

ARBEITSBLÄTTER ENGLISCH

Langenscheidt

Für eine erfolgreiche
Wörterbuch-Arbeit
im Unterricht und
im Abitur



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Liebe Lehrerinnen und Lehrer,

um ein zweisprachiges Wörterbuch schnell und effektiv zu nutzen, ist es wichtig, die Regeln des Nachschlagens zu kennen. Doch im Unterrichtsalltag fehlt häufig die Zeit, die notwendigen Nachschlagekompetenzen zu üben. Mit diesen Arbeitsblättern haben Sie Material an der Hand, das Sie ganz flexibel und ohne Vorbereitung einsetzen können, um effizient und gezielt die wichtigsten Aspekte des zweisprachigen Nachschlagens mit Ihren Schülerinnen und Schülern zu trainieren.

Ob es darum geht, die Abkürzungen im **Abitur-Wörterbuch** zu dekodieren, die richtige Bedeutung eines Wortes zu erkennen oder einfach über eine Rallye das Wörterbuch zügig kennenzulernen, diese Blätter bieten Ihnen eine passgenaue Lösung für jede Situation:

Die knappen, themenorientierten Einheiten können Sie voneinander losgelöst und in jeder beliebigen Reihenfolge im Unterricht, als Hausaufgabe oder in der Vertretungsstunde bearbeiten lassen. Gestalten Sie mit den Arbeitsblättern ein regelmäßiges Kurztraining, bieten Sie Arbeitsstationen an oder üben Sie mit Ihren Schülerinnen und Schülern ausgewählte Themen, um Defizite je nach Lerngruppe auszugleichen. Die Inhalte können auch von Ihren Schülerinnen und Schülern arbeitsteilig erarbeitet und dann im Peer-to-Peer-Coaching gefestigt werden.

Entdecken Sie 13 spannende und kompetenzorientierte Themen und stellen Sie schnell und unkompliziert das richtige Paket für Ihren Unterricht zusammen.

Viel Freude und Erfolg bei der Wörterbucharbeit wünscht Ihnen

Ihr

Langenscheidt Wörterbuch-Team

Your Abitur-Wörterbuch – a quick guide

Dein Abitur-Wörterbuch – das Wichtigste in Kürze



Stichwörter
(=headwords)
sind alphabetisch
sortiert und blau,
damit du sie
schnell findest.

**Grammatische
Konstruktionen**
zeigen dir, wie du
mit dem Stichwort
einen Satz bauen
kannst.

Großbuchstaben
helfen dir,
zwischen verschie-
denen Wortarten
zu unterscheiden.

Diese Ziffern
zeigen an, dass
ein Stichwort
unterschiedliche
Bedeutungen hat.

**Unregelmäßige
Verb-, Plural- und
Steigerungs-
formen stehen in
spitzen Klammern.**

Beispielsätze
zeigen dir, wie das
Stichwort verwen-
det werden kann.

tribunal – triumphant ■ 717

tribunal [ˈtraɪbjuːnəl] *s* Gericht *n*; (= Kommission)

Untersuchungsausschuss *m*

tribune [ˈtribjuːn] *s* Tribüne *f*

tributary [ˈtribjətəri] *s* Nebenfluss *m*

tribute [ˈtribjuːt] *s* Tribut *m*; **to pay ~ to sb/sth**

j-m/einer Sache (den schuldigen) Tribut zollen;

to be a ~ to sb j-m Ehre machen

tribute band *s* Tribute Band *f*; (Band, die eine

berühmte Popgruppe etc nachahmt)

trice [traɪs] *Br s* in a ~ im Nu

triceps [ˈtraɪseps] *s* (pl -les) Trizeps *m*

trick [trɪk] *A s* 1 Trick *m*, Falle *f*; it's a ~ of the

light da täuscht das Licht 2 Streich *m*; **to play**

a ~ on sb j-m einen Streich spielen; **unless my**

eyes are playing ~s on me wenn meine Augen

mich nicht täuschen; **he's up to his**

(old) ~s again jetzt macht er wieder seine (al-

ten) Mätzchen *umg* 3 Kunststück *n*; **to do ~s**

Kunststücke machen; **that should do the ~**

umg das müsste eigentlich hinhalten *umg* 4

to have a ~ of doing sth die Eigenart haben,

etw zu tun. **B adj** (attr) Zigarre etc als Scherz-

artikel **C vlt** hereinlegen *umg*; **to ~ sb into doing**

sth j-n (mit List) dazu bringen, etw zu tun; **to ~**

sb out of sth j-m etw abtricksen *umg*

trickery [ˈtrɪkəri] *s* Tricks *pl* *umg*

trickiness [ˈtrɪkɪnis] *s* Schwierigkeit *f*

trickle [ˈtrɪkl] *A vli* 1 tröpfeln; **tears ~d down**

her cheeks Tränen kullerten ihr über die Wan-

gen; **the sand ~d through his fingers** der Sand

rieselte ihm durch die Finger 2 **fig to ~ in** ver-

einzel hereinkommen, langsam eintrudeln

umg 3 **s** 1 Tröpfeln *n*, Rinnsal *n* 2 **fig there**

is a ~ of people es kommen vereinzelt Leute

trick or treat *s* Süßes, sonst gibts Saures

trick question *s* Fangfrage *f*

trickster [ˈtrɪkstə] *s* Betrüger(in) *m(f)*, Schwin-

der(in) *m(f)*

tricky [ˈtrɪki] *adj* (komp trickier) 1 schwierig,

knifflig 2 Situation, Problem heikel 3 a ~ cus-

tomer ein schwieriger Typ

tricycle [ˈtraɪsɪkl] *s* Dreirad *n*

tried [traɪd] *prät & pperf* → try

tried-and-tested [ˈtraɪdən d' testɪd], **tried and**

tested *adj* bewährt

trifle [ˈtraɪfl] *s* 1 Kleinigkeit *f*; a ~ hot etc ein biss-

chen heiß etc 2 *Br* GASTR Trifle *n*

phrasal verbs mit trifle:

trifle with *vli* (obj) Gefühle spielen mit; **he is**

not a person to be trifled with mit ihm ist

nicht zu spaßen

trifling [ˈtraɪflɪŋ] *adj* unbedeutend

trigger [ˈtrɪɡə] *A s* von Waffe Abzug(shahn) *m*;

to pull the ~ abdrücken **B vlt** (a. trigger

off) auslösen

trigger-happy *adj* schießwütig

trill [trɪl] *A s* 1 von Vogel Trillern *n*; von Stimme Tre-

molo *n* 2 *MUS* Triller *m* 3 *Phonetik* rollende Aus-

sprache **B vlt** trällern **C vli** trillern, trällern

trillion [ˈtrɪljən] *s* Billion *f*

trilogy [ˈtrɪlədʒi] *s* Trilogie *f*

trim [trɪm] *A adj* (komp trimmer) 1 Äußeres ge-

pfligt 2 *Mensch* schlank; **to stay ~ in** Form

bleiben **B s** 1 *Br* **to get into ~** sich trimmen

2 **to give sth a ~** etw schneiden 3 von Klei-

dungsstück Rand *m* **C vlt** 1 Haare nachschnei-

den; Hecke stutzen 2 *fig* Aufsatz kürzen 3 *Weih-*

nachtsbaum schmücken

phrasal verbs mit trim:

trim back *vlt* (trennb) Hecke, Rosen, zurück-

schneiden; Kosten senken; *Personal* reduzieren

trim down *vlt* (trennb) Aufsatz kürzen (to auf

+akk)

trim off *vlt* (trennb) abschneiden

trimmings [ˈtrɪmɪŋz] *pl* Zubehör *n*; **roast beef**

with all the ~ Roastbeef mit allen Beilagen

Trinity [ˈtrɪnɪti] *s* Dreieinigkeit *f*

trinket [ˈtrɪŋkɪt] *s* Schmuckstück *n*

trio [ˈtriəʊ] *s* (pl -s) Trio *n*

trip [trɪp] *A s* 1 Reise *f*, Ausflug *m*; kurz Trip *m*;

let's go on a ~ to the seaside machen wir

doch einen Ausflug ans Meer!; **he is away**

on a ~ er ist verreist; **to go on od take a ~**

(to) einen Ausflug/eine Reise machen (nach)

2 *umg* im Drogenrausch Trip *m* *umg* 3 *vli* stolpern

(on, over über +akk); a phrase which ~s off the

tongue ein Ausdruck, der einem leicht von

der Zunge geht **C vlt** stolpern lassen, ein Bein

stellen (+dat)

phrasal verbs mit trip:

trip over *vli* stolpern (sth über etw *akk*)

trip up *A vli* 1 wörtl stolpern 2 *fig* sich vertun

B vlt (trennb) 1 stolpern lassen, zu Fall bringen

2 *fig* eine Falle stellen (+dat)

tripartite [ˌtraɪˈpaɪˌtaɪt] *adj* dreiseitig

tripe [traɪp] *s* 1 GASTR Kaldaunen *pl*, Kutteln *pl*

österr, schweiz 2 *fig* *umg* Quatsch *m*, Stuss *m* *umg*

triple [ˈtrɪpl] *A adj* dreifach **B adv** dreimal so

viel **C vlt** verdreifachen **D vli** sich verdreifa-

chen

triple jump *s* Dreisprung *m*

triple [ˈtrɪplɪt] *s* Drilling *m*

triplicate [ˈtrɪplɪkət] *s* in ~ in dreifacher Ausfer-

tigung

tripod [ˈtraɪpɒd] *s* FOTO Stativ *n*

trip switch *s* ELEK Sicherheitsschalter *m*

tripwire *s* Stolperdraht *m*

trite [traɪt] *adj* banal

triumph [ˈtraɪʌmf] *A s* Triumph *m*; in ~ trium-

phierend **B vli** den Sieg davontragen (over

über +akk)

triumphant [traɪˈʌmfənt] *adj* triumphierend; to

Die Kolumnentitel
helfen dir, schnell
das richtige Wort zu
finden. Links steht
das erste Stichwort,
rechts das letzte
Stichwort auf der
Seite.

Bedeutungsangaben
helfen dir, die rich-
tige Übersetzung zu
finden.

Die englischen
Phrasal Verbs stehen
leicht auffindbar am
Ende des jeweiligen
Eintrags.

**Die englische Aus-
sprache** findest du in
eckigen Klammern.

Originalgröße der Wörterbuchseite



01 Sort these words into alphabetical order:

king, knife, knight, knuckle, kitchen, know, knowledge

02 The blue words in your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** at the start of each dictionary entry are called **headwords**.

How many English headwords begin with the letter 'x'? _____

03 Who is the fastest? Match these words with the correct English translation as quickly as you can.

voreingenommen	grinding machine
beängstigen	to bear
pflichtbewusst	prejudiced
Schleifmaschine	skeleton
Knochengestüst	to alarm
ertragen	conscientious

04 The word **knight** has two meanings. Write them down here:

Meaning 1: _____

Meaning 2: _____

I found the word **knight** on page _____ in my dictionary.

05 The dictionary entry **knight** is divided into two parts: A and B. Why?

06 Where can you find a list of all the symbols and abbreviations in your **Abitur-Wörterbuch**?

07 Two of the words in each row are pronounced the same. Underline them.

knight	night	knit
bear	beer	bare
wait	wheat	weight

- 08** Where can you find a list of all the phonetic symbols used in your **Abitur-Wörterbuch**?

The phonetic symbols are here: _____

- 09** One knife, two knives! Find the plural forms of the words below. Add the page numbers from your **Abitur-Wörterbuch**.

child	<i>Children</i>	<i>127</i>
man		
shelf		

leaf		
sheep		
woman		

- 10** Fill in the gaps with the simple past :

Sam (run) _____ out of the shop in a hurry.

Danny (know) _____ the password.

Amy (send) _____ a message to her brother.

- 11** In my **Abitur-Wörterbuch** the list of irregular English verbs starts on page _____.

- 12** What colour are your new trainers? What color are your new sneakers?
Why are the underlined words different?

- 13** Beware of false friends! Match the English words with the correct German translation.

to become	entdecken
floor	Nebel
mist	Geschenk
boss	Fußboden
to spot	werden
gift	Chef/Chefin

Solution

Lösungen

- 01 king, kitchen, knife, knight, know, knowledge, knuckle
- 02 8
- 03 voreingenommen = prejudiced; beängstigen = to alarm; pflichtbewusst = conscientious; Schleifmaschine = grinding machine; Knochengerüst = skeleton; ertragen = to bear
- 04 der Ritter; der Springer
Page 396
- 05 The entry is divided into two parts because ‚knight‘ can be a noun or a transitive verb.
- 06 On pages 1483 - 1488 of the dictionary.
- 07 knight, night; bear, bare; wait, weight
- 08 The phonetic symbols are on pages 13 - 16 of the dictionary.
- 09
- | | | |
|-------|----------|-----|
| child | children | 127 |
| man | men | 431 |
| shelf | shelves | 621 |
- | | | |
|-------|--------|-----|
| leaf | leaves | 405 |
| sheep | sheep | 620 |
| woman | women | 771 |
- 10 Sam **ran** out of the shop in a hurry.
Danny **knew** the password.
Amy **sent** a message to her brother.
- 11 Page 1476
- 12 In the first sentence the words are British English, in the second sentence they are American English.
- 13 to become = werden; floor = Fußboden; mist = Nebel; boss = Chef/Chefin;
to spot = entdecken; Gift = Geschenk

Finding the right word quickly Schnell das richtige Wort finden



i

This is a page from your **Abitur-Wörterbuch**. The words at the top of the page indicate the first and last headwords (= Stichwörter) on the page.

limitless – linger ■ 415

limitless *adj* grenzenlos
limo ['liməʊ] *s* <pl -s> *umg* Limousine *f*
limousine ['liməzi:n] *s* Limousine *f*; *US* Kleinbus *m* von und zum Flughafen
limp¹ [lɪmp] **A** *s* Hinken *n*, Hatschen *n* *österr*; **to walk with a ~** hinken, hatschen *österr* **B** *vli* hinken, hatschen *österr*
limp² *adj* <+er> schlapp; Blumen welk
limpet ['lɪmpɪt] *s* Nafpfschnecke *f*; **to stick to sb like a ~** *umg* wie eine Klette an j-m hängen
limply ['lɪmplɪ] *adv* schlapp
linchpin ['lɪntʃpɪn] *fig s* Stütze *f*
linden ['lɪndən] *s*, (a. **linden tree**) Linde *f*
line¹ [laɪn] **A** *s* **1** für Wäsche, zum Angeln Leine *f* **2** auf Papier etc Linie *f* **3** auf Haut Falte *f* **4** Grenze *f*; **the (fine od thin) ~ between right and wrong** der (feine) Unterschied zwischen Recht und Unrecht; **to draw a ~ between fig** einen
of work Beruf *m*; **to be in a ~ of work** einen Beruf ausüben; **what's his ~ (of work)?** was macht er beruflich?; **it's all in the ~ of duty** das gehört zu meinen/seinen etc Pflichten **12** von Waren Kollektion *f* **13** **somewhere along the ~** irgendwann; **all along the ~** *fig* auf der ganzen Linie; **to be along the ~s of ...** ungefähr so etwas wie ... sein; **something along these ~s** etwas in dieser Art; **I was thinking along the same ~s** ich hatte etwas Ähnliches gedacht; **to put one's life etc on the ~** *umg* sein Leben etc riskieren **B** *vlt* Straße, Rabatte säumen; **the streets were ~d with cheering crowds** eine jubelnde Menge säumte die Straßen; **portraits ~d the walls** an den Wänden hing ein Porträt neben dem andern
phrasal verbs mit line:
line up **A** *vli* sich aufstellen; in Schlange sich

A Draw a circle round the headwords you can expect to find on this page.

liner	linear	limited	limp
lingo	liquid	limo	linen

B Underline the headwords you would find on a page starting with **school bus** and ending with **scorn**.

school days scooter science scene scissors scrap

C Put these words into alphabetical order as quickly as you can.

thank you, these, thing, thanksgiving, theme, think

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Solution

Lösungen

- A

 Words on this page: limo, limp, linear, linen, liner
- B

 school days, science, scissors, scooter
- C

 thanksgiving, thank you, theme, these, thing, think

Decoding your Abitur-Wörterbuch

Dein Abitur-Wörterbuch dekodieren



You can find a list of all the symbols and abbreviations used in your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** on pages 1483 - 1488.

A

Use this extract from your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** to fill in the table.

life membership *s* Mitgliedschaft *f* auf Lebenszeit
 life-or-death *adj* ~ struggle Kampf *m* auf Leben und Tod
 life peer *s* Peer *m* auf Lebenszeit
 life preserver *US s* Schwimmweste *f*
 life raft *s* Rettungsflöße *n*
 life-saver *fig s* Retter *m* in der Not; it was a real ~! das hat mich gerettet
 life-saving **A** *s* Rettungsschwimmen *n* **B** *adj* Gerät zur Lebensrettung; Medikament lebensrettend
 life sciences *pl* Biowissenschaften *pl*
 life sentence *s* lebenslängliche Freiheitsstrafe
 life-size(d) *adj* lebensgroß
 lifespan *s* Lebenserwartung *f*
 life story *s* Lebensgeschichte *f*
 lifestyle *s* Lebensstil *m*
 life support machine *s* Herz-Lungen-Maschine *f*
 life-threatening *adj* lebensbedrohend
 lifetime *s* **1** Lebenszeit *f*; von Batterie, Tier Lebensdauer *f*; **once in a ~** einmal im Leben; **during od in my ~** während meines Lebens; **the chance of a ~** eine einmalige Chance **2** *fig* Ewigkeit *f*
 life vest *s* Rettungsweste *f*
 lift (lift) **A** *s* **1** give me a ~ up heb mich mal hoch **2** *emotionell* to give sb a ~ j-n aufmuntern **3** *in Auto etc* Mitfahrgelegenheit *f*; to give sb a ~ j-n mitnehmen; want a ~? möchten Sie

Abbreviation	Meaning
<i>s</i>	Substantiv, Hauptwort
	Adjektiv, Eigenschaftswort
	amerikanisches Englisch, (nord)amerikanisch
	figurativ, in übertragenem Sinn
	Plural
	oder
	Femininum, weiblich
	somebody – jemand, jemandem, jemanden



Informal language and slang are marked in your dictionary with **umg** and **sl**.

B

Angela's email is full of informal words. Replace the bold words with these neutral (= nicht umgangssprachlich) words.

hard work, hello, friends, crazy, really boring, a lot, mother, fun things

Hi _____ Lena,
 My name is Angela. I'm 14 and I live in Newcastle with my **ma** _____ and my **bonkers** _____ brother, Mark.
 I go to the local secondary school. We do **loads** _____ of **cool stuff** _____ at school and my favourite lesson is physics. But geography is **a real drag** _____ and English is always **a slog** _____. At the weekend I usually go out with my **pals** _____. We either go shopping, swimming or to the cinema ...

A

s = Substantiv, Hauptwort; adj = Adjektiv, Eigenschaftswort; US = amerikanisches Englisch, (nord)amerikanisch; fig = figurativ, in übertragenem Sinn; pl = Plural; od = oder; f = Femininum, weiblich; sb = somebody – jemand, jemandem, jemanden

B

Hello Lena,

My name is Angela. I'm 14 and I live in Newcastle with my **mother** and my **crazy** brother, Mark. I go to the local secondary school. We do **a lot of fun things** at school and my favourite lesson is physics. But geography is **really boring** and English is always **hard work**. At the weekend I usually go out with my **friends**. We either go shopping, swimming or to the cinema ...

Parts of Speech

Wortarten



A How are the different parts of speech marked in your **Abitur-Wörterbuch**?

noun: _____ adjective: _____

verb*: _____ adverb: _____

*Watch out: There are three different kinds of verb!

B Put these words into the table:

apple, quickly, sing, kitchen, child, fantastic, ugly, eat, speak, extremely, soft, easily

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
<i>apple</i>			



Sometimes a word has more than one part of speech.

C Find the word **rabbit** in your **Abitur-Wörterbuch**. What parts of speech does it have? Fill in the table.

	Part of speech	German translation
A		
B		

D What parts of speech are the underlined words in these sentences? Use your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** to help you.

1. Can you <u>clean</u> the blackboard, please?	
2. He gave his shoes a good <u>clean</u> .	
3. What a <u>warm</u> day!	
4. <u>Warm</u> the soup slowly.	
5. Ben likes to read books <u>about</u> Australia.	
6. We will start at <u>about</u> 10 o'clock.	

Solution

Lösungen

A noun = s; adjective = adj; verb = v/t, v/i, v/r; adverb = adv

B

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
apple	sing	fantastic	quickly
kitchen	eat	ugly	extremely
child	speak	soft	easily

C **A** = s (noun) = das Kaninchen; **B** = v/i (intransitive verb) = quasseln

D 1. **clean** = v/t (transitive verb); 2. **clean** = s (noun); 3. **warm** = adj (adjective);
4. **warm** = v/t (transitive verb); 5. **about** = prep (preposition); 6. **about** = adv (adverb)

Words with more than one meaning

Wörter mit mehreren Bedeutungen



Some words with very different meanings are spelt the same. In your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** these are labelled with superscript numbers.

Band¹ *n* 1 (≈ *Seidenband* etc) ribbon; (≈ *Maßband, Zielband*) tape; (≈ *Haarband*) band 2 (≈ *Tonband*) tape; **etw auf ~ aufnehmen** to tape sth 3 (≈ *Fließband*) conveyor belt; (≈ *Montageband*) assembly line; **am laufenden ~ fig** nonstop 4 RADIO wavelength 5 ANAT ligament
Band² *m* (≈ *Buchband*) volume; **das spricht Bände** that speaks volumes
Band³ *f* MUS band

Vergrößerte Darstellung des Wörterbuchs

A

Use your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** to translate each of these words in two different ways.

die Bank	1	2
der Druck	1	2
die Schale	1	2
bark	1	2
cricket	1	2
pupil	1	2



Sometimes a word can have varying meanings. In your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** these are labelled with a white number in a grey square in the dictionary entry.

Gewinn¹ *m* (≈ *Ertrag*) profit; ~ **abwerfen** od **bringen** to make a profit; ~ **bringend** → **gewinnbringend**; **etw mit ~ verkaufen** to sell sth at a profit 2 (≈ *Preis*) prize; **bei Wetten** winnings *pl* 3 *fig* (≈ *Vorteil*) gain

Vergrößerte Darstellung des Wörterbuchs

B

Use the dictionary entry **kochen** in your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** to translate the sentences.

kochen *A* *vli* 1 *Flüssigkeit* to boil; **etw zum Kochen bringen** to bring sth to the boil; **er kochte vor Wut umg** he was boiling with rage 2 (≈ *Speisen zubereiten*) to cook; (≈ *als Koch fungieren*) to do the cooking; **er kocht gut** he's a good cook *B* *vlt* 1 *Flüssigkeit, Wäsche* to boil; **etw auf kleiner Flamme ~** to simmer sth over a low heat 2 (≈ *zubereiten*) *Essen* to cook; *Kaffee, Tee* to make *C* *vli* *fig* to be boiling; **es kocht in ihr** she is boiling with rage

1. Linus kann gut kochen.
2. Das Wasser ist kochend heiß.
3. Lass uns Tee kochen.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A

die Bank = ¹bench, pew; ²bank; **der Druck** = ¹pressure; ²printing, print;
die Schale = ¹bowl, dish; ²skin, peel, shell

bark = ¹die Rinde, ²das Bellen; **cricket** = ¹die Grille, ²das Kricket;
pupil = ¹der/die Schüler/Schülerin, ²die Pupille

B

1. Linus can cook well.
2. The water is boiling hot.
3. Let's make (some) tea.

Irregular plural nouns

Unregelmäßige Pluralformen



- A** One mouse, two mice! Find **mouse** in your **Abitur-Wörterbuch**.
Where can you find the plural?

- B** 1. Use your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** to find the plural of these words.

half, tomato, child, leaf, sheep, person, foot, tooth

half	<i>halves</i>	sheep	
tomato		person	
child		foot	
leaf		tooth	

2. Now find the plurals in the wordsearch.

S N H A L V E S S
 P E L T E E F E P
 E R O E V Q H O Q
 O D C T A C B Q T
 P L K W A V R E L
 L I L E V M E C O
 E H B F I T O S A
 L C Q B H M U T C
 P E S J P E E H S

A The plural is in angle brackets '<>' next to the headword.

B 1. **half** -> halves; **tomato** -> tomatoes; **child** -> children; **leaf** -> leaves;
sheep -> sheep; **person** -> people; **foot** -> feet; **tooth** -> teeth

2.

S N H A L V E S S
P E L T E E F E P
E R O E V Q H O Q
O D C T A C B Q T
P L K W A V R E L
L I L E V M E C O
E H B F I T O S A
L C Q B H M U T C
P E S J P E E H S

Irregular verbs

Unregelmäßige Verben



- A** **Understand, understood!** Find **understand** in your **Abitur-Wörterbuch**. Where can you find the simple past and the past participle?

- B** Where can you find a list of irregular English verbs in your **Abitur-Wörterbuch**?

- C** Add the correct past form to these sentences. Use your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** to help you.

1. **break:** Emily has _____ her grandma's vase.

2. **see:** Have you _____ Dan this week?

3. **go:** We _____ to the cinema last Friday.

4. **eat:** Joe has _____ all the cake!

5. **take:** She _____ a deep breath.

6. **tell:** Mr Smith _____ me the good news.

7. **grow:** Wow, you've _____!

8. **steal:** My cat _____ all the sausages.

- A** The simple past and past participle are in angle brackets '<>' next to the headword.
- B** The list of irregular English verbs is on pages 1476 - 1482.
- C**
1. Emily has **broken** her grandma's vase.
 2. Have you **seen** Dan this week?
 3. We **went** to the cinema last Friday.
 4. Joe has **eaten** all the cake!
 5. She **took** a deep breath.
 6. Mr Smith **told** me the good news.
 7. Wow, you've **grown**!
 8. My cat **stole** all the sausages.
- .

Understanding phonetic symbols

Die Lautschrift verstehen



You can find a list of the English phonetic symbols on pages 13 - 16 at the front of your **Abitur-Wörterbuch**.

A

Match the phonetic transcription with the correct word.

[kæt]	danger
[bi:tʃ]	ship
[θɪŋk]	juice
[ʃɪp]	think
['deɪndʒə]	beach
[dʒu:s]	cat

B

These words each have a 'silent' letter which you do not pronounce when you say the word. Write the 'silent' letter in the box.

biscuit		answer		bruise		column	
tomb		knee		rasperry		debt	

C

Underline the word which does not rhyme with the others in the group.

1. show, <u>how</u> , know	4. sun, soon, son
2. pier, peer, pear	5. team, thyme, time
3. bough, tough, rough	6. rain, reign, Rhine

D

You can pronounce the letters **gh** in different ways. Put these words into three groups.

laugh, gherkin, coughing, although, enough, ghost, doughnut, through, ghastly

[g]	[f]	silent
gherkin		

Solution

Lösungen

A [kæt] = cat; [bi:tʃ] = beach; [θɪŋk] = think; [ʃɪp] = ship; ['deɪndʒə] = danger; [dʒu:s] = juice

B biscuit = u; answer = w; bruise = i; column = n; tomb = b; knee = k; raspberry = p; debt = b

C 1. how; 2. pear; 3. bough; 4. soon; 5. team; 6. Rhine

D [g] = gherkin, ghastly;
[f] = laugh, coughing, enough;
silent = although, doughnut, through

Collocations and word pairs

Kollokationen und feste Wortpaare



Take notes, keep count: Some words are often used in fixed pairs. These are called **collocations**.

A

Which collocation is correct? Put a tick (✓) by the correct one. Use your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** to help you.

1. Rob is fast asleep.		Rob is quick asleep.	
2. Jen lives over the corner .		Jen lives round the corner .	
3. My dog makes me company .		My dog keeps me company .	
4. I have to do the washing today.		I have to make the washing today.	
5. Shall I make some coffee ?		Shall I cook some coffee ?	
6. I'll have a fast drink first.		I'll have a quick drink first.	

B

Make collocations by matching the right words.

serious	respect
take	gossip
listen	rain
hot	the bus
light	trouble
show	carefully

C

Find the German words in your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** and fill in the gaps using the right English verb.

- Termin:** Can you *make* an appointment?
- Foto:** Let's _____ a photo of Big Ben!
- aufpassen:** Please _____ attention!
- Spritze:** You need to _____ an injection.
- Entscheidung:** I hope Lucy _____ the right decision.
- verbringen:** Daniel _____ last year in the USA.
- Pause:** Time to _____ a break.
- ansehen:** I would like to _____ a closer look.

A

1. Rob is **fast asleep**.
2. Jen lives **round** the **corner**.
3. My dog **keeps** me **company**.
4. I have to **do** the **washing** today.
5. Shall I **make** some **coffee**?
6. I'll have a **quick drink** first.

B

serious trouble; take the bus; listen carefully; hot gossip; light rain; show respect

C

1. Can you **make** an appointment?
2. Let's **take** a photo of Big Ben!
3. Please **pay** attention!
4. You need to **have** an injection.
5. I hope Lucy **makes** the right decision.
6. Daniel **spent** last year in the USA.
7. Time to **have** a break.
8. I would like to **have/take** a closer look.

Idioms and sayings

Redewendungen und Sprichwörter



A Fill in the gaps to make German idioms. Then use your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** to find the English translations.

- | | Vogel | Eifer | Katze | Ball | |
|----|-------|-------|-------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | am | | <i>Ball</i> | bleiben | = <i>to stay on the ball</i> |
| 2. | im | | | des Gefechts | = _____ |
| 3. | einen | | | haben | = _____ |
| 4. | die | | | im Sack kaufen | = _____ |

B 1. Fill in the gaps with the correct body part. Use your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** to help you by looking up the **bold** words.

- to learn something by **heart**
- It's on the **tip** of my _____
- to see something out of the **corner** of one's _____
- to **slip** through somebody's _____

2. Now match each idiom with the correct meaning.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. to learn something very well | C. to escape somebody |
| B. to notice something accidentally that is not happening straight ahead | D. I will say it very soon because I have almost remembered it. |

A

1. am **Ball** bleiben = to stay on the ball
2. im **Eifer** des Gefechts = in the heat of the moment
3. einen **Vogel** haben = to be crazy
4. die **Katze** im Sack kaufen = to buy a pig in a poke

B

1.
 1. to learn something by **heart**
 2. It's on the tip of my **tongue**.
 3. to see something out of the corner of one's **eye**
 4. to slip through somebody's **fingers**

2.

A. = 1

C. = 4

B. = 3

D. = 2

Phrasal verbs

Phrasal Verbs



i

Phrasal verbs are verbs which you can use with an adverb or a preposition to make a new meaning. They are marked in your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** with "Phrasal verbs mit ...".

mind [maɪnd]

[...]

phrasal verbs mit mind:

mind out Br v/i aufpassen (for auf +akk)

Vergrößerte Darstellung des Wörterbuchs

A

Use your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** to make mind maps with as many different adverbs and prepositions as possible.

away

to fall

to show

to get

to stay

behind

B

Use your mind maps to fill in the gaps with the right adverb or preposition.

1. If you **fall** *behind* with your schoolwork you may have to repeat the year.
2. Lily **fell** _____ laughing when I told her the joke.
3. Rob and Sarah are good friends. They **get** _____ with each other really well.
4. I'm going out this evening. I don't want to **stay** _____
5. You need to **get** _____ the bus. This is the last stop.
6. Anna **fell** _____ a ladder and broke her arm.
7. Mr Jones is vain. He **shows** _____ to get attention.
8. Jo **showed** the new pupil _____ the school.

A

to fall	about, away, back, behind, down, for, in, off, on, out, over, through, to
to get	about, across, ahead, along, around, at, away, back, behind, by, down, in, into, off, on, out, out of, over, past, round, through, to, together, under, up
to show	around, in, off, out, round, up
to stay	away, back, behind, down, in, off, on, out, up, with

B

1. If you **fall behind** with your schoolwork you may have to repeat the year.
2. Lily **fell about** laughing when I told her the joke.
3. Rob and Sarah are good friends. They **get along/on** with each other really well.
4. I'm going out this evening. I don't want to **stay in**.
5. You need to **get off** the bus. This is the last stop.
6. Anna **fell down** a ladder and broke her arm.
7. Mr Jones is vain. He **shows off** to get attention.
8. Jo **showed** the new pupil **round** the school.

British and American English

Britisches und amerikanisches Englisch



British and American words are marked in your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** with **Br** and **US**.

cookery book ^{Br} Kochbuch *n*
cookie ['kʊki] *s* ¹ ^{US} Keks *m*, Biscuit *n* *schweiz*;
Christmas ~ Weihnachtsplätzchen *n* ² *IT* Coo-

Vergrößerte Darstellung des Wörterbuchs

- A** Which of these words are British and which are American? Put a cross in the right column. Use your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** to help you.

	Br	US		Br	US
airplane		X	condominium		
lorry			elevator		
pantyhose			railway		
primary school			eggplant		
railroad			sophomore		
courgette			rubbish		

- B** Some words are spelt differently in Britain and in the USA. The words in the list have British spellings. Add the American spellings to the grid.

1. colour	1	c	o	l	o	r			
2. catalogue	2								
3. pyjamas	3								
4. dialogue	4								
5. traveller	5								
6. centre	6								
7. defence	7								
8. grey	8								

- C** 1. Combine the letters in the grey boxes to make a word.

The word is _____.

2. Is the spelling British or American?

The spelling is _____.

Solution

Lösungen

A

	Br	US		Br	US
airplane		X	condominium		X
lorry	X		elevator		X
pantyhose		X	railway	X	
primary school	X		eggplant		X
railroad		X	sophomore		X
courgette	X		rubbish	X	

B

1	c	o	l	o	r			
2	c	a	t	a	l	o	g	
3	p	a	j	a	m	a	s	
4	d	i	a	l	o	g		
5	t	r	a	v	e	l	e	r
6	c	e	n	t	e	r		
7	d	e	f	e	n	s	e	
8	g	r	a	y				

C

1. movie
2. The spelling is American.

False Friends

Falsche Freunde



False friends are words that sound similar in English and in German but have different meanings.

A

Friends or false friends? Put a cross by the word pairs with different meanings. Use your **Abitur-Wörterbuch** to help you.

Meinung = meaning	☐	Fabrik = fabric	☐
Haus = house	☐	Tunnel = tunnel	☐
Gras = grass	☐	Krawatte = cravat	☐
Karton = carton	☐	Rezept = receipt	☐

B

Find the German translation of the underlined words and fill in the grid.

1. Use the hose to water the garden.
2. The children sat down on the floor.
3. The sea looks rough today.
4. The warehouse is full of boxes.
5. It's expensive to rent a flat in London.
6. Charlotte wants to become a scientist.

1	S	c	h	l	a	u	c	h
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								

C

Combine the letters in the grey boxes to make a word.

1. The word is: _____

2. In English this means: _____

Solution

Lösungen

A Meinung = meaning **X**; Fabrik = fabric **X**; Krawatte = cravat **X**; Karton = carton **X**;
Rezept = receipt **X**

B	1	S	c	h	l	a	u	c	h	
	2	B	o	d	e	n				
	3	M	e	e	r					
	4	L	a	g	e	r	h	a	u	s
	5	m	i	e	t	e	n			
	6	w	e	r	d	e	n			

C 1. The word is: Stuhl
2. In English this means: chair

Now I can...
Jetzt kann ich...



01	find the word I'm looking for quickly using the first and last headwords on the page.	☐
02	understand the abbreviations in my Abitur-Wörterbuch using the list on pages 1483 - 1488 .	☐
03	correctly identify and use informal language and slang with the help of my Abitur-Wörterbuch .	☐
04	find the correct translation by...	
	• recognizing different parts of speech (white letters in a grey square).	☐
	• navigating words with more than one meaning (superscript numbers by the headword).	☐
	• identifying varying meanings within a dictionary entry (white numbers in a grey square).	☐
05	use words grammatically correctly with the help of my Abitur-Wörterbuch by...	
	• finding the plural form I need when it is irregular.	☐
	• finding the verb form I need when it is irregular.	☐
06	find out how to pronounce words using the phonetic transcriptions .	☐
07	improve my language by using my Abitur-Wörterbuch to...	
	• find the correct collocation .	☐
	• find and translate idioms and sayings .	☐
	• understand and translate phrasal verbs .	☐
08	identify different British and American vocabulary and spellings.	☐
09	avoid mistakes by being aware of false friends .	☐

Dictionary rally Wörterbuch Rallye Seite 5

- 01 king, kitchen, knife, knight, know, knowledge, knuckle
- 02 8
- 03 voreingenommen = prejudiced; beängstigen = to alarm; pflichtbewusst = conscientious;
Schleifmaschine = grinding machine; Knochengerüst = skeleton; ertragen = to bear
- 04 der Ritter; der Springer
Page 396
- 05 The entry is divided into two parts because ‚knight‘ can be a noun or a transitive verb.
- 06 On pages 1483 - 1488 of the dictionary.
- 07 knight, night; bear, bare; wait, weight
- 08 The phonetic symbols are on pages 13 - 16 of the dictionary.
- 09
- | | | | | | |
|-------|----------|-----|-------|--------|-----|
| child | children | 127 | leaf | leaves | 405 |
| man | men | 431 | sheep | sheep | 620 |
| shelf | shelves | 621 | woman | women | 771 |
- 10 Sam **ran** out of the shop in a hurry.
Danny **knew** the password.
Amy **sent** a message to her brother.
- 11 Page 1476
- 12 In the first sentence the words are British English, in the second sentence they are American English.
- 13 to become = werden; floor = Fußboden; mist = Nebel; boss = Chef/Chefin;
to spot = entdecken; Gift = Geschenk



Finding the right word quickly Schnell das richtige Wort finden Seite 8

- A** Words on this page: limo, limp, linear, linen, liner
- B** school days, science, scissors, scooter
- C** thanksgiving, thank you, theme, these, thing, think

Decoding your Abitur-Wörterbuch Dein Abitur-Wörterbuch dekodieren Seite 10

- A** s = Substantiv, Hauptwort; adj = Adjektiv, Eigenschaftswort; US = amerikanisches Englisch, (nord)amerikanisch; fig = figurativ, in übertragenem Sinn; pl = Plural; od = oder; f = Femininum, weiblich; sb = somebody – jemand, jemandem, jemanden

- B**
- Hello** Lena,
My name is Angela. I'm 14 and I live in Newcastle with my **mother** and my **crazy** brother, Mark. I go to the local secondary school. We do **a lot** of **fun things** at school and my favourite lesson is physics. But geography is **really boring** and English is always **hard work**. At the weekend I usually go out with my **friends**. We either go shopping, swimming or to the cinema ...

Parts of speech Wortarten Seite 12

- A** noun = s; adjective = adj; verb = v/t, v/i, v/r; adverb = adv

B

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
apple	sing	fantastic	quickly
kitchen	eat	ugly	extremely
child	speak	soft	easily

- C** **A** = s (noun) = das Kaninchen; **B** = v/i (intransitive verb) = quasseln
- D** 1. **clean** = v/t (transitive verb); 2. **clean** = s (noun); 3. **warm** = adj (adjective); 4. **warm** = v/t (transitive verb); 5. **about** = prep (preposition); 6. **about** = adv (adverb)

Words with more than one meaning Wörter mit mehreren Bedeutungen Seite 14

- A **die Bank** = ¹bench, pew; ²bank; **der Druck** = ¹pressure; ²printing, print;
die Schale = ¹bowl, dish; ²skin, peel, shell

bark = ¹die Rinde, ²das Bellen; **cricket** = ¹die Grille,
²das Kricket; **pupil** = ¹der/die Schüler/Schülerin, ²die Pupille

- B
1. Linus can cook well.
 2. The water is boiling hot.
 3. Let's make (some) tea.

Irregular plural nouns Unregelmäßige Pluralformen Seite 16

- A The plural is in angle brackets '<>' next to the headword.

- B
1. **half** -> halves; **tomato** -> tomatoes; **child** -> children; **leaf** -> leaves;
beach -> beaches; **person** -> people; **foot** -> feet; **tooth** -> teeth

2.

S N H A L V E S S
P E L T E E F E P
E R O E V Q H O Q
O D C T A C B Q T
P L K W A V R E L
L I L E V M E C O
E H B F I T O S A
L C Q B H M U T C
P E S J P E E H S

Irregular verbs Unregelmäßige Verben Seite 18

- A The simple past and past participle are in angle brackets '<>' next to the headword.

- B The list of irregular English verbs is on pages 1476 - 1482.

- C
1. Emily has **broken** her grandma's vase.
 2. Have you **seen** Dan this week?
 3. We **went** to the cinema last Friday.
 4. Joe has **eaten** all the cake!
 5. She **took** a deep breath.
 6. Mr Smith **told** me the good news.
 7. Wow, you've **grown**!
 8. My cat **stole** all the sausages.



Understanding phonetic symbols Die Lautschrift verstehen Seite 20

- A** [kæt] = cat; [bi:tʃ] = beach; [θɪŋk] = think; [ʃɪp] = ship; ['deɪndʒə] = danger; [dʒu:s] = juice
- B** biscuit = u; answer = w; bruise = i; column = n; tomb = b; knee = k; raspberry = p; debt = b
- C** 1. how; 2. pear; 3. bough; 4. soon; 5. team; 6. Rhine
- D** [g] = gherkin, ghost, ghastly; [f] = laugh, coughing, enough;
silent = although, doughnut, through

Collocations and word pairs Kollokationen und feste Wortpaare Seite 22

- A** 1. Rob is **fast asleep**. 2. Jen lives **round** the **corner**. 3. My dog **keeps** me **company**.
4. I have to **do** the **washing** today. 5. Shall I **make** some **coffee**?
6. I'll have a **quick drink** first.
- B** serious trouble, take the bus; listen carefully; hot gossip; light rain; show respect
- C** 1. Can you **make** an appointment?
2. Let's **take** a photo of Big Ben!
3. Please **pay** attention!
4. You need to **have** an injection.
5. I hope Lucy **makes** the right decision.
6. Daniel **spent** last year in the USA.
7. Time to **have** a break.
8. I would like to **have/take** a closer look.

Idioms and sayings Redewendungen und Sprichwörter Seite 24

- A** 1. am **Ball** bleiben = to stay on the ball
2. im **Eifer** des Gefechts = in the heat of the moment
3. einen **Vogel** haben = to be crazy
4. die **Katze** im Sack kaufen = to buy a pig in a poke
- B** 1. 1. to learn something by **heart**
2. It's on the tip of my **tongue**.
3. to see something out of the corner of one's **eye**
4. to slip through somebody's **fingers**
2. A. = 1 C. = 4
B. = 3 D. = 2

All solutions

Alle Lösungen

Phrasal verbs Phrasal Verbs Seite 26

A	to fall	about, away, back, behind, down, for, in, off, on, out, over, through, to
	to get	about, across, ahead, along, around, at, away, back, behind, by, down, in, into, off, on, out, out of, over, past, round, through, to, together, under, up
	to show	around, in, off, out, round, under, up
	to stay	around, away, back, behind, down, in, off, on, out, up, with

- B
1. If you **fall behind** with your schoolwork you may have to repeat the year.
 2. Lily **fell about** laughing when I told her the joke.
 3. Rob and Sarah are good friends. They **get along/on** with each other really well.
 4. I'm going out this evening. I don't want to **stay in**.
 5. You need to **get off** the bus. This is the last stop.
 6. Anna **fell down** a ladder and broke her arm.
 7. Mr Jones is vain. He **shows off** to get attention.
 8. Jo **showed** the new pupil **round** the school.

British and American English Britisches und amerikanisches Englisch Seite 28

A		BRIT	AM		BRIT	AM
	airplane		X	condomium		X
	lorry	X		elevator		X
	pantyhose		X	railway	X	
	primary school	X		eggplant		X
	railroad		X	sophomore		X
	courgette	X		rubbish	X	

B

1	c	o	l	o	r			
2	c	a	t	a	l	o	g	
3	p	a	j	a	m	a	s	
4	d	i	a	l	o	g		
5	t	r	a	v	e	l	e	r
6	c	e	n	t	e	r		
7	d	e	f	e	n	s	e	
8	g	r	a	y				

- C
1. movie
 2. The spelling is American.



False friends Falsche Freunde Seite 30

A Meinung = meaning **X**; Fabrik = fabric **X**; Krawatte = cravat **X**;
Karton = carton **X**; Rezept = receipt **X**

B	1	S	c	h	l	a	u	c	h	
	2	B	o	d	e	n				
	3	M	e	e	r					
	4	L	a	g	e	r	h	a	u	s
	5	m	i	e	t	e	n			
	6	w	e	r	d	e	n			

C 1. The word is: Stuhl
2. In English this means: chair

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