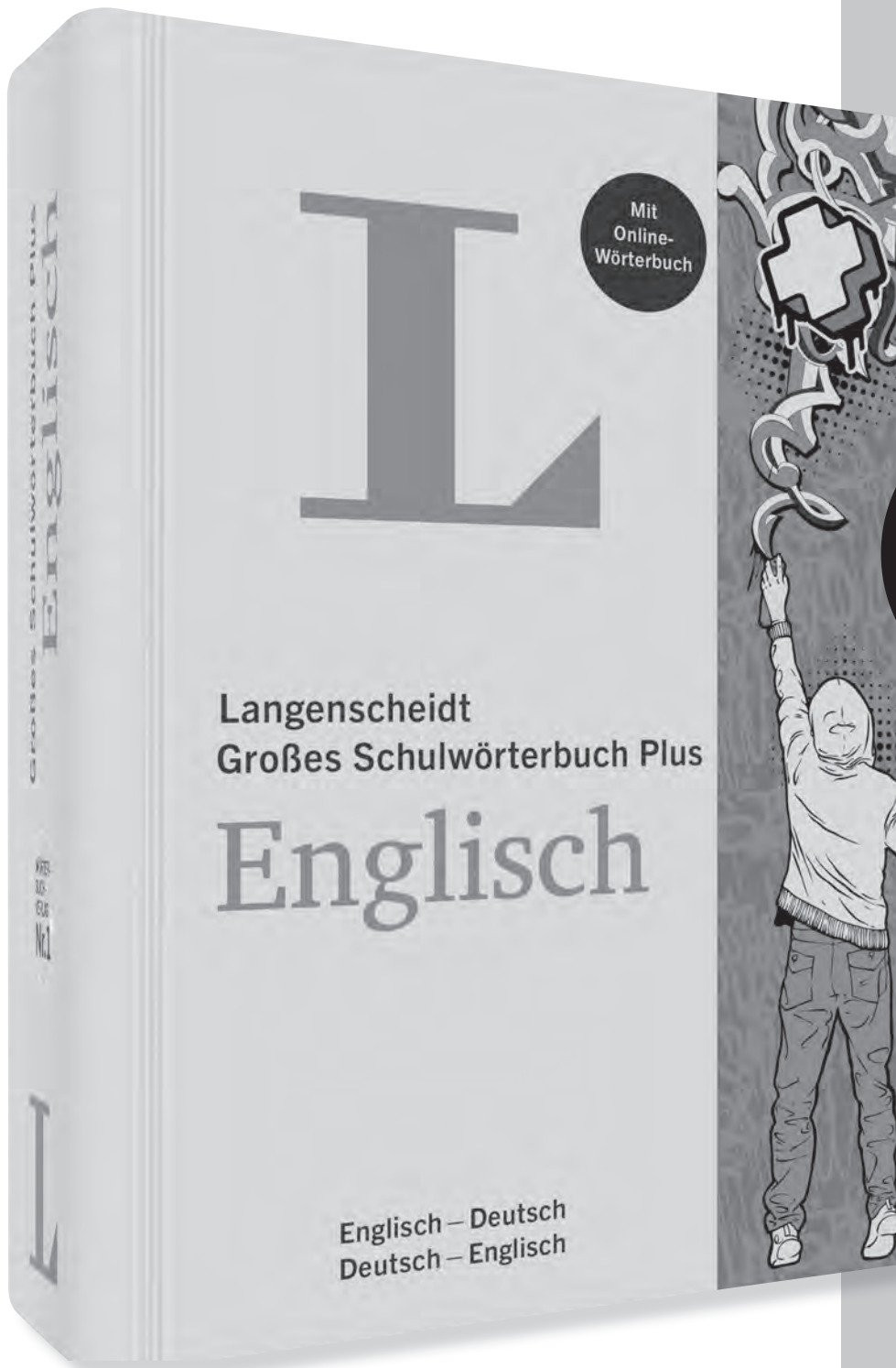


ARBEITSBLÄTTER ENGLISCH

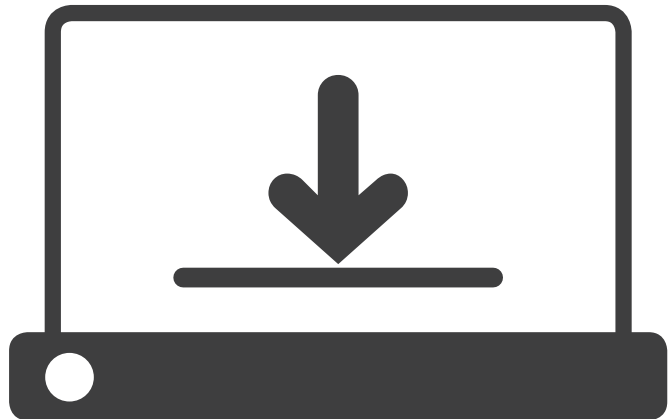
Langenscheidt

Für eine erfolgreiche
Wörterbuch-Arbeit
im Unterricht und
in Klausuren



**KOPIER-
VORLAGEN**

L



Kostenlose Arbeitsblätter für Ihren Unterricht zum Download:

Mit den **Arbeitsblättern** zum **Großen Schulwörterbuch Plus** werden Ihre Schülerinnen und Schüler zu Nachschlageprofis!

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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 **Großen Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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 15 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 Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus – a quick guide

Dein Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus – 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.

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

Bedeutungsangaben helfen dir, die richtige Übersetzung zu finden.

Infenster liefern zusätzliche Informationen zu verschiedenen Themen.

196 ■ data file – day

D data file *s* Datei *f*
 data format *s* Dateiformat *n*
 data gathering *s* Datenerhebung *f*
 data loss *s* Datenverlust *m*
 data privacy *s* Datenschutz *m*
D data processing *s* Datenverarbeitung *f*
 data projector *s* Beamer *m*
 data protection *s* Datenschutz *m*
 data retrieval *s* Datenabruf *m*
 data theft *s* Datenklau *m*
 data traffic *s* Datenverkehr *m*
 data transfer *s* Datentransfer *m*
 data transmission *s* Datenübertragung *f*
 dataveillance *[ˈdeɪtəveɪlɪns]* *s* Datenüberwachung *f*, Überwachung *f* von Kunden- und Personendaten
 date¹ *[deɪt]* *s* Dattel *f*
 date² *[deɪt]* *s* **D** Datum *n*; *historisch* Jahreszahl *f*; *geschäftlich* etc. Termin *m*; **~ of birth** Geburtsdatum *n*; **what's the ~ today?** welches Datum haben wir heute?; **to ~ bis heute** **1** Verabredung *f*; mit *Freund*, *Freundin* *Rendezvous* *n*; **who's his ~?** mit wem trifft er sich?; **his ~ did-n't show up** diejenige, mit der er ausgehen wollte, hat ihn versetzt *umg*; **to go on a ~ with sb** mit j-m ausgehen; **to make a ~ with sb** sich mit j-m verabreden; **I've got a lunch ~ today** ich habe mich heute zum Mittagessen verabredet **2** *vlt* **1** mit dem Datum versehen; *Brief* datieren; **a letter ~d the seventh of August** ein vom siebten August datierter Brief **3** (= *Alter* *ermitteln*) *Kunstwerk* etc. datieren **1** *Freund*, *Freundin* ausgehen mit; regelmäßig gehen mit *umg* **4** *vlt* **1** **to ~ back to** zurückdatieren auf (+*akk*); **to ~ from** zurückgehen auf (+*akk*); *Antiquität* etc. stammen aus **2** *Paar* miteinander gehen

St David's Day *Landeskunde*
 Der 1. März ist der Nationalfeiertag der Waliser. Am **St David's Day** *[sɪntˈdeɪvɪdzdeɪ]* tragen Traditionalisten *Lauch* (*leek*) und/oder eine Osterglocke (*daffodil* *[ˈdæfədɪl]*) im Knopfloch.

dawdle *[ˈdɔːdl]* *vlt* trödeln
 dawdler *[ˈdɔːdlə]* *s* Trödlertin *m(f)*, Tandlerin *m(f)* *österr.*
 dawn *[daʊn]* **1** *s* (Morgen)dämmerung *f*, Tagesanbruch *m*; **at ~** bei Tagesanbruch; **it's almost ~** es ist fast Morgen; **from ~ to dusk** von morgens bis abends **2** *vlt* **1** **day was already ~ing** es dämmerte schon **2** *fig* neues Zeitalter etc. anbrechen **3 *umg* **to ~ (upon sb j-m)** zum Bewusstsein kommen; **it ~ed on him that ...** es wurde ihm langsam klar, dass ...
 dawn chorus *s* Morgenkonzert *n* der Vögel
 dawn raid *s* durch *Polizei* *Razzia* *f* (in den frühen Morgenstunden)
 day *[deɪ]* *s* **1** Tag *m*; **any day (now)** jeden Tag; **what day is it today?** welcher Tag ist heute?; **twice a day** zweimal täglich; **the day before yesterday** vorgestern; **the day after/before, the following/previous day** am Tag danach/zuvoor; **the day after tomorrow** übermorgen; **that day an** jenem Tag; **from that day on (-wards)** von dem Tag an; **two years ago to the day** auf den Tag genau vor zwei Jahren; **one day** eines Tages; **one of these days** irgendwann (einmal); **every day** jeden Tag; **day in, day out** tagein, tagaus; **they went to London for the day** sie machten einen Tagesausflug nach London; **for days** tagelang; **day after day** Tag für Tag; **day by day** jeden Tag; **the other day** neulich; **at the end of the day** *fig* letzten Endes; **to live from day to day** von einem Tag auf den andern leben; **today of all days** ausgerechnet heute; **some day soon****

date *Sprachgebrauch*
 Im amerikanischen Englisch wird das Datum (*date*) oft anders dargestellt als im britischen Englisch. Der 4. Juni 2019 wird z. B. 06/04/2019 oder 2019/06/04 geschrieben. Das kann leicht zu Verwechslungen führen, weil im Gegensatz zum Deutschen zuerst der Monat und dann der Tag genannt wird. Wenn man auf Nummer sicher gehen will, schreibt man am besten aus: June 4, 2019.

datebook *s* *US* Terminkalender *m*
 dated *[ˈdeɪtɪd]* *adj* altmodisch
 date rape *s* Vergewaltigung nach einem *Rendezvous*
 date-rape drug *s* Vergewaltigungsdroge *f*

Großbuchstaben helfen dir, zwischen verschiedenen Wortarten zu unterscheiden.

Unregelmäßige Verb-, Plural- und Steigerungsformen stehen in spitzen Klammern.

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

Beispielsätze zeigen dir, wie das Stichwort verwendet werden kann.

Im Wörterbucheintrag stehen auch idiomatische Redewendungen.

Dictionary rally

Wörterbuch-Rallye

01 Sort these words into alphabetical order:

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

02 The blue words in your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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
Knochengerüst	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 **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus**?

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 **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus**?

The English symbols are here: _____

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

child	<i>Children</i>	<i>138</i>	leaf		
man			sheep		
shelf			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 **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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

- 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 415
- 05 The entry is divided into two parts because ‚knight‘ can be a noun or a transitive verb.
- 06 On pages 18 - 22 of the dictionary.
- 07 knight, night; bear, bare; wait, weight
- 08 The English symbols are on pages 14 - 17 of the dictionary.
- 09
- | | | | | | |
|-------|----------|-----|-------|--------|-----|
| child | children | 138 | leaf | leaves | 424 |
| man | men | 452 | sheep | sheep | 649 |
| shelf | shelves | 649 | woman | women | 803 |
- 10 Sam **ran** out of the shop in a hurry.
Danny **knew** the password.
Amy **sent** a message to her brother.
- 11 Page 1574
- 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 **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus**. The words at the top of the page indicate the first and last headwords (= Stichwörter) on the page.



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

legislation	leisurely	leg	lend
left	length	lens	lesson

B Underline the headwords you would find on a page starting with **scheduled** and ending with **scold**.

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, leg
- B

 school days, science, scissors
- C

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

Decoding your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus**

Dein **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** dekodieren



i

You can find a list of all the symbols and abbreviations used in your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** on pages 18 - 22.

A

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

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 support system *s* Lebenserhaltungssystem *n*
 life-threatening *adj* lebensbedrohend
 lifetime *s* 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 *fig* Ewigkeit *f*
 life vest *s* Rettungsweste *f*
 lift (lift) *s* **give me a ~ up** heb mich mal hoch *emotionell* **to give sb a ~** j-n aufmuntern *in Auto etc* Mitfahrgelegenheit *f*; **to give sb a ~** j-n mitnehmen; **want a ~?** möchten Sie mitkommen?, soll ich dich fahren? *Br* Fahrstuhl *m*, Aufzug *m* (*US* elevator); **he took the ~** er fuhr mit dem Fahrstuhl *v/t* *1* (*a. ~ up*) hochheben; *Kopf* heben *fig a. ~ up* heben; **to ~ the spirits** die Stimmung heben; **the news ~ed him out of his depression** durch die Nachricht verflog seine Niedergeschlagenheit *Beschränkungen etc* aufheben *umg* klauen *umg*; (= plagieren) abkupfern *umg* *v/i* Nebel sich lichten; *Stimmung* sich heben
 liftoff ['liftoʊ] *s* RAUMF Start *m*; **we have ~** der Start ist erfolgt

Abbreviation	Meaning
<i>n</i>	Substantiv
	britisches Englisch
	auch
	Adjektiv
	Plural
	Raumfahrt
	Neutrum
	amerikanisches Englisch

i

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

n = Substantiv; Br = britisches Englisch; α. = auch; adj = Adjektiv; pl = Plural;
RAUM = Raumfahrt; n = Neutrum; US = amerikanisches Englisch

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 **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus**?

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 **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus**. 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 **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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



i

Some words with very different meanings are spelt the same. In your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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

A

Use your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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

i

Sometimes a word can have varying meanings. In your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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

B

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

kochen *A* *vli* 1 *Flüssigkeit* to boil (1 nicht „to cook“); **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 3 *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 4 *vli* <unpers> *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 **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus**. Where can you find the plural?

- B** 1. Use your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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 **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus**. Where can you find the simple past and the past participle?

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

C Add the correct past form to these sentences. Use your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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 1574 - 1580.
- 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 - 17 at the front of your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus**.

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 **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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 **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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.



A Fill in the gaps to make German idioms. Then use your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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 **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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 **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** with "Phrasal verbs mit ...".

mind [maɪnd]

[...]

phrasal verbs mit mind

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

A

Use your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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	<table> <tr> <td>to fall</td><td>about, away, back, behind, down, for, in, off, on, out, over, through, to</td></tr> <tr> <td>to get</td><td>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</td></tr> <tr> <td>to show</td><td>around, in, off, out, round, up</td></tr> <tr> <td>to stay</td><td>away, back, behind, down, in, off, on, out, up, with</td></tr> </table>	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
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



i

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

cookery book ^{Br} s Kochbuch ⁿ
cookie ['kʊki] s ^{US} Keks ^m, Biscuit ⁿ schweiz (!
 = ^{Br} biscuit); **Christmas** ~ Weihnachtsplätzchen

A

Which of these words are British and which are American? Put a cross in the right column. Use your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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

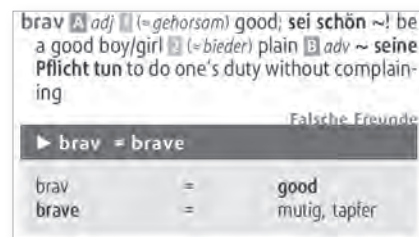


i

False friends are words that sound similar in English and in German but have different meanings. In your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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 **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** 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



You can find sample texts and useful phrases on pages 814 - 834 of your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus**.

A

When you plan a presentation, useful phrases can give it structure. Look at pages 834 - 842 of your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** and match these phrases with the right function:

I firmly believe that ...	reminding the reader about something
We should not forget that ...	expressing an opinion
Last but not least ...	adding ideas and points
This is because ...	explaining something
Another point / reason / problem is ...	giving a reason for something
First of all, ...	introducing the first point
What is meant here is ...	introducing the final point

B

It is important to not always use the same words. Match the useful words on the left with the same meaning on the right.

clearly	to conclude
similarly	I believe
in addition	hence
I feel	in my view
because	initially
although	I assume
firstly	in the same way
I suppose	since
therefore	however
in conclusion	furthermore
in my opinion	obviously

A

I firmly believe that ... = expressing an opinion

We should not forget that ... = reminding the reader about something

Last but not least, ... = introducing the final point

Another point / reason / problem is that ... = adding ideas and points

This is because ... = giving a reason for something

First of all, ... = introducing the first point

What is meant here is ... = explaining something

B

clearly = obviously; similarly = in the same way; in addition = furthermore;

I feel = I believe; because = since; although = however; firstly = initially;

I suppose = I assume; therefore = hence; in conclusion = to conclude;

in my opinion = in my view

Writing a job application

Eine Bewerbung schreiben



On pages 818 - 821 of your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus**, you can find a sample English job application and CV.

A

Look at these phrases. Underline the ones you can use in a formal letter. The application letter on page 819 of your **Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus** will help you.

Hi Jane!

I thoroughly enjoyed ...

You'll find my CV in the envelope as well.

Love from

I want ...

Dear Sir or Madam

I really loved ...

Please find enclosed a copy of my CV.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully

I can't wait to hear from you!

I would like to ...

B

Look at the CV on page 821. Translate these useful words:

1. Geburtsort _____

2. Computerkenntnisse _____

3. Geburtstag _____

4. Lebenslauf _____

5. praktische Tätigkeiten _____

6. Ausbildung _____

7. Muttersprache _____

8. persönliche Daten _____

C

Optional: Use the formal phrases and useful words to write your own job application letter and CV.

A I thoroughly enjoyed ...; Dear Sir or Madam; Please find enclosed a copy of my CV.;
I look forward to hearing from you.; Yours faithfully; I would like to ...

- B
1. Geburtsort = **place of birth**;
 2. Computerkenntnisse = **Computer Skills**
 3. Geburtstag = **date of birth**;
 4. Lebenslauf = **curriculum vitae**;
 5. praktische Tätigkeiten = **Work and Practical Experience**;
 6. Ausbildung = **Education**;
 7. Muttersprache = **native language**;
 8. persönliche Daten = **personal details**

C Individuelle Lösung.



01	find the word I'm looking for quickly using the first and last headwords on the page.	☐
02	understand the abbreviations in my Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus using the list on pages 18-22 .	☐
03	correctly identify and use informal language and slang with the help of my Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus .	☐
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 Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus 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 Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus 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 .	☐
10	write well-structured presentations and essays using the useful phrases on pages 834 - 842 to help me.	☐
11	write a job application using the sample texts in my Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus to help me.	☐

Dictionary rally Wörterbuch Rallye Seite 6

- 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 415
- 05 The entry is divided into two parts because ‚knight‘ can be a noun or a transitive verb.
- 06 On pages 18 - 22 of the dictionary.
- 07 knight, night; bear, bare; wait, weight
- 08 The English symbols are on pages 14 - 17 of the dictionary.
- 09
- | | | | | | |
|-------|----------|-----|-------|--------|-----|
| child | children | 138 | leaf | leaves | 424 |
| man | men | 452 | sheep | sheep | 649 |
| shelf | shelves | 649 | woman | women | 803 |
- 10 Sam **ran** out of the shop in a hurry.
Danny **knew** the password.
Amy **sent** a message to her brother.
- 11 Page 1574
- 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 9

- A** Words on this page: legislation, leisurely, leg
- B** school days, science, scissors
- C** thanksgiving, thank you, theme, these, thing, think

Decoding your Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus Dein Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus dekodieren Seite 11

- A** n = Substantiv; Br = britisches Englisch; α. = auch; adj = Adjektiv; pl = plural;
RAUM = Raumfahrt; nt = Neutrum; US = amerikanisches Englisch

- 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 13

- 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 15

- 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 17

- 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 19

- 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 1574 - 1580.

- 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 21

- 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 23

- 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 25

- 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 Seite 27

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 29

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 31

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

Essays and presentations Aufsätze und Präsentationen..... Seite 33

A I firmly believe that ... = expressing an opinion
We should not forget that ... = reminding the reader about something
Last but not least, ... = introducing the final point
Another point / reason / problem is that ... = adding ideas and points
This is because ... = giving a reason for something
First of all, ... = introducing the first point
What is meant here is ... = explaining something

B clearly = obviously; similarly = in the same way; in addition = furthermore;
I feel = I believe; because = since; although = however; firstly = initially;
I suppose = I assume; therefore = hence; in conclusion = to conclude;
in my opinion = in my view

Writing a job application Eine Bewerbung schreiben Seite 35

A I thoroughly enjoyed ...; Dear Sir or Madam; Please find enclosed a copy of my CV.;
I look forward to hearing from you.; Yours faithfully; I would like to ...

B 1. Geburtsort = **place of birth**;
2. Computerkenntnisse = **Computer Skills**
3. Geburtstag = **date of birth**;
4. Lebenslauf = **curriculum vitae**;
5. praktische Tätigkeiten = **Work and Practical Experience**;
6. Ausbildung = **Education**;
7. Muttersprache = **native language**;
8. persönliche Daten = **personal details**

C Individuelle Lösung.

Bestellung

Großes Schulwörterbuch Plus



Ich bestelle die folgende Anzahl als Klassensatz für meine Schule:

Anzahl ISBN

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

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