

beautiful

healthy

(to) laugh

although

wish

society

forest

polite

**MEHR  
ERFAHREN**

Grundwortschatz

**Englisch-KOMPAKT**

**STARK**

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# Vorwort

Liebe Schülerin, lieber Schüler,

dieses Buch unterstützt dich dabei, den **Wortschatz** der 5. bis 8. Klasse zu **wiederholen**, zu **festigen** und zu **erweitern**. Es enthält die rund 1 500 wichtigsten englischen Wörter. Und so arbeitest du damit:

Die **Vokabeln** sind nach **Themen** geordnet, die wiederum in einzelne, übersichtliche **Wortfelder** gegliedert sind. Diese Aufteilung bietet dir die Möglichkeit, genau die Themenbereiche zu lernen oder zu wiederholen, die dich interessieren oder die gerade im Unterricht behandelt werden. Neben der **deutschen Bedeutung** des Wortes ist immer auch ein **Beispielsatz** angegeben: Durch die Verwendung des Wortes in einem sinnvollen Zusammenhang wird dir klar, wie du das Wort anwenden kannst.

Der **Hauptteil** enthält Wörter, die im **britischen Englisch** verwendet werden. **Unregelmäßige Verben** sind mit einem „Kringel“ gekennzeichnet (z. B. „(to) begin“).

Der **Anhang** enthält eine Reihe nützlicher Übersichten zum schnellen Nachschlagen. Du findest darin:

- eine Zusammenstellung von Begriffen, für die im **britischen** bzw. **amerikanischen Englisch** unterschiedliche Wörter oder Schreibweisen verwendet werden,
- ein Verzeichnis der wichtigsten **unregelmäßigen Verben**,
- die englischen **Vokabeln** für verschiedene **Länder**, deren **Einwohner\*innen** und **Sprachen** sowie die von Ländernamen abgeleiteten **Adjektive** und
- eine Sammlung von häufigen **„Classroom phrases“**, also Wendungen, die du für den Unterricht brauchst.

Zusätzlich zum gedruckten Buch stehen dir alle **Vokabeln** auch als digitale Lernkarten in der **Web-App „MindCards“** zur Verfügung (inklusive **Hörbeispielen**). In den **MindCards** findest du auch eine **alphabetische Gesamtliste aller **Vokabeln**** in diesem Band. Näheres zu den **MindCards** findest du auf der folgenden Seite unter „Hinweise zu den digitalen Zusätzen“.

Viel Spaß bei der Arbeit mit diesem Buch!



## Home and living – Wohnen





## 1 Houses and flats – Häuser und Wohnungen

vocabulary	dt. Bedeutung	English sentence
house	<i>das Haus</i>	Our house is twelve years old.
flat	<i>die Wohnung</i>	Shail and Milena are moving into their new flat in Kensington.
block of flats	<i>das Mietshaus, der Wohnblock</i>	They are building a new block of flats next to our house.
neighbour	<i>der*die Nachbar*in</i>	We know most of the neighbours in our block of flats.
neighbourhood	<i>die Nachbarschaft</i>	We live in a friendly neighbourhood.
(to) build°	<i>bauen</i>	My uncle built his house next to ours.
(to) own	<i>besitzen, haben</i>	My parents own their house.
own	<i>eigen(e, r, s)</i>	This flat is our own.
(to) rent	<i>mieten</i>	Emily rents a flat in the city.
rent	<i>die Miete</i>	Rents in New York City and London are very high.
(to) move	<i>umziehen</i>	My friend Oscar moved to the country.
lift	<i>der Aufzug</i>	Do you use the lift or take the stairs?
out of order	<i>kaputt, außer Betrieb</i>	The lift in our block of flats is sometimes out of order.
entrance	<i>der Eingang</i>	A large tree stands at the entrance to our house.
door	<i>die Tür</i>	Our doors are white.
front door	<i>die Haustür</i>	Children should not open the front door when they are at home alone.
key	<i>der Schlüssel</i>	Oh no, I've lost my keys!
letterbox	<i>der Briefkasten</i>	Someone has put a newspaper through the letterbox.

vocabulary	dt. Bedeutung	English sentence
floor	<i>die Etage, das Stockwerk der Boden</i>	Which floor is your flat on? There is a spider on the floor!
ground floor	<i>das Erdgeschoss</i>	Older people like to live in flats on the ground floor.
first floor	<i>der erste Stock</i>	The Bennetts' flat is on the first floor.
stairs	<i>die Treppe</i>	Be careful: the stairs are wet!
downstairs	<i>unten (im Haus), die Treppe hinunter, nach unten</i>	On Sundays, I come downstairs in my pyjamas.
terrace	<i>die Terrasse</i>	I like sitting on our terrace.
upstairs	<i>oben (im Haus), die Treppe hinauf, nach oben</i>	In our house there are three rooms upstairs.
balcony	<i>der Balkon</i>	From our balcony we can see the whole town.
roof	<i>das Dach</i>	When people say they have a roof over their head, it means that they have somewhere to live.
garage	<i>die Garage</i>	The Grownays have two garages for their cars.

## 2 Rooms – Zimmer

vocabulary	dt. Bedeutung	English sentence
room	<i>das Zimmer</i>	My sister and I have our own room.
wall	<i>die Wand, die Mauer</i>	I put up a new poster on my wall.
window	<i>das Fenster</i>	Please shut the windows – it's too cold.
corner	<i>die Ecke</i>	There's a big plant in the corner.
living room	<i>das Wohnzimmer</i>	My grandmother buys fresh flowers for the living room every week.

vocabulary	dt. Bedeutung	English sentence
dining room	<i>das Esszimmer</i>	When we have lunch, we sit in the dining room around a big table.
kitchen	<i>die Küche</i>	Our kitchen is very small.
bedroom	<i>das Schlafzimmer</i>	Our flat is small; that's why my brother Simon and I have to share a bedroom.
bathroom	<i>das Badezimmer</i>	My brother spends hours in the bathroom.
toilet	<i>die Toilette</i>	We have three toilets in our house.
shower	<i>die Dusche</i>	Small bathrooms only have a shower.
clean	<i>sauber</i>	Please keep your room nice and clean.
tidy	<i>ordentlich</i>	Zoe's bedroom is never tidy.
dirty	<i>schmutzig</i>	My older brother sometimes leaves his dirty socks in the bathroom. Yuck!

### 3 Furnishings – Möbel und Einrichtung

vocabulary	dt. Bedeutung	English sentence
furniture	<i>die Möbel</i>	The Powells bought some new furniture.
stuff	<i>die Sachen, das Zeug</i>	There is too much stuff lying around. We must tidy up!
sofa	<i>das Sofa, die Couch</i>	My grandma takes a nap on her sofa every day after lunch.
armchair	<i>der Sessel</i>	My grandma is sitting in her favourite armchair to read the paper.
comfortable	<i>bequem</i>	This armchair is very comfortable. Let's buy it.

<b>vocabulary</b>	<b>dt. Bedeutung</b>	<b>English sentence</b>
carpet	<i>der Teppich</i>	My mother cleans our carpet with a special shampoo.
lamp	<i>die Lampe</i>	Asako has a lamp on her desk so that she can see what she is writing.
shelf [sg], shelves [pl]	<i>das Regal, die Regale</i>	My mum put up a new shelf for my schoolbooks.
candle	<i>die Kerze</i>	My grandparents put real candles on their Christmas tree.
table	<i>der Tisch</i>	Mum is calling, "Dinner is on the table!"
chair	<i>der Stuhl</i>	Sit still – don't fall off your chair.
cupboard	<i>der Schrank</i>	Our kitchen cupboard is full of cups, saucers and plates.
fridge	<i>der Kühlschrank</i>	You have to close the fridge door quickly.
bed	<i>das Bett</i>	My bed is very comfortable.
double bed	<i>das Doppelbett</i>	My parents sleep in a double bed.
desk	<i>der Schreibtisch</i>	I do my homework at my desk in my room.
wardrobe	<i>der Kleiderschrank</i>	There are too many clothes in most people's wardrobes.
curtain	<i>der Vorhang</i>	Close the curtains, please. It's getting dark.
picture	<i>das Bild</i>	Where did you buy that picture that's on the wall?
mirror	<i>der Spiegel</i>	The little boy could not see himself in the mirror – it was too high.



## School and school life – *Schule und Schulleben*



## 1 At school – *In der Schule*

vocabulary	dt. Bedeutung	English sentence
school	<i>die Schule</i>	I go to school by bike.
at school	<i>in der Schule</i>	I like being at school.
(to) go° to school	<i>zur Schule gehen</i>	Luke goes to school in Greenford.
(to) start	<i>beginnen, anfangen</i>	At Percy's school, lessons start at 9 o'clock.
(to) start school	<i>in die Schule kommen</i>	Leo will start school next September.
primary school	<i>die Grundschule</i>	In the UK, children start primary school when they are five years old.
secondary school	<i>die weiterführende Schule</i>	Malik wants to do a language course after finishing secondary school.
high school [AE]	<i>die Highschool, die weiterführende Schule</i>	All American students have to go to high school.
school year	<i>das Schuljahr</i>	The school year starts in September.
timetable	<i>der Stundenplan</i>	We will get a new timetable next week.
teacher	<i>der*die Lehrer*in, die Lehrkraft</i>	Gwen is a fantastic teacher.
headteacher	<i>der*die Schulleiter*in</i>	Ms Barnes is our new headteacher.
headmaster	<i>der Schulleiter</i>	Our headmaster is from Newcastle.
headmistress	<i>die Schulleiterin</i>	Our headmistress Ms Doyle is strict but nice.
form teacher	<i>der*die Klassenlehrer*in</i>	Mr Greeves is the nicest form teacher we've ever had.
form	<i>die (Schul-)Klasse, die Jahrgangsstufe</i>	There are 25 students in my form.
student	<i>der*die Schüler*in</i>	There are 1,500 students at my school.

vocabulary	dt. Bedeutung	English sentence
exchange student	<i>der*die Austauschschüler*in</i>	Our American exchange students are from California.
exchange programme	<i>das Austauschprogramm</i>	Our school has an exchange programme with a school in Canada.
(to) take <sup>o</sup> part (in)	<i>teilnehmen (an)</i>	Twenty students are allowed to take part in the exchange programme.
(to) show <sup>o</sup>	<i>zeigen</i>	“Can you please show our exchange students where the cafeteria is?” the headteacher said.
cafeteria	<i>die Schulkantine</i>	At 1 o'clock we have lunch in the school cafeteria.

## 2 In the classroom– *Im Klassenzimmer*

vocabulary	dt. Bedeutung	English sentence
classroom	<i>das Klassenzimmer</i>	Our classroom has five windows.
classmate	<i>der*die Mitschüler*in</i>	I like most of my classmates.
(black)board	<i>die Tafel</i>	Please write your name on the blackboard.
whiteboard	<i>das Whiteboard</i>	More and more schools use whiteboards instead of blackboards.
chalk	<i>die Kreide</i>	Chalk comes in different colours.
poster	<i>das Poster</i>	There are two posters on the wall.
lesson	<i>die Unterrichtsstunde</i>	Today, our first lesson is English.
school bell	<i>die Schulglocke</i>	Didn't you hear the school bell?
break	<i>die Pause</i>	Our break lasts 25 minutes.
important	<i>wichtig</i>	It is important to have breaks in between lessons.
(to) teach <sup>o</sup>	<i>unterrichten</i>	Ms Keeler teaches French, Spanish and history.



<b>vocabulary</b>	<b>dt. Bedeutung</b>	<b>English sentence</b>
skill	<i>die Fähigkeit, die Fertigkeit</i>	At school we learn skills which will be useful later in life.
dictionary	<i>das Wörterbuch</i>	We can't use a dictionary in exams.
page	<i>die Seite</i>	The dictionary has 354 pages.
(to) translate	<i>übersetzen</i>	Could you translate this sentence for me, please? I don't understand it!
(to) mean°	<i>bedeuten, meinen</i>	What does this word mean?
meaning	<i>die Bedeutung</i>	What is the meaning of the word "cyberbullying"?
poem	<i>das Gedicht</i>	Some poems are difficult to understand.
(to) learn°	<i>lernen</i>	We learned something about the history of Ireland.
(to) remember sth	<i>sich an etw. erinnern</i>	"Do you remember what I told you yesterday?" the teacher asked.
(to) remember to do sth	<i>daran denken, etw. zu tun</i>	"Remember to give my letter to your parents," the teacher said.
worksheet	<i>das Arbeitsblatt</i>	Try to do all the exercises on the worksheet.
(to) hand out	<i>verteilen</i>	Our teacher handed out a new worksheet.
(to) describe	<i>beschreiben</i>	Describe the picture, please.
text	<i>der Text</i>	Read the text carefully before you answer the questions.
story	<i>die Geschichte</i>	Write a story in about 150 words.
paragraph	<i>der Abschnitt, der Absatz</i>	Please read the first paragraph.
line	<i>die Zeile</i>	What does the first word in line 3 mean?
	<i>die Linie</i>	Use a pencil to draw a line.
dialogue	<i>der Dialog, das Gespräch</i>	There is a lot of dialogue in this story.

vocabulary	dt. Bedeutung	English sentence
paper	<i>das Papier</i>	Write your text on a piece of paper.
exercise	<i>die Aufgabe</i>	You have to do all the exercises on this worksheet.
stupid	<i>dumm</i>	I don't like this exercise. It's stupid!
true	<i>wahr</i>	Decide if this sentence is true or false.
false	<i>falsch</i>	This statement is false.
(to) underline	<i>unterstreichen</i>	Please underline all the important words in the text.
project	<i>das Projekt</i>	At school we are working on a project about the rain forests.
prize	<i>der Preis, der Gewinn, die Auszeichnung</i>	One group got a prize for their project.
group	<i>die Gruppe</i>	We can work in groups of four.
circle	<i>der Kreis</i>	Sometimes, we can sit in a circle in class.
(to) take° notes	<i>sich Notizen machen, mitschreiben</i>	We must take notes for our history project.
noisy	<i>laut</i>	"It's too noisy in here," the teacher said.
quiet	<i>leise, ruhig</i>	Please be quiet. I can't understand what Eliot is saying.
(to) have° to	<i>müssen</i>	You have to be quiet!
strict	<i>streng</i>	Mr Singh is a very strict teacher.
homework	<i>die Hausaufgaben</i>	Our maths teacher gives us a lot of homework.
(to) do° one's homework	<i>(seine) Hausaufgaben machen</i>	Tolga does his homework after dinner.



## The world – Die Welt



## 1 Planet Earth – *Planet Erde*

vocabulary	dt. Bedeutung	English sentence
earth	<i>die Erde</i>	The earth is often called the “Blue Planet”.
world	<i>die Welt</i>	When I’m older, I’ll travel around the world.
planet	<i>der Planet</i>	How many planets do you know?
mountain	<i>der Berg</i>	Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
hill	<i>der Hügel</i>	There are many hills and lakes in the Lake District.
valley	<i>das Tal</i>	From the top of the mountain, we could see the village in the valley.
desert	<i>die Wüste</i>	The Sahara is the largest desert in Africa.
stone	<i>der Stein</i>	The stones at Stonehenge came from Wales.
(to) discover	<i>entdecken</i>	A new island has been discovered in the Pacific Ocean.

## 2 Oceans, rivers and lakes – *Meere, Flüsse und Seen*

vocabulary	dt. Bedeutung	English sentence
sea	<i>das Meer</i>	I like swimming in the sea.
island	<i>die Insel</i>	Bali is a beautiful island.
ocean	<i>der Ozean, das Meer</i>	An ocean is a large body of water.
Atlantic Ocean	<i>der Atlantische Ozean</i>	The Azores are volcanic islands in the Atlantic Ocean.
Pacific Ocean	<i>der Pazifische Ozean</i>	New Zealand lies in the Pacific Ocean.
wave	<i>die Welle</i>	Be careful: the waves are big today.

<b>vocabulary</b>	<b>dt. Bedeutung</b>	<b>English sentence</b>
boat	<i>das Boot</i>	When the boat moves, I often feel sick.
ship	<i>das Schiff</i>	The largest ships are more than 400 metres long.
harbour	<i>der Hafen</i>	There are a lot of boats in the harbour.
river	<i>der Fluss</i>	Stratford-upon-Avon lies on the River Avon.
lake	<i>der See</i>	Loch Ness is a large lake in the Scottish Highlands.
deep	<i>tief</i>	The deepest lake in Scotland is Loch Morar.

### 3 Continents – Kontinente

<b>vocabulary</b>	<b>dt. Bedeutung</b>	<b>English sentence</b>
continent	<i>der Kontinent</i>	How many continents are there in the world?
Europe	<i>Europa</i>	Europe is the second smallest continent.
European	<i>europäisch</i>	Germany is on the European continent.
North America	<i>Nordamerika</i>	There is North America and South America.
South America	<i>Südamerika</i>	Most people in South America speak Spanish.
Australia	<i>Australien</i>	Australia is the smallest continent.
Africa	<i>Afrika</i>	About 2,000 different languages are spoken in Africa.
Asia	<i>Asien</i>	Asia is the largest continent.
Antarctica	<i>die Antarktis</i>	Penguins live in Antarctica.



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