtre, l'art dramatique	All the students in drama school want to become actors on stage, on TV or in films.
elementary	/'elə'mentəri/	Elementar-	élémentaire	This elementary course is just for beginners.
encyclopedia	/ɪn,sʌɪklə'pi:diə/	Lexikon, Enzyklopädie	l'encyclopédie	Whatever you want to know, an encyclopedia is a good place to start.
English	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/	Englisch	l'anglais	'Do you speak English?' 'Yes, we did English at school.'
example sentence	/ɪg,zɑ:mpəl 'sentəns/	Beispielsatz	la phrase exemple	At the back of the book, there are example sentences for all the vocabulary items.
exercise	/'eksəsaɪz/	Übung	l'exercice	Tom gets a lot of exercise. He plays football and swims every day.
extra activities	/'ekstrə æk'tɪvətɪz/	AG's	activités extrascolaires	You can take part in extra activities after school, up to six o'clock.
floor	/flɔ:/	Boden	le sol	Peter is sitting on the floor, playing with his toys.
geography	/dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi, 'dʒɒɡj/	Erdkunde	la géographie	In the geography lesson Nick learned about rivers and mountains.
give	/ɡɪv/	geben	donner	Helen is giving her book to the teacher. The teacher is taking the book.
graph	/grɑ:f/	Grafik	le graphique	Ask your friends which sports stars they like, and then draw a graph to show the results.
guitar	/ɡɪ'tɑ:/	Gitarre	la guitare	I'm learning to play the guitar. I want to be in a band.
history	/'hɪstəri/	Geschichte	l'histoire	In history lessons we learn about the past.
horseriding	/'hɔ:s,raɪdɪŋ/	Reiten	l'équitation	Hilary goes horseriding at the weekends.
how do you pronounce...?	/'haʊ du ju prə,naʊns/	Wie spricht man ... aus?	Comment prononce-t-on...?	How do you pronounce 'practise'?
how do you spell ...?	/'haʊ du ju ,spel/	Wie buchstabiert man ...?	Comment épelez-vous/épelles-tu...?	How do you spell 'imagine'?
ideal	/'aɪ'diəl/	perfekt, ideal	idéel	Just sitting on a beach somewhere would be my ideal holiday.
I'm sorry?	/aɪm 'sɔ:ri/	Es tut mir Leid?	Excusez-moi/excuse-moi?	I'm sorry? Could you say that again, I didn't hear you.
in alphabetical order	/ɪn ,ælfəbetɪkəl 'ɔ:ɔ:də/	in alphabetischer Reihenfolge	par ordre alphabétique	Put the letters in the word 'pencil' in alphabetical order.
intermediate	/'ɪntə'mi:diət/	Anfänger mit Vorkenntnissen	intermédiaire	When you get quite good at English, you can attend an intermediate course.
Irish	/'aɪrɪʃ/	irisch	irlandais, -aise	George Bernard Shaw was a famous Irish author and playwright.
is called	/ɪz kɔ:ld/	heißt	s'appelle	A person who designs buildings is called an architect.
lawyer	/'lɔ:ljə/	Anwalt, Anwältin	l'avocat, le/la juriste	Kate's brother studied for five years at London University to become a lawyer.

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
lessons	/ˈlesənz/	Unterricht	les leçons	<i>I can't go home until lessons finish at 4 o'clock.</i>
letters	/ˈletəz/	Buchstaben	les lettres	<i>How many letters are there in the English alphabet?</i>
literature	/ˈlɪtərətʃə/	Literatur	la littérature	<i>Alan studies English literature at school. He likes the plays of Shakespeare.</i>
magazine	/ˌmæɡəˈziːn/	Zeitschrift	le magazine	<i>Alan likes reading magazines about cars.</i>
map	/mæp/	Landkarte, Karte	le plan	<i>Jenny is looking at a map of Europe.</i>
mathematics	/ˌmæθəˈmætrɪks/	Mathematik	les mathématiques	<i>Mathematics is his favourite subject at the moment.</i>
maths	/mæθs/	Mathe	les maths	<i>Some people are good at maths, and some are terrible!</i>
mobile phone	/ˌməʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/	Handy	le GSM	<i>Every person in the class has a mobile phone.</i>
newspaper	/ˈnjuːzˌpeɪpə/	Zeitung	le journal, le quotidien	<i>David is reading yesterday's newspaper.</i>
objects	/ˈɒbdʒɪkts/	Gegenstände	les objets	<i>Tell me the names of five objects in your room at home.</i>
on	/ɒn/	auf, an	sur	<i>Your book is on the table.</i>
order	/ˈɔːdə/	Reihenfolge	l'ordre	<i>These numbers are in order: 1, 2, 3, 4. These numbers are not in order: 5, 3, 9.</i>
paintbrush	/ˈpeɪntbrʌʃ/	Pinsel	le pinceau	<i>Use a small paintbrush to paint the details of his face.</i>
pass	/pɑːs/	reichen	passer	<i>Pass me your plate if you want some cake.</i>
pass me the...	/ˈpɑːs mi ðə/	reich mir den/die/das	passez-moi/ passes-moi le/la/les..	<i>Would you pass me the salt, please? Thanks.</i>
passport	/ˈpɑːspɔːt/	Pass	le passeport	<i>You must show your passport when you go to a foreign country.</i>
pen	/pen/	Stift	le stylo	<i>Lisa is writing her essay with a pen.</i>
pencil	/ˈpensəl/	Bleistift	le crayon	<i>We can write and draw with a pencil.</i>
per day	/pə ˈdeɪ/	pro Tag	par jour	<i>We have an average of five lessons per day at college.</i>
picture	/ˈpɪktʃə/	Bild, Foto	l'image, la photo	<i>There is a picture of our father on the wall.</i>
piece of paper	/ˌpiːs əv ˈpeɪpə/	Stück Papier	la feuille de papier	<i>I need a piece of paper so that I can write a shopping list.</i>
please	/pliːz/	bitte	s'il-vous-plaît/ s'il-te-plaît	<i>'Can I have a piece of cake, please?'</i>
plural	/ˈplʊərəl/	Plural	pluriel	<i>The plural of 'bag' is 'bags'.</i>
project	/ˈprɒdʒekt/	Projekt	le projet	<i>The teacher has given us a project to do on life in Scotland in the 1800s.</i>
right	/raɪt/	gut	bien	<i>Is everybody ready? Right, let's go!</i>
rubber	/ˈrʌbə/	Radiergummi	la gomme	<i>Tom writes in pencil. If he makes a mistake, he uses a rubber.</i>
ruler	/ˈruːlə/	Lineal	la règle	<i>Maria is drawing a line with her ruler.</i>
sandwich	/ˈsænwɪdʒ/	Sandwich, Butterbrot	le sandwich	<i>Alan made a sandwich. He put some cheese between two pieces of bread and butter.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
science	/ˈsaɪəns/	Naturwissenschaft	les sciences	<i>In science lessons we learn about plants and animals, and about air, light, and water.</i>
singular	/ˈsɪŋɡjələ/	Singular	singulier	<i>The singular of 'baskets' is 'basket'.</i>
sport	/spɔ:t/	Sport	le sport	<i>We have sports lessons on Wednesday. There's a choice of football, tennis, or swimming.</i>
street	/stri:t/	Straße	la rue	<i>There are only four shops in this street.</i>
summer school	/ˈsʌmə sku:l/	Sommerferienkurs	le cours d'été	<i>John's going to a summer school to learn French.</i>
swimming	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	Schwimmen	la natation	<i>Harry goes swimming on Wednesday afternoons.</i>
tennis	/ˈtenɪs/	Tennis	le tennis	<i>Mark and Jenny are playing tennis on the tennis court.</i>
test	/test/	Test	le test, l'interrogation	<i>The students must do a French test today.</i>
that	/ðæt/	das	ce, ce...-là	<i>'This is my sister's book. That is my book.'</i>
there	/ðeə/	da, dort	là, là-bas	<i>'Don't sit there! Come and sit here with me.'</i>
these	/ði:z/	dieser, diese, dieses	ces (-ci)	<i>'These pens cost fifteen pence. Those pens cost twenty-five pence.'</i>
things	/θɪŋz/	Dinge	les choses	<i>We just put some things into a suitcase and went off to the airport.</i>
this	/ðɪs/	dies, dieser, diese, dieses	ce, ce ...-ci	<i>'This is my sister's book. That is my book.'</i>
those	/ðəʊz/	jener, jene, jenes	ces (-là)	<i>'These pens cost fifteen pence. Those pens cost twenty-five pence.'</i>
topics	/ˈtɒpɪks/	Themen	les sujets	<i>Write down headings for all the topics, and list your words under each one.</i>
translation	/trænsˈleɪʃən, trænzn/	Übersetzung	la traduction	<i>Who can give me a translation of this English sentence?</i>
vocabulary	/vəˈkæbjələri, vɒv/	Vokabeln, Wortschatz	le vocabulaire	<i>Talking to English people will help to improve your vocabulary.</i>
waiter	/ˈweɪtə/	Kellner	le serveur	<i>Nick and Tom are in a cafe. The waiter is bringing them some food.</i>
wardrobe	/ˈwɔ:drəʊb/	Garderobe	la garde-robe	<i>Where's my jacket?' 'It's hanging up in the wardrobe.'</i>
watch	/wɒtʃ/	Uhr	la montre	<i>I don't know what time it is, I haven't got my watch on.</i>
word	/wɜ:d/	Wort	le mot	<i>'House' is the word for the place where we live.</i>

Module 5

any	/ˈeni/	etwas	du, de la, des (dans phrases interrogatives)	<i>'Have you got any sugar?' 'No, I'm sorry, I haven't got any.'</i>
area	/ˈeəriə/	Gebiet	le quartier, les environs	<i>'Is there a school near here?' 'No. There isn't a school in this area.'</i>
astronomer	/əˈstrɒnəmə/	Astronom, Astronomin	l'astronome (m/f)	<i>Galileo was one of the first astronomers to say that the Earth moved round the sun.</i>
bank	/bæŋk/	Bank	la banque	<i>I need to go to the bank and pay my credit card bill.</i>
beautiful	/ˈbjʊ:tɪfəl/	schön	beau	<i>I like your dress. It's very beautiful.</i>
book of stamps	/ˌbʊk əv ˈstæmps/	Briefmarken-Set	le carnet de timbres	<i>How much is a book of stamps, please?</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
bookshop	/ˈbʊkʃɒp/	Buchladen	la librairie	<i>We buy all our books in Watson's bookshop.</i>
buildings	/ˈbɪldɪŋz/	Gebäude	les bâtiments	<i>Some of the buildings along the river were designed by Christopher Wren.</i>
buy	/baɪ/	kaufen	acheter	<i>Alice is buying some fruit for her lunch.</i>
café	/ˈkæfeɪ/	Café	le café	<i>Let's go to the café and have some coffee and a cake.</i>
centre of	/ˈsentər əv/	Zentrum von	le centre de	<i>The railway station is near the centre of town, on Stephenson Street.</i>
chapel	/ˈtʃæpəl/	Kapelle	la chapelle	<i>They were married in the chapel on the hill.</i>
cheap	/tʃi:p/	billig	bon marché	<i>A bicycle is cheap. A car is not cheap, it is expensive.</i>
cheese	/tʃi:z/	Käse	le fromage	<i>We buy cheese at the grocer's or at the supermarket.</i>
Chinese restaurant	/ˌtʃaɪni:z ˈrestərɒnt/	chinesisches Restaurant	le restaurant chinois	<i>There's a great Chinese restaurant just down the road from here.</i>
church	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	Kirche	l'église	<i>She goes to church on Sunday evenings.</i>
city centre	/ˌsɪti ˈsentə/	Stadtzentrum	le centre ville	<i>Lots of people go for a meal in the city centre at weekends.</i>
close	/kləʊz/	schließen	fermer	<i>Don't forget to close the door after you when you go out.</i>
coffee	/ˈkɒfi/	Kaffee	le café (boisson)	<i>Mark is drinking a cup of coffee.</i>
colleges	/ˈkɒlɪdʒɪz/	Hochschulen	les facultés, les établissements d'enseignement supérieur	<i>There are two colleges in York where you can study languages.</i>
cues	/kju:z/	Hinweise	la réplique, le signal	<i>I got several cues from what he said that made me think he was lying.</i>
department stores	/dɪˈpɑ:tmənt stɔ:/	Kaufhaus	le grand magasin	<i>We're going to spend the whole three days going round the famous department stores in New York.</i>
disco	/ˈdɪskəʊ/	Disko	la discothèque	<i>I always hate going to school discos – I can't dance!</i>
don't be late for dinner	/ˌdəʊnt bi ˌleɪt fə ˈdɪnə/	Komm nicht zu spät zum Abendessen.	Ne soyez/sois pas en retard pour le souper.	<i>Don't be late for dinner – be back here by 5 o'clock!</i>
don't buy	/ˌdəʊnt ˈbaɪ/	nicht kaufen	n'achetez-pas/n'achète pas	<i>Don't buy this newspaper – it's absolute rubbish.</i>
don't touch	/ˌdəʊnt ˈtʌtʃ/	nicht berühren/anfassen	ne touchez/touche pas	<i>Please don't touch the plates. If you break one, you'll have to pay for it.</i>
door	/dɔ:/	Tür	la porte	<i>Helen closed the door to keep the cold out.</i>
drinks	/drɪŋks/	Drinks, Getränke	les boissons	<i>Do you want some drinks for the meeting?' 'Just tea, coffee and orange juice, please.'</i>
egg	/eg/	Ei	l'œuf	<i>It takes three eggs to make this cake.</i>
envelope	/ˈenvələʊp/	Briefumschlag	l'enveloppe	<i>Helen was putting the letter in an envelope.</i>
expensive	/ɪkˈspensɪv/	teuer	cher	<i>Cars are expensive, because you need petrol and insurance.</i>
extra large	/ˌekstrə ˈlɑ:dʒ/	XL	très grand	<i>Jim takes an extra large size in T-shirts.</i>
famous	/ˈfeɪməs/	berühmt	célèbre	<i>William Shakespeare was a famous writer. Everyone knows his plays.</i>
fantastic	/fænˈtæstɪk/	toll, fantastisch	génial, fantastique	<i>The film was fantastic. We liked it very much.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
first-class stamps	/ˌfɜːst klɑːs ˈstæmps/	Express-, Eilbriefmarken (engl. Postsystem), per Express	les timbres "Prior"	<i>Put first-class stamps on your letters – then they have a good chance of getting there tomorrow.</i>
food	/fuːd/	Nahrungsmittel, Lebensmittel	l'alimentation	<i>We eat food every day. Meat, vegetables, bread, and fruit are all kinds of food.</i>
football shirt	/ˈfʊtbɔːl ʃɜːt/	Trikot	la vareuse	<i>When you go to Barcelona, can you get me a football shirt?</i>
grandsons	/ˈgrænsʌnz/	Enkelsöhne, Enkel	les petits-fils	<i>Both his grandsons went to university in Cambridge.</i>
gym	/dʒɪm/	Fitnessstudio, Gymnastik	la salle de fitness	<i>I'm going to start going to the gym to get fit and lose weight.</i>
head of the English Republic	/ˌhed əv ði ˌɪŋɡlɪʃ rɪˈpʌblɪk/	Oberhaupt der englischen Republik	le chef de la République anglaise	<i>Oliver Cromwell was head of the English Republic in the 1650s.</i>
here you are	/ˌhɪə ju ˈɑː/	da, bitte sehr	voici	<i>Do you have any postcards?' 'Yes, here you are, they're over here.'</i>
historic	/hɪˈstɔːrɪk/	historisch, geschichtlich	historique (de signification -)	<i>Stamford is a historic town where a famous battle was fought.</i>
hotel	/həʊˈtel/	Hotel	l'hôtel	<i>David will be staying at a hotel when he goes to London.</i>
I'm sorry.	/aɪm ˈsɔːri/	Es tut mir leid.	Je suis désolé.	<i>No, I'm sorry, there are no rooms left for tonight.</i>
kilometres	/ˈkɪləˌmiːtəz, krɪˈlɒmɪtəz/	Kilometer	les kilomètres	<i>How many kilometres is it from here to Edinburgh?</i>
large	/lɑːdʒ/	groß	grand	<i>Elephants are large animals. Cats are small animals.</i>
local	/ˈləʊkəl/	örtlich, local area = nähere Umgebung	local	<i>There is only one secondary school in the local area.</i>
location	/ləʊˈkeɪʃən/	Aufenthaltsort	l'emplacement	<i>What is your location?' 'I'm about 40 miles north of London, and my car has broken down.'</i>
main square	/ˌmeɪn ˈskweə/	Hauptplatz, Marktplatz	la Grand-Place	<i>Did you take any photographs of the main square?</i>
market	/ˈmɑːkɪt/	Markt	le marché	<i>Alice is buying some fruit in the market.</i>
millions of	/ˈmɪljənz əv/	Millionen	des millions de	<i>Millions of people are starving in some parts of Africa.</i>
mineral water	/ˈmɪnərəl ˌwɔːtə/	Mineralwasser	l'eau minérale	<i>Do you have mineral water with bubbles in?</i>
mosque	/mɒsk/	Moschee	la mosquée	<i>They are building a mosque where the old offices used to be.</i>
museum	/mjuːˈziəm/	Museum	le musée	<i>You can see very old swords in the British Museum.</i>
near	/nɪə/	nahe bei	près de	<i>There is a large apple tree near the house.</i>
newsagent's	/ˈnjuːzˌeɪdʒənts/	Zeitschriftenhändler	l'agence de voyage	<i>Will you go to the newsagent's and get me today's paper, please?</i>
on the Internet	/ɒn ðə ˈɪntənət/	im Internet	sur l'internet	<i>I bought the software for my computer on the Internet.</i>
open	/ˈəʊpən/	öffnen	ouvrir	<i>Peter opened the door and walked out of the room.</i>
orange juice	/ˈɒrændʒ dʒuːs/	Orangensaft	le jus d'orange	<i>Can I have some freshly squeezed orange juice, please?</i>
outdoor	/ˌaʊtˈdɔː/	Outdoor-, im Freien	de plein air	<i>There's an outdoor concert in the park tomorrow. I hope it doesn't rain, or we'll all get wet!</i>
paintings	/ˈpeɪntɪŋz/	Bilder	les tableaux	<i>The art gallery has many paintings by well-known artists.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
park	/pɑ:k/	Park	le parc	<i>People like walking in the park when the weather is sunny.</i>
partner	/'pɑ:tnə/	Partner, Partnerin	le / la partenaire	<i>Will you be my partner when we do the next exercise?</i>
place	/pleɪs/	Platz	le lieu, l'endroit	<i>Lions live in hot places like Africa.</i>
places	/'pleɪsɪz/	Plätze	les lieux, les endroits	<i>How many places did you visit on your holiday?</i>
poet	/'pəʊt/	Dichter	le poète	<i>Dylan Thomas was a famous poet from Wales.</i>
politician	/'pɒlə'tɪʃən/	Politiker, Politikerin	l'homme/la femme politique	<i>I'm not going to vote in the election because I don't like politicians.</i>
population	/'pɒpjə'leɪʃən/	Einwohnerzahl	la population	<i>Britain has a population of more than fifty-eight million.</i>
post office	/'pəʊst ɒfɪs/	Post(amt)	le bureau de poste	<i>At the post office, we post letters and buy stamps.</i>
postcard	/'pəʊstkɑ:d/	Postkarte	la carte postale	<i>David wrote a postcard to his mother and father when he was on holiday in America.</i>
put	/pʊt/	stellen	mettre	<i>Lisa is putting a plate of biscuits on the table.</i>
puzzle	/'pʌzəl/	Rätsel	l'énigme	<i>Let's get Sally a book of puzzles to keep her happy on the train.</i>
railway station	/'reɪlweɪ ˌsteɪʃən/	Bahnhof	la gare (ferroviaire)	<i>I work in an office above the railway station, so I can see all the trains!</i>
restaurant	/'restərɒnt/	Restaurant	le restaurant	<i>There are a lot of people eating in this restaurant.</i>
river	/'rɪvə/	Fluss	la rivière, le fleuve	<i>The Nile is a very long river.</i>
salad	/'sæləd/	Salat	la salade	<i>Helen had a tomato and lettuce salad for lunch today.</i>
second-class stamps	/'sekənd klɑ:s 'stæmps/	einfache Briefmarken	les timbres ordinaires	<i>My letters weren't urgent, so I just put second-class stamps on them.</i>
see	/si:/	sehen	voir	<i>Anne wears glasses because she cannot see very well.</i>
shop	/'ʃɒp/	Laden	le magasin	<i>There are four shops in this street: a baker's, a toy shop, a grocer's and a greengrocer's.</i>
shopping	/'ʃɒpɪŋ/	Einkäufe	le shopping, les courses	<i>Anne does most of her shopping in the market. She goes shopping every day.</i>
sit down	/'sɪt 'daʊn/	sich setzen	s'asseoir	<i>Sit down again when you get an answer wrong.</i>
some	/'səm, sʌm/	etwas	du, de la, des (dans phrases affirmatives)	<i>Have you got any money?' 'Yes. My brother gave me some this morning.'</i>
stamp	/'stæmp/	Briefmarke	le timbre	<i>Susan was putting a stamp on the letter.</i>
stand up	/'stænd 'ʌp/	aufstehen	se lever	<i>Everyone who got the right answer, please stand up.</i>
statue	/'stætʃu:/	Statue	la statue	<i>There is a statue of Winston Churchill in Parliament Square, London.</i>
supermarket	/'su:pə,mɑ:kɪt/	Supermarkt	le supermarché	<i>David went shopping in the supermarket. He bought everything that he needed there.</i>
take	/'teɪk/	nehmen	prendre	<i>Helen is giving her book to the teacher. The teacher is taking the book.</i>
tea	/'ti:/	Tee	le thé	<i>Jenny is drinking a cup of tea.</i>
terrible	/'terəbəl/	schrecklich	très mauvais, nul	<i>'I don't like this film. It's terrible.'</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
tomato	/tə'mɑ:təʊ/	Tomate	la tomate	<i>Anne bought some tomatoes in the market.</i>
town	/taʊn/	Stadt	la ville	<i>Bristol is a big town. A lot of people live there.</i>
Town Hall	/ˌtaʊn 'hɔ:l/	Rathaus	l'hôtel de ville	<i>The results of the local elections were announced at the Town Hall.</i>
T-shirts	/'ti: ʃɜ:ts/	T-Shirts	les tee-shirts	<i>Hazel is selling T-shirts to raise money for cancer charities.</i>
twenty minutes from	/ˌtwenti 'mɪnɪts frəm/	zwanzig Minuten entfernt von	à 20 minutes de	<i>Jane lives in an area of Leeds that is about 20 minutes from the centre of town.</i>
umbrella	/ʌm'brɛlə/	Regenschirm	le parapluie	<i>It's raining, but Christopher has an umbrella, so he will stay dry.</i>
very	/'veri/	sehr	très	<i>Horses are big animals. Elephants are very big animals.</i>
visit	/'vɪzɪt/	besuchen	rendre visite	<i>Helen's uncle and aunt live in France. She visits them every summer.</i>

Module 6

aerobic classes	/əə'rəʊbɪk ˌklɑ:sɪz/	Aerobic-Kurs	les cours d'aérobic	<i>She gives aerobic classes at the sports centre on Tuesdays.</i>
album	/'ælbəm/	Album	l'album	<i>His new album is not as good as his last one was.</i>
are there?	/'ɑ: ðeə/	Sind sie ...?	Y-a-t-il + pl.?	<i>Are there any good places to eat in this city?</i>
at 10 o'clock	/ət ˌten ə'klɒk/	um 10 Uhr	à 10 heures	<i>The news will be on TV at 10 o'clock.</i>
athletics	/æθ'letɪks, əθɹ/	Leichtathletik	l'athlétisme	<i>Fran likes watching athletics on TV – especially the runners.</i>
bacon	/'beɪkən/	Schinken	le bacon	<i>Bacon comes from pigs. We often have bacon and eggs for breakfast.</i>
basketball court	/'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l ˌkɔ:t/	Basketballfeld	le terrain de basket	<i>There were ten players on the basketball court, and they were all over 2 metres tall!</i>
beginners	/brɪ'gɪnəz/	Anfänger	les débutants	<i>There are classes for beginners and also for more advanced students.</i>
brilliantly	/'brɪljəntli/	brillant	brillamment	<i>Federer served brilliantly in the second set.</i>
can	/kən, kæn/	können	pouvoir, savoir	<i>Cars can move faster than bicycles.</i>
Can I help you?	/kən aɪ 'help jʊ/	Kann ich dir/Ihnen helfen?	Je peux vous aider?	<i>Can I help you?' 'No thanks, I'm just looking.'</i>
can't	/kɑ:nt/	kann nicht	ne pas pouvoir, ne pas savoir	<i>My little brother can't run as fast as me.</i>
chicken	/'tʃɪkən/	Huhn, Hühnchen	le poulet	<i>We get eggs from chickens. We can eat chickens, too.</i>
come on	/kʌm 'ɒn/	los jetzt	allez	<i>Come on, it's after 5 o'clock – we'll be late!</i>
coursebooks	/'kɔ:sbʊks/	Lehrbücher	le manuel, le syllabus	<i>You'll find more help on page 58 of your coursebooks.</i>
crisps	/krɪspz/	Chips	les chips	<i>A packet of crisps contains a lot of fat.</i>
customer	/'kʌstəmə/	Kunde, Kundin	le client, la cliente	<i>We hope you will become a regular customer, and shop here often.</i>
dive	/daɪv/	tauchen	plonger	<i>Peter dives into the swimming pool and swims to the other end.</i>
diving	/'daɪvɪŋ/	Tauchen	la plongée	<i>Ken's dad got an Olympic medal for diving from the high board.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
do the high jump	/,du: ðə 'haɪ dʒʌmp/	Hochsprung machen	faire du saut en hauteur	<i>The athletes will do the high jump next, and then run the 400 metres.</i>
do the long jump	/,du: ðə 'lɒŋ dʒʌmp/	Weitsprung machen	faire du saut en longueur	<i>Watch Mary do the long jump – she can jump nearly 6 metres!</i>
dress	/dres/	Kleid	la robe	<i>Kate is wearing a beautiful silk dress.</i>
drink	/drɪŋk/	trinken	boire	<i>Susan is drinking some water because she's thirsty.</i>
eat	/i:t/	essen	manger	<i>Alan is eating a banana.</i>
fast	/fɑ:st/	schnell	vite	<i>Robert has a very fast car. It can go at 150 kilometres per hour.</i>
find out	/,faɪnd 'aʊt/	herausfinden	trouver, découvrir	<i>When did you find out that they weren't coming?</i>
first name	/,fɜ:st 'neɪm/	Vorname	le prénom	<i>Her first name is Suzanne, but people always call her by her middle name, Jenny.</i>
football	/'fʊtbɔ:l/	Fußball	le football	<i>When the boys are not playing football, they're watching it on TV.</i>
football pitch	/'fʊtbɔ:l ,pɪtʃ/	Fußballfeld	le terrain de football	<i>The football pitch is very muddy after all the rain last night.</i>
form	/fɔ:m/	Formular	le formulaire	<i>Helen wrote her name and address on the form.</i>
furniture	/'fɜ:nɪtʃə/	Möbel	le mobilier, les meubles	<i>There is a lot of furniture in this room. There are tables, chairs, lamps, a desk, and a television.</i>
groups	/gru:ps/	Gruppen	les groupes	<i>We sat around the room in groups and discussed the lesson.</i>
gymnastics	/dʒɪm'næstɪks/	Turnen	la gymnastique	<i>Many teenage girls have taken up gymnastics after England's success in the Olympics.</i>
handball	/'hændbɔ:l/	Handball	le handball	<i>You have to be very fit to play handball well.</i>
hockey	/'hɒki/	Hockey	le hockey	<i>In hockey, you must try to get the ball into the other team's net using a curved stick.</i>
home town	/,həʊm 'taʊn/	Heimatstadt	la ville natale	<i>Julie has lived in Brighton for many years, but her home town is actually York.</i>
how much is the skirt?	/haʊ ,mʌtʃ ɪz ðə 'skɜ:t/	Was kostet der Rock?	Combien coûte la jupe?	<i>How much is the skirt?' 'It's £25.'</i>
idea	/aɪ'diə/	Idee	l'idée	<i>I've got an idea! Let's go and see Uncle Steven tomorrow!</i>
in the afternoon	/ɪn ði ,ɑ:ftə'nu:n/	am Nachmittag, nachmittags	(dans) l'après-midi	<i>He's going to work in the morning, but in the afternoon he has an appointment at the hospital.</i>
in the evening	/ɪn ði 'i:vnɪŋ/	am Abend, abends	le soir (dans la soirée)	<i>It's nice to go home in the evening and not think about work any more!</i>
in the morning	/ɪn ðə 'mɔ:ɪnɪŋ/	am Morgen, morgens	le matin (dans la matinée)	<i>I'm going to the dentist in the morning before I go to work.</i>
indoor	/'ɪndə:/	Hallen-	en salle	<i>She holds the record for the indoor 200 metres.</i>
interests	/'ɪntrəsts/	Interessen	les centres d'intérêts	<i>He has several interests outside school – for example, he goes dancing.</i>
is there?	/'ɪz ðeə/	Gibt es ...?	Y-a-t-il?	<i>Is there a running track near here?</i>
jacuzzi	/dʒə'ku:zi/	Whirlpool	le jacuzzi	<i>My rich friend's mum has a jacuzzi in his back garden.</i>
jump 3 metres	/,dʒʌmp θri: 'mi:təz/	3 Meter hoch springen	sauter à 3 mètres	<i>Do you think anyone will ever jump 3 metres in the high jump?</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
languages	/ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒɪz/	Sprachen	les langues	<i>I'd love to be able to speak several languages well.</i>
Miss	/mɪs/	Frau (Fräulein)	Mademoiselle	<i>Miss Smith is getting married next week.</i>
Mr	/ˈmɪstə/	Herr	Monsieur	<i>Give your first and last names, title (Mr/Miss/Ms/Mrs) and address.</i>
Mrs	/ˈmɪsɪz/	Frau	Madame	<i>Mr and Mrs Simpson celebrate their wedding anniversary every year.</i>
Ms	/mɪz/	Frau (Fräulein)	Madame/Mademoiselle	<i>They did not know if Ms Brightwell was married.</i>
No, I'm sorry.	/ˌnəʊ aɪm 'sɒri/	Nein, es tut mir Leid.	Non, désolé.	<i>Do you have any extra strong mints? 'No, I'm sorry, this is not a sweet shop.'</i> <i>Take out your notebooks and write this sentence down.</i>
notebooks	/ˈnəʊtbʊks/	Hefte	les cahiers	<i>Please state your father's and mother's occupations.</i>
occupation	/ˌɒkjə'peɪʃən/	Beruf	la profession	<i>What's the time? It's two o'clock (2.00).</i>
o'clock	/ə'klɒk/	Uhr	heure(s)	<i>The supermarket is open from 11 till 5 on a Sunday.</i>
open	/ˈəʊpən/	offen	ouvert	<i>I have two brothers. One works in an office. My other brother is a student.</i>
other	/ˈʌðə/	anderer, andere, anderes	autre	<i>There are a hundred pence in one British pound (100p = £1).</i>
pence	/pens/	Pence	les pence (pl. de penny)	<i>My little sister is playing with her friends.</i>
play	/pleɪ/	spielen	jouer	<i>Charlie is going out to play football with his friends at the park.</i>
play football	/ˌpleɪ 'fʊtbɔ:l/	Fußball spielen	jouer au foot	<i>I prefer playing sport to studying for exams!</i>
playing sport	/ˌpleɪɪŋ 'spɔ:t/	Sport machen	faire du sport	<i>There two pools at the sports centre, but the small one is just for children.</i>
pools	/pu:lz/	Schwimmbecken	le bassin	<i>What is the value of the US dollar against the pound today?</i>
pound	/paʊnd/	Pfund	la livre	<i>Petrol prices have fallen in the last month.</i>
prices	/ˈpraɪsɪz/	Preise	les prix	<i>Johnson could run 100 metres in less than 10 seconds.</i>
run	/rʌn/	rennen	courir	<i>I sometimes go for a sauna after playing badminton.</i>
sauna	/ˈsɔ:nə/	Sauna	le sauna	<i>The shop assistant in the grocer's sold me some coffee.</i>
shop assistant	/ˈʃɒp ə,sɪstənt/	Verkäufer, Verkäuferin	le vendeur/la vendeuse	<i>Who taught you to ski so well?</i>
ski	/ski:/	Ski fahren	skier	<i>Her whole family go skiing in Austria every winter.</i>
skiing	/ˈski:ɪŋ/	Skifahren	le ski	<i>Helen is wearing a plain black skirt.</i>
skirt	/skɜ:t/	Rock	la jupe	<i>I spoke to David this morning. He said that he will go to London tomorrow.</i>
speak	/spi:k/	sprechen	parler	<i>There's a good sports programme on TV tonight – Real Madrid are playing Juventus.</i>
sports	/spɔ:ts/	Sport	le sport	<i>Ken works at the sports centre, teaching people how to play tennis.</i>
sports centre	/ˈspɔ:ts ,sentə/	Sportzentrum	le centre sportif	<i>He ate too many sweets and got very fat.</i>
sweets	/swi:ts/	Süßigkeiten	les bonbons, les sucreries	

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
swim	/swɪm/	schwimmen	nager	<i>The boys are swimming in the river.</i>
swimming classes	/'swɪmɪŋ ,klɑ:sɪz/	Schwimmkurs	les cours de natation	<i>He goes for swimming classes, but he's afraid of the water.</i>
swimming pool	/'swɪmɪŋ pu:l/	Swimming Pool	la piscine	<i>When we were on holiday, we swam in the hotel swimming pool.</i>
team	/ti:m/	Mannschaft	l'équipe	<i>There are eleven people in a football team.</i>
tennis court	/'tenɪs kɔ:t/	Tennisplatz	le court de tennis	<i>Is it more difficult to play on clay or grass tennis courts?</i>
tennis racket	/'tenɪs ,ræktɪ/	Tennisschläger	la raquette de tennis	<i>She hit the ball so hard, she broke her tennis racket!</i>
there are	/ðeə ə , 'ɑ:/	es gibt	Il y a + pl.	<i>There are two Internet cafes in town, but there's no library.</i>
there aren't	/ðeə 'ɑ:nt/	es gibt nicht	Il n'y a pas de + pl.	<i>There aren't many people in the restaurant this evening.</i>
there isn't	/ðeə 'ɪzənt/	es gibt nicht	Il n'y a pas de	<i>There isn't a cricket pitch for miles round here.</i>
there's	/ðeəz/	es gibt	Il y a	<i>There's a picture of our father on the wall.</i>
title	/'taɪtl/	Anrede	le titre	<i>Please write your title in this box (Mr, Ms, Mrs or Miss).</i>
to do	/tə 'du:/	machen	faire	<i>Which sport do you like to do most?</i>
volleyball	/'vɒlɪbɔ:l/	Volleyball	le volley-ball	<i>How many players are on each side in volleyball?</i>
well	/wel/	gut	bien	<i>Susan is a good student. She can speak French very well.</i>
well	/wel/	na ja	eh bien	<i>Do you play tennis?' 'Well, I try, but I'm not very good at it.'</i>
what flavour are the crisps?	/wɒt ,flɛɪvər ə ðə 'krɪspz/	Welche Geschmacksrichtung haben die Chips?	Quel goût ont les chips?	<i>What flavour are the crisps?' 'They're salt and vinegar flavour.'</i>
What sports are you good at?	/wɒt 'spɔ:ts ə ju ,gʊd ət/	In welcher Sportart bist du gut?	En quel sport êtes-vous/es-tu bon?	<i>What sports are you good at?' 'Only golf, and I'm not very good at that!'</i>
what's the time?	/'wɒts ðə 'taɪm/	Wie spät ist es?	Quelle heure est-il?	<i>What's the time? It's half past three.</i>
Yes, sure.	/'jes ,ʃɔ:/	Ja, natürlich.	Oui, bien sûr.	<i>Can I use your phone?' 'Yes, sure, here it is.'</i>

Module 7

activities	/æk'tɪvətɪz/	Freizeitaktivitäten	les activités	<i>Fishing is one of the most popular hobby activities in Britain.</i>
after	/'ɑ:ftə/	nach	après	<i>Tuesday comes after Monday and before Wednesday.</i>
aged	/'eɪdʒd/	im Alter von	âgé(e) de	<i>Val told the police that the man who stole her bag was aged between 30 and 40.</i>
average	/'ævərɪdʒ/	durchschnittlich	moyen	<i>One school has 250 students, one has 350, and one has 600. The average number is 400 (1200/3).</i>
before	/'bɪ:fɔ:/	(be)vor	avant	<i>Monday comes before Tuesday.</i>
birthday	/'bɜ:θdeɪ/	Geburtstag	l'anniversaire	<i>Today is Helen's birthday. She is sixteen years old.</i>
burger	/'bɜ:gə/	Burger	le hamburger	<i>I'd like a burger with cheese and bacon, please.</i>
bus stop	/'bʌs stɒp/	Bushaltestelle	l'arrêt de bus	<i>I waited at the bus stop for 40 minutes this morning before a bus finally came!</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
busy	/ˈbɪzi/	beschäftigt, viel zu tun haben	occupé	<i>Christopher is doing a lot of work. He is very busy today.</i>
captions	/ˈkæpʃənz/	Bildunterschriften	les légendes (explicatives)	<i>There are no captions for some of these photographs.</i>
clean my teeth	/ˌkliːn maɪ ˈtiːθ/	meine Zähne putzen	se brosser les dents	<i>You should clean your teeth at least twice a day.</i>
clean the house	/ˌkliːn ðə ˈhaʊs/	das Haus sauber machen	nettoyer (la maison)	<i>We need to clean the house before our visitors arrive.</i>
clinic	/ˈklinɪk/	Klinik	la consultation	<i>The doctor holds a clinic at 10 o'clock every Friday morning.</i>
cola	/ˈkəʊlə/	Cola	le coca	<i>Would you like cola or fruit juice with your lunch?</i>
company	/ˈkʌmpəni/	Firma	l'entreprise	<i>My father works for a big company. The company makes farm machines.</i>
cup of coffee	/ˌkʌp əv ˈkɒfi/	Tasse/Becher Kaffee	la tasse de café	<i>Can I get you a cup of coffee, or would you prefer tea?</i>
day	/deɪ/	Tag	le jour, la journée	<i>There are seven days in a week.</i>
do the shopping	/ˌduː ðə ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	Einkäufe machen	faire des courses, du shopping	<i>Sue does her shopping on a Sunday, when it's quiet.</i>
do your homework	/ˌduː jə ˈhəʊmwɜːk/	(deine/eure) Hausaufgaben machen	faire ses devoirs	<i>Kate does her homework every night after school so that she has free time at weekends.</i>
does	/dəz, dʌz/	tut	3 pers. sg. de "do", auxiliaire de la négation/interrogation	<i>Does your sister like ice cream? Yes, she does.</i>
doesn't go	/ˌdʌzənt ˈgəʊ/	geht nicht	(il/elle) ne va pas	<i>My mum doesn't go to work on Sundays, but she works on the other six days of the week.</i>
doesn't sleep	/ˌdʌzənt ˈsliːp/	schläft nicht	(il/elle) ne dort pas	<i>My cat sleeps all day, but she often doesn't sleep at night!</i>
doesn't work	/ˌdʌzənt ˈwɜːk/	arbeitet nicht	(il/elle) ne fonctionne pas (ne travaille pas)	<i>This torch doesn't work – it needs a new battery.</i>
doesn't study	/ˌdʌzənt ˈstʌdi/	studiert nicht	(il/elle) n'étudie pas	<i>Kath doesn't study on Friday evenings because she goes to dancing classes.</i>
during	/ˈdjʊərɪŋ/	während	pendant, au cours de	<i>Frank works at night and sleeps during the day.</i>
far from	/ˈfɑː frəm, frɒm/	weit weg von	loin de	<i>Our small village is far from the nearest big city – nearly 200 miles!</i>
fashion designer	/ˈfæʃən dɪˌzajɪnə/	Modedesigner	le/la styliste	<i>Karl Lagerfeld is a famous fashion designer who doesn't like being interviewed.</i>
for fun	/fɔ ˈfʌn/	zum Spaß	pour s'amuser	<i>I don't do this job for fun – I do it for the money!</i>
free time	/ˌfriː ˈtaɪm/	Freizeit	le temps libre, les loisirs	<i>In his free time, Ken makes models of American trains.</i>
Friday	/ˈfraɪdi, ˌdeɪ/	Freitag	vendredi	<i>Today is Friday. Yesterday was Thursday. Tomorrow will be Saturday.</i>
from Monday to Friday	/frəm ˌmʌndi tə ˈfraɪdi/	von Montag bis Freitag	du lundi au vendredi	<i>Jim's dad works from Monday to Friday and has the weekends off.</i>
fruit juice	/ˈfruːt dʒuːs/	Fruchtsaft	le jus de fruit	<i>Would you like some fruit juice to drink with that?</i>
get up early	/ˌget ʌp ˈɜːli/	früh aufstehen	se lever tôt	<i>Let's get up early tomorrow and go to the seaside!</i>
go out	/gəʊ ˈaʊt/	(r)ausgehen	sortir	<i>Don't go out without a hat – it's raining outside.</i>
go swimming	/gəʊ ˈswɪmɪŋ/	Schwimmen gehen	aller nager	<i>Peter goes swimming every day – he's training for the Olympic 400 metres.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
go to bed	/,gəʊ tə 'bed/	ins Bett gehen	aller se coucher	<i>I'm going to bed – I feel really tired.</i>
go to class	/,gəʊ tə 'klɑ:s/	zur Schule gehen	aller en classe	<i>Mary isn't going to class today – she feels ill.</i>
go to the city centre	/,gəʊ tə ðə 'sɪti 'sentə/	ins Stadtzentrum gehen	aller en ville	<i>If you want to find a good bookshop you need to go to the city centre.</i>
go to the Internet café	/,gəʊ tə ði ,ɪntənət 'kæfeɪ/	ins Internet-Café gehen	aller au cybercafé	<i>My computer isn't working, so I'm going to the Internet café to check my e-mail.</i>
goes	/gəʊz/	geht	(il/elle) va	<i>Alan goes to school every day.</i>
guessing game	/'gesɪŋ geɪm/	Ratespiel	le jeu de devinette	<i>We played a guessing game – you got 10 chances to guess the correct answer.</i>
have a shower	/hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/	duschen	prendre une douche	<i>Colin always has a shower on Sunday night before he goes back to work on Monday.</i>
have breakfast	/hæv 'brekfəst/	frühstücken	prendre le petit-déjeuner	<i>People say you should always have breakfast each morning.</i>
have lunch	/hæv 'lʌntʃ/	zu Abend essen	dîner	<i>When does everybody have lunch?' 'At 1 o'clock.'</i>
hobby	/'hɒbi/	Hobby	le hobby	<i>Maria just takes photos as a hobby – she's not a professional photographer.</i>
information from surveys	/ɪnfə'meɪʃən frəm 'sɜ:vɛɪz/	Information(en) aus Umfragen	les données des études	<i>Information from surveys tells us that walking is a very popular activity.</i>
listen to music	/lɪsən tə 'mju:zɪk/	Musik hören	écouter de la musique	<i>Liam likes to listen to music on his iPod on the way to school.</i>
make breakfast	/,meɪk 'brekfəst/	Frühstück machen	préparer le petit-déjeuner	<i>I'm not going to make breakfast for everybody – you'll have to make your own!</i>
medicine	/'medsən/	Medizin	le médicament	<i>Tom had to take some green medicine when he was ill.</i>
meet friends	/,mi:t 'frendz/	Freunde/Freundinnen treffen	voir des amis	<i>Kelly is going to meet some friends at the cinema.</i>
meet people	/'mi:t ,pi:pəl/	Leute/Menschen treffen	voir du monde	<i>Working in a shop is fun, because I meet lots of interesting people.</i>
milk and biscuits	/,mɪlk ən 'bɪskɪts/	Milch und Kekse	du lait et des biscuits	<i>Little Sadie sometimes has milk and biscuits before she goes to bed at night.</i>
Monday	/'mʌndi, ɹdeɪ/	Montag	lundi	<i>Today is Monday. Yesterday was Sunday. Tomorrow will be Tuesday.</i>
money	/'mʌni/	Geld	l'argent	<i>Have you got any money?' 'Yes, I've got one pound forty pence.'</i>
musician	/mju: 'zɪʃən/	Musiker, Musikerin	le musicien, la musicienne	<i>My dad says he'd love to have been a musician in Elvis Presley's band.</i>
office	/'ɒfɪs/	Büro	le bureau	<i>Isabel works in an office. She is a secretary.</i>
on business	/ɒn 'bɪznəs/	geschäftlich	pour le travail	<i>Tom is going to Bristol on business next week.</i>
on the bus	/ɒn ðə 'bʌs/	im Bus	dans le bus	<i>Dan forgot his homework and had to do it again on the bus to school!</i>
on the radio	/ɒn ðə 'reɪdɪəʊ/	im Radio	à la radio	<i>There was a programme on the radio about the war in Vietnam.</i>
paint	/peɪnt/	(an)malen	peindre	<i>Martin is painting the walls of his house.</i>
part-time jobs	/,pa:t taɪm 'dʒɒbz/	Nebenjob, Teilzeitjob	les emplois à temps partiel	<i>Many students have part-time jobs to help them pay for living expenses.</i>
play the guitar	/'pleɪ ðə ɡɪ'tɑ:/	Gitarre spielen	jouer de la guitare	<i>Bill is learning to play the guitar.</i>
pocket money	/'pɒkɪt ,mʌni/	Taschengeld	l'argent de poche	<i>Kate gets some pocket money every week.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
popular	/ˈpɒpjələ/	beliebt	répandu, apprécié	<i>Football is a very popular game. People play football in most countries of the world.</i>
programs	/ˈprəʊgræmz/	Programme	les programmes	<i>I bought some new programs this week so that I can write my essays on the computer.</i>
read the newspaper	/ˌriːd ðə ˈnjuːspəɪpə/	(die) Zeitung lesen	lire le journal	<i>My dad likes to stay in bed and read the newspaper on Sundays.</i>
receives	/rɪˈsiːvz/	bekommen, erhalten	(il/elle) reçoit	<i>The magazine receives an average of 1000 letters a week.</i>
routines	/ruːˈtiːnz/	Untersuchungsreihen	les routines	<i>The scientist had several routines for checking his results.</i>
rugby	/ˈrʌɡbi/	Rugby	le rugby	<i>My uncle teaches rugby at a school in Scotland.</i>
Saturday	/ˈsætədi, ɫdeɪ/	Samstag	samedi	<i>Today is Saturday. Yesterday was Friday. Tomorrow will be Sunday.</i>
school day	/ˈskuːl deɪ/	Schultag	jour de classe	<i>It's time you were in bed – it's a school day tomorrow.</i>
send	/send/	senden, schicken	envoyer	<i>My brother sent me a present from America last week.</i>
sleeps	/sliːps/	schläft	(il/elle) dort	<i>Our dog always sleeps right in front of the fire!</i>
study	/ˈstʌdi/	studieren	étudier	<i>Susan studies the plays of Shakespeare at school.</i>
Sunday	/ˈsʌndi, ɫdeɪ/	Sonntag	dimanche	<i>Today is Sunday. Yesterday was Saturday. Tomorrow will be Monday.</i>
teach	/tiːtʃ/	lehren	enseigner	<i>Last week, our teacher taught us about snakes. We learned about many different snakes.</i>
team sports	/ˌtiːm ˈspɔːts/	Mannschaftssportarten	les sports d'équipe	<i>John prefers games like golf or tennis to team sports like football or rugby.</i>
teenagers	/ˈtiːneɪdʒəz/	Teenager	les adolescents	<i>My two brothers are teenagers – one is 16 and the other is 18.</i>
text messages	/ˈtekst ˌmesɪdʒɪz/	SMS	les sms	<i>She spends half the day sending text messages to all her friends!</i>
texts	/teksts/	Texte	les textes	<i>These scientific texts are very difficult to understand!</i>
the morning newspaper	/ðə ˌmɔːnɪŋ ˈnjuːspəɪpə/	(das) Morgenblatt	le journal du matin	<i>Neil delivers the morning newspaper to all the houses in the area.</i>
then	/ðen/	dann	alors, ensuite	<i>Nick will be home at five o'clock. You can talk to him then.</i>
three out of four	/ˌθriː aʊt əv ˈfɔː/	drei von vier(en)	trois sur quatre	<i>Three out of four cats like Moggy food better than all the others.</i>
Thursday	/ˈθɜːzdi, ɫdeɪ/	Donnerstag	jeudi	<i>Today is Thursday. Yesterday was Wednesday. Tomorrow will be Friday.</i>
today	/təˈdeɪ/	heute	aujourd'hui	<i>Yesterday was Tuesday. Today is Wednesday. Tomorrow will be Thursday.</i>
translates	/trænsˈleɪts, trænzɫ/	(er/sie) übersetzt	(il/elle) traduit	<i>Steve translates books from English into Japanese.</i>
travel	/ˈtrævəl/	reisen	voyager	<i>Christopher travelled from England to France by boat.</i>
Tuesday	/ˈtjuːzdi, ɫdeɪ/	Dienstag	mardi	<i>Today is Tuesday. Yesterday was Monday. Tomorrow will be Wednesday.</i>
TV programme	/ˌtiː ˈviː ˌprəʊgræm/	Fernsehprogramm	le programme, l'émission de télé	<i>My favourite TV programme is on at 9 o'clock.</i>
typical	/ˈtɪpɪkəl/	typisch	typique	<i>In a typical month I probably spend about four days walking in the countryside.</i>
videos	/ˈvɪdiəʊz/	Videos	les vidéos	<i>If there's nothing good on TV we can always watch some videos tonight.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
walk	/wɔ:k/	gehen	marcher	<i>Peter is on his bicycle. Michael is walking beside him.</i>
watch	/wɒtʃ/	beobachten, sehen	observer, regarder	<i>Louise is watching the children playing.</i>
watch TV	/,wɒtʃ ti: 'vi:/	Fernsehen gucken	regarder la télé	<i>Nell is going to watch TV for an hour, and then she's going to do her homework.</i>
we don't get up	/wi ,dəʊnt get 'ʌp/	wir stehen nicht auf	nous ne nous levons pas	<i>We don't get up early on Saturday, because it's not a school day.</i>
Wednesday	/'wenzdi, ↓deɪ/	Mittwoch	mercredi	<i>Today is Wednesday. Yesterday was Tuesday. Tomorrow will be Thursday.</i>
weekends	/,wi:k'endz, 'wi:kendz/	Wochenenden	les week-ends	<i>Jackie works in a supermarket at weekends.</i>
works	/wɜ:ks/	(er/sie) arbeitet	(il/elle) travaille	<i>His dad works in an office in the centre of town.</i>
year	/jɪə/	Jahr	l'année	<i>There are 365 days in a most years.</i>

Module 8

is on	/ɪz 'ɒn/	wird gespielt in/im	on donne ...	<i>Hamlet' is on at the theatre next week – do you want to go?</i>
about midnight	/ə,baʊt 'mɪdnart/	gegen Mitternacht	vers minuit	<i>I'm very tired today, because I didn't get to bed last night till about midnight.</i>
action films	/'ækʃən ,fɪlmz/	Actionfilme	les films d'action	<i>We like action films with people like Bruce Willis or Vin Diesel.</i>
animals	/'ænməʊz/	Tiere	les animaux	<i>Lynn and Peter have lots of animals in their house – rabbits, birds, cats and dogs.</i>
ask	/ɑ:sk/	fragen	demander	<i>'Where do you live?' Jane asked. 'In Edinburgh,' replied Fred.</i>
CD games	/,si: 'di: geɪmz/	Computerspiele	les jeux sur CD	<i>He's more interested in CD games than he is in reading books.</i>
coffee bar	/'kɒfi bɑ:/	Café	la cafétéria	<i>There's a coffee bar just down the street where we can get something to eat.</i>
collect stamps	/kə,lekt 'stæmps/	Briefmarken sammeln	collectionner les timbres	<i>Barry used to collect stamps and put them in an album when he was a little boy.</i>
collect things	/kə'lekt θɪŋz/	Dinge sammeln	collectionner, rassembler des objets	<i>Sam collects things as a hobby – especially coins and stamps.</i>
comedy films	/'kɒmədi ,fɪlmz/	Komödien	les comédies, les films comiques	<i>I prefer comedy films with actors like Gene Wilder or Bill Murray.</i>
consonant	/'kɒnsənənt/	Konsonant	la consonne	<i>Which consonants can you find in the word 'geography'?</i>
cover	/'kʌvə/	be-, zu-, abdecken	couvrir	<i>Jenny is covering the food to keep it hot.</i>
decide	/dɪ'saɪd/	entscheiden	décider	<i>'Do you want to buy the brown shoes or the black shoes?' 'I can't decide.'</i>
definitions	/,defə'nɪʃənz/	Definitionen	les définitions	<i>The word 'like' has several different definitions.</i>
do you like..?	/du ju 'lɑ:k/	Magst du ...?	Aimez-vous/aimes-tu...?	<i>'Do you like skiing?' 'I don't know how to ski!'</i>
draw pictures	/,drɔ: 'pɪktʃəz/	Bilder zeichnen	dessiner	<i>Robert draws pictures just for his own enjoyment, but now people want to pay him for them.</i>
early	/'ɜ:li/	früh	tôt	<i>School starts at nine o'clock, but Helen was there at half past eight. She was early.</i>
ending	/'endɪŋ/	Endung	se terminant	<i>Words ending in 'ch', 's' and 'x' normally have plurals that add 'es'.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
every day / week / month	/,evri 'deɪ, 'wi:k, 'mʌnθ/	jede(n) Tag/Woche/Monat	tous les jours/toutes les semaines/tous les mois	<i>Every day when I get up, I have a wash and then eat breakfast.</i>
film	/fɪlm/	Film	le film	<i>We are going to the cinema tomorrow to see a film.</i>
finish	/'fɪnɪʃ/	(be)enden	finir	<i>The lesson started at nine o'clock and finished at ten o'clock.</i>
frequency	/'fri:kwənsi/	Rhythmus, Häufigkeit	la fréquence	<i>Trains to London run at a frequency of one every two hours.</i>
get ready	/get 'redi/	sich fertig machen	se préparer	<i>Get ready – the train will soon be arriving at our station, and we need to get off.</i> <i>Jenny likes to go dancing on a Saturday night.</i>
go dancing	/gəʊ 'dɑ:nsɪŋ/	tanzen gehen	aller danser	<i>Mark goes fishing at the lake in the park at weekends.</i>
go fishing	/gəʊ 'fɪʃɪŋ/	angeln gehen	aller pêcher	<i>I must go now. Goodbye, Peter. I'll see you tomorrow.</i>
goodbye	/gʊd'baɪ/	tschüss	au revoir	<i>Do you like onions?' 'No, I hate them. I never eat onions.'</i>
hate	/heɪt/	hassen	détester	<i>OK, here we are – this is the cinema. I wonder what's on?</i>
here we are	/'hɪə wi ,ɑ:/	da sind wir	voilà, ça y est	<i>They like to go abroad for holidays so that they can practise their foreign languages.</i>
holidays	/'hɒlədɪz, ↓deɪz/	Ferien	les vacances	<i>I can't go to Lisa's house this evening. I must do my homework.</i>
homework	/'həʊmwɜ:k/	Hausaufgaben	les devoirs	<i>The children saw a big snake in the zoo. It was horrible. They were very afraid.</i>
horrible	/'hɒrəbəl/	schrecklich	horrible	<i>How often does the bus come?' 'Every 20 minutes.'</i>
how often..?	/haʊ 'ɒfən, 'ɒftən/	Wie oft ...?	A quelle fréquence...?	<i>I don't like milk in my coffee – can I have it black, please?</i>
I don't like	/aɪ ,dəʊnt 'laɪk/	ich mag nicht	je n'aime pas	<i>I don't like watching quiz shows on TV. I prefer watching films.</i>
I don't like watching	/aɪ ,dəʊnt laɪk 'wɒtʃɪŋ/	ich mag nicht ... sehen	je n'aime pas regarder	<i>I love dancing, but I don't think I'm very good at it.</i>
I love dancing	/aɪ ,lʌv 'dɑ:nsɪŋ/	ich liebe Tanzen	j'adore danser	<i>Put these words in alphabetical order: 'pig', 'monkey', 'zebra', 'camel'.</i>
in order	/ɪn 'ɔ:də/	in Reihenfolge	dans l'ordre	<i>Do you like the new series on Channel 4?' 'No, it's awful.'</i>
it's / they're awful.	/ɪts 'ɔ:fəl, ðeəɹ↓/	es ist/sie sind schrecklich	c'est horrible	<i>Do you like TV news programmes?' 'Yes, they're OK.'</i>
it's / they're OK.	/ɪts ,əʊ 'keɪ, ðeəɹ↓/	es ist/sie sind in Ordnung	ça va	<i>School starts at 9.00, but Maria came at 9.15 today. She was 15 minutes late.</i>
late	/leɪt/	spät	tard	<i>I used to think that 'Latin music' meant songs that were sung in Latin!</i>
Latin music	/'lætɪn ,mju:zɪk/	Latino-Musik	la musique latino	<i>I like my friends, but I love my brother and sister.</i>
like	/laɪk/	mögen	aimer (bien)	<i>What are your likes and dislikes in books and films?</i>
likes and dislikes	/'laɪks ən 'dɪsləɪks/	Vorlieben und Abneigungen	les goûts	<i>He used to love going to the railway station to watch the trains.</i>
love going	/'lʌv 'gəʊɪŋ/	lieben zu gehen	adorer aller	<i>Where it says 'M/F', put 'M' if you're a boy or 'F' if you're a girl.</i>
M/F		maskulin/feminin	masculin/féminin	<i>Make sure that you have everything with you when you get off.</i>
make sure	/'meɪk 'ʃɜ:/	sicher gehen	faire en sorte	<i>Do you spend a lot of money on magazines?' 'No, not really.'</i>
No, not really	/'nəʊ nɒt 'ri:li/	Nein, nicht wirklich.	non, pas vraiment	

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
once a week / month	/,wʌns ə 'wi:k, 'mʌnθ/	einmal die Woche, einmal im Monat	une fois par semaine/par mois	<i>I have to go to Manchester twice a week on business.</i>
play computer games	/,pleɪ kəm'pjʊ:tə geɪmz/	Computerspiele spielen	jouer à des jeux sur ordinateur	<i>I'd rather be outside than sit playing computer games all day in my room.</i>
player	/'pleɪə/	Spieler, Spielerin	le joueur, la joueuse	<i>There are eleven players in a football team.</i>
questionnaire	/,kwɛstʃə'neə/	Fragebogen	le questionnaire	<i>Complete this questionnaire on your hobbies, and you could win £100!</i>
questions	/'kwɛstʃənz/	Fragen	les questions	<i>OK, that's the end of the lesson. Do you have any questions?</i>
quiet	/'kwaɪət/	leise, still	tranquille, silencieux	<i>At night, our house is very quiet.</i>
rabbit	/'ræbɪt/	Hase	le lapin	<i>There are some rabbits in the field – you can see their white tails.</i>
radio	/'reɪdiəʊ/	Radio	la radio	<i>George listens to the news on the radio every morning.</i>
reading	/'ri:diŋ/	lesend	lisant	<i>She spends all morning in bed reading on Saturdays.</i>
relaxing	/'rɪ'læksɪŋ/	entspannend	relaxant	<i>I don't want to do much today – I just want to spend some time relaxing.</i>
results	/'rɪ'zʌltz/	Ergebnisse	les résultats	<i>Liverpool have been getting poor results in their games recently.</i>
rules	/'ru:lz/	Regeln	le règlement, les règles	<i>Who knows the rules for when consonants are doubled before -ing?</i>
science fiction films	/'saɪəns 'fɪkʃən ,fɪlmz/	Science Fiction-Filme	les films de science-fiction	<i>Science fiction films like the Star Wars series are very popular.</i>
sex	/'seks/	Geschlecht	le sexe	<i>What sex is your dog?' 'She's a female.'</i>
spend on	/'spɛnd ɒn/	ausgeben für	dépenser (en)	<i>If you won a million pounds, what would you spend it on?</i>
surf the Internet	/'sɜ:f ðɪ 'ɪntənet/	im Internet surfen	surfer sur le net	<i>She doesn't surf the Internet, but she does get information from it for her homework.</i>
survey	/'sɜ:veɪ/	Umfrage	l'étude, le sondage	<i>This survey of teenagers' interests has produced some surprising results.</i>
syllable	/'sɪləbəl/	Silbe	la syllabe	<i>How many syllables are there in the word "accommodation"?' 'Five.'</i>
take photos	/'teɪk 'fəʊtəʊz/	Fotos machen	faire des photos	<i>Will you take some photos at my sister's wedding next month?</i>
test yourself	/'test ʃə'self/	teste dich selbst, testet euch selbst	testez-vous/teste-toi	<i>Test yourself by closing the book and trying to remember all the words in this list.</i>
three times a week / month	/'θri: taɪmz ə 'wi:k, 'mʌnθ/	dreimal die Woche, dreimal im Monat	trois fois par semaine/par mois	<i>Dave goes to the bank three times a week with the money from his shop.</i>
tonight	/'tə'naɪt/	heute Nacht	ce soir	<i>I am going to the theatre tonight after work.</i>
twice a week / month	/'tuwaɪs ə 'wi:k, 'mʌnθ/	zweimal die Woche, zweimal im Monat	deux fois par semaine/par mois	<i>Jill gets paid once a month, on the last day of the month.</i>
vowel	/'vaʊəl/	Vokal	la voyelle	<i>These English letters are called vowels: a, e, i, o, u. The other letters are called consonants.</i>
want	/'wɒnt/	möchten	vouloir	<i>Do you want a drink, Peter?' 'Yes, some coffee, please.'</i>
westerns	/'westənz/	Western	les westerns	<i>Cowboy films that were made in Italy were sometimes called 'spaghetti westerns'.</i>
you're crazy!	/'jɜ: 'kreɪzi/	Du bist verrückt!	Vous êtes/ tu es fou/folle!	<i>You're crazy! Slow down before you have an accident!</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
Module 9				
amusement parks	/ə'mju:zmənt ,pɑ:ks/	Freizeitpark	le parc d'attraction	<i>Florida is famous for its fantastic amusement parks.</i>
ancient	/'eɪnʃənt/	sehr alt	ancien	<i>My grandad seems ancient – he was born nearly 80 years ago!</i>
archeological museum	/,ɑ:kiə'lɒdʒɪkəl mju:ziəm/	archäologisches Museum	le musée archéologique	<i>Roman pots and coins are displayed in the archeological museum.</i>
art gallery	/'ɑ:t ,gæləri/	Kunstgalerie	la galerie d'art	<i>The art gallery has many paintings by famous artists.</i>
beach	/bi:tʃ/	Strand	la plage	<i>Some children are playing in the sand on the beach.</i>
beach volleyball	/,bi:tʃ 'vɒlibɔ:l/	Beach-Volleyball	le beach-volley	<i>Beach volleyball has now been included in the Olympics for the first time.</i>
boots	/bu:ts/	Stiefel	les bottines	<i>I like to wear my jeans tucked into the tops of my boots.</i>
British Museum	/'brɪtɪʃ mju:'ziəm/	britisches Museum	le British Museum	<i>The British Museum is in a street in the middle of London.</i>
by bus	/baɪ 'bʌs/	mit dem Bus	en bus	<i>I go to work by bus because it is cheaper than taking the car.</i>
by car	/baɪ 'kɑ:/	mit dem Auto	en voiture	<i>There is no bus service where she lives, so she goes everywhere by car.</i>
by coach	/baɪ 'kəʊtʃ/	mit dem Reisebus	en car	<i>It's very cheap to get to London by coach.</i>
by plane	/baɪ 'pleɪn/	mit dem Flugzeug	en avion	<i>The quickest way to travel to the USA is by plane.</i>
by taxi	/baɪ 'tæksi/	mit dem Taxi	en taxi	<i>I sometimes catch an early train, so I go to the station by taxi.</i>
by train	/baɪ 'treɪn/	mit dem Zug	en train	<i>It only takes two hours to get to London from here by train.</i>
Byzantine	/baɪ'zæntaɪn, -ti:n, bɪ-/	byzantinisch	byzantin	<i>That country was once part of the Byzantine empire.</i>
castle	/'kɑ:səl/	Burg, Schloss	le château	<i>There is a famous castle at Edinburgh in Scotland.</i>
cathedral	/kə'θi:drəl/	Dom, Kathedrale	la cathédrale	<i>The cathedral was built in the seventeenth century.</i>
clock tower	/'klɒk ,taʊə/	Glockenturm	le clocher	<i>The bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament is called Big Ben.</i>
clothes	/kləʊðz, kləʊz/	Kleidung(ssstücke)	les vêtements	<i>Did you buy some new clothes?' 'Yes. I bought two shirts and some trousers.'</i>
collection	/kə'leɪʃən/	Sammlung	la collection	<i>Peter has a large collection of old coins.</i>
different	/'dɪfərənt/	verschieden	différent	<i>These keys are different. One opens the back door and the other opens the front door.</i>
don't miss	/'dəʊnt 'mɪs/	nicht auslassen	ne manquez/manque pas	<i>When you visit Salisbury, don't miss the cathedral and Stonehenge!</i>
Egyptian	/'ɪdʒɪpʃən/	ägyptisch	égyptien (-ne)	<i>The museum has many Egyptian, Greek and Roman objects on show.</i>
excursions	/'ɪkskɜ:ʃənz/	Exkursionen	les excursions	<i>When you visit Athens, are you going on any excursions to other places?</i>
festival	/'festɪvəl/	Festival	le festival	<i>Orchestras from all over the world come to play at the Edinburgh Festival.</i>
for example	/'fɔ: ɪg'zɑ:mpəl/	zum Beispiel	par exemple	<i>Many animals can run fast – for example, a cheetah can run at about 100 kph.</i>
fun activities	/'fʌn æk'tɪvətɪz/	Spaßveranstaltungen	les activités de détente	<i>They are planning a weekend of fun activities to keep the children happy.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
girl	/gɜ:ɪl/	Mädchen	la fille	<i>Lisa is a girl. Peter and Paul are boys.</i>
go on trips	/,gəʊ ɒn 'trɪps/	Ausflüge machen	faire des voyages	<i>They're going to stay in one town, but they will go on trips to other places nearby.</i>
guidebook	/'gaɪdbʊk/	Reiseführer	le guide (livre)	<i>Please look in the guidebook and tell us where to find that statue.</i>
harbour	/'hɑ:bə/	Hafen	le port	<i>All the fishing boats are in the harbour today. They will go to sea tomorrow.</i>
hat	/hæt/	Hut	le chapeau	<i>Bill is wearing a hat to protect his head from the rain.</i>
have fun	/hæv 'fʌn/	Spaß haben	s'amuser	<i>You can have fun in Las Vegas 24 hours a day!</i>
having a drink	/,hævɪŋ ə 'drɪŋk/	etwas trinken	prendre un verre	<i>We're having a drink at the café. Why don't you come and join us?</i>
help	/help/	Hilfe	l'aide	<i>Jenny cannot carry her bag. She needs some help.</i>
hospital	/'hɒspɪtəl/	Krankenhaus	l'hôpital	<i>Jane is a nurse. She works in a hospital.</i>
hostels	/'hɒstlz/	Pensionen	les auberges de jeunesse	<i>There are two hostels where young people can stay in the city.</i>
I'm bored	/aɪm 'bɔ:d/	ich langweile mich	je m'ennuie	<i>What can I do, Mum? I'm bored.' 'Cut the grass.' 'I'm not that bored.'</i>
I'm not doing much	/aɪm ,nɒt 'du:ɪŋ mʌtʃ/	ich habe nicht viel vor	Je ne fais pas grand-chose	<i>Are you busy this weekend?' 'No, I'm not doing much – shall we go to the cinema?'</i>
I'm sitting	/aɪm 'sɪtɪŋ/	ich sitze	je suis assis(e)	<i>Guess where I am! I'm sitting on a beach in Majorca, on holiday!</i>
imagine	/ɪ'mædʒɪn/	sich vorstellen	imaginer	<i>We imagined what it was like living in Britain 100 years ago.</i>
important	/ɪm'pɔ:tənt/	wichtig	important	<i>A king is a very important man – he is the head of his country.</i>
inns	/ɪnz/	Gasthöfe	les auberges	<i>The village has two inns where you can eat and stay the night.</i>
is it snowing?	/ɪz ɪt 'snəʊɪŋ/	Schneit es?	Neige-t-il?	<i>Is it snowing?' 'Yes, it's snowing heavily now.'</i>
is wearing	/ɪz 'weərɪŋ/	trägt	(il/elle) porte	<i>David is wearing a black baseball cap with 'I love New York' on it.</i>
island	/'aɪlənd/	Insel	l'île	<i>There is an island in the middle of the river.</i>
it's cold	/ɪts 'kəʊld/	es ist kalt	il fait froid	<i>It's cold, but it's still sunny and bright.</i>
it's raining	/ɪts 'reɪnɪŋ/	es regnet	il pleut	<i>It's raining here, and it looks like it's going to rain all day.</i>
jeans	/dʒi:nz/	Jeans	le jeans	<i>Jenny isn't wearing shorts, she's wearing jeans.</i>
jumper	/'dʒʌmpə/	Pullover	le pull	<i>It's quite cold today – I think I'll put on a jumper over my shirt.</i>
king	/kɪŋ/	König	le roi	<i>King Juan Carlos is the King of Spain.</i>
kissing	/ə ʃu 'kɪsɪŋ/	küssen	embrasser	<i>Why are you kissing my girlfriend? Go away!</i>
lucky you!	/,lʌki 'ju:z/	Hast du ein Glück!, Du Glückspilz!	T'as de la chance! Veinard!	<i>Lucky you! I wish I was somewhere sunny and warm!</i>
magnificent	/mæŋ'nɪfɪsənt/	herrlich, prunkvoll	magnifique	<i>Rome has some magnificent buildings that were built hundreds of years ago.</i>
making models	/,meɪkɪŋ 'mɒdlz/	Modelle bauen	faire des maquettes	<i>Jim likes making models of railway engines and stations.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
medieval	/,medi'i:vəl/	mittelalterlich	médiéval	<i>Some parts of the church are medieval and some are more recent.</i>
model village	/,mɒdl 'vɪlɪdʒ/	Miniaturstadt, Stadtmodell	le maquette, le village miniature	<i>Legoland is a model village where everything is made from Lego bricks.</i>
modern	/'mɒdn/	modern	moderne	<i>Jane's kitchen is very modern. She has a lot of machines in it to help her.</i>
nature reserve	/'neɪtʃə rɪ,zɜ:v/	Naturreservat, Naturpark	la réserve naturelle	<i>This is a nature reserve, where all the animals and birds are protected.</i>
night clubs	/'naɪt klabz/	Nachtclubs	le dancing	<i>There are lots of good night clubs in Manchester.</i>
north	/nɔ:θ/	Norden	le nord	<i>Manchester is in the north of England.</i>
on foot	/ɒn 'fʊt/	zu Fuß	à pied	<i>The centre of town is only 200 metres from here – you can get there on foot.</i>
on the phone	/ɒn ðə 'fəʊn/	am Telefon	au téléphone	<i>Greg is often on the phone for hours to his friends from school.</i>
orange	/'ɒrændʒ/	Apfelsine	l'orange	<i>This drink contains the fruit from seven oranges in every glass.</i>
oriental	/,ɔ:ri'entl/	orientalisch	oriental	<i>The roof of the palace was built in an oriental style.</i>
original	/ə'ɹɪdʒɪnəl/	ursprünglich	original	<i>This is the original part of the house – the rest was built at a later date.</i>
palace	/'pæləs/	Palast	le palais	<i>The Queen of England lives in Buckingham Palace.</i>
periods	/'pɪəriədz/	Perioden	les époques	<i>The town of Berwick-on-Tweed belonged to either England or Scotland during different periods of history.</i>
photography	/fə'tɒgrəfi/	Fotografie	la photographie	<i>Brian is doing a course in photography at the local college.</i>
relax	/rɪ'læks/	entspannen	se détendre	<i>I've seen enough – I just want to relax now and have a drink!</i>
Roman	/'rəʊmən/	römisch	roman	<i>You can visit the ancient Roman baths when you visit Harrogate.</i>
royal	/'rɔɪəl/	königlich	royal	<i>Brighton has a royal palace that is now open to the public.</i>
ruins	/'ru:ɪnz/	Ruinen	les ruines	<i>Greece has many famous ancient ruins from centuries ago.</i>
sailing	/'seɪlɪŋ/	Segeln	la voile	<i>Liam goes sailing on his boat whenever he gets the chance.</i>
sandals	/'sændlz/	Sandalen	les sandales	<i>Put your sandals on today, because it's going to be sunny and warm.</i>
school trips	/,sku:l 'trɪps/	Klassenfahrten	les voyages scolaires	<i>The teachers are organising some school trips for next year, to France and Italy.</i>
seafront	/'si:frʌnt/	Küste	le bord de mer	<i>She chose a hotel right on the seafront so they would be near the beach.</i>
seaside	/'si:said/	Strand, Küste	la côte	<i>If it's sunny on Saturday we're going to take the children to the seaside.</i>
see you tonight	/,si: ju tə'nart/	bis heute Abend	à ce soir	<i>So we'll meet at the café at 8 o'clock, then? OK, see you tonight.</i>
sheep	/ʃi:p/	Schaf, Schafe	le /les moutons	<i>There are some sheep in the field, eating the grass.</i>
ship	/ʃɪp/	Schiff	le navire	<i>This ship carries bananas to the UK from the Caribbean.</i>
shirt	/ʃɜ:t/	Hemd	la chemise	<i>Alan is wearing a white shirt and a red tie.</i>
shoes	/ʃu:z/	Schuhe	les chaussures	<i>My feet are wet because my shoes let the rain in.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
shorts	/ʃɔ:ts/	kurze Hose	le short	<i>Peter is wearing shorts and a T-shirt – he's going to the beach.</i>
show	/ʃəʊ/	zeigen	montrer	<i>Helen is showing her book to the teacher.</i>
sightseeing	/'saɪt,si:ɪŋ/	Sightseeing	visiter (une ville...)	<i>Sally is going to go sightseeing while she is in Glasgow next week.</i>
sitting (on a bus)	/'sɪtɪŋ/	(im Bus) sitzen	(être) assis (dans le bus)	<i>Tom spends half an hour sitting on the bus going to work every morning.</i>
situations	/'sɪtʃu'eɪʃənz/	Situationen	les situations	<i>We act differently in different situations, for example with friends or when meeting strangers.</i>
south-west	/'sauθ 'west/	Südwesten	le sud-ouest	<i>Exeter is a city in the south-west of England.</i>
souvenirs	/'su:və'niəz/	Souvenirs, Andenken	les souvenirs (objets)	<i>There are lots of shops selling expensive souvenirs for tourists in this part of town.</i>
starring	/'stɑ:ɪŋ/	die Hauptrolle spielen	jouer le rôle principal	<i>Brad Pitt is starring in a new film about President Bush.</i>
style	/'stɑɪl/	Stil	le style	<i>Many buildings in this town are built in the same architectural style.</i>
surf	/'sɜ:f/	surfen	surfer	<i>Many people don't know that you can surf off the south coast of England.</i>
temple	/'tempəl/	Tempel	le temple	<i>There are many very old temples in Rome.</i>
that's it!	/'ðæt s 'ɪt/	Das war's!	C'est ça!	<i>That's it. I'm never going to wait for the bus again. I'm going by car!</i>
the Acropolis	/'ði ə'krɒpəlɪs/	die Akropolis	l'Acropole	<i>You must visit the Acropolis when you go to Athens.</i>
tourist information	/'tuəɪst ɪnfə'meɪʃən/	Tourist Information	l'office du tourisme	<i>Where is the tourist information office? I need to find out where to stay.</i>
transport	/'trænspɔ:t/	öffentliche Verkehrsverbindung, Anbindung durch öffentl. Verkehrsmittel	les transports	<i>Transport to Leeds is very good – you can get there by bus, car, train or aeroplane.</i>
walk around	/'wɔ:k ə'raʊnd/	herumlaufen	faire le tour de	<i>We walked around the city and went into all the interesting shops.</i>
wash your hair	/'wɒʃ jə 'heə/	wasch deine Haare, wascht eure Haare	se laver les cheveux	<i>After swimming in the sea, you need to wash your hair to get the salt out.</i>
water sports	/'wɔ:tə spɔ:ts/	Wassersport	les sports nautiques	<i>Harry likes water sports, such as swimming, surfing and scuba-diving.</i>
water-skiing	/'wɔ:tə ,ski:ɪŋ/	Wasserski	le ski nautique	<i>There's a water-skiing competition on the lake today.</i>
weather	/'weðə/	Wetter	le temps (qu'il fait)	<i>Yesterday the weather was very bad. There was a lot of rain.</i>
who are you dancing with?	/'hu: ə ju 'dɑ:nsɪŋ wɪð/	Mit wem tanzt du?	Avec qui dansez-vous /dances-tu?	<i>Who are you dancing with?' 'He's my brother's friend, John.'</i>
wildlife park	/'waɪldlaɪf ,pɑ:k/	Wildpark, Freigehege	le parc naturel	<i>In the wildlife park, animals can wander about instead of being kept in cages all the time.</i>
windsurfing	/'wɪnd,sɜ:fɪŋ/	Surfen	la planche à voile	<i>The windsurfing championships are being held in Devon this year.</i>
wonders	/'wʌndəz/	Wunder	les merveilles	<i>The Pyramids in Egypt are one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.</i>
world	/'wɜ:ld/	Welt	le monde	<i>The Nile is the longest river in the world.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
Module 10				
Africa	/ˈæfrɪkə/	Afrika	l'Afrique	<i>Ben travels in Africa, taking photographs of wild animals.</i>
America	/əˈmerɪkə/	Amerika	l'Amérique	<i>In the deserts of western America, you must watch out for snakes.</i>
Asia	/ˈeɪʃə, -ʒə/	Asien	l'Asie	<i>This animal is only found in the high deserts of Asia.</i>
babies	/ˈbeɪbɪz/	Babys	les bébés	<i>Some animals have lots of babies at once and some have only one at a time.</i>
bear	/beə/	Bär	l'ours	<i>Bears have a lot of hair on their bodies.</i>
body	/ˈbɒdi/	Körper	le corps	<i>Dogs have hair all over their bodies.</i>
bridge	/brɪdʒ/	Brücke	le pont	<i>There is a railway bridge across the river.</i>
brochure	/ˈbrɒʃʊə, -ʃʊə/	Broschüre, Prospekt	la brochure	<i>This brochure will tell you all about the castle.</i>
brown	/braʊn/	braun	brun	<i>Lily wants to get a brown coat to go with her brown shoes.</i>
camels	/ˈkæməlz/	Kamele	les chameaux	<i>Some kinds of camel have one hump, and some camels have two.</i>
cans	/kænz/	Dosen	les canettes	<i>There are two cans of cola in the fridge if you want them.</i>
chimp	/tʃɪmp/	Schimpanse	le chimpanzé	<i>That chimp over there looks exactly like my little brother!</i>
choose	/tʃu:z/	aussuchen	choisir	<i>You can have fruit, cheese, or ice cream. Choose which one you'd like.</i>
coach	/kəʊtʃ/	Reisebus	le car	<i>The coach to Newcastle leaves in 15 minutes.</i>
common	/ˈkɒmən/	gewöhnlich, üblich	commun, répandu	<i>Camels are very common in Egypt. You can see them in many places.</i>
conversation	/ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃən/	Gespräch	la conversation	<i>Peter and Tom are having a conversation. They are talking about football.</i>
copy	/ˈkɒpi/	abschreiben, kopieren	copier	<i>Helen is copying the words from the blackboard.</i>
dangerous	/ˈdeɪndʒərəs/	gefährlich	dangereux	<i>Children must not play near the railway. It is very dangerous.</i>
difficult	/ˈdɪfɪkəlt/	schwer	difficile	<i>Mum, why is the sky blue?' 'That's a difficult question, Sam!'</i>
dolphins	/ˈdɒlfɪnz/	Delfine	les dauphins	<i>The hotel has a special pool where you can swim with dolphins.</i>
drop	/drɒp/	fallen lassen	laisser tomber	<i>Alice has dropped her glasses and broken them.</i>
ears	/ɪəz/	Ohren	les oreilles	<i>These bats have large ears so that they can hear very quiet sounds.</i>
easy	/ˈi:zi/	leicht	facile	<i>These questions are very easy. All the students can answer them.</i>
Europe	/ˈjuərəp/	Europa	l'Europe	<i>In some parts of Europe, people hunt and kill wild boar.</i>
European bison	/ˌjuərəpi:ən ˈbaɪsən/	Wisent	le bison d'Europe	<i>European bison are very rare, but in the USA there used to be millions of them.</i>
eyes	/aɪz/	Augen	les yeux	<i>An owl's eyes are very large so that it can see well in the dark.</i>
feed	/fi:d/	füttern	nourrir	<i>Nick feeds his dog every morning.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
female	/ˈfiːmeɪl/	weiblich	de sexe féminin	<i>Jane is a woman. She is female. Steven is a man. He is male.</i>
file	/faɪl/	Ordner	le fichier	<i>I keep a file on the computer that holds all my holiday photographs.</i>
finally	/ˈfaɪnəl-i/	endlich	finalement, enfin	<i>Robert drove for many hours. Finally he got to London.</i>
first	/fɜːst/	erster, erste, erstes	premier, première	<i>January is the first month of the year.</i>
forests	/ˈfɒrəsts/	Wälder	les forêts	<i>The forests of Scotland are much smaller than they used to be.</i>
friendly	/ˈfrendli/	freundlich	amical, sympathique	<i>Nick is a friendly person. He likes talking to other people and helping them.</i>
giraffe	/dʒɪˈrɑːf/	Giraffe	la girafe	<i>Giraffes have long necks so that they can reach the high branches of trees.</i>
golden eagle	/ˌgəʊldən ˈiːgəl/	Steinadler	l'aigle royal	<i>Golden eagles have excellent eyesight and very sharp beaks and claws.</i>
grass	/grɑːs/	Gras	l'herbe	<i>The grass on a cricket pitch has to be kept very short.</i>
habitat	/ˈhæbɪtæt/	Lebensraum	l'habitat	<i>An animal's habitat is the type of place they live in.</i>
head	/hed/	Kopf	la tête	<i>Alice is wearing a hat on her head to keep the rain off.</i>
her	/ə, hɚ, hɜː/	sie	elle (pronom objet)	<i>Where is Maria? I can't see her.</i>
him	/ɪm, hɪm/	ihn	lui	<i>Where is Nick? He is in the garden. I can see him.</i>
hippo	/ˈhɪpəʊ/	Nilpferd	l'hippopotame	<i>The hippo was having a bath in the mud by the river.</i>
how often do trains go...?	/haʊ ˌɒfən du ˈtreɪnz ɡəʊ, ˌɒftən/	Wie oft fahren Züge nach ...?	a quelle fréquence les trains pour... partent-ils?	<i>How often do trains go to Edinburgh from here?</i>
huge	/hjuːdʒ/	riesig	énorme	<i>The elephant is a huge animal, and can be very dangerous.</i>
hungry	/ˈhʌŋɡri/	hungrig	qui a faim	<i>Nick is very hungry. He didn't have breakfast or lunch today.</i>
hunt	/hʌnt/	jagen	chasser	<i>Frank is hunting rabbits. He wants to eat one for dinner.</i>
imperial eagles	/ɪmˌpɪəriəl ˈiːgəlz/	Kaiseradler	les aigles impériaux	<i>Are these golden eagles or bald eagles?' 'Neither. They're imperial eagles.'</i>
in the wild	/ɪn ðə ˈwaɪld/	in der Wildnis	dans la nature	<i>It's difficult to see chimps in the wild because they live high in the trees.</i>
intelligent	/ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt/	intelligent	intelligent	<i>Elephants are also very intelligent, and are sometimes trained to work with people.</i>
jump	/dʒʌmp/	springen	sauter	<i>The cat is jumping down from the wall.</i>
kangaroo	/ˌkæŋɡəˈruː/	Känguru	le kangourou	<i>Female kangaroos carry their babies in a kind of pocket on their stomach.</i>
kind	/kaɪnd/	nett, zuvorkommend	gentil, aimable	<i>It's very kind of you to do all this for me.</i>
koala	/kəʊˈɑːlə/	Koalabär	le koala	<i>Koala bears look very sleepy and move around slowly.</i>
leaf	/liːf/	Blatt	la feuille (végétale)	<i>It is winter and there is only one leaf left on the tree outside my window.</i>
leaves	/liːvz/	Blätter	les feuilles	<i>All the leaves are falling off the trees because it is winter.</i>
legs	/legz/	Beine	les jambes	<i>That bird has green legs and a red beak</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
library	/ˈlaɪbrəri, -bri/	Bibliothek, Bücherei	la bibliothèque	<i>We have a new library in our school, that holds 20,000 books.</i>
lion	/ˈlaɪən/	Löwe	le lion	<i>Lions eat meat. They live in Africa.</i>
litter	/ˈlɪtə/	Müll, Abfall	les détritrus	<i>You can be fined up to £20 for dropping litter in the street.</i>
llama	/ˈlɑ:mə/	Lama	le lama	<i>The llama has a thick coat to protect it from the cold weather.</i>
long	/lɒŋ/	lang	long	<i>The Mississippi river is long. The Empire State Building is tall.</i>
lovely	/ˈlʌvli/	wunderhübsch	adorable	<i>There are some lovely flowers in the garden.</i>
make notes	/,meɪk ˈnəʊts/	Notizen machen	prendre des notes	<i>You can't take this book away, but you can read it here and make notes.</i>
male	/meɪl/	männlich	de sexe masculin	<i>Steven is a man. He is male. Jane is a woman. She is female.</i>
me	/mi, mi:/	mir	moi	<i>I need a pen. Can you give me your pen for a minute, please?</i>
mountains	/ˈmaʊntənz/	Berge	les montagnes	<i>The mountains of Scotland are covered with snow in the winter.</i>
must be	/ˈmʌst bi/	muss sein	doit être	<i>This must be Peter's house. Look, it says 'P Smith' on the door.</i>
mustn't be	/ˈmʌsənt bi/	darf nicht sein	ne doit pas être	<i>We mustn't be late, or we'll miss the train.</i>
neck	/nek/	Hals	le cou	<i>Your neck is between your head and your shoulders.</i>
next to	/ˈnekst tə, tu/	neben	à côté de	<i>The chemist's is over there, next to the hairdresser's.</i>
panda	/ˈpændə/	Pandabär	le panda	<i>Not all pandas are black and white. Some very small ones are red.</i>
parts	/pɑ:ts/	Teile	les parties	<i>What are the names for the different parts of a bird's wing?</i>
penguin	/ˈpeŋɡwɪn/	Pinguin	le pingouin	<i>Penguins live in cold countries. They cannot fly, but they can swim under water.</i>
physical appearance	/ˌfɪzɪkəl əˈpɪərəns/	äußere Erscheinung	l'apparence physique	<i>My dog's physical appearance is quite frightening, but he's really very gentle.</i>
pleasant	/ˈplezənt/	freundlich, liebenswürdig	agréable	<i>I'm surprised you don't like Karl. He has always been very pleasant to me.</i>
puma	/ˈpju:mə/	Puma	le puma	<i>A puma is a type of big cat with long legs and small ears.</i>
rare	/reə/	selten	rare	<i>This bird is very rare – there are only about 200 left in the whole world.</i>
ready to go	/ˌredi tə ˈɡəʊ/	bereit zu gehen	prêt à partir	<i>I'll be ready to go in two minutes – I just need to put my coat on.</i>
refer to	/rɪˈfɜ:tə, tu/	sich beziehen auf (hier: nachschlagen)	se référer à	<i>If you cannot spell a word, refer to the Mini-Dictionary.</i>
remember	/rɪˈmembə/	erinnern	se souvenir	<i>When are the exams?' 'I don't know. The teacher told me, but I can't remember.'</i>
school uniforms	/ˌsku:l ˈju:nɪfɔ:mz/	Schuluniformen	les uniformes scolaires	<i>We don't have to wear school uniforms after we get to sixth year.</i>
smoke	/sməʊk/	rauchen	fumer	<i>All cigarette packets now carry warnings about how dangerous it is to smoke.</i>
sorry?	/ˈsɒri/	Wie bitte?	Pardon?	<i>Sorry? Can you say that again? I didn't hear you.</i>
strange	/streɪndʒ/	komisch	étrange	<i>That was a very strange noise. I don't know what it was.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
tail	/teɪl/	Schwanz	la queue	<i>A cat's tail is at the opposite end of its body from its head.</i>
take the dog out	/ˌteɪk ðə 'dɒɡ aʊt/	Gassi gehen, mit dem Hund rausgehen	promener le chien	<i>Sheila takes the dog out every morning for a run in the park.</i>
theatre	/'θɪətə/	Theater	le théâtre	<i>Kate is going to see a play at the theatre tonight.</i>
them	/ðəm, ðem/	sie	elles, eux (pronom objet)	<i>Did you see Kate and Maria?' 'Yes, I saw them at school.'</i>
thirty thousand	/ˌθɜːti 'θaʊzənd/	dreißigtausend	trente-mille	<i>More than thirty thousand birds visit the island every summer.</i>
tiger	/'taɪɡə/	Tiger	le tigre	<i>Tigers are yellow and black, and are members of the cat family.</i>
underlined	/ˌʌndə'laɪnd/	unterstrichen	souigné	<i>Replace the underlined words with other words that mean the same.</i>
us	/əs, s, ʌs/	uns	nous (objet)	<i>We opened our books when the teacher told us to open them.</i>
usually	/'juːʒuəli, 'juːʒəli/	gewöhnlich, normalerweise	habituellement	<i>Peter usually gets up at seven o'clock, but yesterday he got up at nine o'clock.</i>
what time?	/wɒt 'taɪm/	Um welche Uhrzeit ...?/ Wann ...?	a quelle heure?	<i>What time does the restaurant open in the evening?</i>
wildlife	/'waɪldlaɪf/	Fauna, Tierwelt	la nature	<i>The wildlife on the Galapagos Islands is different from anywhere else on Earth.</i>
wings	/wɪŋz/	Flügel	les ailes	<i>Eagles fold their wings in to their body when they dive to catch their food.</i>
wolf	/wʊlf/	Wolf	le loup	<i>There are wolves in the forest in some parts of Canada.</i>
zoos	/zuːz/	Zoos, Tierparks	les zoos	<i>Some animals are only found in zoos because there are none left in the wild.</i>

Module 11

April	/'eɪprəl/	April	avril	<i>There are thirty days in April.</i>
asleep	/ə'sliːp/	schläft, schlafen	endormi	<i>Don't make a noise. The baby is asleep.</i>
August	/'ɔːgəst/	August	août	<i>There are thirty-one days in August.</i>
aunt	/ɑːnt/	Tante	la tante	<i>Robert's mother has two sisters. They are Robert's aunts.</i>
awake	/ə'weɪk/	wach	éveillé	<i>Louise's baby isn't asleep now. He's awake.</i>
balcony	/'bælkəni/	Balkon	le balcon	<i>Our hotel room has a balcony where we can sit outside and watch the sunset.</i>
best friends	/ˌbest 'frendz/	beste Freunde	les meilleurs amis	<i>Bill and Vince have been best friends since they were at school together.</i>
birthday party	/'bɜːθdeɪ ˌpɑːti/	Geburtstagsparty	la fête d'anniversaire	<i>Who would you like to invite to your sixteenth birthday party?</i>
cloudy	/'klaʊdi/	bewölkt	nuageux	<i>It is cloudy today. There are a lot of clouds in the sky. I think it's going to rain.</i>
cold	/kəʊld/	kalt	froid	<i>It is cold outside today. Michael is so cold he is shivering.</i>
December	/dɪ'sembə/	Dezember	décembre	<i>There are thirty-one days in December.</i>
deer	/dɪə/	Hirsch, Hirsche	le cerf, la biche	<i>Male deer have large horns called antlers, but female deer do not.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
diary	/ˈdaɪəri/	Tagebuch	le journal (intime), l'agenda	<i>Kate went to the zoo today. She wrote about it in her diary.</i>
early	/ˈɜːli/	früh	tôt	<i>School starts at nine o'clock, but Helen was there at half past eight. She was early.</i>
enjoyed	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪd/	genoss, genossen	prendre plaisir à (passé)	<i>I've enjoyed meeting people and making friends more than I've enjoyed the lessons!</i>
example	/ɪɡˈzɑːmpəl/	Beispiel	l'exemple	<i>There are a lot of big towns in England. Bristol and York are two examples.</i>
extract	/ˈɛkstrækt/	Auszug	le passage	<i>This short extract is from a longer book called 'War and Peace'.</i>
fallow deer	/ˈfæləʊ dɪə/	Damwild	le daim	<i>Fallow deer are not as large as red deer.</i>
February	/ˈfebruəri, 'febjəri/	Februar	février	<i>There are twenty-eight days in February.</i>
first	/fɜːst/	erster, erste, erstes	premier, première	<i>January is the first month of the year.</i>
first day of school	/,fɜːst deɪ əv 'sku:l/	erster Schultag	la rentrée des classes	<i>Today was the first day of school after the long summer holidays.</i>
first memory	/,fɜːst 'meməri/	erste Erinnerung	le premier souvenir	<i>My first memory is of going to the seaside when I was about two.</i>
five past nine	/,faɪv paːst 'naɪn/	fünf nach neun	9h05	<i>If it's five past nine, how many minutes are there till 10 o'clock?</i>
fly	/flaɪ/	fliegen	voler	<i>Those birds are flying away to warmer countries.</i>
foggy	/ˈfɒɡi/	neblig	brumeux	<i>It's very foggy tonight. Be careful when you're driving, because you can't see very far ahead.</i>
for half of the ...	/fə 'hɑːf əv ðə/	die Hälfte von ...	pour la moitié de	<i>Paul only played for half of the match, because he got injured.</i>
foxes	/ˈfɒksɪz/	Füchse	les renards	<i>Many foxes live in towns and cities, and get food from people's rubbish bins.</i>
grandpa	/ˈgrænpɑː/	Opa	bon-papa	<i>Steven's grandpa was a policeman for 40 years.</i>
half past nine	/,hɑːf paːst 'naɪn/	halb zehn	9h30	<i>This shop doesn't open till half past nine in the morning.</i>
happy	/ˈhæpi/	glücklich	heureux	<i>Susan is very happy. She is laughing.</i>
Hey!	/heɪ/	Hey!	hé!	<i>Hey! That man just stole my handbag! Stop him!</i>
hot	/hɒt/	heiß	très chaud	<i>The weather is hot in Spain. It is cold in England.</i>
in winter	/ɪn 'wɪntə/	im Winter	en hiver	<i>In winter, bears curl up and go to sleep until the spring comes again.</i>
January	/ˈdʒænjuəri, -njəri/	Januar	janvier	<i>There are thirty-one days in January.</i>
July	/dʒuˈlaɪ/	Juli	juillet	<i>There are thirty-one days in July.</i>
June	/dʒuːn/	Juni	juin	<i>There are thirty days in June.</i>
kitten	/ˈkɪtn/	Kätzchen	le chaton	<i>Tim's cat has two kittens.</i>
late	/leɪt/	spät	tard	<i>School starts at 9.00, but Maria came at 9.15 today. She was 15 minutes late.</i>
March	/mɑːtʃ/	März	mars	<i>There are thirty-one days in March.</i>
May	/meɪ/	Mai	mai	<i>There are thirty-one days in May.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
memories	/'meməri:z/	Erinnerungen	les souvenirs	<i>Zak doesn't have any memories of the accident.</i>
months	/mʌnθs/	Monate	les mois	<i>Frank spent six months in South America working in a school in the jungle.</i>
nervous	/'nɜ:vəs/	nervös	nerveux	<i>Jack is very nervous about performing in the school play.</i>
November	/nəʊ'vembə/	November	novembre	<i>There are thirty days in November.</i>
October	/ɒk'təʊbə/	Oktober	octobre	<i>There are thirty-one days in October.</i>
on the tenth of June	/ɒn ðə ˌtenθ əv 'dʒu:n/	am zehnten Juni	le 10 juin	<i>On the tenth of June, Charlie will be 12 years old.</i>
ordinal numbers	/'ɔ:dənəl 'nʌmbəz/	Ordnungszahlen	les nombres ordinaux	<i>Ordinal numbers show the order of things, like 'first', 'second', 'third' and so on.</i>
play	/pleɪ/	spielen	jouer	<i>My little sister is in the school play this year. She's going to be a fairy.</i>
puppy	/'pʌpi/	Welp	jeune chien	<i>David is getting a puppy for Christmas – he's always wanted a dog!</i>
quarter past nine	/'kwɔ:tə pɑ:st 'naɪn/	viertel nach neun	9h15	<i>It's quarter past nine. At 9.30 we will stop reading and talk about the book.</i>
quarter to ten	/'kwɔ:tə tə 'ten/	viertel vor zehn	10h moins le quart	<i>It's a quarter to ten – time you were in bed!</i>
rainy	/'reɪni/	regnerisch	pluvieux	<i>Last week was very rainy. It rained every day.</i>
red squirrels	/'red 'skwɪrəlz/	rote Eichhörnchen	l'écureuil	<i>If you want to see red squirrels, you need to go to Scotland.</i>
relaxed	/'rɪ'læksɪd/	entspannt	détendu	<i>Ken felt very relaxed when he went back to work after his long holiday.</i>
robins	/'rɒbɪnz/	Rotkehlchen	le rouge-gorge	<i>Robins' feathers get very red in winter but are not so red in summer.</i>
sad	/'sæd/	traurig	triste	<i>Helen is sad because her friend Maria is going away to live in Madrid.</i>
second	/'sekənd/	zweiter, zweite, zweites	deuxième	<i>February is the second month of the year.</i>
September	/'sep'tembə/	September	septembre	<i>There are thirty days in September.</i>
snowy	/'snəʊi/	verschneit	neigeux	<i>The roads are very snowy. Be careful when you drive to work.</i>
species	/'spi:ʃi:z/	Arten, Spezies	l'espèce / les espèces	<i>Most species of plant flower during the spring or summer.</i>
sports day	/'spɔ:ts deɪ/	Sporttag	la journée sportive	<i>Will you come to see me run at the school sports day next month?</i>
stress mark	/'stres mɑ:k/	Betonungszeichen	le symbole d'accent tonique	<i>In each pronunciation, there is a stress mark before the syllable that carries the heaviest stress.</i>
summer holiday	/'sʌmə 'hɒlədi, -deɪ/	Sommerferien	les vacances d'été, les grandes vacances	<i>Our summer holiday starts on the 7th of July and lasts for four weeks.</i>
sunny	/'sʌni/	sonnig	ensoleillé	<i>Yesterday it was sunny. The sun shone all day.</i>
think	/'θɪŋk/	denken	penser	<i>The teacher asked a difficult question that made the students think hard.</i>
third	/'θɜ:d/	dritter, dritte, drittes	troisième	<i>March is the third month of the year.</i>
trees	/'tri:z/	Bäume	les arbres	<i>There are no trees on the island, and only a few bushes.</i>
trip	/'trɪp/	(Kurz-) Reise	le voyage	<i>Peter and Tom went on a trip to the seaside yesterday, just for the day.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
twenty-five to ten	/ˌtwenti faɪv tə 'ten/	fünf nach halb zehn	10h moins 25	<i>The train leaves at twenty-five to ten and takes forty minutes to get to Hatfield.</i>
visitors	/'vɪzətəz/	Besucher, Besucherin	les visiteurs	<i>Some birds are summer visitors to Britain, and live somewhere else in the winter.</i>
was	/wəz, wɒz/	war	"être" 3è pers. Sg. Passé	<i>Today is Wednesday. Yesterday was Tuesday.</i>
wasn't	/'wɒzənt/	war nicht	"ne pas être", 3è pers. Sg. Passé	<i>Was Peter at school today?' 'No, he wasn't.'</i>
were	/wə, wɜː/	waren	"être" autres personnes passé	<i>Where were Peter and Nick yesterday?' 'They were at school.'</i>
weren't	/wɜːnt/	waren nicht	ne pas être, ttes pers. Sauf 3è sg., passé	<i>I went to see Peter and Lisa, but they weren't at home.</i>
what do you mean?	/ˌwɒt du ju 'miːn/	Was meinst du?	Que voulez-vous/veux-tu dire?	<i>I'm not deaf.' 'What do you mean?' 'You're speaking too loudly.'</i>
What was the weather like?	/ˌwɒt wəz ðə 'weðə laɪk/	Wie war das Wetter?	Comment fait-il?	<i>What was the weather like in Spain?' 'It was sunny every day, and really hot.'</i>
windy	/'wɪndi/	windig	venteux	<i>There is a lot of wind today. It is very windy.</i>
word type	/'wɜːd taɪp/	Wortart	espèce de mot	<i>Write down each of the words in this sentence, and next to each put its word type.</i>
writer	/'raɪtə/	Schriftsteller, Schriftstellerin	l'écrivain	<i>Charles Dickens was a writer who wrote books about London in the 1800s.</i>

Module 12

abbreviations	/ə,briːvi'eɪʃənz/	Abkürzungen	les abréviations	<i>His writing is full of abbreviations, like 'e.g.', 'i.e.' and 'etc'.</i>
affirmative	/ə'fɜːmətɪv/	bejahend	affirmatif	<i>Greg answered in the affirmative. 'Yes,' he said.</i>
after midnight	/ˌɑːftə 'mɪdnɑːt/	nach Mitternacht	après minuit	<i>The car broke down, and it was after midnight before we got back home.</i>
amusement arcade	/ə'mjuːzmənt ɑː,keɪd/	Spielhalle	galerie de jeux vidéo	<i>Gary is an expert on the driving games down at the amusement arcade.</i>
angry	/'æŋɡri/	wütend	fâché	<i>A lorry hit Robert's car. Robert was very angry. He shouted at the lorry driver.</i>
at the weekend	/ət ðə ,wi:k'end, 'wi:kend/	am Wochenende	le week-end	<i>Lou works from Monday to Friday, so he likes to just relax at the weekend.</i>
because	/br'kɒz, br'kəz/	weil	parce que	<i>Why were you late for school today?' 'Because the bus was late.'</i>
bedtime	/'bedtaɪm/	Schlafenszeit	l'heure du coucher	<i>Sadie knows that her bedtime is 7 o'clock, but she always wants to stay up late.</i>
before midnight	/brɪ,fɔː 'mɪdnɑːt/	vor Mitternacht	avant minuit	<i>Christine has to be home before midnight or her dad gets really annoyed!</i>
bored	/bɔːd/	gelangweilt, sich langweilen	qui s'ennuie	<i>What did you do in the school holidays, Susan?' 'I did nothing, and I didn't see any friends. I was very bored.'</i>
bowling alley	/'bɔʊlɪŋ ,æli/	Bowlingbahn	le bowling (salle)	<i>We went to the bowling alley last night.' 'Who won?'</i>
breakfast	/'brekfəst/	Frühstück	le petit-déjeuner	<i>We have breakfast in the morning. We have lunch in the middle of the day.</i>
brilliant	/'brɪljənt/	fantastisch	génial	<i>It was brilliant. I really like the bit about the penguins.</i>
Can I leave a message?	/kən aɪ ,liːv ə 'mesɪdʒ/	Kann ich eine Nachricht hinterlassen?	Puis-je laisser un message?	<i>Linda isn't in just now.' 'Oh. Can I leave a message for her to ring me?'</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
Can I speak to...?	/kən aɪ 'spi:k tə/	Kann ich ... sprechen?	Puis-je parler à...?	<i>Hallo. Can I speak to Mr Tenison, please?</i>
cartoon	/kɑ:'tu:n/	Zeichentrick	la bande dessinée, la caricature	<i>Tom is laughing at a cartoon of a dog that is trying to catch a cat.</i>
classify	/'klæsɪfaɪ/	einordnen, bewerten	classer	<i>This film has been classified as not suitable for children.</i>
comedy	/'kɒmədi/	Komödie	la comédie	<i>What kind of films do you like best?' 'I prefer comedies.'</i>
community	/kə'mju:nəti/	Gemeinschaft	la communauté	<i>There's a big community of Polish people who came here after the Second World War.</i>
concert	/'kɒnsət/	Konzert	le concert	<i>Mark went to a classical music concert at the Albert Hall.</i>
dentist	/'dentɪst/	Zahnarzt	le/la dentiste	<i>My tooth hurt, so I went to the dentist.</i>
dinner	/'dɪnə/	Abendessen	le souper (repas chaud du soir)	<i>We have breakfast in the morning. We have dinner in the evening.</i>
documentary	/'dɒkjə'mentəri/	Dokumentation	le documentaire	<i>There's a documentary about President Kennedy at 8 o'clock tonight.</i>
doing exercise	/'du:ɪŋ 'eksəsaɪz/	trainieren	faire de l'exercice	<i>Val likes doing her exercise in the morning, when she has most energy.</i>
don't be silly!	/'dəʊnt bi 'sɪli/	Sei nicht dumm/albern!	Ne sois pas bête!	<i>I'm going to win the lottery this week.' 'Don't be silly! That will never happen!'</i>
episode	/'epɪsəʊd/	Folge	l'épisode	<i>There are two episodes of my favourite soap on TV tonight!</i>
ever	/'evə/	jemals	un jour, jamais	<i>Have you ever been to America?' 'No, I've never been there.'</i>
fast-food restaurant	/'fɑ:st fu:d 'restɔrənt/	Schnellimbiss	le fast-food	<i>There's a new fast-food restaurant in the High Street.' 'Is it any good?'</i>
feel tired	/'fi:ɪl 'taɪəd/	müde sein	être fatigué	<i>If you go to bed very late, of course you'll feel tired in the morning!</i>
feelings	/'fi:ɪŋz/	Gefühle	les sentiments	<i>I had feelings of anger, sadness and happiness at different points in the film.</i>
funny	/'fʌni/	lustig	amusant, drôle	<i>The film was very funny. We all laughed a lot.</i>
game show	/'geɪm ʃəʊ/	Spielshow	le jeu télé	<i>Countdown' was a popular game show that was on TV for years.</i>
get back home	/'get bæk 'həʊm/	nach Hause kommen	rentrer à la maison	<i>My last class today is at four, so I should get back home before six.</i>
grammar items	/'græməɪtəmz/	Grammatikbegriffe	les points de grammaire	<i>Make a list of all the grammar items you've learned about in this lesson.</i>
granny	/'græni/	Oma	bonne-maman	<i>My granny used to work as a nurse in a big old hospital in Glasgow.</i>
ice-creams	/'aɪs 'kri:mz/	Eis	les crèmes glacées	<i>Can you get a couple of ice-creams before the film starts?</i>
in town	/'ɪn 'taʊn/	in der Stadt	en ville	<i>Where are you?' 'I'm on the bus, going to college.'</i>
interviews	/'ɪntəvju:z/	Interviews	les interviews	<i>The article has interviews with each member of the band, and one with them all together.</i>
jazz concert	/'dʒæz 'kɒnsət/	Jazzkonzert	le concert de jazz	<i>There's a jazz concert on at the Odeon tonight – Sarah Vaughan is singing.</i>
key	/'ki:/	Schlüssel	la clé	<i>You can open all these door with the same key.</i>
last night	/'lɑ:st 'naɪt/	letzte Nacht	hier soir	<i>Martin called me at nine-thirty last night.</i>
leave	/'li:v/	hinterlassen, verlassen	partir, quitter	<i>Chris left me a message at eight o'clock in the morning, and I replied at nine o'clock.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
lots of love	/ˌlɒts əv 'lʌv/	viel Liebe	gros bisous (fin d'une lettre)	<i>His letter ends, 'Well, that's all my news. Lots of love, Don.'</i>
lunch	/lʌntʃ/	Mittagessen	le déjeuner	<i>We have lunch in the middle of the day. We have dinner in the evening.</i>
match	/mætʃ/	Spiel	le match	<i>There are only three matches left before the end of the football season.</i>
meals	/mi:lz/	Mahlzeiten	les repas	<i>The restaurant serves meals from 7 o'clock till 11.30 at night.</i>
mean	/mi:n/	bedeuten	vouloir dire, signifier	<i>What does "foreign" mean?' 'It means "not from this country".'</i>
money prizes	/ˌmʌni 'praɪzɪz/	Geldpreise	les prix (en espèces)	<i>This show offers money prizes to anyone who can answer ten questions correctly.</i>
morning people	/'mɔ:nɪŋ ˌpi:pəl/	Frühaufsteher, Frühaufsteherin	homme/femme matinal(e)	<i>We're not exactly morning people – we don't get up till 10!</i>
negative	/'negətɪv/	negativ	négatif	<i>He had a few negative comments on his report, like 'could do better' and 'doesn't concentrate'.</i>
news	/nju:z/	Nachrichten, Neuigkeiten	les informations	<i>A newspaper gives us the news. It tells us all the things that are happening.</i>
on your mobile	/ɒn jə 'məʊbaɪl/	auf deinem/eurem Handy	sur votre/ton GSM	<i>I'll get her to ring you on your mobile, if you give me the number.</i>
opinions	/ə'pɪnjənz/	Ansichten, Meinungen	les opinions	<i>My boss isn't interested in my opinions about how the business should be run.</i>
out and about	/ˌaʊt ən ə'baʊt/	unterwegs, auf Achse	en balade	<i>I called you at home but you didn't answer.' 'I was out and about all day, shopping.'</i>
permanent	/'pɜ:mənənt/	ständig	permanent	<i>He lives in Spain for two months of every year, but his permanent home is in Wales.</i>
positive	/'pɒzətɪv/	positiv	positif	<i>The teachers only had positive things to say about her, like 'hard-working', 'cheerful' and so on.</i>
problems	/'prɒbləmz/	Probleme	les problèmes	<i>This part of the newspaper tries to give people the answers to their problems.</i>
queen	/kwi:n/	Königin	le reine	<i>Queen Elizabeth is the Queen of England.</i>
regularly	/'regjələli/	regelmäßig	régulièrement	<i>Rob regularly goes to see his grandmother in Bristol – at least once a week.</i>
repeat	/rɪ'pi:t/	Wiederholung	la reprise	<i>Doctor Who is on tonight, but it's a repeat – I've already seen it.</i>
See you later.	/ˌsi: jə 'leɪtə/	bis später	à plus tard	<i>I have to go now. See you later.</i>
See you.	/'si: jə/	bis bald	à bientôt	<i>Goodbye, Vicky.' 'See you, Bill.'</i>
series	/'sɪəri:z/	Serien	la série (les séries)	<i>Morecambe and Wise' was a popular comedy series on British TV for years.</i>
soap	/səʊp/	Seifenoper, Vorabendserie	le feuilleton	<i>Coronation Street' is the longest-running soap on British television.</i>
sports programme	/'spɔ:ts ˌprəʊgræm/	Sportsendung	l'émission sportive	<i>There is usually a sports programme on at five o'clock on a Saturday.</i>
staying in	/ˌsteɪ-ɪŋ 'ɪn/	zu Hause bleiben	rester à la maison	<i>Staying in and watching TV is all he does these days.</i>
surprised	/sə'praɪzd/	überrascht	surpris	<i>I was surprised that 100 people turned up to the meeting – I didn't expect so many.</i>
takeaway	/'teɪkəweɪ/	Abholrestaurant	le traiteur	<i>I don't want to cook a meal tonight. I'll just go to the Chinese takeaway.</i>
tea	/ti:/	Tee (hier: Imbiss mit Tee)	le souper	<i>Some people call the evening meal dinner and some people call it tea.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
that's right	/ˌðætʰs ˈraɪt/	genau, das stimmt	c'est bien ça!	<i>Are you Mr Taylor?' 'That's right, James Taylor of 15 New Street.'</i>
there was	/ðeə wəz, wɒz/	da war	il y avait + sg.	<i>There was an old dog sitting in the corner next a young man with glasses.</i>
there wasn't	/ðeə ˈwɒzənt/	da war nicht	il n'y avait pas (+ sg.)	<i>There wasn't any bread left at breakfast time this morning, so I couldn't have toast.</i>
there weren't	/ðeə ˈwɜːnt/	da waren nicht	Il n'y avait pas (+pl.)	<i>There weren't many people in the pub last night – it was nearly empty.</i>
this is getting interesting!	/ˌðɪs ɪz ɡetɪŋ ˈɪntrəstɪŋ/	Das wird jetzt spannend!	Ça devient intéressant	<i>The cowboys don't know that the Indians are coming!' 'I know, this is getting interesting!'</i>
thriller	/ˈθrɪlə/	Thriller	le suspense	<i>What kind of film is it?' 'It's a thriller about spies in Russia in the 1970s.'</i>
uncle	/ˈʌŋkəl/	Onkel	l'oncle	<i>Uncle Steven is my mother's brother.</i>
voice messages	/ˈvɔɪs ˌmesɪdʒɪz/	Nachrichten auf dem Anrufbeantworter	les messages vocaux	<i>Yvonne had 14 voice messages when she came back to work after her holiday.</i>
was there?	/wəz ðeə, wɒz/	War da/dort ...?	Y avait-il? (+sg.)	<i>Was there a light in the window?' 'I couldn't see.'</i>
were there?	/ˈwɜː ðeə/	Waren da/dort ...?	Y avait-il? (+pl.)	<i>There were only three people at the lecture.' 'Were there? That's terrible!'</i>
win	/wɪn/	gewinnen	gagner	<i>Nick and Tom had a race. Nick won the race. Tom lost the race.</i>
worried	/ˈwʌrɪd/	besorgt	inquiet	<i>Nick went to the shops with his young sister, but now he cannot find her. He's very worried.</i>
yesterday evening	/ˌjɛstədi ˈiːvɪŋ, -deɪ/	gestern Abend	hier soir	<i>Did you see that nature programme on TV yesterday evening?</i>
youth club	/ˈjuːθ klʌb/	Jugendtreff, Jugendclub	le club de jeunes	<i>The youth club has booked the hall for a disco next Thursday night.</i>

Module 13

... is short for...	/ɪz ˈʃɔːt fɔː, fɔː/	... ist die Abkürzung für ...	est l'abréviation de ...	<i>Km' is short for 'kilometre(s)', and 'm' is short for 'metre(s)'.</i>
accidents	/ˈæksɪdənts/	Unfälle	les accidents	<i>There are hundreds of accidents on this fast stretch of road every year.</i>
ambulance	/ˈæmbjələns/	Krankenwagen	l'ambulance	<i>This man has been badly injured – we need to call an ambulance to take him to hospital.</i>
ambulance driver	/ˈæmbjələns ˌdraɪvə/	Krankenwagenfahrer, Krankenwagenfahrerin	l'ambulancier	<i>The ambulance driver said they were taking the patient to St Thomas's Hospital.</i>
arrive	/əˈraɪv/	ankommen	arriver	<i>The plane leaves London at eleven o'clock and arrives in Paris at twelve o'clock.</i>
bicycle	/ˈbaɪsɪkəl/	Fahrrad	le vélo	<i>Colin keeps fit by riding his bicycle to college every day.</i>
bus	/bʌs/	Bus	le bus	<i>There are some students on the bus. They are going to school.</i>
car accident	/ˈkɑːr ˌæksɪdənt/	Autounfall	l'accident de voiture	<i>There have been several car accidents on this part of the road in the last month.</i>
cook	/kʊk/	kochen	préparer, cuire	<i>Louise is cooking some meat and vegetables for dinner.</i>
corner	/ˈkɔːnə/	Ecke	le coin	<i>Mark is waiting at the corner of the street.</i>
course	/kɔːs/	Kurs	le cours	<i>Neil is starting a course in Spanish next week.</i>
crashed	/kræʃt/	kollidieren, zusammenstoßen	entrer en collision (passé)	<i>The lorry driver crashed into a lamp post when he skidded on the ice.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
cyclist	/ˈsaɪklist/	Radfahrer, Radfahrerin	le cycliste	<i>There are lots of cyclists in Holland because the country is so flat.</i>
death	/deθ/	Tod	la mort	<i>There were about 200 deaths in car crashes in Yorkshire last year.</i>
died	/daɪd/	starb	mourir (passé)	<i>The driver was taken to hospital straight away, but he died the next day.</i>
driver	/ˈdraɪvə/	Fahrer, Fahrerin	le chauffeur	<i>Robert doesn't drive too fast. He is a safe driver.</i>
etc	/et ˈsetərə/	usw.	etc.	<i>You need to think in metres, kilometres etc because everybody else in Europe uses them.</i>
facts	/fæktz/	Fakten	les faits	<i>Talk to Jim. He won't tell you silly stories, he'll just give you the facts.</i>
fall off	/ˌfɔ:l ˈɒf/	von etw. herunterfallen	tomber de	<i>The cyclist fell off his bike, but he wasn't badly hurt.</i>
false teeth	/ˌfɔ:ls ˈti:θ/	dritte Zähne	les fausses dents	<i>My grandad takes out his false teeth at night and puts them in a glass of water next to his bed.</i>
fire brigade	/ˈfaɪə brɪˌgeɪd/	Feuerwehr	les pompiers	<i>The fire brigade got here only five minutes after the fire started, and quickly put it out.</i>
fire engines	/ˈfaɪər ˌendʒɪnz/	Feuerwehrautos	les voitures de pompier	<i>Six fire engines were called out to the blaze.</i>
fire fighter	/ˈfaɪə ˌfaɪtə/	Feuerwehrmann	le pompier	<i>Over eighty fire fighters were brought in to fight the blaze at the factory.</i>
following	/ˈfɒləʊɪŋ/	(darauf)folgender, folgende, folgendes	d'après, suivant	<i>The following day, the police put up signs asking if anyone had seen the accident.</i>
foot	/fʊt/	Fuß	le pied	<i>There are 5280 feet in mile.</i>
foreign	/ˈfɒrən/	ausländisch	étranger	<i>Peter has a lot of foreign stamps. He has stamps from all over the world.</i>
get up	/get ˈʌp/	aufstehen	se lever	<i>The politicians got up on the platform and tried to answer the questions from the audience.</i>
had to	/ˈhæd tə, tu/	musste	devoir (passé)	<i>Christopher went to France today. The plane left at 8.00. He had to get up very early.</i>
happened	/ˈhæpənd/	passierte	se passer (passé)	<i>The accident happened at lunchtime, just as the school children were coming out.</i>
held	/held/	hielt	tenait	<i>Alan held the bird in his hand and gently examined its wing.</i>
helmet	/ˈhelmət/	Helm	le casque	<i>Even the tiny children all wear helmets when they're on their bikes.</i>
hit	/hɪt/	treffen, traf	frapper	<i>The lorry hit the tree and the driver broke his leg in the crash.</i>
house	/haʊs/	Haus	la maison	<i>Lisa's family live in the big house on the corner.</i>
hundred	/ˈhʌndrəd/	ehnhundert	cent	<i>There are a hundred and seventy people in our school.</i>
hurry	/ˈhʌrɪ/	sich beeilen	se dépêcher	<i>The boys are hurrying for the bus. They are late for school.</i>
in those days	/ɪn ˈðəʊz deɪz/	damals	à cette époque	<i>In those days it was much more dangerous to drive a car because there were no seat belts.</i>
inch	/ɪntʃ/	Inch	le pouce (mesure)	<i>There are twelve inches in a foot.</i>
is disappearing	/ɪz ˌdɪsəˈpɪərɪŋ/	verschwindet	disparaît	<i>A lot of the ice at the North Pole is disappearing, and people are worried about global warming.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
junction	/ˈdʒʌŋkʃən/	Kreuzung	le carrefour	<i>The accident happened at the junction of George Street and Hanover Square.</i>
knights	/naɪts/	Ritter	les chevaliers	<i>Have you read the story of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table?</i>
knock down	/ˌnɒk ˈdaʊn/	überfahren	renverser	<i>The car nearly knocked me down because the driver wasn't looking where he was going.</i>
law	/lɔː/	Gesetz	la loi	<i>The law says that we must not drive too fast.</i>
leaflet	/ˈliːflət/	Prospekt	le prospectus	<i>This is a leaflet about how to avoid accidents in your own home.</i>
litres	/ˈliːtəz/	Liter	les litres	<i>I don't know how many kilometres per litre my car does, but I know how many miles per gallon!</i>
look out	/lʊk ˈaʊt/	pass auf	fais attention	<i>Look out, Paul! There's a car coming round the corner.</i>
lucky	/ˈlʌki/	glücklich	chanceux	<i>Jane is very lucky. She lost her ring in the street, but the next day she found it again.</i>
majority	/məˈdʒɔrəti/	Mehrheit	la majorité	<i>The majority of people now wear seat belts whenever they drive a car.</i>
measurements	/ˈmeʒəmənts/	Maße	les mesures	<i>I want to buy a carpet. 'What are the measurements of your living room?'</i>
medicine	/ˈmedsən/	Medizin	le médicament	<i>Tom had some green medicine when he was ill.</i>
metres	/ˈmiːtəz/	Meter	les mètres	<i>John is 1.6 metres tall. How much is that in feet and inches?</i>
metric	/ˈmetrɪk/	metrisch	métrique	<i>Metric measurements often confuse older people. They prefer to think in the older units like feet.</i>
mile	/maɪl/	Meile	le mille	<i>One mile is a little more than 1600 metres.</i>
million	/ˈmɪljən/	Million	le million	<i>More than eight million people live in London.</i>
more than	/ˈmɔː ðən, ðæn/	mehr als	plus de/que	<i>You need to write more than one page for your essay – I expect at least four!</i>
motorcyclist	/ˈməʊtə,sɑːklɪst/	Motorradfahrer	le motocycliste	<i>That motorcyclist went straight across the zebra crossing without stopping.</i>
nurse	/nɜːs/	Krankenschwester	l'infirmier, -ère	<i>Jane is a nurse. She works in a hospital.</i>
obvious	/ˈɒbvɪəs/	leicht erkennbar, offensichtlich	évident	<i>This shop isn't very obvious – it was very difficult to find it.</i>
on the left	/ɒn ðə ˈleft/	links	à gauche	<i>The chemist's is just down that street, on the left.</i>
on the road	/ɒn ðə ˈrəʊd/	auf der Straße	sur la route/rue	<i>Don't play football on the road – it's too dangerous. Go to the park instead.</i>
owner	/ˈəʊnə/	Halter, Halterin	le/la propriétaire	<i>Some people say that dog owners grow to look like their pets!</i>
pedestrian	/pəˈdestriən/	Fußgänger, Fußgängerin	le piéton	<i>He's lucky he didn't hit any of the pedestrians crossing the road.</i>
person	/ˈpɜːsən/	Person	la personne	<i>There is only one person living in that house.</i>
phoned	/fəʊnd/	rief an	téléphoner (passé)	<i>We phoned for an ambulance, and it arrived about five minutes later.</i>
police	/pəˈliːs/	Polizei	la police	<i>The police are trying to find a thief. He took some money from this old lady.</i>
police cars	/pəˈliːs kɑːz/	Polizeiautos	les voitures de police	<i>Two police cars chased the car thief for 30 miles up the motorway.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
police force	/pə'li:s fɔ:s/	Polizei(truppe)	les forces de police	<i>The man was wanted for murder by the police forces in several countries.</i>
police officer	/pə'li:s ɔfɪsə/	Polizist, Polizistin	l'agent de police	<i>My brother was a police officer in London for over 20 years.</i>
present	/'prezənt/	Geschenk	le cadeau	<i>Lisa got some nice presents for her birthday. Her mother gave her a bicycle, and Susan gave her a kite.</i>
protect	/prə'tekt/	(be)schützen	protéger	<i>Wearing a helmet when you are on a bike will help protect your head against injury.</i>
put on	/pʊt 'ɒn/	anziehen	mettre (sur soi)	<i>Put on your warm jacket, it's very cold outside today.</i>
rain	/reɪn/	regnen	pleuvoir	<i>It rained for a long time yesterday. The roads were very wet.</i>
retell	/'ri:'tel/	noch einmal erzählen	raconter à nouveau	<i>I had to retell the story every time somebody new came into the room!</i>
right	/raɪt/	rechter, rechte, rechtes	droit	<i>Our seats are at the right end of the second row from the front.</i>
road safety	/'rəʊd 'seɪfti/	Verkehrssicherheit	la sécurité routière	<i>The government is making a short film to warn people about road safety.</i>
road users	/'rəʊd ˌju:zəz/	Verkehrsteilnehmer	les usagers de la route	<i>All road users except cyclists have to pass a test.</i>
save	/seɪv/	retten	sauver	<i>Tom can't swim. When he fell into the river, I saved him. I pulled him out of the water.</i>
seat belt	/'si:t belt/	Sicherheitsgurt	la ceinture de sécurité	<i>Robert always wears his seat belt when he's driving his car.</i>
speed	/spi:d/	Geschwindigkeit	la vitesse	<i>How fast is that car going?' 'Its speed is about 90 kilometres an hour.'</i>
stay	/steɪ/	bleiben	rester	<i>Yesterday I stayed at home. I didn't go out.</i>
story	/'stɔ:ri/	Geschichte	l'histoire	<i>What are you reading?' 'I'm reading a story about a king and his three sons.'</i>
strange but true	/'streɪndʒ bət 'tru:z/	seltsam aber wahr	incroyable (litt. étrange) mais vrai	<i>I read in the paper about a man who gets paid to watch paint dry – strange but true!</i>
swords	/sɔ:ds/	Schwerter	les épées	<i>If you say that two people 'crossed swords', nowadays it just means they had an argument.</i>
taxi	/'tæksi/	Taxi	le taxi	<i>Martin drives a taxi. He takes people to a place in his car, and they pay him.</i>
took risks	/'tʊk 'rɪks/	Risiken auf sich nehmen	prendre des risques (passé)	<i>That young driver took too many risks in order to win the race.</i>
traditionally	/'trə'dɪʃənəli/	traditionell	traditionnellement	<i>Traditionally, 'SOS' is supposed to mean 'Save Our Souls', but it probably doesn't.</i>
turn	/'tɜ:n/	abbiegen, drehen	tourner	<i>Where is the hospital?' 'Go along this street and turn left at the end.'</i>
unconscious	/ʌn'kɒnʃəs/	bewusstlos	inconscient	<i>Sam was unconscious for a couple of minutes after he was hit by the car.</i>
uniforms	/'ju:nɪfɔ:mz/	Uniformen	les uniformes	<i>You can tell the different kinds of nurses apart by the colour of their uniforms.</i>
van	/væn/	Laster, Lieferwagen, Transporter	la camionnette	<i>The postman came in a van this morning with a huge parcel for Mrs Bell next door.</i>
vehicles	/'vi:ɪkəlz/	Fahrzeuge	les véhicules	<i>Twenty vehicles were involved in an accident on the motorway last night.</i>
vs	/'vɜ:səs/	gegen	contre	<i>What's the match on TV tonight?' 'It's Arsenal vs Chelsea.'</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
wait	/weɪt/	warten	attendre	<i>Some people are waiting at the railway station for a train.</i>
wake up	/,weɪk 'ʌp/	aufwachen	se réveiller	<i>Alan slept for eight hours. Then he woke up.</i>
was started	/wəz 'stɑ:tɪd/	wurde begonnen	a commencé	<i>The National Health Service was started after the Second World War.</i>
watch out	/,wɒtʃ 'aʊt/	pass auf	fais attention	<i>Watch out! If you're not careful, you'll hit that car!</i>
yard	/jɑ:d/	Yard	le yard (91,44cm)	<i>A yard is the same as three feet, and is slightly shorter than a metre.</i>
zebra crossing	/,zi:brə 'krɒsɪŋ, ,ze-/	Zebrastreifen	le passage pour piétons	<i>The safest place to cross the road is on the zebra crossing.</i>

Module 14

accommodation	/ə,kɒmə'deɪʃən/	Unterbringung	le logement	<i>What was the accommodation like?' 'We stayed in hotels, mainly, but we also spent two nights in tents.'</i>
across	/ə'krɒs/	über	à travers	<i>Helen is walking across the road to get to the shops on the other side.</i>
ago	/ə'gəʊ/	vor	il y a (+ période de temps)	<i>When did you see him?' 'I saw him three days ago.'</i>
autumn	/'ɔ:təm/	Herbst	l'automne	<i>Autumn comes after summer and before winter.</i>
baseball	/'beɪsbɔ:l/	Baseball	le baseball	<i>Many Americans play baseball. The closest thing to it in Britain is called rounders.</i>
better	/'betə/	besser	meilleur	<i>Alan is good at English, but Tom is better.</i>
billion	/'bɪljən/	Milliarde	le milliard	<i>Over a billion people live in China – it has more people than any other country.</i>
classical music	/,klæsɪkəl 'mju:zɪk/	klassische Musik	la musique classique	<i>Harry prefers classical music to pop or rock.</i>
cleaner	/'kli:nə/	sauberer	plus propre	<i>Wash your face and hands again! You need to be cleaner before you can go to your auntie's.</i>
colourful	/'kʌləfəl/	farbig	coloré	<i>The trees are very colourful in autumn, when the leaves turn red, brown and gold.</i>
contrast	/'kɒntrɑ:st/	Kontrast	le contraste	<i>There is a strong contrast between her sad face and her happy laughter.</i>
cooking	/'kʊki/	Kochkunst, Kochen	la cuisine (nourriture)	<i>My dad's cooking is better than college food – he runs a restaurant!</i>
countryside	/'kʌntrɪsaɪd/	Land	la campagne	<i>There are more trees in the countryside than there are in the town.</i>
cricket	/'krɪkɪt/	Kricket	le cricket	<i>The English cricket team did well last year when they beat Australia in the test series.</i>
drawing	/'drɔ:ɪŋ/	Zeichnung	le dessin	<i>This is Paul's drawing of his house. His mum and dad are in the drawing too.</i>
especially	/ɪ'speʃəli/	besonders	particulièrement, spécialement	<i>It is very hot in Spain, especially in August. August is the hottest month of the year.</i>
feel	/fi:l/	fühlen	(se) sentir	<i>Do you want something to eat?' 'Yes, I feel very hungry.'</i>
fish	/fɪʃ/	Fisch	le poisson	<i>Let's go down to the harbour and watch the boats bringing in the fish.</i>
go home	/gəʊ 'həʊm/	nach Hause gehen	rentrer à la maison	<i>Maria is going to the beach when she goes home, to remember what sunshine feels like!</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
go skiing	/gəʊ 'ski:ɪŋ/	Skifahren gehen	faire du ski	<i>We live in the mountains, so we often go skiing in the winter.</i>
Great Wall of China	/,greɪt wɔ:l əv 'tʃaɪnə/	chinesische Mauer	la Grande Muraille de Chine	<i>If you were in a spacecraft above the Earth, you could still see the Great Wall of China, it's so big!</i>
ground	/graʊnd/	Boden	le sol	<i>Nick is sitting in the tree and Maria is standing on the ground.</i>
hard	/hɑ:d/	schwierig	difficile, dur	<i>It's hard to concentrate on studying when I keep thinking about my family in Italy.</i>
headache	/'hedɛɪk/	Kopfschmerzen	le mal de tête	<i>Maria is not feeling very well. She has got a headache.</i>
healthier	/'helθiə/	gesünder	plus sain	<i>You need to change to a healthier lifestyle – more exercise, less food, lots of fresh air etc.</i>
heavy	/'hevi/	schwer	lourd	<i>Tom cannot carry the box. It's too heavy for him.</i>
homesick	/'həʊm,sɪk/	Heimweh haben	qui a le mal du pays	<i>Cathy was so homesick that she went home early and didn't stay for the whole course.</i>
ill	/ɪl/	krank	malade	<i>Tom is ill. He's in bed, and the doctor is looking at him.</i>
includes	/ɪn'klu:dz/	beinhaltet	inclure (3è pers. sg. Présent)	<i>The price of this holiday includes flights, accommodation and one meal each day.</i>
international	/,ɪntə'næʃənəl/	international	international	<i>There is an international airport in London. You can fly from London to many different countries.</i>
lifestyle	/'laɪfstɑɪl/	Lebensstil	le mode de vie	<i>She has a very relaxed lifestyle – gets up at 10 o'clock, doesn't have to go to work, etc.</i>
light	/laɪt/	leicht	léger	<i>It costs less to send a light parcel than it does to send a heavy one.</i>
linking	/'lɪŋkɪŋ/	verbinden	relier	<i>'Because' is a word that is often used for linking two sentences together.</i>
miss	/mɪs/	vermissen	avoir le mal de, la nostalgie de	<i>'Why are you sad?' 'Because I miss my friends back home.'</i>
missing home	/,mɪsɪŋ 'həʊm/	Heimat vermissen	avoir le mal du pays	<i>Jane is very happy living in Wales, but she is still missing her home and family in Brazil.</i>
move	/mu:v/	bewegen	bouger	<i>The crowd of people started moving through the gates and towards the building.</i>
noisy	/'nɔɪzi/	laut	bruyant	<i>The lorries on this road are very noisy. They keep me awake at night.</i>
of course	/əv 'kɔ:s/	natürlich	bien sûr	<i>Of course I'll miss the friends I've made here, but I'll write to all of them when I get home.</i>
realistic	/,rɪə'lɪstɪk/	realistisch	réaliste	<i>Jack isn't very realistic – he thinks he's going to make a million pounds before he's sixteen!</i>
reason	/'ri:zən/	Grund	la raison	<i>'What's the reason for your visit to Paris?' 'I want to see my uncle.'</i>
rice	/raɪs/	Reis	le riz	<i>Rice grows in fields. It needs a lot of water.</i>
save	/seɪv/	sparen	épargner	<i>If you have a student card, you can save money off the price of all your books.</i>
seasons	/'si:zənz/	Jahreszeiten	les saisons	<i>In some parts of the world there is very little difference between the seasons.</i>
sequence of actions	/,si:kwəns əv 'ækʃənz/	Ablauf	le déroulement des actions	<i>This list is a sequence of actions that you can follow to make a model aeroplane.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
serious	/ˈsɪəriəs/	ernst	sérieux	<i>Christopher is a very serious man. He does not laugh much, and he thinks a lot.</i>
short	/ʃɔ:t/	kurz, klein	petit	<i>A short man in glasses took us to the headmaster's office.</i>
sleep	/sli:p/	Schlaf	le sommeil	<i>Naomi has worked very hard on this course. She wants to get some sleep when she goes home!</i>
slow	/sləʊ/	langsam	lent	<i>Do you want to walk to the cinema?' 'No, that's too slow! We'll go by bus.'</i>
spaghetti	/spə'geti/	Spaghetti	les spaghetti	<i>I like fish and chips, but I still miss spaghetti cooked the way my mum makes it.</i>
spring	/sprɪŋ/	Frühling	le printemps	<i>Spring comes after winter and before summer.</i>
summer	/ˈsʌmə/	Sommer	l'été	<i>Summer comes after spring. It is hotter than spring.</i>
suppose	/sə'pəʊz/	glauben, vermuten	supposer	<i>I suppose I'll miss some things about London, but I'll be glad to get back home.</i>
tall	/tɔ:l/	groß	grand	<i>Hilary is just as tall as her mother.</i>
than	/ðən, ðæn/	als	que (après comparatif)	<i>A horse is bigger than a donkey.</i>
tour	/tuə/	Tour	la tournée, le circuit	<i>While we are there, we're going on a tour to see the famous palaces.</i>
towards	/tə'wɔ:dz/	auf ... zu	en direction de	<i>Jenny is walking towards the post office. Mark is walking away from it.</i>
traffic	/ˈtræfɪk/	Verkehr	la circulation	<i>There is a lot of traffic in the town today. It's difficult getting across the road!</i>
travel agent's	/ˈtrævəl ˌeɪdʒənts/	Reisebüro	l'agence de voyage	<i>Ken is going to the travel agent's to book a holiday in Italy.</i>
unfriendly	/ʌn'frendli/	unfreundlich	inamical	<i>Do you think English people are unfriendly?' 'No, I've made lots of friends over here.'</i>
vote	/vəʊt/	Abstimmung	le vote	<i>We all had a vote, and the majority wanted to go to the cinema, not the theatre.</i>
winter	/ˈwɪntə/	Winter	l'hiver	<i>Winter comes after autumn. It is colder than autumn.</i>
worse	/wɜ:s/	schlechter	pire	<i>I thought the weather yesterday was bad, but today it is even worse!</i>

Module 15

accept	/ək'sept/	akzeptieren, annehmen	accepter	<i>If the next person accepts the question and gets the answer right, you are out of the game!</i>
adjective	/ˈædʒɪktɪv/	Adjektiv	l'adjectif	<i>Small', 'good' and 'happy' are all adjectives.</i>
athlete	/ˈæθli:t/	Athlet, Athletin	l'athlète (m/f)	<i>The athletes are all competing for an Olympic gold medal.</i>
audience	/ˈɔ:diəns/	Publikum	le public	<i>We've got tickets to be in the audience when they film 'The Weakest Link'.</i>
cab	/kæb/	Taxi	le taxi (US)	<i>We'll be late if we wait for a bus – let's take a cab instead.</i>
cable	/ˈkeɪbəl/	Kabel	le câble, par câble	<i>You can only get cable TV if you pay a monthly amount to the cable company.</i>
candy	/ˈkændi/	Bonbons	le bonbon (US)	<i>She doesn't eat candy, she says it's bad for her teeth.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
channels	/ˈtʃænlz/	Kanäle	les chaînes	<i>If you have satellite TV you can get about a hundred different TV channels!</i>
come	/kʌm/	kommen	venir	<i>Alan comes to school by bus. He goes home again at three o'clock.</i>
compositions	/ˌkɒmpəˈzɪʃənz/	Aufsätze	les compositions	<i>Write a short composition about things that are different in this country to where you live.</i>
cookie	/'kʊki/	Keks	le biscuit (US)	<i>If you want a biscuit in the USA, you need to ask for a 'cookie'.</i>
correctly	/kə'rektli/	richtig	correctement	<i>She answered all ten questions correctly, and won a million pounds!</i>
cross	/krɒs/	kreuzen	barrer, biffer	<i>Cross out the words that are wrong, and put in other words that are correct.</i>
daily	/'deɪli/	täglich	quotidien	<i>The Telegraph is one of the main British daily newspapers.</i>
digital	/'dɪdʒɪtl/	digital	numérique	<i>We bought a special box that sits on top of the TV, so that we could get the free digital channels.</i>
disappointed	ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/	enttäuscht	déçu	<i>When you want something, but you do not get it, you are disappointed.</i>
dishes	/'dɪʃɪz/	Geschirr	la vaisselle	<i>That was a very nice meal! I'll help you wash the dishes, and then we can sit down and watch TV.</i>
do crosswords	ˌduː 'krɒswɜːdz/	Kreuzwörterrätsel machen	faire des mots croisés	<i>When I'm on a long plane journey, I often do crosswords or puzzles to pass the time.</i>
don't have to	ˌdɒnt 'hæv tə, tʊ/	nicht müssen	ne pas devoir	<i>You don't have to answer this question, you can pass it to someone else.</i>
e.g.	ˌiː 'dʒiː/	z.B.	par exemple	<i>E.g.' is used in written English to mean 'for example'.</i>
each	/iːtʃ/	jeder, jede, jedes	chaque	<i>Each student has an exercise book for his work.</i>
educational	ˌedʒu'keɪʃənəl/	Bildungs-	éducatif	<i>There are a lot of educational programmes on in the afternoons and after midnight.</i>
elevator	/'eləveɪtə/	Fahrstuhl	l'ascenseur (US)	<i>The elevators only take two minutes to reach the 50th floor.</i>
end	/end/	Ende	la fin	<i>The end of that cat's tail is white.</i>
excited	/'ɪksaɪtɪd/	aufgeregt	enthousiaste	<i>Paul likes animals very much. He's very excited about going to the zoo tomorrow.</i>
fall	/fɔːl/	Herbst	l'automne (US)	<i>Colin is going to New England to see all the trees in their beautiful fall colours.</i>
fitness	/'fɪtnəs/	Kondition, Fitness	la forme physique	<i>Tony wants to improve his fitness, so he's going to the gym twice a week.</i>
gas	/gæs/	Benzin	l'essence (US)	<i>Although petrol is a liquid, Americans talk about filling the car up with 'gas'!</i>
grammar	/'græmə/	Grammatik	la grammaire	<i>Try to use correct English grammar, as you will lose marks if you do not.</i>
has to	/'hæz tə, tʊ/	muss	doit ("have to", 3 ^e pers. sg. présent)	<i>The bus does not get to the school. Kate has to walk to school.</i>
have to	/'hæv tə, tʊ/	muss/müssen	devoir	<i>We have to get up at eight o'clock. School starts at nine o'clock.</i>
intelligence	/'ɪntelɪdʒəns/	Intelligenz	l'intelligence	<i>I like quiz programmes on TV that test your intelligence.</i>
is going to give	/'ɪz ˌgəʊɪŋ tə 'gɪv/	wird geben	(il/elle) va donner	<i>I'm going round to Jenny's house. She's going to give me some help with my English homework.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
is she going to do?	/ɪz ʃiː ˌɡəʊɪŋ tə 'duː/	Wird sie ... tun?	Va-t-elle faire?	<i>What's Maria doing? Is she going to come to the party tonight?</i>
isn't going to do	/,ɪzənt ɡəʊɪŋ tə 'duː/	wird nicht ... tun	ne va pas faire	<i>Yes, she isn't going to do her revision tonight, so she will be coming.</i>
know	/nəʊ/	wissen	savoir, connaître	<i>Do you know the answer to this question?</i>
knowledge	/'nɒlɪdʒ/	Wissen	la connaissance	<i>Graham has a very good knowledge of trains – he can answer any question you ask him!</i>
lift	/lɪft/	Fahrstuhl	l'ascenseur	<i>You'll have to walk up the stairs – the lift is broken.</i>
link	/lɪŋk/	Verbindung	le lien	<i>The police suddenly realised that there was a link between the two murders.</i>
look after	/lək 'ɑːftə/	aufpassen auf	s'occuper de	<i>Could you please look after the children for a minute while I go down to the shop?</i>
look through	/,lək 'θruː/	durchsehen	lire rapidement	<i>Please look through the book and make notes about the important facts of the story.</i>
lorry	/'lɒri/	Lastwagen	le camion	<i>Robert drives a lorry all over Europe, delivering things.</i>
lose	/luːz/	verlieren	perdre	<i>I can't find my watch. I think I've lost it.</i>
main	/meɪn/	Haupt-	principal	<i>London is still the main place in the country for jobs in publishing.</i>
mark	/mɑːk/	markieren	marquer	<i>Mark any sentences that you think are important with a yellow pen.</i>
maybe	/'meɪbi/	vielleicht	peut-être	<i>Will Uncle David come tomorrow?' 'I don't know. Maybe, but he might not be able to.'</i>
millionaire	/,mɪljə'neə/	Millionär, Millionärin	le/la millionnaire	<i>This was the first show on TV anywhere in the world to make any contestant a millionaire.</i>
movement	/'muːvmənt/	Bewegung	le mouvement	<i>Towards' is a word that shows movement in the direction of something.</i>
movie	/'muːvi/	Film	le film (US)	<i>We're going to the cinema tomorrow to see a movie.</i>
name	/neɪm/	nennen	nommer	<i>Name two kinds of fruit that you can make juice from.</i>
notes	/nəʊts/	Noten	les notes	<i>The pianist played all the correct notes, but unfortunately not in the correct order!</i>
on average	/ɒn 'ævərɪdʒ/	durchschnittlich	en moyenne	<i>How many hours do you think you watch TV every week, on average?</i>
opportunities	/,ɒpə'tjuːnətɪz/	Möglichkeiten	les occasions	<i>Being able to speak more than one language gives you more job opportunities later in life.</i>
pay	/peɪ/	bezahlen	payer	<i>How much did you pay for that pen?' 'I paid fifty pence.'</i>
petrol	/'petrəl/	Benzin	l'essence	<i>The man is putting some petrol in Robert's car.</i>
physical exercise	/'fɪzɪkəl 'eksəsaɪz/	Bewegung, Leibesübung	l'exercice physique	<i>Don't spend all day studying – get out and do some physical exercise as well.</i>
plans	/plænz/	Pläne	des projets	<i>Do you have any plans for this evening?' 'No, I'm not doing anything. What do you suggest?'</i>
playground	/'pleɪgraʊnd/	Spielplatz	terrain de jeux	<i>It's lunchtime, so the children are in the school playground.</i>
points	/pɔɪnts/	Punkte	les points	<i>Each team gets three points for a win and one point for a draw.</i>
presenter	/'prɪ'zentə/	Moderator, Moderatorin	le présentateur, la présentatrice	<i>I don't watch that game show because I really don't like the presenter.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
private	/ˈpraɪvət/	privat	privé	<i>It's a private club. Only members are allowed to come in.</i>
prize	/praɪz/	Preis	le prix (la récompense)	<i>Susan's French is very good. She won the school prize for French.</i>
public	/ˈpʌblɪk/	öffentlich	public	<i>A park is a public place. Anybody can go there and enjoy it.</i>
race	/reɪs/	Rennen	la course	<i>The boys had a race. They all ran very fast. Nick was the fastest, so he won.</i>
ravioli	/ˌræviˈəʊli/	Ravioli	les raviolis	<i>My mum makes fantastic beef ravioli with a tomato and herb sauce.</i>
revise	/rɪˈvaɪz/	(den Lernstoff) noch einmal durchgehen	réviser	<i>Are you coming to the cinema tonight?' 'No, I need to revise for tomorrow's exam.'</i>
revision	/rɪˈvɪʒən/	Durchsicht, Wiederholung (des Lernstoffs)	des révisions	<i>Kath's doing some revision tonight because she has an exam tomorrow morning.</i>
round	/raʊnd/	Runde	le round	<i>They stopped the fight after only three rounds because one of the boxers was injured.</i>
satellite	/ˈsætələɪt/	Satellit(en-)	le satellite, par satellite	<i>David only got satellite TV so that he could watch all the football matches and other sport!</i>
score	/skɔː/	Spielstand	le score	<i>What's the score?' 'Liverpool are winning 2–1.'</i>
seconds	/ˈsekəndz/	Sekunden	les secondes	<i>You have thirty seconds to remember as many things as possible.</i>
sections	/ˈsekfənz/	Abschnitte	les sections, les parties	<i>Have a look at all the sections of the exam paper, and decide how much time to spend on each one.</i>
singer	/ˈsɪŋə/	Sänger, Sängerin	le chanteur, la chanteuse	<i>Elvis Presley was a very famous singer. He sang many great songs.</i>
songs	/sɒŋz/	Lieder	les chansons	<i>The pianist plays the first few notes of the songs, and you have to guess what the titles are.</i>
start	/stɑ:t/	beginnen	commencer	<i>The first lesson starts at nine o'clock and finishes at ten o'clock.</i>
stop	/stɒp/	aufhören, anhalten	arrêter	<i>The students stopped talking when the teacher came into the room.</i>
store	/stɔː/	Geschäft	le magasin (US)	<i>FAO Schwarz is a famous toy store in the centre of New York City.</i>
strength	/streŋθ/	Stärke	la force	<i>Lynne feels very ill today – she doesn't have the strength to get out of bed!</i>
take away	/ˌteɪk əˈweɪ/	wegnehmen	emporter	<i>He cheated, so they took away all his prize money and asked the police to interview him.</i>
this week	/ˌðɪs ˈwi:k/	diese Woche	cette semaine	<i>This week we are going to study conversation, and next week we will concentrate on written English.</i>
tick	/tɪk/	abhaken	cocher, pointer	<i>Tick the statements you agree with, and put a cross against the ones you don't agree with.</i>
tidy	/ˈtaɪdi/	aufräumen	ranger	<i>Kate tidied her bedroom. She put all her clothes and toys in cupboards.</i>
timetable	/ˈtaɪmˌteɪbəl/	Fahrplan	l'horaire	<i>What time does the train leave?' 'I don't know. Look at the timetable.'</i>
tips	/tɪps/	Tipps	des conseils, des trucs	<i>If you're not sure how to start your essay, ask Bob – he'll give you some good tips.</i>
tomorrow	/təˈmɒrəʊ/	morgen	demain	<i>Today is Saturday. Tomorrow will be Sunday.</i>
top	/tɒp/	besten, beste, bestes	premier, de premier ordre	<i>She listed the top ten places in the world to go for a relaxing holiday.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
truck	/trʌk/	Laster	le camion (US)	<i>Many companies use trucks to send things around the country, but some use the railways.</i>
tune	/tju:n/	Melodie	la mélodie	<i>Listen! That's one of my favourite tunes they're playing!</i>
understand	/ˌʌndə'stænd/	verstehen	comprendre	<i>Tom cannot understand what he is reading. He doesn't know what it means.</i>
vacation	/və'keɪʃən/	Ferien	les vacances (US)	<i>I'm going to Austria for two weeks during the long college vacation.</i>
weakest	/'wi:kəst/	der/die schwächste	le/la/les plus faible(s)	<i>My weakest subject at school was Maths – I was never any good at it!</i>
words	/wɜ:dz/	Worte	les mots	<i>Correct any words in the passage which are spelt incorrectly.</i>
wrong	/rɒŋ/	falsch	faux, incorrect	<i>Two and two are five.' 'No, that's wrong! Two and two are four.'</i> <i>'Yes, that's right.'</i>

Module 16

address	/ə'dres/	Adresse	l'adresse	<i>Where do you live, Simon?' 'My address is 41 Oakwood Gardens, Burnley.'</i>
anyway	/'eniweɪ/	wie auch immer	de toute façon	<i>Anyway, that's all my news. Why don't you write back and tell me what's been happening in Madrid?</i>
bring	/brɪŋ/	bringen	apporter	<i>Helen, bring me your book!' said the teacher.</i>
cake	/keɪk/	Kuchen	le gâteau	<i>Peter likes eating cake and biscuits, but he doesn't like getting fat!</i>
cheese salad	/'tʃi:z 'sæləd/	Käsesalat	la salade au fromage	<i>Can I have a cheese salad and a glass of water, please? I'm on a diet.</i>
chips	/tʃɪps/	Pommes Frites	les frites	<i>I'm just going to get some chips from the fish and chip shop.</i>
crying	/'kraɪ-ɪŋ/	weinen	pleurer	<i>The little girl was crying because she didn't want her mum to leave her at the school.</i>
desserts	/dɪ'zɜ:ts/	Nachspeisen	les desserts	<i>Jimmy likes desserts – that's why he finds it difficult to stay slim!</i>
fruit salad	/'fru:t 'sæləd/	Obstsalat	la salade de fruits	<i>Would you like fruit salad for dessert, or would you prefer ice-cream?</i>
honest	/'ɒnəst/	ehrlich	honnête	<i>The shopkeeper was honest. I gave him too much money, but he gave me some back.</i>
hugging	/'hʌɡɪŋ/	umarmen	serrer dans ses bras	<i>There's a picture of two children hugging their dad. He's a soldier who has just come home from the war.</i>
I'd like...	/aɪd laɪk/	ich hätte gerne ...	je voudrais...	<i>I'd like chicken soup, followed by spaghetti, and then ice-cream for dessert.</i>
in general	/ɪn 'dʒenərəl/	im allgemeinen	en général	<i>I like soup in general, but I don't like this particular soup.</i>
it was nice to meet you	/ɪt wəz ˌnaɪs tə 'mi:t ju/	es war schön, dich/sie zu sehen	j'ai été ravi/travie de faire votre connaissance	<i>It was very nice to meet you. I expect we'll see each other again next week.</i>
kissing goodbye	/'kɪsɪŋ ɡʊd'baɪ/	sich einen Abschiedskuss geben	se dire au revoir en s'embrassant	<i>There's a famous photograph of two people kissing goodbye before he goes off to war.</i>
lemonade	/'lemə'neɪd/	Brause, Limonade	la limonade	<i>We make lemonade with lemons, sugar and water.</i>
Let's buy...	/'lets baɪ/	Lass/lasst uns ... kaufen.	achetons...	<i>Let's buy the top two CDs in the charts – she's sure to like one of them.</i>
main dishes	/'meɪn 'dɪʃɪz/	Hauptgerichte	les plats de consistance	<i>Have you decided which main dishes you would like tonight?</i>
menu	/'menju:/	Speisekarte	le menu	<i>Tom read the menu. Then he told the waiter what he wanted to eat.</i>

English Headword	Pronunciation	German	French	Example Sentence
not at all	/ˌnɒt ət 'ɔ:l/	überhaupt nicht	pas du tout	<i>I'm very grateful for all you've done. 'Not at all, it was my pleasure.'</i>
nuts	/nʌts/	Nüsse	les noix	<i>John gets very ill if he eats certain kinds of nuts.</i>
onion	/'ʌnjən/	Zwiebel	l'oignon	<i>That onion is very strong – it's making me cry!</i>
passed	/pɑ:st/	bestehen	réussir	<i>Kate's going to look on the notice board to see if she's passed her exam.</i>
pizza	/'pi:tʃə/	Pizza	la pizza	<i>There's a pizza takeaway at the top of the street – let's go and get something to eat.</i>
potato	/pə'teɪtəʊ/	Kartoffel	la pomme de terre	<i>We're having baked potatoes tonight, with tuna and mayonnaise.</i>
pronunciation	/prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃən/	Aussprache	la prononciation	<i>Your English pronunciation has got much better in the last month, Monica.</i>
rap	/ræp/	Rap	le rap	<i>I don't like rap music, I prefer something with a tune.</i>
reply	/rɪ'plai/	antworten	répondre	<i>'What's the time?' Maria asked. 'Six o'clock', Helen replied.</i>
rich	/rɪtʃ/	reich	riche	<i>Douglas is very rich. He has a lot of money.</i>
salsa	/'sælsə/	Salsa	la salsa	<i>Sonia wants to learn to dance salsa.</i>
shaking hands	/'ʃeɪkɪŋ 'hændz/	sich die Hände schütteln	se serrer la main	<i>The businessmen showed that they had agreed by shaking hands.</i>
smiling	/'smaɪlɪŋ/	lachen	sourire	<i>She was smiling, so I thought maybe she liked me.</i>
soups	/su:ps/	Suppen	les soupes	<i>There are three soups to choose from – tomato, vegetable and chicken.</i>
spell	/spel/	buchstabieren, schreiben	épeler	<i>My name is Anne, but some people mistakenly spell it Ann.</i>
suggestions	/sə'dʒestʃənz/	Vorschläge	les suggestions	<i>Do you have any suggestions for what we can do this weekend?</i>
techno	/'teknəʊ/	Techno	la techno	<i>Techno music isn't really suitable for a birthday party.</i>
the night before	/ðə 'naɪt brɪ'fɔ:/	die Nacht vor	la nuit avant	<i>The night before the exam, I stopped studying and just relaxed for a few hours.</i>
type	/taɪp/	Sorte	sorte	<i>What type of drinks should we get for the party?</i>
waving	/'weɪvɪŋ/	(zu)winken	faire signe de la main	<i>All the people leaving on the ship were lined up along the side, waving to their friends and families.</i>
What about...?	/'wɒt əbaʊt/	Wie wäre es mit ...?	Et si on...?	<i>I don't know what to get Gaby for her birthday. 'What about some CDs?'</i>
What would you like?	/'wɒt wʊd ju 'laɪk/	Was hättest du/hätten sie gerne?	Que prendrez-vous?	<i>What would you like? Have you finished looking at the menu?</i>
Why don't you ...?	/'waɪ dəʊnt ju/	Warum ... du nicht?	Pourquoi ne pas...?	<i>Why don't you pull up a chair and sit down, if you're tired?</i>
wonderful	/'wʌndəfəl/	wundervoll	merveilleux	<i>'Did you have a good holiday?' 'Yes, we had a wonderful time.'</i>
yoghurt	/'jɒgət/	Jogurt	le yoghourt	<i>He made a wonderful meal with lamb, rosemary and yogurt.</i>