

Freeway



Allgemeine Ausgabe
Englisch für berufliche Schulen

Zwei zusätzliche Kapitel

**Nur online
verfügbar**

Ergänzung Saarland

 **Klett**



Additional Unit 1

Healthy living

1 Dos and don'ts of healthy living

- ⟨P⟩ a) Describe the four photos and decide what they could have to do with the topic of "healthy living".
▶ SF26 Describing illustrations and photographs
- ☞ b) Work with a partner and tell him or her what you ate yesterday and what exercise you did. Present your partner's results to the class.
- ☞☞ c) Work in groups. Make a survey in your class.

How many students ...

1. ... went jogging last week?	
2. ... did any form of sports last week?	
3. ... ate at a fast food restaurant last week?	
4. ... ate some kind of fruit last week?	
5. ... drink alcohol regularly?	
6. ... never do any form of real physical exercise?	
7. ... regularly eat fast food?	
8. ... smoke?	

- d) Present your results.

2 How to keep fit

Are you a busy person who doesn't have a lot of time but are still interested in living a healthy life? Don't worry – you are not alone. Healthy living doesn't have to be difficult. Here are basic tips for healthy living.

a) Match the tips (a)–h)) to the headings (1.–5.) and give a short report on how to keep fit.

1. Enjoy a glass of water first thing in the morning
2. Take some fresh fruit on your way out
3. Avoid going to fast food restaurants with your mates
4. Take enough exercise when you can
5. Do some deep breathing

- a) If they want to go and you do, too, go ahead but don't order a burger or chips – go for a nice salad instead.
- b) At work or college go for a walk in the break.
- c) When you have time – at your desk or on your way to work or college inhale and hold it for five seconds and release slowly.
- d) We lose a lot of oxygen through the night and to rejuvenate our cells, we need to supply them with water and oxygen.
- e) Run up and down stairs. That gets your blood flowing and your muscles moving.
- f) The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide is great for our blood cells. You can achieve this by inhaling deeply for a few seconds.
- g) If you leave your house early in the morning and don't return until late, take them with you. They are rich in vitamins.
- h) Eat them regularly. They are full of nutrients and sugar which your body needs.

👤 <P> b) Work in pairs. Write a short information brochure on healthy living in about 100 words. Think of some more practical tips for young people.

<P> c) Describe and analyze the following cartoon. ▶SF27 Describing cartoons



3 Lessons to learn about drinking

northerntimes.co.uk

Facebook party gets out of hand

On Saturday night in a small town in the north of England riot policemen moved in to break up a mass fight after two teenagers had advertised a party on Facebook.

The party was supposed to be for about 20 teenagers but soon more young people heard about it through the Internet. Nearly 200 youngsters appeared on the scene where the party was taking place. The situation got worse a little later as several unwanted guests, so-called gate-crashers, who obviously had had too much to drink, tried to get into the party. These drunken youngsters started fighting and the street turned into a scene of chaos. More than 50 policemen in riot clothing arrived with police dogs. Nevertheless, it took them nearly an hour to get the situation under control. A lot of the aggressive teenagers, both boys and girls, were then arrested for being drunk and disorderly. They were later charged for committing anti-social behaviour.

Jason, a 17-year-old college student, who held the party with his 15-year-old girlfriend, Jessica, said he was shell-shocked and would never use a social networking site again to publicize a party. Jessica, who lives in the flat above Jason's family, said, "We kept sending people away who were drunk but they just kept on coming back." Her stepfather added, "There was nothing we could do – 18-, 19- and 20-year-olds who Jessica and Jason did not even know were turning up with alcohol." It was obviously the excessive consumption of alcohol that was the trigger to the violence that followed.

This incident seems to point to the lessons we have to learn. Firstly, all teenagers should be very careful about what they say on social networking sites. As we have seen such parties can quickly get out of hand and lead to a disaster. Secondly, this must be a further sign to the government that they must do something to fight binge drinking among teenagers. Police all over the UK have been reporting "Wild West" situations on streets late at night. They often have to deal with young people staggering out of pubs and clubs and causing trouble. Fights and vandalism regularly are the consequences.

However, better policing is not the only answer. The charity "Alcohol Concern" said there should be a minimum price on alcohol to stop the cheap sales at supermarkets. These cheap sales only encourage young people to buy alcohol and to drink excessively. Moreover, the Department of Health has already started a series of campaigns which target young drinkers. A spokeswoman said, "We want to make sure that young people do not become the patients or criminals of tomorrow just because they have drunk too much alcohol." A main objective of the government is to educate the young people about the dangers of excessive drinking and this is taking place in schools and colleges across the country. Incidents like that in the small northern town serve as perfect educational material.

(498 words)

- ⌂ a) Find out if the following statements are true or false according to the text. Correct the wrong statements.

	true	false
1. Although not invited a lot of people turned up at this special social event.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Instead of sending traditional invitation cards the two teenagers announced the party online.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. When the police arrived, the hosts were already in full control of the drunken gate-crashers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Most of the invited guests had had too much alcohol.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. All over Britain there are police reports that very often drunken youngsters behave in a troublesome way.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The charity "Alcohol Concern" recommends to increase the price of alcohol.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. National authorities want teachers to advise young people about the risks of alcohol.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

b) Copy and fill in the following grid with notes only.

Reasons why the police arrived on the scene	Reasons why the people came to the party	Lessons to learn	Solving the problem

c) Do the following tasks in complete sentences. Use your own words as much as possible.

1. Describe in your own words what happened in the small northern town.
2. Explain why this happened.
3. Outline the lessons that can be learnt from the incident.

 d) Define the following words taken from the text.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. social networking site (line 23/24) | 4. vandalism (line 44) |
| 2. stepfather (line 27) | 5. policing (line 46) |
| 3. binge drinking (line 39) | 6. charity (line 47) |

⟨M⟩ e) Translate the last paragraph of the text into good German.

▶ SF22 Mediation/translation

⟨P⟩ f) Write a comment on the following statement: "To stop binge drinking cheap alcohol should be banned from supermarkets."

Write about 200 words. ▶ SF16 Writing a composition/comment

g) Copy and fill in the table with the expressions in the box below.

- liver damage • loss of memory • brain damage • alcohol addiction • slurred speech • loss of balance
- heart problems • blurred vision

Immediate effects of alcohol	Long-term effects of alcohol

⟨P⟩ h) Describe the advertisement and analyze its message. ▶ SF26 Describing illustrations and photographs



Alcohol can change your life more than you think.

⟨P⟩ i) Write a short leaflet for teenagers about the dangers of excessive drinking.

4 Health problems

In some local newspapers you can often find a page where people can write about their problems and then the “agony aunt” of the newspaper tries to give them some advice.

Aches and pains with Belinda Cathcart

Bolton Echo | Fri, 10 March 20...

. This week I have received lots of letters from
. you about our topic “healthy living”. Here
. are just a few. As you know, we can’t print all
. your letters but everyone who writes to me
5 will get an answer from me. Next week’s topic
. is “juvenile delinquency and what we can
. do about it”. Looking forward to your letters.
. Your Belinda Cathcart.



. Dear Belinda,
10 I’m writing to you about my daughter, Clare, aged
. 16. At the weekends she goes out at about 7 o’clock
. in the evening and doesn’t come home until about
. midnight. She doesn’t tell me where she goes. I’m
. sure she goes to a pub or a club and drinks quite a
15 lot of alcohol there, because she always makes a lot
. of noise when she comes home and she spends the
. next day in bed, complaining that she doesn’t feel
. very well. What can I do? By the way, I have a good
. relationship with her and I don’t want to put that
20 at risk by moaning at her.
. Yours Emma (single mother)

. Dear Belinda,
. I’ve got a health problem which maybe you can
. help me solve. I’m in a rather stressful job and
25 don’t seem to have the time to keep myself fit.
. I used to play for a local amateur football club, but
. since I got my new job about 3 months ago, I have
. stopped playing. The result is, I have started putting
. on weight and don’t feel really fit any more.
30 I would go to a fitness centre, but I just don’t have
. the time to do that. Looking forward to your
. advice,
. Yours Will (frustrated 22-year-old)

. Dear Belinda,
It is rather difficult for us to write to you and we
35 would prefer to remain anonymous. We believe
. our son, aged 17, has started to take drugs. When
. she was cleaning his room last week, my wife
. found some traces of cannabis and some strange
. looking pills. We are very worried that this may
40 just be the start and that he may well go on to
. taking harder drugs. Over the last few months our
. son has seemed to isolate himself in his room and
. gives us the impression that he doesn’t want to
45 communicate with us. How can we talk to him
about all this?
Yours Worried parents (anonymous)

. Dear Belinda,
I’m 19 and not exactly thin. I’ve been on a series of
50 diets and I always lose quite a lot of weight during
. the diets. The problem is, soon afterwards I start to
. put it all back on again. I’m so frustrated because
. all my friends are thin and don’t seem to have any
. problems in getting boyfriends. But who wants an
55 overweight girlfriend? Can you help me in any way
with my problem?
Yours Carol (desperate)

(482 words)

- «R» a) In Ihrer Jugendgruppe sprechen Sie gerade über Probleme von jungen Leuten. Sie haben die Leserbriefe auf der Seite 5 in einer Zeitung gefunden und wollen Ihren Freunden darüber berichten. Sammeln Sie dazu Stichpunkte in Deutsch.

Emma	Will	Anonymous	Carol

- «M» b) Fassen Sie Ihre Stichpunkte jeweils in einem kurzen Text auf Deutsch zusammen. Übersetzen Sie die Leserbriefe nicht wörtlich.
- «P» c) Work in pairs. Write some advice for the four people.
1. Make notes.
 2. Write about 30 to 50 words giving concrete advice to the people who have written the letters.
 3. Present your advice to the class.
- d) Match the following definitions with words in the texts on page 5.
1. behaviour in which somebody does things which are illegal or violent
 2. the name is not given because people do not wish it to be
 3. a very small amount of something that remains after most of it has been removed
 4. too fat and unhealthy
 5. tell somebody that a situation is wrong or unsatisfactory and it should be dealt with
 6. say something in a way that shows you are unhappy or anxious, show your disapproval
- «M» e) You are doing a work placement in a youth centre in Manchester in England. Your supervisor asks you to inform the teenagers about software programs which help people to fight addictions. You have found an article about this topic. Summarize the following extract from the article in English. Do not translate the text.

► SF22 Mediation/translation

Süchte mit Apps bekämpfen

- Der Markt bietet heutzutage Software-Programme, so
- genannte Apps, für jede Lebenslage. Mittlerweile gibt es sogar
- Apps, die helfen sollen, um sich eine bestimmte Sucht
- abzugewöhnen. Die Motivationsprogramme beliefern ihre
- Kunden mit täglichen Tipps, die sie davon abhalten sollen,
- ihre Sucht wieder aufzunehmen. Ein App zur Raucherent-
- wöhnung gibt beispielsweise an, seit wie vielen Tagen der
- Kunde rauchfrei ist, wie viel Geld er in dieser Zeit gespart hat
- und wie viele Zigaretten er nicht geraucht hat. Zudem
- beinhaltet die Software eine direkte Verbindung zu einer
- Suchtberatungsstelle.



Additional Unit 2 (Exam Preparation)

Advertising

1 Reading comprehension

Digital advertising on the move

A According to experts more than 50% of all advertising will be digital within a few years. As we can already see today more and more people are spending their money online. They are not only buying CDs or downloading music but ordering Christmas presents such as books, household appliances or electronic gadgets for their relatives and friends. As the advertisers know the number of Internet connections – most of them broadband connections – has increased sharply. “But the major focus will lie in the mobile market”, as Mark Owen from the market research bureau “Global Research” puts it. “Mobile Internet connections have doubled in the last five years and I expect that this trend will continue. Just look at all those smart phones, net books and web pads.”

B There are two basic forms of digital advertising – push and pull. Pull digital advertising means that the user has to search for specific information and then he can choose (or pull) the content, often via web search. Users have to type in or click on a specific link in order to view the information required. Push advertising means that both the creator of the information and the user are involved. E-mails, SMS or RSS feeds are examples of such push advertising. The sender has to push (send) the message to the user or users so that the message can be received. Often users subscribe to certain providers in order to get information regularly. RSS is a popular form of sharing content, e.g. newspaper headlines, without the need to constantly visit a web site to see if there is anything new. These services are often free, however, they are linked with advertising. This form of marketing can be used by firms to inform potential customers about their new products, special offers or marketing campaigns. If people are not interested in receiving news, they can cancel their subscription.



C Of course, effective marketing does not only rely on one advertising channel and advertisers usually plan campaigns on different channels. Moreover, our consumption of the media available to us is changing rapidly, and multi-tasking is no longer only related to work but has also found its way into our living-rooms. A recent survey found out that large numbers of TV viewers still switch to other channels as they did ten or twenty years ago, but more and more viewers are now turning to the Internet during TV advertising breaks. 40% of TV viewers admit multi-tasking daily. This could mean that they surf the Internet while they are watching TV – or they work or play on the PC while the TV is on in the background. Although an increasing number of advertisers are switching from TV to online advertising the report points out that the integration of TV and digital advertising leads to a significant increase in response rates from viewers/users. The same survey also found out that more than half of TV viewers go online to look for a commercial which has interested them on TV. In this way the report helps advertisers to find ways to link their messages across the two channels when they are planning their campaigns.

D And this is only the beginning. It will be interesting to see how the advertising market continues to develop in the future. As we have learnt from past examples those who have had a good nose for new developments – particularly in the field of online and mobile communication – have been very successful and able to make an easy dollar.

(593 words)

a) Matching Match parts 1. – 4. with parts a) – e) to form complete sentences. There is one sentence half which does not fit.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As fewer people go downtown to do their shopping, 2. As mobile Internet access is available to more and more people, 3. As a growing number of TV viewers are trying to find further information on commercials online, 4. As being innovative has always been the key to success, | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) media planners ought to consider this when booking advertising time and space. b) consumers are no longer keen on regular provider information. c) advertising through text messaging is being used increasingly. d) promoters use the new media to reach their target groups. e) marketing departments will have to keep up with technological progress. |
|--|--|

b) True or false Decide if the following statements are true or false.

	True	False
1. There is a trend towards mobile Internet access.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Users have to forward an e-mail to be provided with advertising.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Sometimes RSS feeds cost money.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Apart from being common in the office simultaneous activities have also entered private homes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. All TV viewers also use the Internet to look for interesting advertisements.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

c) Definitions Find the defined words in the text.

1. a device or machine that does a particular job in your home
2. to become twice as much
3. the person who made or invented sth.
4. only a short time ago
5. to change suddenly to sth. different
6. able to move freely from place to place


d) Antonyms Find the antonyms for the following words in the text.

1. analog/analogue
2. decrease
3. to offer
4. to push
5. foreground
6. offline

e) Comprehension tasks Do the following comprehension tasks using bullet points.

1. Describe the development of digital advertising.
2. Explain the difference between “pull” and “push” advertising.
3. Explain the term “multi-tasking” (line 41) with regard to the text.
4. Give reasons why a media mix seems to be successful.

2 Language

 a) **Word families** Find the verbs for the following nouns taken from the text on page 7.

1. present (line 5)
2. connection (line 8)
3. creator (line 22)
4. subscription (line 36)
5. consumption (line 40)
6. integration (line 53)

b) **Tenses** Complete the following sentences in the correct tense.

1. The forms of advertising ... in the last few years. (change)
2. Last year internet connections ... by 20%. (increase)
3. While viewers ... TV they often do other things as well. (watch)
4. Many experts expect that online advertising ... even more important in the next few years. (become)

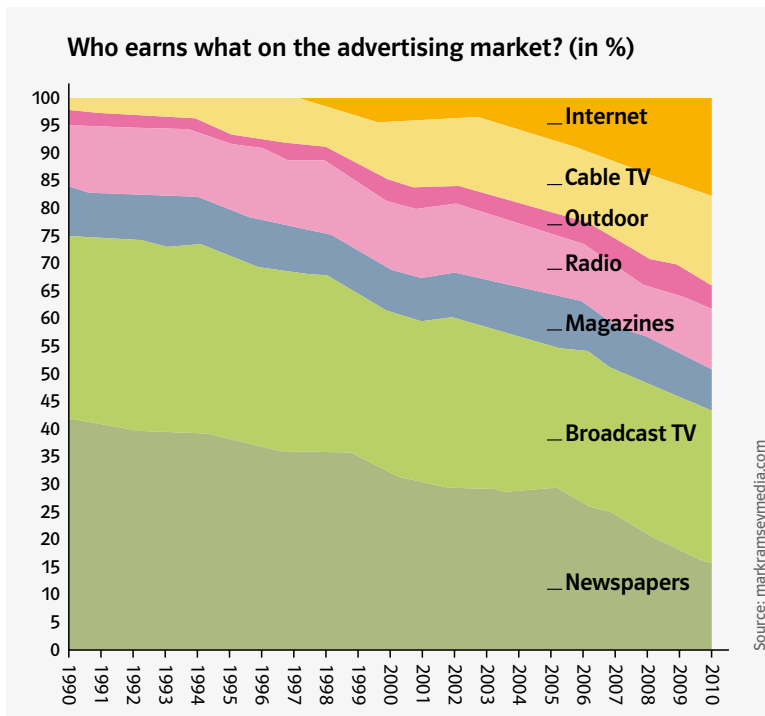
«P» **3 Composition** ▶ SF16 Writing a composition/comment

■ Comment on the following statement.

“Internet advertising can be dangerous – particularly for children and teenagers. We need international regulations to stop it.”

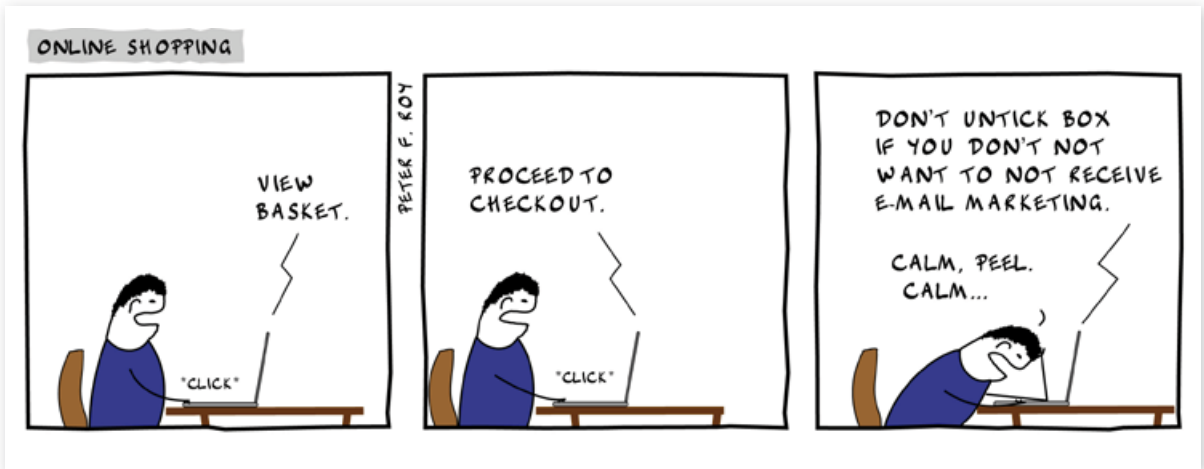
«P» **4 Composition – Diagram** ▶ SF28 Describing diagrams

■ Describe and analyze the following diagram.



5 Composition – Cartoon ▶SF27 Describing cartoons

- Describe and analyze the following cartoon.



6 Composition – Advertisement

▶SF26 Describing illustrations and photographs

- Choose one of the following advertisements. Describe what you can see in the advertisement.
- By using the AIDA formula (see page 31 of your students' book) analyze the advertisement and its effects.



Unit vocabulary

Abkürzungen und Zeichen

sth. something
→ verwandt mit

Vor den Vokabeln finden Sie immer die jeweiligen Übungsnummer.

1 Healthy living (Additional Unit 1)

1	Dos and don'ts [ˈduːz.ənd.ˈdɒnts]	was man tun und was man nicht tun sollte	dos, don'ts → to do
2	to inhale [ɪnˈheɪl]	inhalieren	to breathe in
	to release [rɪˈliːs]	herauslassen, freigeben, veröffentlichen	to breathe out
	mate [meɪt]	Kamerad(in); Kumpel	Boys and men often call their friends their mates.
	oxygen [ˈɒksɪdʒən]	Sauerstoff	important element of the atmosphere
	to rejuvenate [rɪˈdʒuːvəneɪt]	verjüngen	to make younger again
	to supply (with) [səˈplai]	liefern, versorgen (mit)	to provide with
	blood [blʌd]	Blut	I've cut my finger on the bread knife. Look at all the blood!
	muscle [ˈmʌsl]	Muskel	If you didn't have muscles in your body, you wouldn't be able to move.
	exchange [ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ]	Austausch	In an exchange between schools from different countries, pupils and teachers visit each other's schools for a few days or weeks.
	vitamin [ˈvɪtəˌmɪn]	vitamin	Eating vitamins keeps you healthy.
	nutrient [ˈnjuːtrɪənt]	Nährstoff	Our meals should contain a balanced mix of nutrients.
3	riot [ˈraɪət]	Aufruhr, Krawall	noisy public disorder by three or more persons
	to suppose [səˈpəʊz]	vermuten, annehmen, denken	(here:) The party was planned for about 20 teenagers.
	unwanted [ʌnˈwɒntɪd]	unerwünscht, ungebeten	not wanted, not invited
	gate-crasher [ˈgeɪt,kɹæʃə]	ungebetener Gast, Eindringling	person who goes to a party or the theatre without invitation or ticket
	obviously [ˈɒbvɪəslɪ]	offensichtlich	easily seen
	chaos [ˈkeɪɒs]	Chaos	state of confusion, lack of organization or order
	aggressive [əˈɡresɪv]	aggressiv	Aggressive dogs often attack people or other dogs.
	disorderly [dɪˈsɔːdəli]	gegen Regeln verstoßend	in an irregular or confused manner
	to charge [tʃɑːdʒ]	berechnen, bestrafen	to charge → the charge
	shell-shocked [ˈʃel,ʃɒkt]	sehr geschockt, fassungslos	in a state of great confusion or shock
	to publicize [ˈpʌblɪsaɪz]	veröffentlichen	to make public
	stepfather [ˈstep,fɑːðə]	Stiefvater	the husband of one's mother by a later marriage
	trigger [ˈtrɪɡə]	Abzugshebel (am Gewehr), Auslöser	reason, cause
	to stagger [ˈstæɡə]	torkeln	to walk unsteadily
	charity [ˈtʃærɪti]	Wohltätigkeit(sorganisation)	organization that helps people in need
	to target [ˈtɑːɡɪt]	zielen auf	to aim at
	spokeswoman [ˈspəʊks,wʊmən]	Sprecherin	woman who speaks for an organization
	criminal [ˈkrɪmɪnl]	Verbrecher(in)	That boy has robbed my bike and my mobile phone! He's a criminal!
	objective [əbˈdʒektɪv]	Ziel	aim

loss [lɒs]	Verlust	loss → to lose
memory ['meməri]	Erinnerung, Gedächtnis	If you can remember things easily, you have a good memory.
addiction [ə'dɪkʃn]	Sucht, Abhängigkeit	addiction → addicted (to)
slurred [slɜ:d]	undeutlich	the words are not pronounced clearly
balance ['bæləns]	Gleichgewicht, Balance	condition in which you can stand upright on your feet
blurred [blɜ:d]	verschwommen	unable to see clearly
vision ['vɪʒn]	Sehen, Vision	ability to see
4 agony aunt ['æɡəni_ɑ:nt]	Kummerkastentante	Most kids' magazines have an agony aunt page where young people can get help.
ache [eɪk]	Schmerz	examples: headache, heartache
juvenile ['dʒu:vənail]	jugendlich	referring to young people
delinquency [dɪ'lɪŋkwənsɪ]	Kriminalität	crime
by the way [ˌbaɪ ðə 'weɪ]	übrigens	You say "by the way" when you add something that you have just thought of.
to moan [məʊn]	sich beklagen	Pupils always moan about their homework.
anonymous [ə'nɒnɪməs]	anonym	the name is not given
trace [treɪs]	Spur	a small amount that has remained
cannabis ['kænəbɪs]	Cannabis	a drug
strange [streɪndʒ]	merkwürdig, seltsam	strange → stranger
to isolate (oneself) ['aɪsələt]	(sich) isolieren	to keep away from other people
diet ['daɪət]	Diät	Why don't you eat? Are you on a diet?
frustrated [frʌs'treɪtɪd]	frustriert	You are frustrated when you have tried hard but are not successful.
violent ['vaɪələnt]	gewalttätig	violent → violence
to remove [rɪ'mu:v]	entfernen	to take away something
unsatisfactory [ʌn,sætɪs'fæktəri]	unbefriedigend	unsatisfactory → satisfaction
anxious ['æŋkʃəs]	ängstlich	being afraid
disapproval [ˌdɪsə'pru:v]	Missbilligung	disapproval → to approve
supervisor ['su:pəvaɪzə]	Betreuer(in)	supervisor → to supervise

2 Advertising (Exam preparation) (Additional Unit 2)

1 appliance [ə'plaiəns]	Gerät	machine that e.g. can be used in the kitchen
gadget ['gædʒɪt]	Gerät, Apparat	device
broadband ['brɔ:dbænd]	Breitband(-)	You can transmit a great amount of data via broadband connections.
bureau ['bjʊərəʊ]	Büro	office
to double ['dʌbl]	(sich) verdoppeln	to become twice as much
content ['kɒntent]	Inhalt	everything that is inside sth., e.g. in a box or bag
creator [kri'eɪtə]	Schöpfer, Urheber	somebody who creates things
RSS feed [ˌɑ:res'fi:d]	kurze elektronische Mitteilung / Nachricht mit Link zu einer Website	Really Simple Syndication – a file that delivers information
to subscribe [səb'skrɪb]	abonnieren	to promise to take/use/buy sth. regularly
to link [lɪŋk]	verbinden	to connect
potential [pə'tentʃl]	potenziell	A potential customer is a person who may possibly buy.
subscription [səb'skrɪpʃn]	Abonnement	subscription → to subscribe
effective [ɪ'fektɪv]	effektiv, wirksam	having the effects desired
to rely (on) [rɪ'laɪ]	sich verlassen auf	to depend on sth.
multi-tasking [ˌmʌltɪ'tɑ:skɪŋ]	Multitasking (verschiedene Arbeiten/Aufgaben gleichzeitig erledigen)	doing different tasks at the same time
viewer ['vju:ə]	Zuschauer/-in	viewer → view → to view
integration [ˌɪntɪ'greɪʃn]	Integration, Verknüpfung	integration → to integrate
significant [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt]	signifikant, beträchtlich	large and important
downtown ['daʊn,təʊn]	im/ins Stadtzentrum	in/into the city centre
to forward ['fɔ:wəd]	senden	to send
simultaneous [ˌsɪml'teɪniəs]	simultan	happening at the same time

Alphabetical vocabulary

A

ache [eɪk] Schmerz 5
addiction [ə'dɪkʃn] Sucht, Abhängigkeit 4
aggressive [ə'ɡresɪv] aggressiv 3
agony aunt ['æɡəni_a:nt] Kummerkastentante 5
anonymous [ə'nɒnɪməs] anonym 5
anxious ['æŋkʃəs] ängstlich 6
appliance [ə'plaiəns] Gerät 7

B

balance ['bæləns] Gleichgewicht, Balance 4
blood [blʌd] Blut 2
blurred [blɜ:d] verschwommen 4
broadband ['brɔ:dbænd] Breitband(-) 7
bureau ['bjʊərəʊ] Büro 7
by the way [baɪ ðə 'weɪ] übrigens 5

C

cannabis ['kænəbɪs] Cannabis 5
chaos ['keɪs] Chaos 3
to charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] berechnen, bestrafen 3
charity ['tʃærɪti] Wohltätigkeit(sorganisation) 3
content ['kɒntent] Inhalt 7
creator [kri'eɪtə] Schöpfer, Urheber 7
criminal ['krɪmɪnəl] Verbrecher(in) 3

D

delinquency [dɪ'lɪŋkwənsɪ] Kriminalität 5
diet [daɪət] Diät 5
disapproval [dɪsə'pru:vəl] Missbilligung 6
disorderly [dɪ'sɔ:dəli] gegen Regeln verstoßend 3
Dos and don'ts [du:zənd,'dɔʊnts] was man tun und was man nicht tun sollte 1
to double ['dʌbl] (sich) verdoppeln 7
downtown ['daʊn,təʊn] im/ins Stadtzentrum 8

E

effective [ɪ'fektɪv] effektiv, wirksam 7
exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] Austausch 2

F

to forward ['fɔ:wəd] senden 8
frustrated [frʌs'treɪtɪd] frustriert 5

G

gadget ['ɡædʒɪt] Gerät, Apparat 7
gate-crasher ['geɪt,kreɪʃə] ungebetener Gast, Eindringling 3

I

to inhale [ɪn'heɪl] inhalieren 2
integration [ɪn'tɪ'ɡreɪʃn] Integration, Verknüpfung 7
to isolate (oneself) ['aɪsəleɪt] (sich) isolieren 5

J

juvenile ['dʒu:vənəɪl] jugendlich 5

L

to link [lɪŋk] verbinden 7
loss [lɒs] Verlust 4

M

mate [meɪt] Kamerad(in); Kumpel 2
memory ['meməri] Erinnerung, Gedächtnis 4
to moan [məʊn] sich beklagen 5
multi-tasking [ˌmʌltɪ'tɑ:skɪŋ] Multitasking (verschiedene Arbeiten/Aufgaben gleichzeitig erledigen) 7
muscle ['mʌsl] Muskel 2

N

nutrient ['nju:triənt] Nährstoff 2

O

objective [əb'dʒektɪv] Ziel 3
obviously [əb'vɪʊslɪ] offensichtlich 3
oxygen ['ɒksɪdʒən] Sauerstoff 2

P

potential [pə'tentʃl] potenziell 7
to publicize ['pʌblɪsaɪz] veröffentlichen 3

R

to rejuvenate [ri'dʒu:vənət] verjüngen 2
to release [ri'li:s] herauslassen, freigeben, veröffentlichen 2
to rely (on) [ri'laɪ] sich verlassen auf 7
to remove [ri'mu:v] entfernen 6
riot ['raɪət] Aufruhr, Krawall 3
RSS feed [ɑ:res'es,fi:d] kurze elektronische Mitteilung/Nachricht mit Link zu einer Website 7

S

shell-shocked [ʃel,ʃɒkt] sehr geschockt, fassungslos 3
significant [sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt] signifikant, beträchtlich 7
simultaneous [sɪm'lteɪnəs] simultan 8
slurred [slɜ:d] undeutlich 4
spokeswoman ['spəʊks,wʊmən] Sprecherin 3
to stagger ['stæɡə] torkeln 3
stepfather ['step,fɑ:ðə] Stiefvater 3
strange [streɪndʒ] merkwürdig, seltsam 5
to subscribe [səb'skraɪb] abonnieren 7
subscription [səb'skrɪpʃn] Abonnement 7

supervisor ['su:pəvaɪzə] Betreuer(in) 6

to supply (with) [sə'plai] liefern, versorgen (mit) 2

to suppose [sə'pəʊz] vermuten, annehmen, denken 3

T

to target ['tɑ:ɡɪt] zielen auf 3
trace [treɪs] Spur 5
trigger ['trɪɡə] Abzugshebel (am Gewehr), Auslöser 3

U

unsatisfactory [ʌn,sætɪs'fæktəri] unbefriedigend 6
unwanted [ʌn'wɒntɪd] unerwünscht, ungebeten 3

V

viewer ['vju:ə] Zuschauer/-in 7
violent ['vaɪələnt] gewalttätig 6
vision ['vɪʒn] Sehen, Vision 4
vitamin ['vɪtəmin] vitamin 2

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