



Pets and animals

In diesem *Theme* wirst du ...

- Tiere beschreiben
- Broschüren lesen und auswerten
- über Verhaltensregeln im Umgang mit Haustieren sprechen
- dich in andere Personen hineinversetzen
- einen Dialog fortführen und vorspielen
- über Charaktereigenschaften sprechen
- eine Fernsehshow entwickeln

eighty-nine 89

Was hast du alles neu gelernt? Diese Seite hilft dir dabei, das zu erkennen. Falls du Hilfe benötigst, etwas nachlesen oder noch ein paar Übungen machen möchtest, findest du hier passende Hinweise.



WORTSCHATZ

Ich kann ...	Aufgaben	Übungen/Hilfen
Tiere beschreiben <i>big teeth • four legs</i>	1-3	► DIFF D1-D3 ► T3 p. 102 ► Wordbank 8 p. 204 ► WB 1-3
Gefühle benennen <i>angry • disappointed • happy • scared • surprised • excited</i>	A8	► T3 p. 96 ► Wordbank 2 p. 199
an einer Diskussion teilnehmen <i>It's a pity that ... • You're right! • You see? • Wait! I've got an idea.</i>	A10	► T5, T6 p. 97 ► WB 13
über Charaktereigenschaften sprechen <i>energetic • playful • friendly • intelligent</i>	B6, B8	► T4 p. 103

SKILLS

Ich kann ...	Aufgaben	Übungen/Hilfen
die Situation verstehen, in der sich ein Tier befindet LISTENING	A1	► DIFF D5
einem Gespräch folgen, wenn ich das Thema kenne LISTENING	A7, A9, B2, B5	► DIFF D14, D18 ► Listening p. 166 ► WB 12
eine Diskussion führen, wenn ich mich darauf vorbereitet habe SPEAKING	A10	► T1-T7 p. 96-97 ► Talking p. 169 ► WB 13
ein Bild beschreiben SPEAKING	B4	► DIFF D17 ► WB 4
Fragen zu einem Video zum Thema Haustiere beantworten VIEWING	B7	► DIFF D22 ► WB 18
mit einer Gruppe mithilfe der <i>mini-jigsaw</i>-Methode mehrere Texte gemeinsam erschließen READING	4	► DIFF D4 ► Mini-jigsaw p. 178
eine Handlung zusammenfassen READING	A2	► DIFF D6 ► WB 7
die Hauptaussagen einer Broschüre verstehen READING	A5, A6	► DIFF D13 ► Reading p. 167 ► WB 17
über ein Haustier schreiben WRITING	B8	► T1-T6 pp. 102-103 ► Writing p. 173
Informationen auf einem Plakat auf Deutsch wiedergeben MEDIATION	D7, D20	► Mediation p. 177 ► WB 17

GRAMMATIK

Ich kann ...	Aufgaben	Übungen/Hilfen
Objektpronomen korrekt verwenden <i>Gillian sees Oscar. She talks to him.</i>	D8, D9	► G20
Sätze mit Modalverben bilden <i>You shouldn't take your pet to school. • Dogs mustn't eat ice cream.</i>	A3, A4, A6	► DIFF D10-D12 ► T1, T2 p. 96 ► G21 ► WB 8-10
die Regeln zur Satzstellung anwenden <i>George and Gillian take Oscar to the animal shelter where they meet Mike.</i>	B3	► DIFF D16 ► WB 15

1 Animal sounds

a) Copy the grid. Then listen to the animal sounds and fill in the grid.

pets	farm animals	wild animals
...	...	...

fish • mouse • cow • pig • sheep • lion • duck • chicken • cat • dog • horse • budgie • hamster • elephant

b) Divide the class into three groups. Listen again.

Stand up for animals that ...

- have got fur (group 1)
- can fly (group 2)
- can't fly (group 3)

c) Add more animals to your grid from a).

Then compare your list with your partner's.

Wordbank 8 | p. 204 Vocabulary | p. 175 WB 1 | p. 67

d) Play a game:

elephant → tiger → rabbit → ...

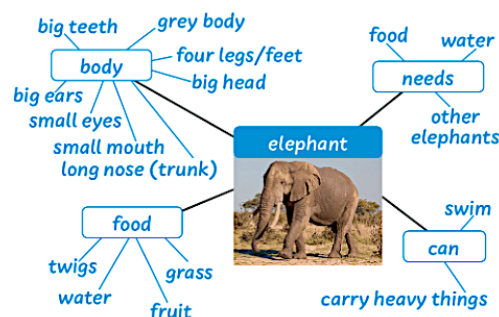
2 Your animal

Choose an animal. Make a word web.

Think of what your animal ...

- looks like
- can do
- eats
- needs

Wordbank 8 | p. 204 Vocabulary | p. 175 WB 2 | p. 67



3 A ten-question game

Group work:

Think of an animal. The others must guess it. They can only ask ten yes/no questions.

G9 | p. 185, G14 | p. 190 WB 3, 4 | pp. 67, 68

Does it live in Africa? No, it doesn't.

Can it fly? Yes, it can.

...

4 Mini-jigsaw

Group work:

1 Each group chooses one flyer from pages 90/91.

2 Copy the grid. Read the flyers and fill in the grid.

3 Tell two other groups about your flyer. Then listen to the other groups and complete the grid.

	What animals can you see?	What can you do?	When is a good time to go?	How much is it?
London Zoo	20,000 animals of over 700 kinds	...	...	...
Battersea Dogs and Cats Home	...	...	...	...
The London Wetland Centre	...	...	...	...

b) Where would you like to go?

Give reasons.

c) Put together a flyer for a place in your area where you can see animals. Include information on what animals you can see, what you can do, when it is a good time to go and how much it is.

Making a page | p. 172 WB Media 6 WES-149220-2

I'd like to go to ... because you can see/look at ...

I'd like to go to ... because you can help with/ work on ...

My favourite place is ... because it's fun to ...

I think it's a good idea to go to ... because there is/are ...

Battersea

Dogs and Cats Home

Battersea Dogs and Cats Home is a famous animal shelter in London. It is open every day from 10.30 am to 4 pm. The

home does not have much money, so adults must pay £2 and children £1 when they want to visit. You can look at the animals, but you can also support the work of the home. One of the best days to visit is the first Sunday in September. It is the Dog Reunion Day for all the dogs with a new home.

All families and their dogs are welcome. There are games and competitions for the dogs and one dog can even become the Best Battersea Dog of the year.



A

But be careful! You may fall in love with one of the dogs or cats from the shelter!

The London Wetland Centre

World Wetlands Day on 2nd February is a good day to visit the London Wetland Centre and find out about all the animals that live close to the water. But you can come on any other day as well from 9.30 am. It is £8.50 for children and £14 for adults.

Leave your best clothes at home. If the weather is good, you can watch the otters and many birds or go to a fantastic playground. If it is raining, you can go to the Discovery Centre to play with the digital pond or a high-tech underwater camera.



B



C

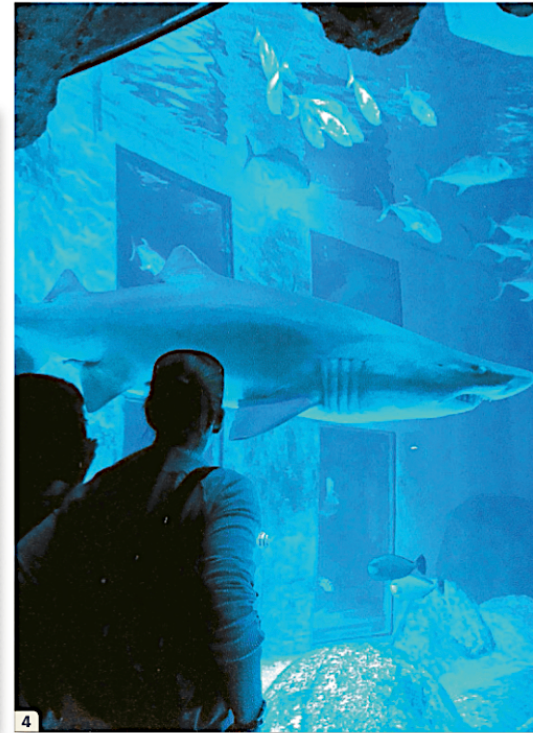
London Zoo

At London Zoo every day is a great day to visit! It is the home of more than 20,000 animals of over 700 different kinds. Ticket

prices start at £18 for children. Don't miss the Land of the Lions to find out more about these wild cats. There are not many of them left in the world. Go to Penguin

Beach and look at the crazy stunts of the penguins there. Make your visit unforgettable: become a zoo-keeper for a day and help out with some of the animals — you get a special zoo-keeper T-shirt, too!





B Do you love horses? Well, so does the Royal Family. The Queen has her own Horse Guard³: you can see these forty soldiers⁴ parade and stand on guard⁵ with their horses. Many people come to take photos with the horse guard.

C London Zoo is the place to see interesting animals – but why can you find red squirrels⁶ there? Well, in England there are not many red squirrels anymore because the grey squirrel from America has taken over⁷. London parks are full of the funny animals and children love to feed them.

D There are lions in the middle of London: in Trafalgar Square. You can find them near Nelson's Column⁸. Admiral Nelson beat⁹ the French and Spanish Navy so England became the most powerful nation¹⁰ in the world at the time. The lion is the king¹¹ of the animals and stands for¹² power. When you walk through London, you can find many plaques or pub signs¹³ with lions on them. Sometimes you can also see unicorns¹⁴ on

pub signs. Of course, they are not real animals, but they are beautiful and very special.

E There are sharks¹⁵ in London – real ones! Not in the Thames, but just a few footsteps away¹⁶. Cross¹⁷ the bridge from the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben and you are at the London Aquarium. Here you can see fantastic turtles¹⁸, colourful fish and sharks. You walk under the water through corridors of glass, so you feel like you are snorkelling¹⁹ in a tropical underwater world.



A Did you know that there are lots of interesting animals in London? For example, there are the famous ravens¹ at the Tower. The Tower is an old castle on the River Thames. A legend says that if the ravens leave the Tower, England will² come to an end. That is why there are still ravens at the Tower today.

1 famous ravens – berühmte Raben | 2 will – wird | 3 guard – Wache | 4 soldier – Soldat | 5 parade and stand on guard – zur Parade aufziehen und Wache stehen | 6 squirrel – Eichhörnchen | 7 has taken over – hat Überhand genommen | 8 column – Säule | 9 beat – besiegte | 10 became the most powerful nation – wurde zum mächtigsten Land | 11 king – König | 12 stands for – steht für | 13 plaques or pub signs – Plaketten oder Kneipenschilder | 14 unicorn – Einhorn | 15 shark – Hai | 16 a few footsteps away – wenige Schritte entfernt | 17 cross – überquere | 18 turtle – Schildkröte | 19 to snorkel – schnorcheln

P1

- Imagine you are in London. What animals would you like to see and why?
- Read about animals in London. Match the photos to the texts.
- Look around your town for animals on monuments, in parks, on signs etc and make a photo page for animals in your town.

► Making a page | p. 172 ► WB Media 6
► WES-149220-2

Theme 5: Pets and animals

1	sound /saʊnd/	Geräusch, Klang, Laut	p. 90
	fish (pl fish or fishes) /fɪʃ, fɪʃz/	Fisch	Auf der <i>Wordbank Animals</i> (Seite 204) findest du viele Tiernamen in einem Bildwörterbuch.
	cow /kaʊ/	Kuh	Pigs are usually pink. Sheep live on a farm.
	pig /pɪɡ/	Schwein	
	sheep (pl sheep) /ʃi:p/	Schaf	
	lion /ˈlaɪən/	Löwe	
	duck /dʌk/	Ente	
	budgie (= budgerigar) (informal) /ˈbʌdʒi, ˈbʌdʒəri,ɡɑː/	Wellensittich	
	fur (no pl) /fɜː/	Fell	
	to fly /flaɪ/	fliegen	
2	tooth (pl teeth) /tuːθ, tiːθ/	Zahn	Auf Seite 199 findest du die Namen vieler Körperteile in einem Bildwörterbuch.
	leg /leg/	Bein	
	foot (pl feet) /fʊt, fi:t/	Fuß	
	head /hed/	Kopf	
	ear /ɪə/	Ohr	Elephants have big ears.
	eye /aɪ/	Auge	
	mouth /maʊθ/	Mund	
	nose /naʊz/	Nase	
	water (no pl) /ˈwɔːtə/	Wasser	
	to swim /swɪm/	schwimmen	He is swimming.
4	kind /kaɪnd/	Art, Sorte	p. 91
	home /həʊm/	Zuhause, Haus, Wohnung, hier: Heim	
	* wetland /ˈwetlənd/	Sumpfbereich, Feuchtgebiet	
	famous /ˈfeɪməs/	berühmt	Adele is a famous singer.
	animal shelter /ˈænim(ə)l ˌʃeltə/	Tierheim	
	open (from ... to ...) /ˈəʊpən frəm ... to/	offen, geöffnet (von ... bis ...)	Is the shop open today?
	adult /ˈædʌlt/	erwachsene(r)	
	to pay /peɪ/	(be)zahlen	
	to visit /ˈvɪzɪt/	besuchen, anschauen	Let's visit the zoo.
	to become /bɪˈkʌm/	werden	
	careful /ˈkeəf(ə)l/	vorsichtig, sorgfältig	
	may /meɪ/	können, dürfen, hier: vielleicht	
	to fall in love (with sb) /ˌfɔːl ɪn ˈlʌv wɪð/	sich (in jdn) verlieben	
	close /klaʊs/	nah(e)	
	as well /əz ˈwel/	auch	
	to leave /li:v/	verlassen, weggehen, hier: (zurück)lassen	
	weather /ˈweðə/	Wetter	The weather is very hot.
	bird /bɜːd/	Vogel	Birds can fly.
	playground /ˈpleɪ,ɡraʊnd/	Spielplatz	
	to rain /reɪn/	regnen	
	pond /pɒnd/	Teich	
	ticket /ˈtɪkɪt/	Fahrkarte, (Eintritts)karte	Can I buy a ticket for the football game, please?
	to miss /mɪs/	verfehlen; versäumen; verpassen	



this, that

Mit **this** (diese/r/s) kann man sich auf etwas beziehen, das in der Nähe des Sprechers ist, mit **that** (der/die/das dort drüben) auf etwas, das weiter weg ist:

This is a picture and that's a poster.



these, those

Im Plural verwendest du **these** (diese hier) und **those** (diese dort drüben):

I don't like these CDs, but I like those CDs over there.



	penguin /ˈpɛŋɡwɪn/	Pinguin	
	* unforgettable /ˌʌnfəˈɡetəb(ə)l/	unvergesslich	
	zoo-keeper /ˈzuːki:pə/	Tierpfleger/in	
	to help out /ˌhelp ˈaʊt/	aushelfen, helfen bei	
A1	unhappy /ʌnˈhæpi/	unglücklich	p. 92
	maybe /ˈmeɪbi/	vielleicht, möglicherweise	Maybe Linda knows the answer.
	perhaps /pəˈheɪps/	vielleicht	Perhaps the shop isn't open today.
	life (pl lives) /laɪf, larvz/	Leben	I love my life in London.
A2	cute /kjʊt/	süß, niedlich	
	to calm down /ˌkɑːm ˈdaʊn/	sich beruhigen	Don't get too excited. Calm down!
	alone /əˈləʊn/	allein	My grandfather lives alone.
	to hope /haʊp/	hoffen	I hope you can come to my party!

Objektpronomen

Die Personalpronomen *I, you, he/she/it, we, you* und *they* kannst du als Subjekt eines Satzes verwenden. Deshalb nennt man sie Subjektpronomen. Personalpronomen, die du als Objekt verwenden kannst, nennt man **Objektpronomen**. Mehr Informationen zu Objektpronomen findest du in G20 auf Seite 195.

Objektpronomen (Singular)		Objektpronomen (Plural)	
me	Are you coming with me ?	us	Don't be angry with us .
you	He wants to talk to you .	you	I can see you .
him	I can help him .	them	Don't ask them .
her	This book is for her .		
it	Do you like it ?		

sick /sɪk/	krank	My sister is not at school because she is sick .
should /ʃʊd/	sollen	You should give a dog dog food.
shouldn't (= should not) /ʃʊdn't/	nicht sollen	You shouldn't give a dog ice cream.

Must, mustn't, needn't und *should/shouldn't* sind Modalverben.

Mehr Informationen zu den Modalverben findest du in G21 auf Seite 195/196.

near /nɪə/	nahe, in der Nähe	Don't go near that dog.
dangerous /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/	gefährlich	Maybe it's dangerous .
to smell /smel/	riechen, duften	I can smell my mum's cake.
What is ... like? /ˌwɒt ɪz ˈlaɪk/	Wie ist ... (denn so)?	
to lick /lɪk/	(ab)lecken, (ab)schlecken	
collar /ˈkɒlə/	Kragen, hier: Halsband	
mustn't (= must not) /ˈmʌstnt/	nicht dürfen	You mustn't be late to school! ❗ mustn't bedeutet „nicht dürfen“.
anyway /ˈeni,weɪ/	sowieso, jedenfalls	
pet shop /ˈpet ʃɒp/	Tierhandlung	

to keep /ki:p/	(bei)behalten, aufbewahren	You can't keep the dog. Maybe the owner is already looking for it.	
owner /'əʊnə/	Besitzer/in, Eigentümer/in		
already /ə:l'redi/	schon, bereits		
needn't (= need not) /'ni:dnt, ni:d not/	nicht müssen, nicht brauchen	You needn't worry about the weather when you are wearing a coat.	
to worry (about) /'wʌri_ə,bəʊt/	sich Sorgen machen (um)		
to give sth to sb /'gɪv_səmθɪŋ tu_sambədi/	jdm etw geben	Can you give me a pen, please?	
to replace (with) /'ri'pleɪs wɪð/	ersetzen durch		
A4 to take /teɪk/	(mit)nehmen, <i>hier</i> : (hin)bringen	We should take some food to the picnic.	p. 93
before /bɪ'fɔ:/	bevor, ehe	You should talk to your parents before you buy a pet.	
that /ðæt/	dass		
hair (no pl) /heə/	Haare		
than /ðæn/	als		
A5 information (no pl) /,ɪnfə'metʃ(ə)n/	Information(en), Auskunft	! information steht immer im Singular.	
intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/	klug, intelligent		
to get bored /,get 'bɔ:d/	sich (anfangen zu) langweilen		
to forget /fə'get/	vergessen	Don't forget to do your homework.	
to go for a walk /,gəʊ fər_ə 'wɔ:k/	einen Spaziergang machen	Can we go for a walk in the park?	
walk /wɔ:k/	Spaziergang	Let's go for a walk in the park.	
also /'ɔ:lsəʊ/	auch		
comfortable /'kʌmfɪtəb(ə)l/	begegnetlich, bequem, komfortabel		
clean /kli:n/	sauber, rein	The yellow car is clean .	
to get /get/	erhalten, bekommen, holen, <i>hier</i> : werden	It can get very hot in a car.	
fat /fæt/	dick, fett	Be careful that your pet does not get too fat !	
to make sure (that) /,meɪk 'ʃɔ: ðət/	darauf achten, (dass)	Make sure that your dog doesn't get bored.	
hot /hʌt/	heiß, warm	Mark's drink is hot .	
important /ɪm'pɔ:t(ə)nt/	wichtig, wesentlich, bedeutend	Frz. <i>important</i>	
young /jʌŋ/	jung	young ↔ old	
calm /kɑ:m/	ruhig, gelassen	calm ↔ excited	
behaviour /bɪ'heɪvjə/	Benehmen, Verhalten, Betragen		
to change /'tʃeɪndʒ/	(ver)ändern	The weather changes every day.	
A6 °care sheet /'keə ʃi:t/	Haltungsanleitung		p. 94
leaflet /'li:flət/	Flyer, Prospekt		
so that /'səʊ ðæt/	sodass, damit		
to die (of) /'daɪ_əv/	sterben (an)		
clear /kliə/	klar, deutlich	It is clear that she loves her dog.	
even if /'i:v(ə)n_ɪf/	selbst wenn		
mistake /'mɪ'steɪk/	Fehler, Irrtum, Versehen	Read through your work and look for mistakes .	
to learn /lɜ:n/	lernen	I want to learn how to swim.	
better /'betə/	besser		
piece of paper /'pi:s_əv 'peɪpə/	Blatt Papier		
can't (= cannot) /kɑ:nt, 'kænɒt/	nicht können, <i>hier auch</i> : nicht dürfen	You can't watch TV now. It's too late.	
A8 safe /seɪf/	sicher	I feel safe at home.	
scared /'skeəd/	verängstigt		
pleased /'pli:zd/	froh, zufrieden	My mother is pleased with her birthday present.	
A9 to be right /,bi:'raɪt/	recht haben	2 + 2 = 4 – You're right .	p. 95

to want sb to do sth /,wɒnt_sambədi tə'du: səmθɪŋ/	wollen, dass jd etw tut		
for a second /fər_ə 'sekənd/	eine Sekunde (lang), einen Augenblick		
shocked /ʃɒkt/	schockiert, entsetzt		
I'd love to have /aɪd 'lʌv tə hæv/	ich hätte gerne	I'd love to have a pet.	
I'm afraid ... /aɪm_ə'freɪd/	Leider ..., Ich fürchte ...	I'm afraid I cannot come to your party.	
possible /'pɒsəb(ə)l/	möglich	We can't have a dog. It's not possible .	
to give sth a go /,gɪv_səmθɪŋ_ə 'gəʊ/	etw versuchen		
to be wrong /,bi:'rɒŋ/	nicht stimmen, sich irren	Charlie is nine. – You're wrong . He's eleven.	
A10 to think about sb/sth /'θɪŋk_ə,bəʊt/	an jdn/etw denken, über jdn/etw nachdenken		
to take turns (BE) /,teɪk 'tɜ:nz/	sich abwechseln	Greg and Sarah are taking turns to play on the computer.	
part /pɑ:t/	Teil	The first part is the best part of the book.	
to believe /bɪ'li:v/	glauben	My grandfather is 122 years old. – I don't believe you.	
B1 ° stray /streɪ/	streunend, herrenlos		p. 98
to search the internet /,sɜ:tʃ ðɪ_ɪntə.net/	im Internet suchen		
° to report /rɪ'pɔ:t/	berichten, melden		
to contact sb /'kɒntækt/	sich mit jdm in Verbindung setzen		
° to return sth /rɪ'tɜ:n/	etw zurückgeben/-senden		
° will /wɪl/	werden		
to note /nəʊt/	beachten		
° criminal offence /'krɪmɪn(ə)l_ə'fens/	strafbare Handlung		
B2 neighbour /'neɪbə/	Nachbar/in	They are neighbours .	
tonight /tə'naɪt/	heute Abend, heute Nacht	Let's meet tonight . We can watch a film.	
B3 to feel /fi:l/	(sich) fühlen, <i>hier</i> : denken		
profile /'prəʊfaɪl/	Profil, Porträt		
chance /tʃɑ:ns/	Möglichkeit, Gelegenheit, Chance		
Sure! (informal) /ʃɔ:/	Natürlich!, Klar!		
to take care of /,teɪk_'keə_əv/	sich kümmern um		
to show sb (a)round /,ʃəʊ_sambədi_ə'raʊnd/	jdn herumführen		
to keep /ki:p/	(bei)behalten, aufbewahren, <i>hier</i> : halten	Many people don't know much about keeping a pet.	
care /keə/	Betreuung, Aufsicht, Pflege		
especially /ɪ'speʃ(ə)li/	besonders, insbesondere	I like all animals, especially cats.	
on the internet /ɒn ðɪ_ɪntə.net/	im Internet	! on the internet – im Internet	
enough /ɪ'naʊ/	genügend, ausreichend, genug	Has your cat got enough water? – Yes, it has.	
Christmas /'krɪsməs/	Weihnachten		
on holiday /ɒn 'hɒlədeɪ/	im Urlaub, in den Ferien	We are feeding our neighbours' fish because they are on holiday .	
to leave sb behind /,li:v_sambədi_bɪ'haɪnd/	jdn zurücklassen		
those (= pl of that) /ðəʊz/	diese	Look at those animals!	
to complete /kəm'pli:t/	vervollständigen, ausfüllen		
B5 everybody /'evri,bɒdi/	alle, jede/r	Everybody in our class can come to my party.	p. 99
B6 post /pəʊst/	online veröffentlichter Beitrag/ Artikel/Eintrag	The singer's post about her new song is very exciting.	p. 100

to post /pəʊst/	posten (einen Beitrag/Artikel online stellen)	She is posting a video of the concert on her social media profile.	
social media /ˌsəʊʃ(ə)l 'mi:diə/	Social Media (Gesamtheit der digitalen Technologien/Medien, über die Nutzer/-innen sich austauschen können)		
description /di'skripʃ(ə)n/	Beschreibung	The description of the film makes me want to watch it.	
cuddle /'kʌd(ə)l/	Umarmung, Liebkosung, Kuscheln		
cosy /kəʊzi/	gemütlich, behaglich, heimelig		
basket /'bɑ:skɪt/	Korb		
litter box /'lɪtə bɒks/	Katzenklo		
sunny /'sʌni/	sonnig	It's very sunny .	
shy /ʃaɪ/	schüchtern, scheu	My brother is too shy to answer questions at school.	
active /'æktɪv/	aktiv		
energetic /ˌenə'dʒetɪk/	voller Energie		
cold /kəʊld/	kalt	cold ↔ hot	
cage /keɪdʒ/	Käfig	a bird in a cage	
noisy /'nɔɪzi/	laut	noisy ↔ quiet	
bath /bɑ:θ/	(Bade)wanne, Bad(ezimmer)		
excellent /'eksələnt/	ausgezeichnet	Frz. <i>excellent</i>	
tank /tæŋk/	(Flüssigkeits)behälter, Tank, hier: Aquarium		
plant /plɑ:nt/	Pflanze	There are lots of plants in my garden.	
to change /'tʃeɪndʒ/	(ver)ändern, hier: (aus)wechseln		
character /'kærɪktə/	Charakter, Figur	My favourite character in the film is the funny lion.	
B8 to drink /drɪŋk/	trinken	Alex always drinks orange juice.	

p. 101

Say it in English – Theme 5

So kannst du ...

Vermutungen anstellen	I think ... / Perhaps ... / Maybe his owners are looking for him. I guess ...
sagen, was jemand tun sollte	We should get him some dog food.
sagen, was jemand nicht tun sollte	You shouldn't go near him.
sagen, was jemand nicht tun darf	Dogs mustn't eat ice cream.
sagen, was jemand tun muss	You must look after your pet. Make sure that you go to a dog-friendly place.
sagen, dass jemand wütend ist	She is angry.
sagen, dass jemand enttäuscht ist	He is disappointed.
sagen, dass jemand Angst hat	She is scared.
sagen, dass jemand überrascht ist	He is surprised.
sagen, dass jemand froh/zufrieden ist	She is pleased.
sagen, dass jemand aufgeregt ist	He is excited.