

# A-Z

## OF IMPORTANT VERBS

<b>ANNEHMEN</b>	ACCEPT • ADOPT • ASSUME.....	2
<b>ANZIEHEN</b>	PUT ON • WEAR • DRESS.....	2
<b>AUFSTEHEN</b>	GET UP • STAND UP • RISE.....	2
<b>BEMERKEN</b>	NOTICE • REMARK.....	2
<b>BESUCHEN</b>	VISIT • GO TO • ATTEND • SEE.....	3
<b>(BE)ZAHLEN</b>	PAY • PAY FOR.....	4
<b>BRAUCHEN</b>	NEED • TAKE.....	4
<b>BRINGEN</b>	BRING • TAKE.....	4
<b>DAUERN</b>	LAST • TAKE.....	4
<b>ERINNERN</b>	REMIND • REMEMBER.....	4
<b>ERKENNEN</b>	RECOGNISE • REALISE • MAKE OUT.....	6
<b>ERKLÄREN</b>	EXPLAIN • DECLARE.....	6
<b>FAHREN</b>	GO • DRIVE • RIDE • RUN.....	6
<b>FÜHREN</b>	LEAD • GUIDE.....	7
<b>GEBEN</b>	GIVE • HAND • PASS.....	8
<b>GEHEN</b>	WALK • GO • GO TO • WORK.....	8
<b>GEWINNEN</b>	WIN • GAIN.....	8
<b>HABEN</b>	HAVE • BE & ADJECTIVE.....	8
<b>HALTEN</b>	HOLD • KEEP • LAST.....	10
<b>HEILEN</b>	HEAL • CURE.....	10
<b>HÖREN</b>	HEAR • LISTEN.....	12
<b>ISOLIEREN</b>	ISOLATE • INSULATE.....	12
<b>KENNENLERNEN</b>	MEET • GET TO KNOW.....	12
<b>KOCHEN</b>	BOIL • COOK.....	12
<b>KOMMEN</b>	COME • GET TO • GO.....	12
<b>KONTROLLIEREN</b>	MEET • GET TO KNOW.....	12
<b>LASSEN</b>	LEAVE • LET.....	14
<b>EXERCISES</b>	<b>COLLOCATIONS A - Z</b>	
	COLLOCATIONS • DO A GOOD JOB.....	15
	COLLOCATIONS • REACH FOR THE STARS.....	16
	LATINATE VERBS • JOIN THE QUEUE.....	17
<b>LEBEN</b>	LIVE • BE ALIVE.....	18
<b>LEGEN</b>	LAY • PLACE • PUT.....	18
<b>LEIHEN</b>	LEND • BORROW.....	18
<b>LERNEN</b>	LEARN • STUDY.....	18
<b>MACHEN</b>	MAKE • DO.....	20

<b>MEINEN</b>	MEAN • THINK.....	22
<b>NENNEN</b>	NAME • CALL.....	22
<b>PASSEN</b>	FIT • SUIT • MATCH • GO WITH.....	22
<b>SAGEN</b>	SAY • TELL.....	23

### EXERCISES VERBS & PREPOSITIONS

AIM <b>AT</b> GETTING IT RIGHT.....	24
MIXED: DEUTSCH-ENGLISCHE UNTERSCHIEDE.....	25
DEUTSCH: <b>IN</b> – ENGLISH: <b>INTO</b> .....	26
THREE-PART PHRASALS.....	27
DEUTSCH-ENGLISCHE UNTERSCHIEDE • TRANSLATE.....	28
DEUTSCH: MIXED – ENGLISH: <b>ON</b> • TRANSLATE.....	29

<b>SCHLAGEN</b>	BEAT • HIT • STRIKE.....	30
<b>SCHLIESSEN</b>	SHUT • LOCK • CONCLUDE.....	30
<b>SEHEN</b>	SEE • WATCH • TAKE A LOOK.....	30
<b>SETZEN</b>	SIT • PUT.....	30
<b>SPAREN</b>	SAVE • SPARE.....	32
<b>STELLEN</b>	PLACE • PUT.....	32
<b>STÖREN</b>	DISTURB • BOTHER • SPOIL.....	32
<b>SUCHEN</b>	LOOK FOR • SEEK • SEARCH.....	32
<b>TAUSCHEN</b>	CHANGE • EXCHANGE.....	32
<b>TEILEN</b>	SHARE • DIVIDE.....	34
<b>TRAGEN</b>	CARRY • WEAR • BEAR.....	34
<b>WERDEN</b>	GET • GO • TURN • BECOME.....	35
<b>VERDIENEN</b>	EARN • DESERVE.....	36
<b>WÄHLEN</b>	CHOOSE • SELECT • ELECT.....	36
<b>WOHNEN</b>	LIVE • STAY.....	36
<b>ZEIGEN</b>	SHOW • POINT AT.....	36
<b>ZIEHEN</b>	DRAW • PULL • DRAG.....	36

### EXERCISES MIXED EXERCISES

COLLOCATIONS M-Z & TAKE A BREAK.....	38
LATINATE VERBS • DISCOVER & EXAMINE.....	40
GERMAN FOREIGN WORDS ARE FRIENDS.....	41
NORMAL & FORMAL VERBS.....	42
PHRASAL VERBS.....	44
REPORTING VERBS • IT'S HOW YOU SAY IT.....	46

### REVISION TRANSLATE



Keep your distance.



Our love will **last** forever.



Janet and Paul are **holding** hands.

**HALTEN**    **HOLD • KEEP • LAST**

- **HOLD** ▶ **a. körperlich (in der Hand) festhalten**  
hold a pen/box/book/hand • Can you hold this bag for me? • I held the door open for Carol.
- b. in vielen idiomatischen Ausdrücken**  
die Stellung halten – hold the fort • einen Rekord/die Führung halten – hold a record/the lead  
den Mund halten – hold one’s tongue • den Atem anhalten – hold one’s breath  
gefangen halten – hold someone prisoner • als Geisel halten – hold someone hostage
- **KEEP** ▶ **a. in einem bestimmten Zustand (er-)halten**  
keep clean/warm/fit/fresh/amused/young • Butter keeps better if you put it in the fridge.
- b. beibehalten, sich an etwas halten**  
keep a promise/one’s word/a treaty/discipline/an appointment  
Balance halten – keep one’s balance • Abstand halten – keep one’s distance  
etwas geheim/getrennt halten – keep sth secret/separate • Halt dich da raus! – Keep out of this!
- c. Tiere halten**  
keep a dog/cat/chickens/cows/horses/bees
- **LAST** ▶ **sich halten, durchhalten, in einem Zustand bleiben**  
I hope the sunshine will last.  
Never buy a cheap household gadget, always buy something that is going to last.  
The two brothers are really very nice to each other, but I’m afraid this is too good to last.

eine Konferenz abhalten – hold a conference	eine Rede halten – make (give) a speech
sich an das Gesetz halten – keep/stick to the law	einen Strafstoß halten – save a penalty
sich rechts/links halten – keep to the right/left	sich an die Tatsachen halten – stick to the facts
Ich halte nicht viel von Jo – I don’t think much of Jo	Wofür hältst du mich? – Who do you take me for?
Hält dieser Bus in Rye? – Does this bus stop in Rye?	Es hält dich niemand – There’s nobody stopping you

**HEILEN**

- **HEAL** ▶ **von selbst heilen, verheilen (auch im übertragenen Sinn)**  
Will the rift between Josh and Mary heal? • I cut my finger, but it healed very quickly.  
**heal** im Sinn von „gesund machen“ klingt formell, poetisch oder altertümlich: Jesus healed the sick.
- **CURE** ▶ **jmdn. heilen (oft im Passiv), eine Krankheit heilen; auch: jmdn. von etwas befreien**  
The patient was cured of his disease. • Will we ever be able to cure cancer? • This is just a painkiller, it won’t cure your ulcer. • I hope the psychologist will cure me of my impatience.  
Prevention is better than cure.

# KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK

Vervollständige die Sätze mit den Ausdrücken der Box

keep away from  
keep up

hold the fort  
keep in touch

keep back  
keep up with

hold someone responsible  
hold one's breath

- Schritt halten mit Don't walk so fast. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- (sich) fernhalten von As a diabetic Zeta must \_\_\_\_\_ cakes and sweet drinks.
- zurückhalten The police sealed off the road to \_\_\_\_\_ the crowds.
- aufrecht erhalten All pupils have done very well, I hope they'll \_\_\_\_\_ the good work.
- (den) Kontakt halten It would be nice to see you again, let's \_\_\_\_\_.
- die Stellung halten I won't be back at the office before two, can you \_\_\_\_\_ for me?
- den Atem anhalten Dan was \_\_\_\_\_ as he opened the letter with his exam results.
- verantwortlich halten I \_\_\_\_\_ Rick's parents \_\_\_\_\_ for their son's behaviour.

**CAUTION**

**KEEP THIS EXERCISE  
FREE FROM MISTAKES**

## HALTEN

- The battery in my phone will \_\_\_\_\_ for three days.
- As long as I can \_\_\_\_\_ a golf club, I'll play. Golf \_\_\_\_\_ me fit.
- If you take care of your bicycle it will \_\_\_\_\_ a very long time.
- In his later days Sherlock Holmes lived in the country and \_\_\_\_\_ bees.
- Mia \_\_\_\_\_ the baby in her arm to \_\_\_\_\_ it warm.
- You must \_\_\_\_\_ your promises, or our friendship will not \_\_\_\_\_.
- Could you \_\_\_\_\_ these bags while I open the door?
- Our car is making that noise again. I don't think it will \_\_\_\_\_ much longer.

## HEILEN

- There's been too much conflict in our party, now is the time to \_\_\_\_\_ the wounds.
- Doctors claim this new drug will be able to \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease.
- A doctor \_\_\_\_\_ me of cancer, the wounds from the operation \_\_\_\_\_ quickly.



*Life is like a cup of tea  
It's how you make it!*

*Irish Proverb*



## MACHEN

## MAKE • DO

- **MAKE** ►
  - a. **machen im Sinn von herstellen, (er-)schaffen, hervorbringen**  
make bread/coffee/cars/furniture/shoes • make laws/noise/a mess
  - b. **eine bestimmte Handlung ausführen**  
make a promise/an exception/a decision/a speech/a choice/plans • make the bed/s
  - c. **verursachen: in einen bestimmten Zustand bringen/ eine Reaktion auslösen**  
make someone happy/sad • make something longer • make someone laugh/cry/thirsty
- **DO** ►
  - a. **die Tätigkeit, das „Tun“, das Ausüben einer Handlung oder einer Aufgabe stehen im Vordergrund**  
do one's job/homework/duty • a crossword • do-it-yourself • do business with someone
  - b. **to do wird oft für die Ausführung von (Routine-)Arbeiten im Haushalt verwendet**  
do the cooking/cleaning/shopping/ironing/the dishes/the laundry  
aber: to make the bed • do your hair/make-up/nails

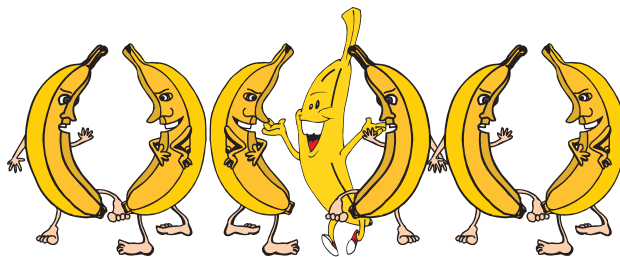
**Bitte beachten:** MAKE und DO sind oft in feststehende Ausdrücke eingebettet.  
Es ist sinnvoll, sich diese Ausdrücke stets in ihrer Gesamtheit einzuprägen.

# MAKE A START *and* DO THE RIGHT THING



## COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT FORMS OF MAKE AND DO

1. I'm very sorry, but there is nothing I can \_\_\_\_\_ to help you.
2. Don't just stand there. \_\_\_\_\_ something!
3. Why don't you sit down? I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you a cup of tea.
4. What are you \_\_\_\_\_ for Christmas? – I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ any plans yet.
5. You can't \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake if you \_\_\_\_\_ it this way.
6. The police don't \_\_\_\_\_ the laws, they merely \_\_\_\_\_ their best to enforce them.
7. Our local carpenter has \_\_\_\_\_ this beautiful table.
8. I love Dan, he \_\_\_\_\_ everything for me and he \_\_\_\_\_ me laugh.
9. It really \_\_\_\_\_ me sad to see that you still \_\_\_\_\_ so many mistakes.



# DON'T GO BANANAS

## WERDEN BECOME • GET • GO • TURN

### BECOME ► das allgemeine Wort für Veränderung (eher formal)

What has become of him? • I became nervous and suspicious when I saw that man  
Angela Merkel became Germany's first female chancellor in 2005. • Al has just become a father.

### GET ► drückt einen eher allmählichen u. kontinuierlichen Veränderungsprozess aus; oft in der Verlaufsform

I'm getting hungry. • The weather is getting colder. • You'll soon get used to this job.  
My feet are getting cold. • It's getting dark outside.

### GO ► betont einen (oft negativen) Endzustand, der sich erheblich vom Anfangsstadium unterscheidet

Go bananas – verrückt werden / ausflippen • Fish goes bad in hot weather.

### TURN ► für relativ schnelle und tiefgreifende Veränderungen (besonders bei Farben oder Wetter)

Leo's hair turned grey overnight. • The weather has turned cold. • Di turns twenty in May.

### Bei GET und GO ist es sinnvoll, sich stets die zusammenhängenden idiomatischen Ausdrücke einzuprägen:

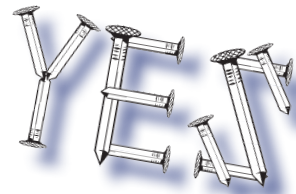
**GET** ► angry • better • bored • cold • dark • drunk • excited • fat • hungry • impatient  
late • old • rich • sick • tired • warm • weak • wet • worse  
Myra gets bored quickly. • It's getting late, let's go home. • TV programmes are getting worse.

**GO** ► bad • bald • blind • cold • crazy • deaf • mad • pale • red • wild • senile  
The crowd went wild. • Poor Tim is going deaf. • The child went pale with fear.



## COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

1. The train was late and the passengers \_\_\_\_\_ impatient.
2. The kids \_\_\_\_\_ wet in the rain and \_\_\_\_\_ angry with Mum for not taking an umbrella.
3. Terry's face \_\_\_\_\_ red with anger and then he really \_\_\_\_\_ bananas.
4. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ better with each passing day.
5. Don't you think Greg \_\_\_\_\_ a bit fat?
6. Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ Queen in 1952 and \_\_\_\_\_ into apopular monarch.
7. Superstar Madonna \_\_\_\_\_ famous with 'Like a Virgin'.
8. In autumn the leaves \_\_\_\_\_ yellow.
9. What will \_\_\_\_\_ of the victims of the hurricane?
10. The man seemed quite friendly at first but then suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ nasty.
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ mad at Jo's delivery service because we \_\_\_\_\_ sick after eating his pizza.
12. Poor Felipe is going \_\_\_\_\_ and will \_\_\_\_\_ an invalid in the end.



*It's not what you say . . .*

## IT'S HOW YOU SAY IT

English is very rich in verbs that can be used as an alternative to 'said' after direct speech; they make the report on what was said more lively, colourful and interesting and are therefore valuable tools for novelists, journalists and everybody who wants to write good English.



### COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH APPROPRIATE VERBS FROM THE BOX

A  asked  **apologised**  complained  shivered  shouted  vowed

B  admitted  concluded  decided  exclaimed  warned  whispered

- A
- 'Oh, I'm very sorry,' Tom \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 'Where did you buy that nice car?' my friend \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 'Brrrr! It's cold in here!' Chil Blaine \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 'Hey, you! Get out of my garden,' the man \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 'I will always love you,' the husband \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 'This music is much too loud,' the neighbours \_\_\_\_\_.
- B
- 'This man was poisoned,' Sherlock Holmes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 'It was me who broke that cup,' Sabrina \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 'Pssst! Don't wake up the baby,' she \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 'Don't touch that cat. It will scratch you,' Melissa \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 'Right then, I will take the green sofa,' Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 'Good Heavens, a genuine Rubens painting,' the art collector \_\_\_\_\_.

*An onion can make people cry, but  
what we really need is a vegetable . . .*



*. . . that can make people laugh.*

Oprah Winfrey

## DO A GOOD JOB

Viele Verben sind in feststehende Ausdrücke eingebunden und nicht separat zu „übersetzen“.  
So werden z.B. identische Verben deutscher Ausdrücke im Englischen durch völlig verschiedene Verben vertreten.

drive	■	jemanden zum Lachen bringen ▶	_____	someone laugh
take	■	jemanden zur Verzweiflung bringen ▶	_____	someone to despair
make	■	jemanden nach Hause bringen ▶	_____	someone home
.....				
see	■	(vor Wut) an die Decke gehen ▶	_____	the ceiling
hit	■	zum Arzt gehen ▶	_____	a doctor
go	■	in die Brüche gehen ▶	_____	to pieces
.....				
come	■	in die Kritik geraten ▶	_____	under criticism
get	■	in Vergessenheit geraten ▶	_____	into oblivion
fall	■	außer Kontrolle geraten ▶	_____	out of control
.....				
take	■	nach etwas greifen ▶	_____	for something
dig	■	zu den Waffen greifen ▶	_____	up arms
reach	■	tief in die Tasche greifen ▶	_____	deep into your pocket
.....				
give	■	Widerstand leisten ▶	_____	up resistance
put	■	gute Arbeit leisten ▶	_____	a good job
do	■	erste Hilfe leisten ▶	_____	first aid

1. I'll **give** you fifty pounds ... if you **hand** it over now.
2. Dad **gave/handed** us ... we **passed** it round.
3. Can you **give/hand** me that book, please?
4. Could you **pass** me the butter, please?
5. Let's **go to** the park. It isn't far so we can **walk** there.
6. At what age do babies learn to **walk**?
7. If you don't want to **walk** we can **go** there in my car.
8. George **goes to** church every Sunday.
9. The runner **gained** speed ... and **won** the race
10. Nothing ventured, nothing **gained**.
11. The Euro ... **gained** ground.
12. If I **win** ... I'll be rich and **gain** access ...

- .....
1. Sorry, but I'm **in a hurry**.
  2. Dan **is frightened** because he **is in pain**.
  3. **Are you hungry?** No, but I'm **thirsty**.
  4. **Be patient** and you **will be successful!**
  5. **We were lucky** with the weather.
  6. Eric **was hopping mad**.
  7. Ann **is always in a good mood**.
  8. You **are right**.
  9. Elon Musk **was successful** with his Tesla.
  10. Greta **is on duty** today, but Moira **is on holiday**.

1. I can't **keep up with** with you.
2. Zeta must **keep away from** cakes and sweet drinks.
3. ... to **keep back** the crowds.
4. I hope they'll **keep up** the good work.
5. ... let's **keep in touch**.
6. ... can you **hold the fort** for me?
7. Dan **was holding his breath** ...
8. I **hold** Rick's parents **responsible** ...
1. The battery ... **lasts** for three days.
2. ... **hold** a golf club, I'll play. Golf **keeps** me fit.
3. ... it will **last** a very long time.
4. ... lived in the country and **kept** bees.
5. Mia **is holding/holds** the baby ... to **keep** it warm.
6. ... **keep** your promises, or our friendship will not **last**.
7. Could you **hold** these bags while I open the door?
8. I don't think it will **last** much longer.
9. ... now is the time to **heal** the wounds.
10. ... will be able to **cure** heart disease.
11. ... **cured** me of cancer ... wounds **healed** quickly.

1. ... don't **hear** very well, but ... like to **listen** to music.
2. He **listened** but couldn't **hear** anything.
3. ... she wasn't **listening!**
4. I can **hear** music ... let's go and **listen** to it.
5. The U.S. tried to **isolate** North Korea.
6. It's often impossible to **isolate** a single factor ...
7. We **insulated** the roof.
8. Mr Jones **met** his wife at a science seminar.
9. When I first **met** Ben ... I **got to know** him better.
10. ... how to **cook**, he can't even **boil** an egg.
11. ... he will have to **cook** his dinner himself.
12. His behaviour makes my blood **boil**.
13. ... when you **cook** a vegetarian dish.
14. Why don't you **come** round for a cup of coffee ...
15. If winter **comes**, can spring be far behind? (Proverb)
16. The train only **got** as far as the next station.
17. Do these eggs **go** in the fridge or in the cupboard?
18. ... **controls** the gates and **checks** the identity ...
19. It's part of a teacher's job to **control** the pupils.
20. I always **check** that I've locked ...
21. ... to **control** the demonstration.
22. An immigration officer **checked** my passport.