

ARBEITSBLÄTTER ENGLISCH

Langenscheidt

Für eine erfolgreiche
Wörterbuch-Arbeit
im Unterricht und
in Prüfungen



**KOPIER-
VORLAGEN**

L



01	Preface Vorwort	03
	Your Schulwörterbuch – a quick guide	04
	Dein Schulwörterbuch – das Wichtigste in Kürze	
02 WARM-UP	Dictionary rally Wörterbuch-Rallye	05
	Lösungen	07
03 NAVIGATING	Finding the right word quickly Schnell das richtige Wort finden	08
	Lösungen	09
	Decoding your Schulwörterbuch Dein Schulwörterbuch dekodieren	10
	Lösungen	11
	Parts of speech Wortarten	12
	Lösungen	13
	Words with more than one meaning Wörter mit mehreren Bedeutungen	14
	Lösungen	15
	Irregular plural nouns Unregelmäßige Pluralformen	16
	Lösungen	17
	Irregular verbs Unregelmäßige Verben	18
	Lösungen	19
	Understanding phonetic symbols Die Lautschrift verstehen	20
	Lösungen	21
04 WRITING	Collocations and word pairs Kollokationen und feste Wortpaare	22
	Lösungen	23
	Idioms and sayings Redewendungen und Sprichwörter	24
	Lösungen	25
	Phrasal verbs Phrasal Verbs	26
	Lösungen	27
	British and American English Britisches und amerikanisches Englisch	28
	Lösungen	29
	False friends Falsche Freunde	30
	Lösungen	31
	Now I can... Jetzt kann ich...	32
	Alle Lösungen	33



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 **Schulwörterbuch** 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 Schulwörterbuch – a quick guide

Dein Schulwörterbuch – das Wichtigste in Kürze



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

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

Die englische Aussprache findest du in eckigen Klammern.

Großbuchstaben helfen dir, zwischen verschiedenen Wortarten zu unterscheiden.

Beispielsätze zeigen dir, wie das Stichwort verwendet werden kann.

bewilder – billion ■ 47

B

nehmen vor; ~ of the bull Vorsicht, (frei laufender) Bulle

Falsche Freunde

► beware ≠ bewahren

beware = sich in Acht nehmen
bewahren = keep

bewilder [bi'wɪldə(r)] *VT* verwirren
bewilderment [bi'wɪldəmənt] *Σ* Verwirrung *f*
bewitch [bi'wɪtʃ] *VT* *a. fig* verzaubern
beyond [bi'jɒnd] *A* *PRÄP* räumlich jenseits; zeitlich über ... hinaus; *it's ~ me* Entscheidung, Verhalten ich verstehe es nicht; *Aufgabe* ich schaffe das nicht; *it's ~ my control* das liegt nicht in meiner Hand *B* *ADV* räumlich jenseits
BFF [bɪf:'ef] *ABK* für best friend forever *umg* bester Freund *m*, beste Freundin *f*
bias ['baɪəs] *Σ* Vorurteil *n*; Zustand Voreingenommenheit *f*
bias(ed) ['baɪəst] *ADJ* voreingenommen; Richter befangen
bib [bɪb] *Σ* für Kleinkind Lätzchen *n*
***Bible** ['baɪbl] *Σ* Bibel *f*
biblical ['bɪbɪkl] *ADJ* biblisch
bibliography [bɪblɪ'ɒɡrəfi] *Σ* Bibliografie *f*
bicarbonate of soda [baɪkɑːbəneɪt-əv'səʊdə] *Σ* Natron *n*
bicentenary [baɪsɛn'tɪ:nəri] *Σ* Zweihundertjahrfeier *f*
biceps ['baɪseps] *Σ* *pl* Bizeps *m*
bicker ['bɪkə(r)] *VI* sich zanken
***bicycle** ['baɪsɪkl] *Σ* Fahrrad *n*
bid [bɪd] *A* *Σ* Versuch *m*; bei Auktion Gebot *n* *B* *VT & VI* <-dd-; bid, bid> bieten
bidder ['bɪdə(r)] *Σ* Bietende(r) *m/f(m)*
biennial [baɪ'eniəl] *ADJ* zweijährlich
bier [bɪə(r)] *Σ* (Toten)Bahre *f* (Δ nicht Bier = beer)
bifocals [baɪ'fəʊkəlz] *Σ* *pl* Bifokalbrille *f*
***big** [bɪɡ] *A* *ADJ* <-gg-> groß; Person *a.* kräftig gebaut; Essen reichlich; *a ~ name* ein bedeutender Name; *that's ~ of you* bes ironisch wie nobel von dir *B* *ADV* talk ~ große Töne spucken
bigamy ['bɪɡəmi] *Σ* Bigamie *f*
big dipper ['bɪɡ'dɪpə(r)] *Σ* Achterbahn *f* **bighead** *Σ* *umg* Angeber(in) *m(f)*

big-headed [bɪɡ'hedɪd] *ADJ* *umg* angeberisch
bigot ['bɪɡət] *Σ* bigotter Mensch
big shot *Σ* *umg*: Person hohes Tier
***bike** [baɪk] *A* *Σ* *umg* Rad *n*; Motorrad *n* *B* *VI* *umg* radeln, Rad fahren
bike path *Σ* *US* (Fahr)Radweg *m*
biker ['baɪkə(r)] *Σ* mit Motorrad Biker(in) *m(f)*; mit Fahrrad Radfahrer(in) *m(f)*; Mitglied von Motorradgang Rocker(in) *m(f)*; als Job Fahrradkurier(in) *m(f)*
bilateral [baɪ'lætərəl] *ADJ* bilateral
bile [baɪl] *Σ* *a. fig* Galle *f*
bilingual [baɪ'lɪŋɡwəl] *ADJ* zweisprachig
***bill** [bɪl] *A* *Σ* zu zahlender Geldbetrag Rechnung *f*; *US*: Geld Banknote *f*, Schein *m*; *POL* Gesetzesvorlage *f*; Gesetz *n*; Poster Plakat *n*; *can I have the ~, please* kann ich bitte zahlen? *B* *VT* ~ sb j-m e-e Rechnung stellen
billboard *Σ* Reklametafel *f*
billfold *Σ* *US* Brieftasche *f*
billiards ['bɪljədz] *Σ* *sg* Billard *n*
***billion** ['bɪljən] *Σ* tausend Millionen Milliarde *f* (Δ nicht Billion = trillion)

Wortschatz

► billion

Billion bedeutet heute auf beiden Seiten des Atlantiks „Milliarde“. Früher bedeutete jedoch billion im britischen Gebrauch „Billion“ (also 1.000.000.000.000).

million = Million
billion = Milliarde
trillion = Billion
zillions = „zig Milliarden“

Landeskunde

► Big Ben

Big Ben heißt die 13,5 Tonnen schwere Glocke im Uhrturm des Parlamentsgebäudes in London, die als Zeitzeichen der BBC dient. Allein der Minutenzeiger der riesigen Uhr ist so groß wie ein Doppeldeckerbus.

Bedeutungsangaben helfen dir, die richtige Übersetzung zu finden.

Infenster liefern zusätzliche Informationen zu verschiedenen Themen.

Vergrößerte Darstellung der Wörterbuchseite

Dictionary rally

Wörterbuch-Rallye



01 Sort these words into alphabetical order:

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

02 The blue words in your **Schulwörterbuch** 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	grinder
beängstigen	to bear
pflichtbewusst	prejudiced
Schleifmaschine	fracture
Knochenbruch	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 Where can you find a list of all the symbols and abbreviations in your **Schulwörterbuch**?

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

knight	night	knit
bear	beer	bare
wait	wheat	weight

07 Where can you find a list of all the phonetic symbols used in your **Schulwörterbuch**?

The phonetic symbols are here: _____

08 One knife, two knives! Find the plural forms of the words below. Add the page numbers from your **Schulwörterbuch**.

child	<i>Children</i>	72	leaf		
man			sheep		
shelf			woman		

09 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.

10 In my **Schulwörterbuch** the list of irregular English verbs starts on page _____.

11 What colour are your new trainers? What color are your new sneakers?
Why are the underlined words different?

12 Beware of false friends! Match the English words with the correct German translation.

to become	beaufsichtigen
floor	Nebel
mist	Geschenk
boss	Fußboden
to oversee	werden
gift	Chef/Chefin

Solution

Lösungen

- 01 king, kitchen, knife, knight, know, knowledge, knuckle
- 02 4
- 03 voreingenommen = prejudiced; beängstigen = to alarm; pflichtbewusst = conscientious;
Schleifmaschine = grinder; Knochenbruch = fracture; ertragen = to bear
- 04 der Ritter; das Pferd
Page 216
- 05 All of the symbols and abbreviations are listed on the pages at the back of the dictionary.
- 06 knight, night; bear, bare; wait, weight
- 07 The English symbols are on pages 14 - 15 of the dictionary.
- 08
- | | | |
|-------|----------|-----|
| child | children | 72 |
| man | men | 232 |
| shelf | shelves | 340 |
- | | | |
|-------|--------|-----|
| leaf | leaves | 219 |
| sheep | sheep | 340 |
| woman | women | 425 |
- 09 Sam **ran** out of the shop in a hurry.
Danny **knew** the password.
Amy **sent** a message to her brother.
- 10 Page 801
- 11 In the first sentence the words are British English, in the second sentence they are American English.
- 12 to become = werden; floor = Fußboden; mist = Nebel; boss = Chef/Chefin;
to oversee = beaufsichtigen; Gift = Geschenk

Finding the right word quickly Schnell das richtige Wort finden



i

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

ledger – letter ■ 221	
sprung <i>m</i> ; von <i>Fenster</i> : außen (Fenster-) Sims <i>m</i> ; von <i>Fenster</i> : innen Fensterbrett <i>n</i>	monade <i>f</i>
ledger ['ledʒə(r)] <i>WIRTSCH</i> Hauptbuch <i>n</i>	★ lend [lend] <i>VER</i> <lent, lent> leihen
leech [li:tʃ] <i>BLUTEGEL</i> <i>m</i>	★ length [lenθ] <i>LÄNGE</i> <i>f</i> ; von <i>Material</i> etc Stück <i>n</i> ; <i>at</i> ~ beschreiben ausführlich; letztendlich schließlich; <i>go to great lengths to do sth</i> sich große Mühe geben, etw zu tun
leek [li:k] <i>LAUCH</i> <i>m</i> , Porree <i>m</i>	lengthen ['lenθən] <i>VER</i> verlängern
leer [liə(r)] <i>SEXUELL</i> anzügliches Grinsen; böse heimtückischer Blick	lengthways ['lenθweɪz], <i>lengthwise</i> ['lenθwaɪz] <i>ADV</i> der Länge nach
★ left [left] <i>ADJ</i> linke(r, -s), Links- <i>ADJ</i> Linke <i>f</i> , linke Seite; <i>on the ~</i> links, auf der linken Seite; <i>to the ~</i> Drehung, Blick nach links; the Left <i>POL</i> die Linke; <i>take a ~</i> links abbiegen <i>ADV</i> drehen, schauen nach links	lengthy ['lenθli] <i>ADJ</i> <-ier, -iest> Aufenthalt ziemlich lang; <i>Rede a.</i> langatmig
left² [left] <i>PRÄT & PERF</i> → leave	lenient ['li:niənt] <i>ADJ</i> nachsichtig
left-hand <i>ADJ</i> linke(r, -s); ~ <i>bend</i> Linkskurve <i>f</i> left-hand drive <i>LINKSSTEUERUNG</i> <i>f</i> left-handed <i>ADJ</i> linkshändig;	lens [lenz] <i>LINSE</i> <i>f</i> ; von <i>Brille</i> Glas <i>n</i>
	lent [lent] <i>PRÄT & PERF</i> → lend
	Lent [lent] <i>REL</i> Fastenzeit <i>f</i>
	lentil ['lentl] <i>LINSE</i> <i>f</i>
	Leo ['li:əʊ] <i>ASTROL</i> Löwe <i>m</i>

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

legislation	leisurely	leg	lend
left	length	lens	level

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

school days scooter science scene scissors score

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: legislation, leisurely, lend, left, length, lens
- B

 scooter, science, scissors, score
- C

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

Decoding your Schulwörterbuch

Dein Schulwörterbuch dekodieren



You can find a list of all the symbols and abbreviations used in your **Schulwörterbuch** on the pages at the back of the book.

A

Use this extract from your **Schulwörterbuch** to fill in the table.

junior high (school) $\bar{s}$ US die unteren Klassen der High School
junior school $\bar{s}$ Grundschule *f*
junk [dʒʌŋk] $\bar{s}$ Ramsch *m*; alte Möbel *a.*
 Gerümpel *n*; *fig:* Film, Essen etc Mist *m*
junk mail $\bar{s}$ Reklame(post) *f*; IT Junk-mail *f*
junk shop $\bar{s}$ Trödeladen *m* **junk-yard** $\bar{s}$ Schrottplatz *m*
jurisdiction [dʒʊərɪs'dɪkʃn] $\bar{s}$ JUR Gerichtsbarkeit *f*, Zuständigkeit *f*
jurisprudence [dʒʊərɪs'prʊ:dəns] $\bar{s}$ Rechtswissenschaft *f*
juror ['dʒʊərə(r)] $\bar{s}$ Geschworene(r) *m/f(m)*; bei Wettbewerb Jurymitglied *n*
jury ['dʒʊəri] $\bar{s}$ vor Gericht die Geschworenen *pl*; bei Wettbewerb Jury *f*, Preisgericht *n*; SPORT Jury *f*

J

Abbreviation	Meaning
$\bar{s}$	Substantiv
	amerikanisches Englisch, (nord)amerikanisch
	figuratív, in übertragenem Sinn
	Informationstechnologie
	Rechtswesen
	Neutrum, sächlich
	Plural, Mehrzahl



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.

friends, crazy, really boring, a lot, mother, fun

Hi Lena,

My name is Angela. I'm 14 and I live in Newcastle

with my **mum** _____ and my **nutty** _____ brother, Mark.

I go to the local secondary school. We do **loads** _____ of **cool** _____ things at school and my favourite lesson is physics. But geography and English are **a real drag** _____. At the weekend I usually go out with my **pals** _____. We either go shopping, swimming or to the cinema ...

A

s = Substantiv; US = amerikanisches Englisch, (nord)amerikanisch;
fig = figurativ, in übertragenem Sinn; IT = Informationstechnologie;
JUR = Rechtswesen; n = Neutrum, sächlich; pl = Plural, Mehrzahl

B

Hi 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 and English are **really boring**. 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 **Schulwörterbuch**?

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 **plait** in your **Schulwörterbuch**. 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 **Schulwörterbuch** 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) = der Zopf; **B** = V|T (transitive verb) = flechten

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



i

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

Band¹ **N** ribbon; *Messband*, *Tonband* tape; *Gummiband* rubber band, *bes Br a.* elastic band; *Fließband* assembly line; *ANAT* ligament; *fig* tie, link; **auf** ~ **aufnehmen** tape; **am laufenden** ~ *fig* continuously
Band² **M** *Buch* volume
Band³ **F** *Musikgruppe* band

Vergrößerte Darstellung der Wörterbuchseite

A

Use your **Schulwörterbuch** to translate each of these words in two different ways.

die Bank	1	2
der Föhn	1	2
bark	1	2
pupil	1	2

B

Use the dictionary entry **kochen** in your **Schulwörterbuch** to translate the sentences.

kochen **A** **V/T** cook; *Eier, Wasser, Wäsche* boil; *Kaffee, Tee* make* **B** **V/I** cook, do* the cooking; *gut* ~ be* a good cook; *kocht das Wasser schon?* is the water boiling yet?; *vor Wut* ~ boil with rage

Vergrößerte Darstellung der Wörterbuchseite

1. Linus kann gut kochen.
2. Das Wasser kocht.
3. Kannst du Kaffee kochen?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A

die Bank = ¹bench, pew; ²bank; **der Föhn** = ¹hairdrier; ²foehn, föhn

bark = ¹das Bellen, bellen; ²die Borke, die Rinde

pupil = ¹die Pupille; ²der/die Schüler/Schülerin

B

1. Linus can cook well.

2. The water is boiling.

3. Can you make some coffee?

Irregular plural nouns

Unregelmäßige Pluralformen



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

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

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

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

2. Now find the plurals in the wordsearch.

S N H A L V E S S
 W E L T E E F E P
 O R O E V Q H O Q
 M D C T A C B Q T
 E L K W A V R E L
 N 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; **woman** -> women; **foot** -> feet; **tooth** -> teeth

2.

S N H A L V E S S
W E L T E E F E P
O R O E V Q H O Q
M D C T A C B Q T
E L K W A V R E L
N 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 **Schulwörterbuch**.
Where can you find the simple past and the past participle?

B Where can you find a list of irregular English verbs in your **Schulwörterbuch**?

C Add the correct past form to these sentences. Use your **Schulwörterbuch** 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 801 - 806.
- 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 14 - 15 at the front of your **Schulwörterbuch**.

A Match the phonetic transcription with the correct word.

[kæt]	danger
[bi:tʃ]	ship
[θɪŋk]	juice
[ʃɪp]	think
['deɪndʒə(r)]	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, rhyme

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

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

[g]	[f]	silent
<i>gherkin</i>		

A [kæt] = cat; [bi:tʃ] = beach; [θɪŋk] = think; [ʃɪp] = ship; ['deɪndʒə(r)] = 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. rhyme

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

.

Collocations and word pairs

Kollokationen und feste Wortpaare



i

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 **Schulwörterbuch** to help you.

1. Rob is fast asleep.		Rob is quick asleep.	
2. They are working over the clock.		They are working around the clock.	
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. Would you like a fast look?		Would you like a quick look?	

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 **Schulwörterbuch** 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!
- verbringen:** Daniel _____ last year in the USA.
- pausieren:** Time to _____ a break.
- ansehen:** I would like to _____ a look.

A

1. Rob is **fast asleep**.
2. They are working **around** the **clock**.
3. My dog **keeps** me **company**.
4. I have to **do** the **washing** today.
5. Shall I **make** some **coffee**?
6. Would you like a **quick look**?

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. Daniel **spent** last year in the USA.
5. Time to **have** a break.
6. I would like to **have** a look.

Idioms and sayings

Redewendungen und Sprichwörter



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

Vogel	Fuchs	Kauf	Ball
1.	am <u>Ball</u> bleiben	=	<i>to stay on the ball</i>
2.	ein schlauer _____ sein	=	_____
3.	einen _____ haben	=	_____
4.	etwas in _____ nehmen	=	_____

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

1. to learn something by **heart**
2. It was a **slip** of the _____.
3. I'm sorry, my _____ are **tied**.
4. My _____ is **spinning**.

2. Now match each idiom with the correct meaning.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| A. to learn something very well | C. I'm feeling dizzy / confused. |
| B. There's nothing I can do (to help). | D. It was said by accident. |

A

1. am **Ball** bleiben = to stay on the ball
2. ein schlauer **Fuchs** sein = to be a crafty devil
3. einen **Vogel** haben = to be crazy
4. etwas in **Kauf** nehmen = to accept something

B

1.
 1. to learn something by **heart**
 2. It was a **slip** of the **tongue**.
 3. I'm sorry, my **hands** are **tied**.
 4. My **head** is **spinning**.

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 **Schulwörterbuch** with a blue diamond.

♦ **back away** *vi* zurückweichen
♦ **back down** *vi* nachgeben
♦ **back off** *vi* zurücktreten; aus Angst zurückweichen

A

Use your **Schulwörterbuch** 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 and Mo have **fallen** _____.
3. Rob and Sarah are good friends. They **get** _____ with each other really well.
4. If you **stay** _____ late you'll be tired tomorrow.
5. Wake up! It's time to **get** _____.
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	<table> <tr> <td>to fall</td><td>back on, behind, down, for, in, out, over, through</td></tr> <tr> <td>to get</td><td>about, along, around, at, away, away with, back, by, down, down to, in, off, of with, on, on with, out, out of, over, over with, through, to, up, up to</td></tr> <tr> <td>to show</td><td>around, in, off, out, up</td></tr> <tr> <td>to stay</td><td>away, away from, behind, down, on, out of, up</td></tr> </table>	to fall	back on, behind, down, for, in, out, over, through	to get	about, along, around, at, away, away with, back, by, down, down to, in, off, of with, on, on with, out, out of, over, over with, through, to, up, up to	to show	around, in, off, out, up	to stay	away, away from, behind, down, on, out of, up
to fall	back on, behind, down, for, in, out, over, through								
to get	about, along, around, at, away, away with, back, by, down, down to, in, off, of with, on, on with, out, out of, over, over with, through, to, up, up to								
to show	around, in, off, out, up								
to stay	away, away from, behind, down, on, out of, up								

- B
1. If you **fall behind** with your schoolwork you may have to repeat the year.
 2. Lily and Mo have **fallen out**.
 3. Rob and Sarah are good friends. They **get along/on** with each other really well.
 4. If you **stay out** late you'll be tired tomorrow.
 5. Wake up! It's time to **get up**.
 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 **around** the school.

British and American English

Britisches und amerikanisches Englisch



British and American words are marked in your **Schulwörterbuch** with **Br** and **US**.

pavement ['peɪvmənt] $\frac{1}{2}$ Br Bürgersteig <i>m</i>
sidetrack $\frac{1}{2}$ ablenken sidewalk $\frac{1}{2}$ US Bürgersteig <i>m</i> sideways $\frac{1}{2}$ ADV seitwärts
siding ['saɪdɪŋ] $\frac{1}{2}$ Nebengleis <i>n</i>
sidle ['saɪdl] $\frac{1}{2}$ ~ up to sb sich an j-n

Vergrößerte Darstellung der Wörterbuchseiten

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

	Br	US		Br	US
airplane		X	condominium		
lorry			elevator		
pantyhose			eggplant		
primary school			sophomore		
courgette			trousers		

- 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 word British or American?

The word is _____.

Solution

Lösungen

A

	Br	US		Br	US
airplane		X	condominium		X
lorry	X		elevator		X
pantyhose		X	eggplant		X
primary school	X		sophomore		X
courgette	X		trousers	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 word is American.

False Friends

Falsche Freunde



i

False friends are words that sound similar in English and in German but have different meanings. In your **Schulwörterbuch** false friends are often shown in info-boxes.

A

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

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

Übersicht *F* overview (über of); *Zusammenfassung* outline, summary; *die ~ verlieren* lose* track of things

Falsche Freunde

► Übersicht ≠ oversight

Übersicht	=	overview; outline, summary
oversight	=	Versehen

Vergrößerte Darstellung der Wörterbuchseite

B

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

- Use the hose to water the garden.
- The children sat down on the floor.
- The sea looks rough today.
- The warehouse is full of boxes.
- It's expensive to rent a flat in London.
- 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 German word.

- The word is: _____
- 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 Schulwörterbuch using the list on the pages at the back of the dictionary .	☐
03	correctly identify and use informal language and slang with the help of my Schulwörterbuch .	☐
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.	☐
05	use words grammatically correctly with the help of my Schulwörterbuch 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 Schulwörterbuch 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 4
- 03 voreingenommen = prejudiced; beängstigen = to alarm; pflichtbewusst = conscientious; Schleifmaschine = grinder; Knochenbruch = fracture; ertragen = to bear
- 04 der Ritter; das Pferd
Page 216
- 05 All of the symbols and abbreviations are listed on the pages at the back of the dictionary.
- 06 knight, night; bear, bare; wait, weight
- 07 The English symbols are on pages 14 - 15 of the dictionary.
- 08
- | | | | | | |
|-------|----------|-----|-------|--------|-----|
| child | children | 72 | leaf | leaves | 219 |
| man | men | 232 | sheep | sheep | 340 |
| shelf | shelves | 340 | woman | women | 425 |
- 09 Sam **ran** out of the shop in a hurry.
Danny **knew** the password.
Amy **sent** a message to her brother.
- 10 Page 801
- 11 In the first sentence the words are British English, in the second sentence they are American English.
- 12 to become = werden; floor = Fußboden; mist = Nebel; boss = Chef/Chefin;
to oversee = beaufsichtigen; Gift = Geschenk

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

- A Words on this page: legislation, leisurely, lend, left, length, lens
- B scooter, science, scissors, score
- C thanksgiving, thank you, theme, these, thing, think

All solutions

Alle Lösungen

Decoding your **Schulwörterbuch** Dein **Schulwörterbuch** dekodieren Seite 10

A s = Substantiv; US = amerikanisches Englisch, (nord)amerikanisch;
fig = figurativ, in übertragenem Sinn; IT = Informationstechnologie;
JUR = Rechtswesen; n = Neutrum, sächlich; pl = Plural, Mehrzahl

B

Hi 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 and English are **really boring**. 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 = vlt, vli, vlr; adverb = adv

B

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

C **A** = s (noun) = der Zopf; **B** = V | T transitive verb) = flechten

D 1. **clean** = vlt (transitive verb); 2. **clean** = s (noun); 3. **warm** = adj (adjective);
4. **warm** = vlt (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 Föhn** = ¹hairdrier; ²foehn, föhn

bark = ¹das Bellen, bellen; ²die Borke, die Rinde; **pupil** = ¹die Pupille; ²der/die Schüler/Schülerin

B

1. Linus can cook well.
2. The water is boiling.
3. Can you make some coffee?

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; **woman** -> women; **foot** -> feet; **tooth** -> teeth

2.

S N H A L V E S S
W E L T E E F E P
O R O E V Q H O Q
M D C T A C B Q T
E L K W A V R E L
N 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 801 - 806.

- 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. rhyme

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

All solutions

Alle Lösungen

Collocations and word pairs Kollokationen und feste Wortpaare Seite 22

- A** 1. Rob is **fast asleep**. 2. They are working **around** the **clock**. 3. My dog **keeps** me **company**.
4. I have to **do** the **washing** today. 5. Shall I **make** some **coffee**?
6. Would you like a **quick look**?
- 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. Daniel **spent** last year in the USA.
5. Time to **have** a break.
6. I would like to **have** a look.

Idioms and sayings Redewendungen und Sprichwörter Seite 24

- A** 1. am **Ball** bleiben = to stay on the ball
2. ein schlauer **Fuchs** sein = to be a crafty devil
3. einen **Vogel** haben = to be crazy
4. etwas in **Kauf** nehmen = to accept something
- B** 1. 1. to learn something by **heart** 2. A. = 1 C. = 4
2. It was a **slip** of the tongue. B. = 3 D. = 2
3. I'm sorry, my **hands** are **tied**.
4. My **head** is **spinning**.

Phrasal verbs Phrasal Verbs Seite 26

A	to fall	back on, behind, down, for, in, out, over, through
	to get	about, along, around, at, away, away with, back, by, down, down to, in, off, of with, on, on with, out, out of, over, over with, through, to, up, up to
	to show	around, in, off, out, under, up
	to stay	away, away from, behind, down, on, out of, up

- B** 1. If you **fall behind** with your schoolwork you may have to repeat the year.
2. Lily and Mo have **fallen out**.
3. Rob and Sarah are good friends. They **get along/on** with each other really well.
4. If you **stay out** late you'll be tired tomorrow.
5. Wake up! It's time to **get up**.
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 **around** 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	eggplant		X
	primary school	X		sophomore		X
	courgette	X		trousers	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 word 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

Bestellung Schulwörterbuch



Ich bestelle die folgende Anzahl als Klassensatz für meine Schule:

Anzahl ISBN

	9	7	8	3	1	2	5	1	4	3	9	3	7
	9	7	8	3	1	2	5	1	4	3	9	4	4
	9	7	8	3	1	2	5	1	4	3	9	5	1
	9	7	8	3	1	2	5	1	4	3	9	6	8

Schulwörterbuch Englisch 15,00 €

Schulwörterbuch Französisch 15,00 €

Schulwörterbuch Spanisch 15,00 €

Schulwörterbuch Latein 15,00 €

Lieferung und Rechnung an folgende Schuladresse:

Schuladresse

Ansprechpartner

Ort, Datum, Unterschrift

Schulstempel

So einfach können Sie bestellen:



per Post
Stuttgarter Verlagskontor
SVK GmbH
Rotebühlstraße 77
70178 Stuttgart



per E-Mail
langenscheidt@
svk-service.de



per Telefon
0711 - 66 72 - 1100



per Fax
0711 - 66 72 - 1974

Bei inhaltlichen Fragen wenden Sie sich bitte an:



0711 - 89 462 - 111
Mo - Fr, 9 – 18 Uhr



per E-Mail
kundenservice@
langenscheidt.com

Bestellkonditionen für Klassensätze (Print-Produkte):

Sie können Klassensätze direkt im Verlag oder bei Ihrem Buchhändler bestellen. Soweit Klassensatzbestellungen im eigenen Budget der Schule angeschafft werden, kann ein Nachlass von 12 % gewährt werden. Eine Klassensatzbestellung liegt vor, wenn mindestens 11 Exemplare eines Titels bestellt werden. Bei einer Lieferung ab 11 Exemplaren innerhalb der Bundesrepublik Deutschland fallen keine Versandkosten an. Ansonsten berechnen wir eine Pauschale für Porto und Verpackung von 4,45 €. Nachlieferungen erfolgen kostenfrei. Bestellungen direkt im Verlag werden über unsere Verlagsauslieferung, die Stuttgarter Verlagskontor GmbH, Rotebühlstr. 77, 70178 Stuttgart, +49(0)711/6672-1100 („SVK“) abgewickelt. Lieferzeit: ca. 8 Arbeitstage.

Sie haben das Recht, binnen 14 Tagen ohne Angabe von Gründen diesen Vertrag zu widerrufen. Die Widerrufsfrist beträgt 14 Tage ab dem Tag, an dem Sie oder ein von Ihnen benannter Dritter, der nicht der Beförderer ist, die Waren in Besitz genommen haben bzw. hat. Um Ihr Widerrufsrecht auszuüben, müssen Sie uns mittels einer eindeutigen Erklärung (z.B. ein mit der Post versandter Brief, Telefax oder E-Mail an SVK) über Ihren Entschluss, diesen Vertrag zu widerrufen, informieren.

Zur Wahrung der Widerrufsfrist reicht es aus, dass Sie die Mitteilung über die Ausübung des Widerrufsrechts vor Ablauf der Widerrufsfrist absenden. Wir verarbeiten Ihre Daten zur Lieferung und Rechnungsstellung (Art. 6 I b DSGVO). In Bezug auf die Lieferung und Rechnungsstellung sind wir mit SVK gemeinsam verantwortlich (Art. 26 DSGVO). Weitere Informationen: <https://www.pons.de/datenschutz>
Datenschutzbeauftragter: datenschutz@pons.de