



A WORKBOOK OF IMPORTANT VERBS

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DIS·COVER & IN·CREASE

Während das Englische lateinisch-französische Elemente mühelos in den Wortschatz integriert, hatte das Deutsche stets die Tendenz zur „Eindeutschung“ solcher Wörter, die es oft durch Lehnübersetzungen wiedergibt. Es gibt deshalb viele Übereinstimmungen bei der Konstruktion der Ausdrücke:

aus·schließen = ex·clude | ab·hängen = de·pend | fort·schreiten = pro·gress

Achte auf die übereinstimmenden Bestandteile und stelle die deutsch-englischen Paare zusammen.

an·ziehen		ex·change
aus·tauschen		im·pose
an·wachsen		e·rect
auf·erlegen		in·crease
er·richten / auf·richten		at·tract
aus·wählen		con·firm
aus·wandern		de·scribe
be·schreiben		de·termine
be·stätigen		e·migrate
be·stimmen		se·lect
ein·führen (vorstellen)		de·cide
ent·decken		e·ducate
ent·scheiden		ex·tend
er·weitern		intro·duce
er·ziehen		dis·cover

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*I don't have time to **hate** people who **hate** me because I am too busy **loving** people who **love** me.*

Kamala Harris, Vice President of the United States

ANTONYMS | VERBS

ANTONYM PARTNERS

Antonyme wie **love** und **hate** sind Wörter gegensätzlicher Bedeutung.



FÜHRE DIE ANTONYMPAARE ZUSAMMEN

accept	refuse	deny	hide	close
add		depart	keep	divorce
admit		refuse	marry	give away
advance	A	sell retreat	open	push
arrive		subtract	pull	punish
buy		retreat	reward	reveal
capture		create	shout	fill
continue		include	start	fall asleep
destroy		release	strengthen	finish
exclude		remember	empty	D
fail		stop	wake up	weaken
forget		succeed	win	whisper

*Some people do
nothing all day ...*



*... and give it their
full personal attention.
Joan Rivers*

GIVE THIS PAGE YOUR ATTENTION

Vorsicht vor isolierten „direkten“ Übersetzungen einzelner Verben. Oft sind diese mit Substantiven zu eigenen Ausdrücken (Kollokationen) verwachsen, die man sich als Einheit einprägen sollte. So werden z.B. unterschiedliche deutsche Verben mit dem gleichen englischen Verb „übersetzt“.

get

give

lay

make

raise

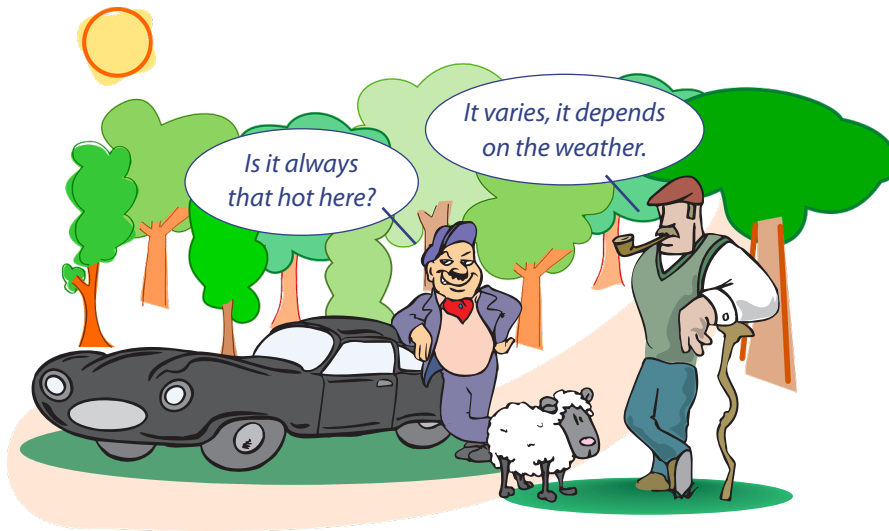
take

in Betracht ziehen, berücksichtigen	<i>take</i>	a deep breath
jemandem den Atem verschlagen		into account
(erst mal) tief Luft holen		someone's breath away
Preise / Gehälter / Steuern erhöhen		one's hat to someone
vor jemandem den Hut ziehen		prices / salaries / taxes
Geld aufbringen		money
jemandem Unterstützung gewähren		something one's (full) attention
etwas unter Beweis stellen		support to someone
etwas seine Aufmerksamkeit schenken		proof of something
in die Gänge kommen		on someone's nerves
jemandem auf die Nerven gehen		one's fingers burned
sich die Finger verbrennen		into gear
Spende leisten		a donation
eine Forderung erheben		a living
seinen Lebensunterhalt bestreiten		a claim
Anspruch auf etwas erheben		the table
den Tisch decken		(put) the blame on someone
jemandem die Schuld zuweisen		claim to something

CONSIDER THIS EXERCISE

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

ride	■ (selbst) ein Auto fahren ▶	_____ a car
drive	■ mit dem Bus/Zug fahren ▶	_____ by bus/train
go	■ Fahrrad/Motorrad fahren ▶	_____ a bicycle / motorbike
.....		
bear	■ Schmuck / einen Anzug tragen ▶	_____ jewellery / a suit
take	■ Früchte tragen ▶	_____ fruit
wear	■ einer Sache Rechnung tragen ▶	_____ into account
.....		
put	■ eine Frage stellen ▶	_____ a question
ask	■ den Wecker stellen ▶	_____ the alarm clock
set	■ in den Schatten stellen ▶	_____ sb/sth in the shade
.....		
come	■ in Streik treten ▶	_____ on strike
go	■ jemandem auf die Zehen treten ▶	_____ on sb's toes
step	■ in Kraft treten ▶	_____ into force
.....		
come	■ viel von jemandem halten ▶	_____ a lot/the world of someone
think	■ zu jemandem halten ▶	_____ by someone
keep	■ den Mund halten ▶	_____ one's mouth shut
.....		
take	■ eine(n) Parallele/Vergleich ziehen ▶	_____ a parallel / comparison
go	■ in Erwägung ziehen ▶	_____ into consideration
draw	■ in den Krieg ziehen ▶	_____ to war



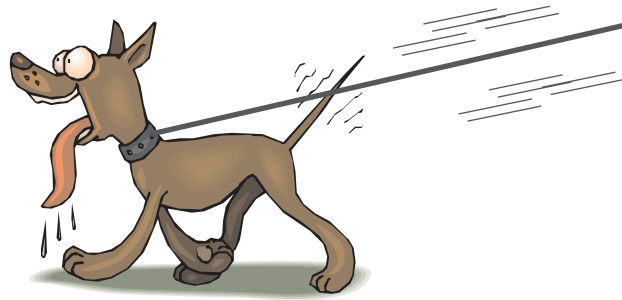
VERBS IN SHORT ANSWERS

THAT SOUNDS GOOD

Bestimmte Redewendungen der Alltagskommunikation stehen immer mit non-progressiven Verbformen. Dies gilt insbesondere für kurze Stellungnahmen oder Kommentare als Antwort in bestimmten Gesprächssituationen.

A	It varies	I know what you mean	I envy you	Who cares?
B	You never know	I remember	It doesn't matter	I hope so
C	I know	I guess so	That sounds good	You surprise me

- A**
1. What time do you finish work? – It varies, usually at five, but sometimes we go home earlier.
 2. I'm going on holiday tomorrow. – _____, I'll have to keep working till July.
 3. What a buffet, I can't decide what to take first. – _____, it all looks delicious.
 4. Our neighbours seem to have moved. – _____ They never spoke to us, anyway.
- B**
5. I think Jeff is a very honest person. – _____, I've just lent him fifty pounds.
 6. I'm sorry, I'm late. _____, we hadn't started the meeting anyway.
 7. Haven't we met before? – Yes, _____, we were briefly introduced at Sally's party.
 8. It's not going to rain, is it? – _____, the weather can change very quickly here.
- C**
9. Are you going on holiday this year? – _____, but nothing is booked yet.
 10. Did you know that Don has failed his exam? – _____. He seemed so confident.
 11. Janet and Nick are getting married. – _____, Janet told me yesterday.
 12. How about a nice ice cream from that café over there? – _____, let's go.



STRAINING AT THE LEASH

Viele idiomatische Ausdrücke des gesprochenen Englisch verwenden die Progressive-Form (Verlaufsform), da sie Handlungen beschreiben, die sich gerade im Ablauf befinden (Verlaufsform: Form von to be + -ing-Form des Verbs).

X KREUZE DIE KORREKTEN DEFINITIONEN AN

■ If you are straining at the leash, you ...

- have eaten too much and feel ill
- suffer from an inferiority complex
- are ready and eager to start an activity

1

■ If you are getting there, you ...

- are close to completing an activity
- are about to run into serious trouble
- accept an invitation to a party

2

■ 'Janet is expecting' means that ...

- Janet is going to have a baby
- Janet will get promoted soon
- Janet is waiting for some important news

3



4

4

■ If you are skating over problems, you ...

- solve them easily and effortlessly
- act very quickly and surprise everybody
- avoid dealing with them and try to ignore them

■ What are you driving at?

- Where are you going to?
- What are you trying to say?
- Why are you driving so fast?

5

■ If you are putting on an act, you ...

- pretend to be better than you are
- are an actor who is rehearsing for a new role
- get angry and start shouting

6

■ If you are asking for it, you ...

- ask someone to marry you
- behave in a way that will get you into trouble
- are trying to borrow money from someone

7

■ If you are chasing a rainbow, you ...

- try to do something difficult to the point of impossible
- travel a lot
- will lose your job soon

8

■ Someone who is going round the houses ...

- has lost his way
- is on a pub tour with friends
- keeps talking about irrelevant details

9

■ If you are raking it in, you ...

- are making a lot of money
- create a lot of problems for yourself
- are eating a lot in a very short time

10

- If you are straining at the leash, you ... **are ready and eager to start an activity**
- If you are getting there, you ... **are close to completing an activity**
- 'Janet is expecting' means that ... **Janet is going to have a baby**
- If you are skating over problems, you ... **avoid dealing with them and try to ignore them**
- What are you driving at? – **What are you trying to say?**
- If you are putting on an act, you ... **you pretend to be better than you are**
- If you are asking for it, you ... **behave in a way that will get you into trouble**
- If you are chasing a rainbow, you ... **try to do something difficult to the point of impossible**
- Someone who is going round the houses ... **keeps talking about irrelevant details**
- If you are raking it in, you ... **are making a lot of money**

- Absolute honesty **consists in telling** the truth ...
- Here at Eton we **aim at giving** our students ...
- I ... **look forward to meeting** them next week.
- Some pop stars are **involved in raising** money.
- All the money ... **go towards fighting** poverty.
- I **believe in trusting** people.
- Investing ... can **result in losing** all your money.
- Young mothers often **long for having** some time ...
- ... everything **depends on acting** very quickly.
- ... you really have to **work at breaking** the habit.

- The police **succeeded in finding** the child.
- I **insist on speaking** to Jo.
- Our engineers **are working on solving** the problem.
- We're looking forward to meeting Martha.
- I must **concentrate on passing** my exam.
- We **are dreaming of travelling** to Bali.
- I've **got used to getting up** early.
- We're **thinking of selling** our house.
- Success **starts with working** hard.
- Perry **is counting on getting** the job ...



- ... please **give generously**.
- I **firmly believe** he's innocent.
- We will **closely examine** it in all its details.
- The minister **categorically denied** ...
- I **vaguely remember** meeting him ...
- All leading doctors **strongly advise** a healthy diet.
- I ... hope you'll **fully recover** very soon.
- ... we must **regretfully decline** your kind invitation.
- ... Dan always **drives carefully**.
- We **thoroughly enjoyed** last night's concert ...
- Nobody can **seriously doubt** that ...
- I **totally agree** with you ...
- ... tell us you've **arrived safely**.
- The students ... **listened attentively**.
- The losing team **complained bitterly** ...