

Modul 1 – Welcome to America

Übung 1 – Facts about the USA

Aufgabe: What do you know about the USA? Go figure it out! Answer the following questions and get new information. But be careful, only one fact is right.

Frage	Frage typ	Frage	Antworten	richtige Antwort	Antwortinfo
1	SC	What's the capital of the USA?	1. New York City 2. Washington DC 3. Seattle	2. Washington DC	New York is the biggest town in the USA: 8 million people live there. New York City is the capital of the federal state New York.
2	SC	Who is the president of the United States of America at the moment?	1. George W. Bush 2. Bill Clinton 3. George W. Bush	3. George W. Bush	The first president of the USA was George Washington, who was elected in 1789.
3	SC	How many states belong to the USA?	1. 5 2. 50 3. 40	2. 50	Each star of the flag of the United States represents one of the 50 states.
4	SC	Which oceans are in the west and the east of the United States?	1. Atlantic and Pacific Ocean 2. Pacific and Indian Ocean 3. West and East Ocean	1. Atlantic and Pacific Ocean	

5	SC	What do you think? How long is the distance from the east coast to the west coast of the USA?	1. about 500 km 2. about 50.000 km 3. about 5.000 km	2. about 5000 km	The American would say 8050 miles.
6	SC	How many time zones do you pass if you fly from Los Angeles to Philadelphia?	1. 4 2. 5 3. 6	1. 4	Whereas people in New York are have their lunch-time Germans maybe take their supper. This is a difference of 6 hours.
7	SC	What do you think? Which is the worlds largest nation?	1. Russia 2. Britain 3. USA	1. Russia	America is the third largest nation in the world, behind Russia, China and Canada.
8	SC	What school do kids attend in the USA if they are 13-14 years?	1. middle school 2. high school 3. Ssecondary School	1. high school	In the USA students of the 8th grade are called greenlings.
9	SC	What is the national animal of the USA?	1. the alligator 2. the bald eagle 3. the bear	2. the bald eagle	

10	SC	How many colonies were formed on the eastern coast in the middle of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 15</li> <li>2. 13</li> <li>3. 18</li> </ol>	2. 13	The first colonies were: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, North and South Carolina.
11	SC	Where are ideal farming conditions in the USA?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In South Kentucky</li> <li>2. In West Tennessee</li> <li>3. In the Great Plains, in the Midwest</li> </ol>	3. Great Plains, in the Midwest	The Great Plains are one of the best farming places and are ideal for the growing of tobacco, cotton, soy beans and wheat.
12	SC	What does the abbreviation NATO mean?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Atlantic Treaty Organization</li> <li>2. North Atlantic Treaty Organization</li> <li>3. North Atlantic Tool Organization</li> </ol>	2. North Atlantic Treaty Organization	The NATO was founded in 1949 between the USA, Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Iceland and Portugal.
13	SC	There are two major political US-parties today. What are they called?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Democratic and Republican Party</li> <li>2. The Democratic and National Party</li> <li>3. The Democratic and Federal Party</li> </ol>	1. The Democratic and Republican Party	

Modul 1 – Welcome to America

Übung 2 – Facts about Florida

Aufgabe: What do you know about Florida? Go figure it out! Answer the following questions, but be careful only one fact is right.

Frage	Frage typ	Frage	Antworten	richtige Antwort	Antwortinfo
1	SC	What's the capital of Florida?	1. Miami 2. Tallahassee 3. Orlando	2. Tallahassee	In Miami there are nearly 28,6 degrees all over the year.
2	SC	Where is the Kennedy Space Center?	1. on the west coast 2. on the east coast 3. in the north	1. on the west coast	All crewed spaceflights have started from the KSC since 1968.
3	SC	How many Hispanics live in Florida?	1. more than 2 million 2. less than 2 million 3. nearly 2 million	3. nearly 2 million	Native American have lived in Florida thousands of years before it became a colony of Spain.
4	SC	What do you think? How big is Florida?	1. nearly 14. 000 sq.km 2. nearly 140.000 sq.km 3. nearly 14.000.000 sq.km	2. nearly 140.000 sq.km	
5	SC	What is Florida called by the Americans?	1. The Sunshine State 2. The Rainy Area 3. The Big Apple	1. The Sunshine State	Florida is a word from Spain. In German it means "full of flowers".

6	SC	Who was the first man in space?	1. Neil Armstrong 2. Appollo Eleven 3. Juri A. Gagarin	3. Juri A. Gagarin	
7	SC	Which is one of the greatest national parks of Florida?	1. Rocky Mountains 2. Everglades 3. Disney World	2. Everglades	The Everglades are in the south of Florida. Mostly the river is only some centimeters deep and overgrown with grass.
8	SC	Which was the first animal in space?	1. an ape 2. a chicken 3. a dog	3. a dog	Scientists from the Soviet Union sent Laika, a dog, to space in 1957.
9	SC	Who was the first man on the moon?	1. Louis Armstrong 2. Neil Armstrong 3. Captain Kirk	2. Neil Armstrong	In 1969 Neil Armstrong was the first man on the moon, with Appolo 11.
10	SC	What did Neil Armstrong say when he first stepped on the moon?	1. "Houston, we've got a problem." 2. "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." 3. "Beam me up, Scottie."	2. "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind."	About a milliard people saw the moon-landing live on television.

11	SC	Where do US spaceships take off?	1. Cape Canaveral 2. Houston 3. Space Town	2. Cape Canaveral	The Cape Canaveral Air Force Station was renamed to honour by US-president John F. Kennedy in 1964 in cape Kennedy Air Force Station. Today the area has its original name again.
12	SC	Who sent the first spaceship into space?	4. Germany 5. The USA 6. The Soviet Union	3. The Soviet Union	
13	SC	Which of the following James Bond films is set in space?	1. Golden Eye 2. Goldfinger 3. Moonraker	3. Moonraker	
14	SC	Who was the main actor in the film “Apollo 13”?	1. Brad Pitt 2. Tom Hanks 3. Tom Cruise	2. Tom Hanks	

Modul 1 – Space Camp Florida

Übung 3 – Describing people

Aufgabe: Remembering vocabulary. Which words can you use describing the given facts? Mostly you can use more than one word.

Frage	Frage typ	Frage	Antworten	richtige Antwort	Antwortinfo
1	MC	What can hair be?	1. dreadlocks 2. curly 3. straight 4. bushy	2. curly 3. straight 4. bushy	dreadlocks - Rastalocken curly - lockig straight - glatt bushy - buschig
2	MC	Which natural hair colors do you know?	1. brown 2. dark haired 3. pink 4. blond	1. brown 2. dark haired 3. blond	brown - braun dark haired - dunkelhaarig pink - rosa blond - blond
3	MC	What can lips can be?	1. thin 2. full 3. curved 4. long	1. thin 3. full 4. curved	thin – dünn full – voll curved – geschwungen long - lang
4	MC	Which color of skin can people have?	1. red-skinned 2. dark-skinned 3. blue-skinned 4. light-skinned	2. dark-skinned 4. light-skinned	dark-skinned – dunkelhäutig light-skinned - hellhäutig

5	MC	Which eye colors can people have?	1. brown 2. light blue 3. yellow 4. green	1. brown 2. light blue 4. green	brown – braun light blue – hellblau yellow - gelb green – grün
6	MC	Which length can hair have?	1. long 2. boring 3. medium length 4. funny	1. long 2. medium - length	long - lang boring - langweilig medium length - mittellang funny - lustig
7	MC	What can people do with their mouths?	1. smile 2. seriously 3. laugh 4. sad	1. smile 2. laugh	smile – lächeln laugh – lachen seriously – ernst sad - traurig
8	MC	Which nationality can people have?	1. Chinese 2. Germany 3. Mexican 4. American	1. Chinese 3. Mexican 4. American	Chinese – chinesisch Germany - Deutschland Mexican – mexikanisch America - amerikanisch
9	MC	Which clothes can people wear?	1. curtain 2. pullover 3. coat 4. carpet	2. pullover 3. coat	curtain - Gardine pullover – Pullover coat – Jacke carpet - Teppich



10	MC	People's faces can be ...?	1. strait 2. pointed 3. oval 4. triangular	1. strait 2. pointed 3. oval	strait – schmal pointed – spitz oval – oval triangular - dreieckig
----	----	----------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

Modul 1: Welcome to the United States  
 Übung 4: Vocabulary

Frage	Fragetyp	Frage	Antworten	richtige Antwort	Antwortinfo
1	SC	Detail, Einzelheit	1. detail 2. detaile 3. deteil	1. detail	I read that story years ago, so I've forgotten most of the details.
2	SC	(Be)Zahlung	1. sale 2. payment 3. statement	2. payment	verb: (to) pay We had to pay a lot of money.
3	SC	während	1. before 2. after 3. during	3. during	We met for a day during the summer holidays.
4	SC	Aufenthalt; Besuch (bei)	1. (to) visit 2. stay (with) 3. stayment	2. stay (with)	verb: (to) stay We had a nice stay with our grandparents.
5	SC	erforschen, erkunden	1. (to) find 2. (to) play 3. (to) explore	3. (to) explore	We explore some of the great museums.
6	SC	Kurs, Lehrgang	1. course 2. lesson 3. cours	1. course	I'm taking english courses on Monday evenings.

7	SC	bieten/ anbieten	1. pay 2. offer 3. show	2. offer	The language school offers new French courses.
8	SC	Sonnenschein	1. sunshine 2. sun shine 3. sunny shine	3. sunshine	It was a day full of sunshine.
9	SC	produzieren/ erzeugen/ herstellen	1. (to) make 2. (to) product 3. (to) produce	1. (to) produce	The first car was produced in 1904.

Modul 1 – American language

Übung 5 – American English or British English

Aufgabe: Americans and the British use the same language. But they use different words describing the same things. Find out are the following sentences in American or British English.

Frage	Frage typ	Frage	Antworten	richtige Antwort	Antwortinfo
1	SC	English is my favourite subject at school.	1. American English 2. British English	2. British English	Lieblingsfach British English: favourite subject American English: favorite subject
2	SC	The park is in the center of our town.	1. American English 2. British English	1. American English	Stadtzentrum British English: centre American English: center
3	SC	I like French fries, they're very crispy.	1. American English 2. British English	1. American English	Pommes Frites British English: chips American English: French fries
4	SC	Have you seen the latest movie?	1. American English 2. British English	1. American English	Film British English: film American English: movie
5	SC	Tom told me to get off the Underground at Tower Hill.	1. American English 2. British English	2. British English	U-Bahn British English: Underground American English: subway

6	SC	What about another chocolate biscuit?	1. American English 2. British English	2. British English	Keks British English: biscuit American English: cookie
7	SC	Have you found Andrew's rubber?	1. American English 2. British English	2. British English	Radiergummi British English: rubber American English: eraser
8	SC	Put this box into the garbage can, please.	1. American English 2. British English	1. American English	Mülltonne British English: dustbin, bin American English: garbage can
9	SC	Ronny is in the 8th grade, not in 7th.	1. American English 2. British English	1. American English	Klasse British English: class, form American English: grade
10	SC	Shouldn't we take the tram?	1. American English 2. British English	2. British English	Straßenbahn British English: tram American English: streetcar
11	SC	Jim is our new neighbor.	1. American English 2. British English	1. American English	Nachbar British English: neighbour American English: neighbor

12	SC	She has got a new message on her mailbox.	1. American English 2. British English	1. American English	Briefkasten British English: postbox American English: mailbox
13	SC	Rick has to take the call from the phone box.	1. American English 2. British English	2. British English	Telefonzelle British English: phone box American English: phone booth
14	SC	Before you take the bus have a look at the schedule.	1. American English 2. British English	1. American English	Fahrplan British English: timetable American English: schedule
15	SC	For your own safety you should walk on the pavement.	1. American English 2. British English	2. British English	Bürgersteig/ Fußweg British English: pavement American English: sidewalk

## Modul 2 – Past forms

### Übung 1 – regular and irregular verbs

Aufgabe: Now check it out! Can you fill in the correct past forms? Decide which verb is used to complete the sentences in past.

Frage	Frage typ	Frage	Antworten	Frage 2	richtige Antwort	Antwortinfo
1	LT	Peter	woke	up at seven.	woke	Peter woke up at seven.
2	LT	The children.	ran	home.	ran	The children ran home.
3	LT	I	forgot	to take the book with me.	forgot	I forgot to take the book with me.
4	LT	I	turned	off the computer.	turned	I turned off the computer.
5	LT	My friend	looked	after the baby.	looked	My friend looked after the baby.
6	LT	The lady	sent	invitation cards.	sent	The lady sent invitation cards.
7	LT	Anne	dropped	a bottle of cola.	dropped	Anne dropped a bottle of cola.
8	LT	The boys	jumped	into the water.	jumped	The boys jumped into the water.
9	LT	He	finished	his homework.	finished	He finished his homework.
10	LT	They	brushed	their teeth.	brushed	They brushed their teeth.

Modul 2: a Space report

Übung 2: Present Progressive - future

Aufgabe: In this exercise you can train the present progressive with future meaning. Complete the sentences and use the given German word. Find the right English form of the present progressive.

Info: Remember: present progressive is: be + infinitive + ing

Used for arrangements for events in the near future.

For example: tonight, tomorrow, on Monday, next week

Frage	Frage typ	Frage	Antworten	richtige Antwort	Antwortinfo
1	SC	I [fahre] to Manchester on Thursday	1. going 2. 'm going 3. don't going	2. 'm going	I 'm going to Manchester on Thursday
2	SC	[Nicht kommen/ er] with us tonight?	1. Isn't he coming 2. He doesn't come 3. Do he coming	Isn't he coming	Isn't he coming with us tonight?
3	SC	[Kommen/ sie] to the party on Saturday?	1. Do they coming 2. They coming 3. Are they coming	3. Are they coming	Are they coming to the party on Saturday?
4	SC	We [aufstehen] early on Sunday to play tennis.	1. 're getting up 2. gets up 3. aren't get up	1. ' re getting up	We 're getting up early on Sunday to play tennis.
5	SC	I [bleiben] at a hotel near the station next weekend.	1. am stay 2. staying 3. 'm staying	3. 'm staying	I 'm staying at a hotel near the station next weekend.



6	SC	Are you helping your mom next week? – Yes, [sein].	1. I'm not 2. I am 3. she is	2. I am	Are you helping your mom next weekend? – Yes, I am.
7	SC	I [treffen] some friends after school.	1. am meeting 2. am meet 3. don't meeting	1. am meeting	I am meeting some friends after school.
8	SC	Susi [gehen] to the party tonight.	1. goes 2. is going 3. are going	2. is going	Susi is going to the party tonight.
9	SC	[er/ besuchen] his parents next weekend?	1. Does he visit 2. Is he visit 3. Is he visiting	3. Is he visiting	Is he visiting his parents next weekend?
10	SC	Tomorrow we [gehen] shopping.	1. were going 2. 're going 3. goes	1. 're going	Tomorrow we're going shopping.

Modul 2: Space Camp Florida  
 Übung 3: Vocabulary

Frage	Fragetyp	Frage	Antworten	richtige Antwort	Antwortinfo
1	SC	tun müssen	1. should to do 2. (to) need to do 3. need to	2. (to) need to do	You don't need to go now. negative statements and question without "to"
2	SC	ob	1. whether 2. weather 3. eighter	1. whether	I don't whether I can come to your party or not
3	SC	außer	1. without 2. exact 3. expect	3. expect	He has invited everybody expect me.
4	SC	ernst(haft)	1. serious 2. seriouse 3. serios	1. serious	Tom is in hospital with a serious illness.
5	SC	Rakete	1. airplane 2. rocket 3. space shuttle	2. rocket	The rocket climbed into the air.
6	SC	Halle/ Saal/ Flur/ Diele	1. hell 2. floor 3. hall	3. hall	She'll meet you in the big hall.

7	SC	etwas nachschlagen/ heraussuchen	1. (to) look for sth. 2. (to) watch sth. up 3. (to) look sth. up	3. (to) look sth. up	If you don't know a word, look it up in a dictionary.
8	SC	wirklich aufregend, echt aufregend	1. real exciting 2. really exciting 3. real excieting	1. real exciting	American English: real exciting British English: really exciting The days in the space camp were real exciting.
9	SC	Gemeinde/ Gemeinschaft	1. community 2. communety 3. comunity	1. community	A group of people who live in the same place is called community.
10	SC	verschwenden/ vergeuden (für)	1. (to) pay 2. (to) wast (on) 3. (to) waste (on)	3. (to) waste (on)	Don't waste your money on that rubbish!
11	SC	schließlich/ am Ende/ zum Schluss	1. in the ende 2. in the end 3. in end	2. in the end	At the end of the lesson you're going to get your homework.
12	SC	Speisekarte/ (Computer-)Menü	1. Menu 2. menü 3. menu	3. menu	Waiter, can I see the menu again?

Modul 3 – a Space report

Übung 1 – Verbs of Perception

Aufgabe: Which is the right form of the verb missing in the sentence?

Remember: Verbs of perception are used with the infinitive: verb of perception + object + infinitive (without to)

Verbs of perception: see, hear, smell, feel

For example: I saw him talk to another girl.

Frage	Frage typ	Frage	Antworten	richtige Antwort	Antwortinfo
1	SC	At the Kennedy Space Center, a group of people stood together and watched the sun ...	1. appear 2. appeared 3. appearing	1. appear	At the Kennedy Space Center, a group of people stood together and watched the sun appear.
2	SC	On my screen I saw seven people ... in the large hall.	1. arrived 2. arrive 3. arriving	2. arrive	On my screen I saw seven people arrive in the large hall.
3	SC	I noticed the seven ... in the front of the rocket.	1. stand 2. stood 3. standing	1. stand	I noticed the seven stand in the front of the rocket.
4	SC	I noticed them ... at the rocket one last time.	1. looking 2. looked 3. look	3. look	I noticed them look at the rocket one last time.
5	SC	I heard nobody ...	1. speak 2. speaking 3. spoke	1. speak	I heard nobody speak.

6	SC	We all listened to the famous voice ... the numbers: 3, 2, 1.	1. counting 2. counted 3. count	3. count	We all listened to the famous voice count the numbers: 3, 2, 1.
7	SC	Then we all watched the rocket ... up into the air.	1. climbing 2. climb 3.	2. climb	Then we all watched the rocket climb up into the air.
8	SC	A few seconds I felt only my heart ...	1. beat 2. bet 3. beaten	1. beat	A few seconds I felt only my heart beat.
9	SC	We all heard the noisy engines ... the huge thing higher and higher.	1. pushed 2. pushing 3. push	3. push	We all heard the noisy engines push the huge thing higher and higher.
10	SC	We watched a terrible tragedy ... in front of our eyes.	1. happened 2. happen 3. happening	2. happen	We watched a terrible tragedy happen in front of our eyes.

Modul 3 –

Übung 2 – let or make

Aufgabe: Let or Make? Fill in the right form!

Remember: make + object + infinitive (Zwang – veranlassen, dazu bringen, zwingen)

For example: I **made** Lisa clean my flat.

Remember: let + object + infinitive (Erlaubnis – zulassen, erlauben)

For example: I **let** Lisa use my laptop.

Frage	Frage typ	Frage	Antworten	richtige Antwort	Antwortinfo
1	SC	John [let/ make] me drive his new car.	1. let 2. make	1. let	John let me drive his new car.
2	SC	Will your parents [let/ made] you go to the party?	1. let 2. make	1. let	Will your parents let you go to the party?
3	SC	She [let/ make] her children do their homework.	1. let 2. make	2. make	She make her children do their homework.
4	SC	We [let/ <u>made</u> ] the boys play football with us because they had nobody else to play with.	1. let 2. made	1. let	We let the boys play football with us because they had nobody else to play with.
5	SC	I [let/made] my dog play in the garden, because it had eaten my right shoe.	1. let 2. made	2. made	I made my dog play in the garden, because it had eaten my right shoe.

6	SC	The teacher [lets/makes] the children sit down because they are running around.	1. lets 2. makes	2. makes	The teacher makes the children sit down because they are running around.
7	SC	Sam really wanted a dog, but his parents wouldn't [let/make] him have a pet.	1. let 2. make	1. let	Sam really wanted a dog, but his parents wouldn't let him have a pet.
8	SC	My mother [lets/ makes] me take off my shoes before I go into the house.	1. lets 2. makes	2. makes	My mother makes me take off my shoes before I go into the house.
9	SC	I can't believe the zoo keeper [lets/ makes] you feed the snake.	1. lets 2. makes	1. lets	I can't believe the zoo keeper lets you feed the snake.
10	SC	Tommy didn't want to go to his cousins birthday party, but his mom [let/ made] him go.	1. let 2. made	2. made	Tommy didn't want to go to his cousins' birthday party, but his mom made him go.

Modul 3: Space Camp Florida  
 Übung 3: Vocabulary

Frage	Fragetyp	Frage	Antworten	richtige Antwort	Antwortinfo
1	SC	Ankunft	1. arriveal 2. arrival 3. arrive	2. arrival	Their arrival was planned for nine o'clock. Now it is ten a.m.
2	SC	Planet	1. earth 2. planet 3. plane	2. planet	Mars is often called the red planet.
3	SC	System	1. system 2. systeme 3. systematic	1. system	The British school system is very different from the German school system.
4	SC	Satellit	1. satellite 2. satellit 3. satelit	1. satellite	Satellites are circling the earth.
5	SC	(Natur-)Wissenschaftler/in	1. science 2. scinetist 3. scientist	3. scientist	A scientist is someone who does science.



Modul 4: Telephone language

Übung 1: Take a telephone call in English

Aufgabe: Talking on the phone in English is a little bit different from German telephone calls. So what would you answer?

Frage	Frage typ	Frage	Antworten	richtige Antwort	Antwortinfo
1	SC	Hello?	1. This is Anne Miller. 2. Here is Anne Miller. 3. Can I talk to Susan, please?	1. This is Anne Miller	Hier ist Anne Miller
2	SC	Who do you want to speak?	1. Can I talk to Susan? 2. Can I speak to Susan, please? 3. I want to talk to Susan!	2. Can I speak to Susan, please?	Könnte ich bitte Susan sprechen?
3	SC	Hello Anne. How do you do?	1. I'm fine, thank you. 2. How do you do? 3. All right.	2. How do you do?	Wie geht es dir?
4	SC	I'm sorry, she is out that day.	1. Bey! 2. I'll come back later. 3. Oh, ok. I'll phone back later.	3. Oh, ok. I'll phone back later.	Oh, ok. Ich rufe später zurück.
5	SC	You have called 7532438.	1. Oh sorry, I've got the wrong number. 2. Are you sure? 3. Oh sorry, I take the wrong number.	1. Oh sorry, I've got the wrong number.	Oh, Entschuldigung, ich habe die falsche Nummer gewählt.

6	SC	Can I speak to your mother, please?	1. She is not here. 2. I'm sorry, she is out that day. Can I give her a message? 3. No!	2. I'm sorry, she is out that day. Can I give her a message?	Es tut mir leid, sie ist nicht da. Kann ich ihr eine Nachricht hinterlassen?
7	SC	Can I speak to Susan, please?	1. Oh, of course. Just a moment, please. 2. Yes! 3. Oh naturally. Just a moment.	1. Oh, of course. Just a moment, please.	Oh, natürlich. Einen Moment bitte.

Modul 4: Little Miss Astronaut

Übung 2: Vocabulary

Frage	Fragetyp	Frage	Antworten	richtige Antwort	Antwortinfo
1	SC	jemanden abholen	1. to meet somebody 2. to meet something 3. to find somebody	1. to meet somebody	Mom and Dad come to meet me on the airport.
2	SC	Herbst	1. fall 2. spring 3. summer	1. fall	American English: fall British English: autumn  Since last fall I haven't been in the USA.
3	SC	Typ, Kerl	1. gay 2. type 3. guy	3. guy	Mike is a really a nice guy.
4	SC	Ms	1. unverheiratete Frau 2. Fräulein 3. Frau	3. Frau	Ms Schmidt is our neighbor.
5	SC	nicht mehr	1. no more 2. not (...) anymore 3. never	2. not (...) anymore	I don't need this book anymore. Do you want it?

6	SC	jemanden verspotten/ beschimpfen	1. talk somebody names 2. call somebody (stupid) names 3. spot somebody	2. call somebody (stupid) names	Some kids call me stupid names at school.
7	SC	eifersüchtig/ neidisch (auf)	4. unhappy (of) 5. jealous (of) 6. glamorous	2. jealous (of)	Sue is jealous when her boyfriend goes out with other girls.
8	SC	Hochschule/ Fachhochschule	1. university 2. college 3. high school	2. college	After high school I would like to go to college.
9	SC	(Herren-)Anzug/ (Damen-)Kostüm	1. costume 2. skirt 3. suit	3. suit	He wears a blue suit.
10	SC	gehören zu/ passen zu	1. (to) go with 2. (to) pass 3. (to) work	1. (to) go with	The blue chair doesn't go with the green floor, it just doesn't go anywhere.
11	SC	enttäuscht (von jemandem)	1. sad 2. happy (with sb.) 3. disappointed (with sb.)	3. disappointed (with sb.)	Your parents will be disappointed with you if they find out what you have done.

12	SC	enttäuscht (von etwas)	1. disappointed (with/ about sth.) 2. disappointed (with/ about sb.) 3. unlucky (with/ about something)	2. disappointed (with/ about sth.)	I was very disappointed when I lost the match.
13	SC	Was denkst du über ...?/ Was hältst du von ...?	1. How do you do? 2. How do you think? 3. How do you feel about ...?	3. How do you feel about ...?	How do you feel about holidays in the United States?
14	SC	spielen, darstellen/ handeln	1. (to) act 2. action	2. (to) act	Tom is acting very strangely. What's wrong with him.
15	SC	Gespräch/ Unterhaltung	1. conversation 2. information 3. institution	1. conversation	Susan has a really good conversation with her English teacher.
16	SC	Argument/ Begründung/ Streit	1. (to) argue 2. argument 3. fact	2. argument	Prepare your arguments before you start the discussion.
17	SC	Vortrag/ Referat/ Rede/ Gespräch	4. talk 5. walk 6. heart	1. talk	verb: (to) talk She must hold a talk at school.

18	SC	Einführung (in)/ Einleitung/ Vorstellung	1. interview 2. introduction 3. summary	2. introduction	This little book is a good introduction to chemistry.
19	SC	Vorteil	1. advice 2. advance 3. advantage (over sb./sth.)	3. advantage (over sb./sth.)	Cats have an advantage over dogs. They can climb trees:
20	SC	Nachteil	1. part 2. disadvantage 3. subject	2. disadvantage	Dogs are at a disadvantage (= im Nachteil). They can not climb trees:
21	SC	etwas zu etwas (anderem) machen	1. to do sth. sth. 2. (to) make sth. sth. 3. to be	2. (to) make sth. sth.	Is it true that space explosion is making the world a better place?
22	SC	Entwicklung	1. development 2. develop 3. concept	1. development	The situation has changed. There have been some interesting new developments.
23	SC	entwickeln/ sich entwickeln (aus ... zu)	1. (to) grow (from ... into) 2. (to) form (from ... into) 3. (to) develop (from ... into)	3. (to) develop (from ... into)	After a boring start, our trip developed into a real adventure.