



DER KLEINE SPRACHFÜHRER  
**ENGLISCH**  
FÜR DEN URLAUB

DEUTSCH-ENGLISCH

**AM FLUGHAFEN  
IM RESTAURANT  
BEIM EINKAUFEN  
IM NOTFALL**



**Spotlight**

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## Ready for take-off

Holidays and travel are great ways to recharge your batteries and at the same time broaden your horizons by getting to know new people and different cultures. But they can also be stressful — especially if things don't go to plan. With English being the most widely spoken language worldwide, having a good knowledge of English will be helpful wherever you go.

In this pocket-size booklet, we've put together some of the most important words and phrases to help you on your travels. You'll find dialogues for typical situations as well as tips on language and culture. There's a glossary of the more difficult words on each double page and a list of useful phrases on pages 12–13. Have a good trip!

**Dagmar Taylor**

Language author, *Spotlight*

## Contents

Getting ready to go .....	4
At the airport .....	6
Accommodation .....	8
Public transport .....	10
Useful phrases .....	12
Sightseeing .....	14
Shopping .....	16
Eating out .....	18
Useful food terms .....	20
When things go wrong .....	22

**booklet** ['bʊklət]

► Büchlein, Bändchen

**broaden** ['brɔ:dən]

► erweitern

**recharge** [,ri:'tʃɑ:dʒ]

► wiederaufladen

## Getting ready to go

There's lots to do before you leave home on your travels. The words, phrases and tips on this double page will help you get into the holiday spirit.

### Holiday plans

- › I can't stay long, I'm afraid. **I'm going on holiday tomorrow** and I haven't packed yet.
- ‹ **Where are you off to?**
- › **The States.** I'm going to visit friends in San Francisco.
- ‹ Very nice! How long are you staying?
- › Two weeks. I'm going to stay with my friends for a few days and then I'm going to drive down the coast to Los Angeles. I've **rented** an **RV**.
- ‹ Sounds great. Have you been to the States before or is this your first time?
- › I've been to New York, but this is my first time to the West Coast.
- ‹ I'm sure you'll have an awesome time. What time is your flight tomorrow?
- › It's quite early: 7 a.m., I think.
- ‹ That is early. You'd better get packing!

### Tips

**I'm going on holiday tomorrow** is a sentence that is about the present and the future at the same time. We use a present verb form because we are talking about a future event, but also a situation in the present.

You can ask **Where are you off to?** if someone is going away and you would like to know where to.

The US is often referred to as **the States**.

When you pay money to use a vehicle, especially in North America, you **rent** it. In the UK, the verb "hire" is used.

The North American term **RV** (UK camper van) stands for "recreational vehicle".

# What to pack

## Carry-on essentials

<input type="checkbox"/> Bordkarte	boarding card
<input type="checkbox"/> Kopfhörer	ear phones
<input type="checkbox"/> Kreditkarte	credit card
<input type="checkbox"/> Ladekabel	phone charger
<input type="checkbox"/> Pass	passport
<input type="checkbox"/> Reiseführer	guidebook
<input type="checkbox"/> Reiseplan	itinerary
<input type="checkbox"/> Währung	currency

## Cultural tip

### Holidays

Time spent travelling or relaxing away from home is called **a holiday** (or **holidays**) in British English and **a vacation** in North American English.

A **bank holiday**, or **public holiday** (N. Am. **holiday**), is a day when government offices, schools and banks are closed.

In the US, the time in December and January that includes Christmas, Hanukkah and the New Year is called **the holidays**.

## Toiletries

<input type="checkbox"/> antiseptische Wundsalbe	antiseptic cream
<input type="checkbox"/> Deo	deodorant
<input type="checkbox"/> Feuchtigkeitscreme	moisturizer
<input type="checkbox"/> Haarbürste	hairbrush
<input type="checkbox"/> Kamm	comb
<input type="checkbox"/> Make-up	make-up
<input type="checkbox"/> Pflaster	plasters (N. Am. Band-Aid)
<input type="checkbox"/> Rasierer	razor
<input type="checkbox"/> Schmerzmittel	painkillers
<input type="checkbox"/> Zahnbürste	toothbrush
<input type="checkbox"/> Zahnpaste	toothpaste

---

### awesome

[ˈɔ:səm] *ifml.*

➤ fantastisch, toll

---

### recreational vehicle

[ˌrekri.eɪʃənəl

ˈvi:ɪkəl] N. Am.

➤ Wohnmobil, Camper

## At the airport

For many people, a holiday starts when they arrive at the airport, with a visit to the check-in desk and a walk through security.

### At the check-in desk

- › Morning. I'd like to check in for the flight to Heathrow, please.
- ‹ Can I see your passport, please?
- › Here you are.
- ‹ How many bags are you checking in?
- › Just the one. It might be a bit heavy.
- ‹ It's 18 kilos, but you're allowed 22. Can I see your **hand luggage**?
- › Yes. It's just my **handbag**.
- ‹ OK, that's fine. Here's your **boarding** pass. We don't have a gate number yet, so once you're through security, just wait in the departure lounge until your flight is called. Have a good flight.
- › Thank you.

### Tips

On many flights, you can take only one piece of **hand luggage** or "baggage" (N.Am. carry-on). The luggage you check in is called "hold luggage / baggage".

A **handbag** (UK) is called a "purse" in North American English.

At the gate, passengers wait until the plane is ready for **boarding**. Often, announcements are made, such as: "Flight 955 to London Heathrow is now boarding at gate number 12."



### Security information

Heightened security measures mean that passing through **security** can take longer than it used to. You are advised to be at check-in / bag drop as follows:

**Long-haul flights:** three hours before scheduled departure

European and **domestic flights:** two hours before scheduled departure

If you have already checked in online, and don't have bags to drop, please follow your airline's advice on timing.

### New security measures

Passengers are requested to be patient while additional security measures are in place, allow extra time for their journey and be prepared for possible **delays**.

## Tips

Check **security** requirements before you start your trip.

**Long-haul flights** typically take more than six hours.

**Domestic flights** take place within one particular country.

A **delay** is a situation in which something is slow or late. You and your flight can be **delayed**.

#### additional

[ə'dɪʃənəl]

➤ zusätzlich

#### bag drop

['bæg drɒp]

➤ Gepäckabgabe

#### departure lounge

[di'pɑ:tʃə laʊndʒ]

➤ Abflughalle

#### heightened security measures

[,haɪtənd

sɪ'kjʊərəti ,meʒəz]

➤ erhöhte Sicherheitsmaßnahmen

#### here you are

['hɪə ju: ,ɑ:]

➤ bitte sehr

## Accommodation

**A**t your destination, you can walk into a hotel and ask at the hotel reception if they have a room free. If you book in advance, you can go online to look at other people's recommendations.

### At reception

- › Hello, sir. How can I help you?
- ‹ Hello. Do you have a room **available** for tonight?
- › You don't have a reservation?
- ‹ No, I'm afraid not.
- › There are no double rooms left, but we do have an executive suite.
- ‹ How much is it?
- › £150, **including breakfast**.
- ‹ Well, OK. Yes. **We'll take it**.
- › Thank you, sir. I'll just get the registration form for you to fill out.

### Other places where you can stay on holiday

Campingplatz	campsite	Ferienhaus	self-catering cottage
Pension	guest house	Skihütte	ski chalet
Luxushotelanlage	luxury resort	Jugendherberge	youth hostel

### Tips

A hotel receptionist will tell you if a room is **available**. B & Bs (bed and breakfasts) may have a sign in the window that says "vacancies".

Prices are often per room, but may or may not **include breakfast**. "Half board" (N. Am. European plan) includes breakfast and an evening meal. "Full board" includes all meals.

When you accept a room, you can say **I'll / We'll take it**.

# The Cunningham

"A great place to stay"

5 of 5 stars \*\*\*\*\*

Reviewed 26 May 2019 \*NEW\*

The Cunningham is a lovely **place**. My wife and I stayed here for two nights. We arrived too early to check in, but the staff offered us coffee while we waited for the room to be **made up** and we were **upgraded** to an executive suite. It was clean, spacious and tastefully decorated. The **breakfast** buffet was really good. There was plenty of fresh fruit and the variety of bread and rolls was impressive. The hotel is in an ideal location for shopping and visiting city **attractions**, yet it's very quiet. I'd definitely stay here again!

## Tips

**Place** can be used to talk about a country, a town or a restaurant, etc.: "What about going to that Italian place on the high street?" When a bed or room is prepared for use, it is **made up**. If you are given a better room than the one you have paid for, you are **upgraded**, or you "get an upgrade". In a hotel in the UK, a **breakfast** of coffee or tea with toast or rolls with butter, jam and marmalade is a "continental breakfast". An enjoyable place to go or thing to do is called an **attraction**.

**buffet** ['bʊfeɪ]

► Büfett

**marmalade**

['mɑ:məleɪd]

► Zitrusmarmelade

**roll** [rəʊl]

► Brötchen

**spacious**

['speɪʃəs]

► geräumig

**staff** [stɑ:f]

► Mitarbeiter,  
Personal

**tastefully**

['teɪstfʊli]

► geschmackvoll

**vacancy**

['veɪkənsi]

► hier: Zimmer  
frei

## Public transport

**S**ave time working out how to use the **public transport** system in a foreign country by asking the locals.

### Asking for advice

- › Excuse me, which bus should I take to get to the city centre?
- ‹ You can take the number 4 or the 44. They go from the **bus stop** on the other side of the road. Buses on this side are going out of town.
- › OK. Which would be the best stop to get off at?
- ‹ You could get off at Gallowgate or Union Street.
- › And how much does it cost?
- ‹ A **single fare**'s £1.70. But you could also get a **day ticket** — I think that costs £4. You'll need the exact fare. Do you have **change**?
- › Yes, I do. Thank you. Is this the end of the **queue**?

### Tips

In the UK, the system of buses, trains, etc. is called **public transport** (N. Am. public transportation system or public transit system).

You get on a bus at a **bus stop**, where there is usually a shelter and a timetable. When you travel by rail, you wait on the platform.

A **single fare** (UK) is the price of a “one-way ticket”, as North Americans call it. If you want to travel back from your destination, a return ticket (N. Am. round-trip ticket) may be cheaper.

Most bus companies in Britain ask passengers to have the exact fare ready when they board the bus, so you'll need small **change**. Sometimes, you can save money by buying a **day ticket**.

People usually “queue” at bus stops. In the UK and in the US, queuing (N. Am. waiting in line) is considered polite behaviour. If you're not sure where the end of the queue is, you can ask: **Is this the end of the queue?**

To use public transport in most big cities, you can buy plastic cards. There's the MetroCard in New York and the Oyster Card in London.



Visitor Oyster Card London

From £20

[Add to basket](#)



Forget about buying individual tickets every time you travel — simply **top up** your card with credit and **you're good to go!**

Use it on all London public transport, including **riverboats**. It's 50 per cent cheaper — a **Tube** journey in central London costs £4.90 in cash, but only £2.40 with an Oyster Card. No need to queue at the ticket office — you'll be ready to travel as soon as you arrive. Travel as much as you like. You'll never use more than £7 of credit per day in central London.

## Tips

Passengers buy a plastic Oyster Cards with credit and, when they run out, they can **top up** (UK) their card at any station.

**You're good to go** (ifml.) means that you are prepared and ready.

You can travel along the River Thames by **riverboat**. There are regular services and sightseeing trips with commentaries.

London's underground railway (N. Am. subway) is known as **the Tube**.

### commentary

[ˈkɒməntəri]

► Erläuterung,  
Kommentierung

### credit ['kredit]

► hier: Guthaben

### fare [feə]

► Fahrpreis

### platform

[ˈplætfɔ:m]

► Bahnsteig

### return ticket

[riːtʃ:n ,tɪkɪt] UK

► Rückfahrkarte

### shelter ['ʃeltə]

► Wartestand

## Useful phrases

**H**ere, we've put together a collection of phrases that will come in handy in typical travel situations.

### At security

*Muss ich meine Schuhe ausziehen?*

Do I have to take my shoes off?

*Möchten Sie, dass ich meinen Koffer in eine Schale lege?*

Do you want me to put my suitcase in a tray?

*Entschuldigen Sie, ich glaube, das ist meine Tasche.*

Excuse me, I think that's my bag.

*Stört es Sie, wenn ich vorgehe? Mein Gate schließt in einigen Minuten.*

Do you mind if I go ahead? My gate is closing in a few minutes.

### In the hotel

*Ich möchte einchecken. Ich heiße...*

I'd like to check in. My name's...

*Wo kann ich parken?*

Where can I park?

*Um wie viel Uhr gibt es Frühstück?*

What time do you serve breakfast?

*Ist es möglich, früher einzuchecken?*

Would it be possible to check in earlier?

*Kann ich mein Gepäck erst einmal hier lassen?*

Could I leave my luggage here until later?

*Könnten Sie mir ein Taxi rufen?*

Could you call me a taxi, please?

### Asking directions

*Entschuldigen Sie, wie komme ich von hier zum Bahnhof?*

Excuse me, how do I get to the station from here?

*Entschuldigung, können Sie mir sagen, wo Barnaby Street ist?*

Excuse me, do you know where Barnaby Street is?

*Tut mir leid, ich bin nicht von hier.*

I'm sorry. I'm not from here.

*Könnten Sie mir bitte weiterhelfen?*

Could you help me, please?

*Könnten Sie mir sagen, wo ich einen Bankautomaten finde?*

Could you tell me where I can find an ATM?

## Getting the bus

Von wo aus kann ich den Bus in die Stadt nehmen?

Where can I catch the bus into town?

An welcher Haltestelle muss ich aussteigen?

Which stop should I get off at?

Was kostet eine Einzelfahrkarte?

How much is a single fare?

Entschuldigen Sie, ist das das Ende der Schlange?

Excuse me, is this the end of the queue?

## In a restaurant

Ich möchte gerne für heute Abend um sieben einen Tisch für vier Personen reservieren.

I'd like to reserve a table for four this evening at seven.

Ich habe eine Tischreservierung auf den Namen ...

I have a reservation. My name's...

Haben Sie einen Tisch für vier Personen? Wir haben nicht reserviert.

Do you have a table for four?

We don't have a reservation.

Sind in diesem Gericht Zwiebeln?

Ich vertrage keine Zwiebeln.

Are there any onions in this dish? They don't agree with me.

Es war sehr lecker, vielen Dank.

It was delicious, thank you.

Es hat mir nicht ganz so gut geschmeckt.

I didn't enjoy it that much.

Es war zu viel.

It was too much.

## Shopping

Ich schaue mich nur um, danke.

I'm just looking, thanks.

Könnten Sie mir helfen? Ich suche ...

Could you help me, please?

I'm looking for...

Ich habe mich dagegen entschieden, aber vielen Dank für Ihre Hilfe.

I've decided not to take it, but thank you so much for your help.

Kann ich mit Kreditkarte bezahlen?

Can I pay by credit card?

## When you have to go

Entschuldigung, dürfte ich vielleicht die Toilette benutzen?

Excuse me, do you mind if I use the toilet (N. Am. restroom/ bathroom)?

Entschuldigen Sie, wo sind die Toiletten?

Excuse me, where are the toilets (N. Am. restrooms/ bathrooms)?

## Sightseeing

If you don't find what you need to know in your guidebook, the tourist information office will help. There, you can find details about tours and places worth visiting.

### At the tourist information office

- › Hello. Can you recommend any places to visit?
- ‹ Sure. How long are you here for?
- › We're staying for two nights.
- ‹ **Would you be interested in** whale watching?
- › Yes. Absolutely!
- ‹ OK. Well, the cruise leaves every day at 1 p.m. from the harbour. You might also see dolphins and sea lions. Here's a **leaflet**, with a voucher for a 10 per cent discount.
- › Fantastic! Do you know how much it costs?
- ‹ Yes, it's \$100 for adults and \$50 for children under 12.

### Tips

When people ask questions or make suggestions in English, they often do it indirectly. Most English speakers use polite but friendly phrases like: **Would you be interested in...?** or "You might want to..."

A **leaflet** is a flyer or small brochure ['bræʊʃə] containing pictures and information.

When reading about entrance fees or the price of a tour, you'll

often see the word "concession" (UK). This is a reduction in price for students, elderly or disabled people or children.

An arrangement you make in advance to buy a ticket to travel somewhere or do or see something is a **booking**.

If **places are limited**, there are only a certain number of people allowed on the tour at one time.

## SOVEREIGN HILL'S AMAZING MINE TOURS

A day at Sovereign Hill is a day filled with fun and adventure. Discover all the action and excitement of life as it was in 1850s Ballarat, during the greatest gold rush the world has ever seen.

Sovereign Hill is an easy 90-minute drive from Melbourne and there's plenty of free parking.

For a guided tour, visit the gold mine and take the mine tram to journey deep below Sovereign Hill for a unique underground experience.

### Admission

Adults: \$7.50

Children 5–15 years: \$4

Family (2 adults and up to 4 children): \$20

Children under 5 years: no charge

**Bookings** are essential and must be made at the mine once you've entered Sovereign Hill. We advise you to book early on the day of your visit as **places are limited**.

## Tourist attractions

Freizeitpark	amusement park
Kunstgalerie	art gallery
botanischer Garten	botanical garden
Burg	castle
Dom; Kathedrale	cathedral
Verlies	dungeon
historische Stätte	historic site
Markt	market
Aussichtsplattform	observation deck
Palast; Schloss	palace
Show; Vorstellung	show
Stadion	stadium

### admission

[əd'mɪʃən]

► Eintritt

### disabled

[dɪs'eɪbld]

► behindert

### elderly

['eldəli]

► Senioren

### fee

[fi:]

► Gebühr

### gold mine

['gəʊld maɪn]

► Goldmine

### gold rush

['gəʊld rʌʃ]

► Goldrausch

### no charge

[,nəʊ 'tʃɑ:dʒ]

► gratis

### unique

[ju'ni:k]

► einzigartig,  
einmalig

# Shopping

Whether you're buying essentials you forgot to pack or souvenirs to take home, shopping is part of the travel experience.

## In a department store

- › **Excuse me**, I'd like to try these on. Where are the changing rooms?
- ‹ They're over there in the corner. Can you see them?
- › Ah, yes. Now I can. I must have walked past them.
- ‹ Do you have the right sizes?
- › Yes, I think so. But do you have this in a different colour?
- ‹ We only have that in beige, I'm afraid. Just let the assistant know if you need another size and she'll go and get it for you.
- › OK. Thanks very much!
- ‹ **You're welcome**.

## Tips

**Excuse me** is a polite way to attract someone's attention.

When someone thanks you, you can respond with **you're welcome**, "don't mention it", "no problem" or "no worries".

In many stores, staff have been trained to make small talk with customers. For example, they might ask you: "Have you had a good day?" When someone tries to make conversation with you, rather than answering with just "yes" or "no", it's polite to offer some information about yourself.

### changing room

[ˈtʃeɪndʒɪŋ ru:m]

► Umkleidekabine

### counter

[ˈkaʊntə]

► Ladentheke

### diarrhoea

[ˌdaɪəˈrɪə]

► Durchfall

### imply

[ɪmˈplaɪ]

► bedeuten

### organic

[ɔːˈɡæɪnɪk]

► Bio-

### rather than

[ˈrɑːðə ðən]

► anstatt

### relieve

[rɪˈliːv]

► lindern

### staff

[stɑːf]

► Mitarbeiter

## In a supermarket

- < How can I help you?
- > **I'd like** about half a pound of Stilton, please.
- < Would you like the organic one? It's £17 a kilo.
- > Yes, please, **that's fine**.
- < Anything else I can get for you today?
- > That's all, thanks. **Any idea** where I can find crackers?
- < They're right here at the end of the counter.
- > Oh, right. I didn't see them there. Thanks very much.
- < No worries.

## Tips

To politely tell someone what you want, begin with **I'd like...**  
**That's fine** is used to tell someone that something is acceptable.  
Here, **Any idea...?** is a more informal way to ask "Do you know...?"

## At the chemist's counter

- < How can I help?
- > I have an **upset stomach**. Do you have anything that could help?
- < Yes, these tablets can relieve diarrhoea quickly and effectively.
- > Oh, that's good. I'll take a packet, please.
- < OK, that'll be £9.95, please. If your symptoms haven't cleared up by tomorrow, you should see a doctor.
- > Yes, I know. Thank you.
- < I hope you feel better soon.

## Culture tip

### No need to spell it out

Most people won't say that they are suffering from diarrhoea specifically. If you say you have an **upset stomach**, most people will understand what is implied. With people you know well, you can also say that you have "the runs" (ifml.).

## Eating out

Choosing food and drink in a foreign language and culture is always an adventure. If the **menu** doesn't give you all the help you need, you can always ask your server.

**crab** [kræb]

➤ Krabben-

**crispy** ['krispi]

➤ knusprig

**fishcake** ['fɪʃkeɪk]

➤ Fischfrikadelle

**goat** [gəʊt]

➤ Ziege

**hake** [heɪk]

➤ Seehecht-

**heirloom tomato**

[ˈeəlu:m tə'mɑ:təʊ]

➤ aus alten Tomatensorten

**leek** [li:k]

➤ Lauch

**lime** [laɪm]

➤ Limetten-

**spinach** ['spɪnɪdʒ]

➤ Spinat

**squid** [skwɪd]

➤ Tintenfisch

### Today's specials

#### Starters

- Crispy squid with chilli & lime dip £8.50
- Heirloom tomato & coconut soup £5.50 (v)

#### Mains

- Chicken & leek pie served with house salad £11.90
- Hake & crab fishcake served with spinach & hollandaise £14.90
- Goat's cheese ravioli with walnut pesto £10.80 (v)

#### Desserts

- Bread & butter pudding with marmalade £5.50
- Passion fruit crème brûlée £4.50

## Tips

The **menu** ['menju:] (not: "the card") lists the food available in a restaurant.

**Specials** are dishes that aren't on the menu every day.

A **starter** (N. Am. appetizer) is served before the **main** course (N. Am. entrée ['ɒntreɪ]).

In the UK, **dessert** [di'zɜ:t] is sometimes called a "sweet" or, more informally, "afters" or "pudding": "What's for pudding?"

Next to certain dishes, you might see (v), which is short for "vegetarian" or "vegan".

## At the table

- < Are you ready to order?
- > Almost. I have a question about the menu. What's an "heirloom tomato"? **Is that how you say it?**
- < An "heirloom tomato"? It's an older variety of tomato. Their flavour is sweeter and richer than normal tomatoes.
- > Ah, OK. And what's "hake"?
- < It's a type of white sea fish. It's a bit like cod — it's very good.
- > OK. Well, **I'll have the** soup and then the fishcake, please.
- < Great choice! Can I **get** you anything else?
- > No, thanks. That's all.

## Tips

To find out how to pronounce a word, ask: **Is that how you say it?**

When you order food, you can say **I'll have the...**

If waiting staff ask what they can **get** you, it means "bring" you.

## Cultural tip

### Paying and tipping

When you have finished your meal and you are ready to leave, ask for the "bill" (N. Am. check). In the UK, it is usual to leave 10 to 15 per cent of the bill. In the US, it's customary to leave a tip of between 15 and 20 per cent.

You can either leave cash on the table after you have been given your change, or you can say "Keep the change" when you pay.

There's no need to pay a tip in self-service restaurants or for take-away (N. Am. takeout) meals.

**cod** [kɒd]

► Kabeljau

**customary**

['kʌstəməri]

► üblich

**tip** [tɪp]

► Trinkgeld

**waiting staff**

['weɪtɪŋ stɑ:f]

► Bedienpersonal

## Useful food terms

**H**ere, we've put together a list of food and drink-related words that will help you when you're hungry.

### Drinks

Apfelwein	cider
Helles (Bier)	lager
Leitungswasser	tap water
Mineralwasser	sparkling
mit Kohlensäure	water
Pint (0,568 l)	pint (UK)
Radler; Alsterwasser	shandy (UK)
stilles	still water
Mineralwasser	
Weinschorle	wine spritzer

### Vegetables

Blumenkohl	cauliflower
Bohnen	beans
Erbsen	peas
Grünkohl	kale
Knoblauch	garlic
Kohl	cabbage
Kopfsalat	lettuce
Lauch	leeks
Linsen	lentils
Mais	corn (N. Am. maize)
Paprika	peppers (green ~, red ~)
Rosenkohl	Brussels sprouts
Spargel	asparagus
Zucchini	courgette (N. Am. zucchini)

### Meat

Hackfleisch	mince (N. Am. ground beef)
Lamm	lamb
Rindfleisch	beef
Schweinefleisch	pork
Truthahn	turkey



Fotos: Abenaa, igoriss//Stock.com

Wild game  
Wildfleisch; Reh venison

### Fish

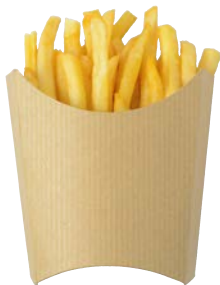
Forelle trout  
Garnele prawn  
Kabeljau cod  
Lachs salmon  
Schellfisch haddock  
Scholle plaice  
Seehecht hake  
Seeteufel monkfish  
Seezunge sole

### Herbs and spices

Basilikum basil  
Ingwer ginger  
Kreuzkümmel cumin  
Kurkuma turmeric  
Minze mint  
Petersilie parsley  
Rosmarin rosemary  
Salbei sage  
Schnittlauch chives  
Thymian thyme  
Zimt cinnamon

### How food is cooked

Brat-;gebraten fried  
(in der Pfanne)  
Brat-;gebraten roast  
(im Ofen)  
frittiert deep-fried  
gedämpft steamed  
gekocht boiled  
geräuchert smoked  
im Teigmantel battered  
paniert breaded  
pochiert poached  
sautiert sautéed



## When things go wrong

We hope that nothing goes wrong on your travels. However, here's some useful language to help you in an emergency.

### On the telephone

- < **Lost property.** How can I help you?
- > Yes, hello. I left a camera in a brown leather case on the number 43 bus this morning. I'm calling to ask if it's been **handed in**.
- < I'll just check. Just a second, please. (*pause*)  
A camera bag like that was handed in about an hour ago.
- > Oh, thank goodness! What do I have to do now?
- < Come to the bus station to claim it. You'll need **proof of identity**.

### Tips

Items that have been found and **handed in** and are waiting to be collected are **lost property** (N.Am. lost and found). **Proof of identity** could be a passport, a driving licence or an ID card.

### Cultural tip

#### Lost or stolen passports and emergency services

If a lost passport is handed in to a police station, then the corner is cut off and it is immediately returned to the embassy of the country where it was issued. You cannot legally use a passport that has been formally reported as lost or stolen.

When dialling 999 or 112 in the UK, the operator will ask which service is required: police, ambulance or fire service.

#### Emergency telephone numbers:

UK	999 or 112	Australia	000	Canada	911
USA	911	New Zealand	111		

## Looking after your property

British Transport Police are working to reduce **theft** and **pickpocketing**. Follow their guide to make sure you have a safe journey.

### HOW TO BEAT PICKPOCKETS

- Keep handbags secure and carry wallets in an inside pocket.
- Zip up hand and shoulder bags.
- Carry bags in front of you with flaps against your body.
- Keep straps short and bags tucked under your arm.
- Don't display **valuables**.

## Tips

A victim of **theft** might say: "My bag, wallet, etc. has been stolen."  
To the police, you can say: "I'd like to report a theft."

A person who steals money, for example from other people's pockets, is a **pickpocket**.

Things that are worth a lot of money, especially small things such as jewellery, cameras, mobile phones, etc., are called **valuables**.

#### case [keɪs]

► hier: Tasche

#### claim [kleɪm]

► hier: zurückfordern, abholen

#### dial ['daɪəl]

► (Telefon) wählen

#### embassy

[ˈembəsi]

► Botschaft

#### flap [flæp]

► Taschen-  
überschlag

#### issue ['ɪʃuː]

► ausstellen

#### item ['aɪtəm]

► Artikel, Gegenstand

#### strap [stræp]

► Band, Riemen,  
Gurt

#### tuck [tʌk]

► stecken,  
klemmen

#### wallet ['wɒlɪt]

► Brieftasche

#### zip up [zɪp 'ʌp]

► den Reißverschluss schließen