

Context 21 Starter  
Chapter 3: The Web of Communication

**Webcode: STAR322305-46**

**Active Vocabulary**

<b>Lead-in, pp. 46–47</b>		
(to) <b>communicate</b> <i>(introductory text)</i>	Nowadays people ~ more and more via the Internet and mobile phones.	kommunizieren
<b>employer</b> <i>(text B)</i>	= person or company that pays people to work for them	Arbeitgeber/in
(to) <b>hire</b> sb. <i>(text B)</i>	We need to make sure we ~ the person who is perfect for the job.	jdn. einstellen
<b>Career Services</b> <i>(text B)</i>	If there are no jobs advertised in the newspaper, then why don't you go and ask at ~ ~?	Berufsberatung
(to) <b>put</b> sth. <b>on the Web</b> <i>(text B)</i>	We ~ our family holiday photos <b>on the</b> ~ so our friends could look at them.	etwas ins Internet stellen
(to) <b>sign off</b> (a computer) <i>(text C)</i>	Don't leave the computer without <b>~ing</b> ~! Someone could go into your account.	sich abmelden
(to) <b>go online</b> [,-' -] <i>(text D)</i>	= (to) connect to a computer or the Internet	ins Internet gehen
(to) <b>reveal</b> sth. <i>(task 3)</i>	The clouds finally cleared to ~ a beautiful blue sky.	etwas aufdecken; etwas zeigen
<b>modern media</b> <i>(task 3)</i>	= modern information and entertainment technologies, such as the Internet, CD-ROMs and digital television	neue Medien
<b>A1 Online Pressure, pp. 50–51 – Partner A</b>		
<b>pressure</b> ['preʃə] <i>(title)</i>	I can't work under so much ~!	Druck
<b>competitive</b> [kəm'petətɪv] <i>(l. 3)</i>	Jack liked playing football for fun, but found the school team was too ~.	konkurrenzorientiert; hart umkämpft
<b>adolescence</b> [ˌædɔ'lesns] <i>(l. 6)</i>	= time between childhood and adulthood	Jugend; Pubertät
<b>satisfaction</b> <i>(l. 7)</i>	Katie got immense ~ from finishing her homework twice as quickly as Brian.	Zufriedenheit; Genugtuung; Befriedigung
(to) <b>fool</b> sb. <i>(l. 7)</i>	You can't ~ me – I know you ate those biscuits!	jdm. etwas vormachen; jdn. täuschen

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<b>impact</b> [ˈɪmpækt] (l. 11)	The ~ of the bomb was felt more than 100 miles away.	Wirkung; Einfluss
<b>performance</b> (l. 12)	Gary's school ~ has been getting steadily worse and he needs to work harder if he's going to pass his exams.	Leistung
<b>suburb</b> [ˈsʌbɜːb] (l. 18)	When Harriet had children, she moved from her flat in the city centre to a house in a ~.	Vorort
(to) <b>indicate</b> sth. (l. 21)	Draw an arrow to ~ which of these answers is correct.	etwas zeigen; etwas andeuten
<b>sufficient</b> [səˈfɪʃnt] (l. 21)	= enough for a specific purpose	ausreichend
(to) <b>cancel</b> sth. (l. 23)	I would like to ~ my subscription to <i>The Times</i> as the postman never delivers it on time.	etwas absagen; etwas kündigen
<b>A1 Online Pressure, p. 103 – Partner B</b>		
<b>used to</b> do sth. [juːst] (l. 5)	I ~ <b>to</b> take the bus to school each day, but now I go by bike.	früher etwas regelmäßig gemacht haben
<b>subject line</b> (l. 6)	I read the ~ <b>line</b> – “GOOD NEWS!” – and knew everything was going to be fine.	Betreffzeile (in einem Brief oder einer E-Mail)
(to) <b>fail</b> (l. 7)	If Beth ~ <b>s</b> this exam, she might have to repeat the year.	(bei einer Prüfung) durchfallen; scheitern
<b>pillow</b> (l. 10)	If you put your tooth under your ~, the tooth fairy will take it away and give you a pound coin.	Kopfkissen
<b>inputting error</b> (l. 11)	The whole computer system was ruined because of one <b>inputting</b> ~.	Eingabefehler
(to) <b>monitor</b> sb./sth. (l. 15)	Babies born early need to be ~ <b>ed</b> constantly.	jd./etwas überwachen
<b>record</b> (n) [ˈrekɔːd] (l. 15)	= performance “Harry's clever,” said Mr Smith, “But he'll need to try harder to improve his ~.”	Leistung(en)
<b>complaint</b> (l. 16)	I'd like to make a ~ about the terrible service in this restaurant.	Beschwerde
<b>access</b> (n) [ˈæksɛs] (l. 16)	A lift is being planned to provide easier ~ to the station for wheelchairs.	Zugang, Zugriff

<b>privacy</b> ['prɪvəsi] (l. 17)	I hate sharing a room with someone – I need my ~!	Privatsphäre
(to) <b>denounce</b> sb./sth. (l. 20)	The whole neighbourhood stood up and ~d the mayor for wasting their money.	jdn./etwas öffentlich kritisieren
<b>disappointment</b> (l. 25)	The party was a real ~ – no food, no drinks, and only three people turned up.	Enttäuschung
<b>A2 An Online Hoax, pp. 52–53</b>		
<b>hoax</b> [həʊks] (title)	= an act intended to make sb. believe sth. that is not true, esp. sth. bad	Falschmeldung; (Zeitungs-) Ente; übler Scherz
<b>cute</b> [kjʊt] (l. 4)	= pretty and attractive That guy is so ~ – I'm going to ask for his number.	süß; niedlich
(to) <b>turn</b> (l. 11)	The leaves ~ brown in autumn.	werden
<b>insult</b> ['ɪnsʌlt] (n) (l. 12)	I should have known Alice would take it as an ~ if I didn't invite her to my party.	Beleidigung
(to) <b>sob</b> (l. 16)	Sarah couldn't help ~bing at her grandma's funeral.	schluchzen
<b>desperate</b> ['despəreɪt] (l. 25)	Katie tried ~ly to think of an excuse as to why she had missed hockey practice. But she couldn't think of any.	verzweifelt
(to) <b>prescribe</b> sb. sth. (l. 35)	The doctor ~d her sleeping pills.	jdm. etwas verschreiben
<b>minor</b> (n) ['maɪnə] (l. 38)	No ~s allowed in the casino.	Minderjährige(r)
(to) <b>mess with</b> sb. (l. 40)	Don't ~ with me – I have some very powerful friends.	sich mit jdm. anlegen
(to) <b>retreat</b> (l. 43)	The general could see they were losing and ordered the army to ~.	sich zurückziehen
<b>B1 Meeting the Stepmother, pp. 54–56</b>		
(to) <b>snap</b> (l. 2)	= (to) break suddenly with a sharp noise	(zer)brechen; (zer)reißen
(to) <b>stroll</b> (l. 8)	Henry ~ed into the distance whistling to himself.	bummeln; langsam spazieren
<b>hollow</b> (l. 26)	You can hear this tree is completely ~ if you knock on it here.	hohl

<b>disloyal</b> [dɪs'loɪəl] (l. 31)	= opposite of 'loyal'	untreu; nicht loyal
<b>maintenance</b> [ˈmeɪntənəns] (BE) (l. 33)	He has to pay ~ to his ex-wife.	Unterhalt
(to) <b>plead</b> (l. 36)	When my dog looks at me with those ~ <b>ing</b> eyes, I always end up feeding him chocolate treats, even though he's too fat already.	flehen
(to) <b>suit</b> sb. [su:t] (l. 59)	= be convenient or useful for sb. The date ~ <b>s</b> me fine.	jdm. passen (Termin usw.)
(to) <b>iron</b> sth. <b>out</b> ['aɪrən] (l. 66)	I suggest they sit down together and ~ <b>out</b> the problems between the two of them.	etwas ausbügeln; etwas beseitigen
<b>C2 Expressing Yourself through Poetry, pp. 60–61</b>		
<b>means</b> (pl means) (introductory text)	I joined the chess team simply as a ~ of getting to know people.	Mittel; Weg
<b>chin</b> (poem)	Jimmy proudly pointed to the first few hairs on his ~.	Kinn
<b>napkin</b> (poem)	If you'd put your ~ on your lap, then you wouldn't have got tomato sauce all over your jeans!	Serviette
<b>core</b> (poem)	I ate my apple and then threw away the ~.	Kerngehäuse
<b>pit</b> (AE) (poem)	When you eat a peach, be careful not to hurt your teeth on the ~.	Kern (von Steinobst)
<b>seed</b> (poem)	Jenny planted an apple ~ in the garden and imagined it growing into a tree.	Kern; Same(n)
<b>skeleton</b> ['skelɪtn] (task 2.1)	They found the complete ~ of a dinosaur buried in the desert.	Skelett; Gerüst