

LÖSUNG SHEFT

WISSEN • ÜBEN • TESTEN

Englisch

9./10. KLASSE

Dudenverlag

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9. KLASSE

1 Die Zeiten

ÜBUNG 1 S. 11

After a long day at school, Laila **comes** home, **throws** her school bag into the corner and **walks** into the kitchen. Her mother **is cooking** dinner.

Laila: "Hi, Mum! Oh, you **are not preparing** potato soup again, are you?"

Mother: "Potato soup? Of course, Laila! Whenever I **cook**, I always **cook** soup or stew. You should know that I can't **cook** anything else."

Laila: "Oh Mum, you **are teasing**. You **know** very well how much I **love** your lasagne."

Mother: "Yes, I **know**. But lasagne is always a lot of work, and I came home from work only fifteen minutes ago. Listen! The phone **is ringing**. Can you **answer** it, please?"

Laila **walks** into the living room and **picks up** the phone. She **is still talking** to her friend when her dad **walks** into the house.

Dad: "Hello everybody!"

Mother: "Hello, Oscar. Laila **is** in the living room."

Dad: "Oh Laila, look at you! You **are talking** on the phone! It's always like that when I **come** home. Listen!

Mother **is calling**. Dinner **is ready**."

Laila **says** goodbye to her friend on the phone, **replaces** it on the cradle and **walks** into the kitchen. Now, the whole family **is eating** dinner. Oh no! The phone **is ringing** again ...

ÜBUNG 2 S. 12

1. Our teacher always **forgets** his book. ⇒ Unser Lehrer **vergisst immer** sein Buch.

I **am forgetting** my French. ⇒ Ich **vergesse allmählich** mein Französisch.

2. This wine **tastes** awful. ⇒ Der Wein **schmeckt** scheußlich.

She **is tasting** red wine with some chocolates. ⇒ Sie **probiert** Rotwein mit Schokolade.

3. She **wants** to become a teacher. ⇒ Sie **will** Lehrerin werden.

Their daughter **is wanting** in good manners. ⇒ Ihre Tochter **lässt** gute Manieren vermissen.

4. I'm **thinking** of going to London. ⇒ Ich **denke** darüber nach, nach London zu fahren.

I **think** he's right. ⇒ Ich **glaube**, dass er recht hat.

ÜBUNG 3 S. 14

infinitive	simple past	deutsche Bedeutung
to catch	caught	fangen, erreichen
to lie	lay	liegen
to win	won	gewinnen
to throw	threw	werfen
to become	became	werden
to fall	fell	fallen
to show	showed	zeigen
to read	read	lesen

ÜBUNG 4 S. 14

My big sister wasn't preparing dinner when the electricity went off.

Was father dusting the flat when the match between Liverpool and Manchester ended?

The taxi driver was parking in a disabled parking space when the police stopped him.

When my friends and I were walking home, it started to rain.

ÜBUNG 5 S. 15

Last summer I **had** a very frightening experience. At that time I **was travelling** the United States.

I **used** to put up my tent quite regularly in one of the many National Parks, and I always **slept** very well. One night, however, at about 9 o'clock at night, while I **was reading** a book by the flickering light of my torch, I **heard** somebody scream. I **closed** my book and **turned** my flashlight off. I **was just lacing up** my shoes when I **heard** a terrible snort.

Something enormous **was standing** in front of my tent! I **did not dare** to breathe. "That might be a bear," I **thought**. Then I **remembered** my whistle. I **blew** the whistle and the bear **disappeared**. I **was still trembling** when I turned my flashlight on again and I **did not sleep** well that night.

Next morning, when I **went** into the next village to do some shopping, I **asked** a ranger about bears in national parks. He **told** me that there had been no bear around at all the previous night.

I **trembled** again: **Was I having** a dream when I **heard** the screaming and snorting last night?

ÜBUNG 6 S. 16

Grandfather worked three hours in the garden yesterday afternoon.

The taxi driver didn't know the city at all.

Jamila was just playing a computer game when her boyfriend came to visit.

Our maths teacher wasn't nice at all today.

Where were you when it started / began to snow?

ÜBUNG 7 S. 16

teaches

don't know – lives

is taking – didn't pass

drive

were – wore

went – turned – sped

ÜBUNG 8 S. 18

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past participle</i>	deutsche Bedeutung
to sell	sold	verkaufen
to rise	risen	steigen, aufgehen
to put	put	legen, stellen
to bite	bitten	beißen
to grow	grown	wachsen
to know	known	wissen, kennen
to begin	begun	anfangen
to draw	drawn	zeichnen

ÜBUNG 9 S. 18

I **have always dreamt** of having a pet.

It's 10 p.m. already. How long **have you been watching** TV?

My parents **have never been** to China.

I'm very tired now. I **have been cleaning** the house since 8 o'clock this morning.

ÜBUNG 10 S. 19

Hanna has been playing the piano since she was six years old.

My dad has had his computer since 2015.

Amy and Evan have owned their house for six years now.

ÜBUNG 11 S. 19

Our school has had a new headmaster since the beginning of the year.

For how long have you been looking for your earring?

The Millers haven't sold their old car yet.

Ben has already eaten two chocolate bars today.

ÜBUNG 12 S. 21

Yesterday, Evan **got up** early and **took** his kids to the zoo. Maya **enjoyed** watching the penguins, and Milo **had** a lot of fun feeding the ducks. After a picnic lunch, Evan **bought** the kids an ice cream. Maya and Milo **were running** around the zoo happily for many hours and **had** a perfect day.

At home, Evan's wife Amy **had** a wonderful day, too. She **enjoyed** the quietness. She **took** a bath. She **read** a book and **took** a nap in the sunshine.

And after so many hours to herself, she **was looking forward** to seeing her family again.

Rückwärts erzählt:

Yesterday, after many hours to herself, Amy had been looking forward to seeing her family again.

She had had a wonderful day at home and had enjoyed the quietness. She had taken a bath, read a book and taken a nap in the sunshine.

Amy's husband Evan had gotten up early and had taken the kids to the zoo. Maya had enjoyed watching the penguins, and Milo had had a lot of fun feeding the ducks. After a picnic lunch, Evan had bought the kids an ice cream. Maya and Milo had been running around the zoo for many hours. They had had a perfect day, too.

ÜBUNG 13 S. 22

After Sam and Sarah had decided to marry, they sent out invitation cards.

After they had sent out invitation cards, they looked around for a nice party location.

After Sarah and Sam had decided on a meal, they went shopping for a wedding dress and a suit.

After they had had everything ready, Sam and Sarah panicked: the idea of having such a big party was simply too much for them.

After they had said sorry to all their friends, the two of them flew to the Caribbean Sea.

After they had gotten married on the beach of a romantic island, they had a wonderful honeymoon.

After they had been married for two years, Sarah gave birth to a baby boy.

After she had given birth to a baby boy, she was expecting twins.

After she had had three healthy children, they lived happily ever after.

ÜBUNG 14 S. 23

Many years ago, while I **was living** in New Zealand, I **went** whale-watching once on a small boat.

I **have been** to London twice already.

Sarah **was** late for lunch because she **had missed** the school bus.

We **spent** our holidays in Africa last summer.

When I **was** a little girl, my sister and I **quarrelled** many times a day.

Kim **has been to visit** her friend in hospital twice since last Sunday.

We always **have** cereal for breakfast.

Her brother came home while Laura **was ringing** a friend. I **am** a teacher. I **taught** our former president while he **was attending** the local school. I **have known** him ever since.

While Luke and Anna **were kissing** on the bench in the park, someone **broke** into their car and **stole** all their money.

Last Christmas, I **got** a new bike.

I **was** in the hospital last summer because I **had broken** my leg.

Carolyn **loves** cherries. Every summer, she **goes** to the supermarket and **buys** at least one pound of them.

Paul **has never been** to Germany. He **wanted** to go last spring but he **was** out of money and **couldn't** afford to go.

ÜBUNG 15 S.26

to go:	will go
to catch:	will be catching
to not talk:	won't/will not talk
to speak:	will have spoken

ÜBUNG 16 S.26

Tim, you **are going to write** a math exam next Thursday. **Don't forget** to study!

Rosa, there is a concert scheduled for you to play on Wednesday. Please promise that you **will practise** every day. And don't forget your friend's birthday tomorrow.

Lisa's mother told me that they **are going to take** you all to the cinema.

Pat, we've invited friends for a barbecue the very evening of my return. You **will have to do** the shopping. And you **will be spending** that afternoon cleaning up the backyard, okay?

I've got to hurry now. My train **leaves** at 7:15 a.m. Have a good time. Bye!

ÜBUNG 17 S.27

Transkript:

Michael: "I'm not going to study any vocabulary over the holidays. I had to do it last year. My mum made me learn from Mondays to Fridays during my holidays. Just imagine. How cruel. Well, at least this year I will be staying with my girlfriend at her aunt's for one week. And as soon as I'm finished school next summer, I'll take my girlfriend on a trip round the world. I haven't seen very many places yet and I really want to get to know a bit of the world. That would be quite something."

Sarah: "I hope it will be hot all summer. I'll be spending every afternoon at the swimming-pool if it is. I'm fond of swimming and I have to practice for next term's championship. I still want to improve my technique. More importantly, I'll get a nice tan spending every afternoon outside in nice weather."

Mary: "I'm going to sleep in every day. I usually get up early in the mornings, but during my holidays I simply won't. I'm not really asking for much. And I'm going to do a lot of shopping in our shopping centre. Last year, I gave plenty of extra German and French lessons. I've already saved a bit of money – so I'm going to shop until I drop."

Sharif: "I haven't any exciting plans for my summer holidays. Nothing has been arranged so far. I'm afraid I'm just going to redecorate my room. Maybe I'll make a new shelf and I also hope I'll have finished all the work by the time school starts again – a brand new shelf for more school books – sounds perfect, doesn't it?"

Monica: "We'll be hosting an exchange student from New Zealand. She's arriving next Saturday and I'm going to visit her in New Zealand over Christmas. Her name is Sally and we got in contact two years ago. Since then we've been writing to each other on a regular basis. So I'm really looking forward to her stay."

Marc: "I won't do anything special. I tend to be rather lazy during the summer. I'll just relax and see what will happen. Meeting friends, listening to music – although my parents don't want me to be inactive – that's the word they tend to use. They often complain about my plans which mainly consist of doing nothing special. That's not their idea of a holiday and I don't feel like going with them to France. I'm old enough to decide for myself what I want."

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. He isn't going to study any vocabulary because he did it last summer.
2. He is going to stay at his girlfriend's aunt.
3. His girlfriend will join him.
4. He will go on a trip round the world.
5. She will be spending the summer at the swimming pool because a) she likes swimming; b) she wants to improve her technique and c) she wants to get a nice tan.
6. She is going to sleep in every day.
7. She can do that because she has saved a bit of money.
8. He is going to stay at home because nothing has been arranged so far.
9. He is going to redecorate his room.
10. She is going to New Zealand.
11. They often complain about Marc's laziness and inactivity during the holidays.
12. He doesn't do anything special and he just wants to relax.

ÜBUNG 18 S.28

Did you know that Sue Crafton from next door **will be** fifty next week?

The water is boiling. Tea **is going to be / will be** ready in a minute.

We **are going to** the supermarket this afternoon, can we get you anything?

Dad, I have missed my bus to school! – Don't worry, I'll **give** you a lift.
 Poor Miray! She **will be doing** her English exam at this time next week.
 The last bus **goes** at 9:21.
 I **will have finished** your book by Friday. I promise.
 When we get home, our parents **will be eating** lunch.
 Look at those dark clouds! There is **going to be** a thunderstorm.
 What **are** you **doing** tomorrow night? – I haven't planned anything in particular.
 Justin, by the time I get back from town you **will have tidied** your room.

ÜBUNG 19 S. 29

Don't eat that chocolate now. We **are about to** have lunch in a minute.
 Cassia has got good nerves. I **expect her to** pass the driving test easily.
 Stop teasing your little sister. Look at her, she **is about to** cry!
 Your exam results are terrible. I **wish to** speak to your teacher as soon as possible.

ÜBUNG 20 S. 29

Mila: "Are you coming / going to come to our schoolparty tonight, Keisha? Finn and Hakan are going to come / will be coming, too, and I think the party will be really good."
Keisha: "I'm sorry, I won't make it / I'm not going to make it to the party tonight. I've promised to babysit my little sister. If I don't do it, there will be trouble."
Mila: "What time will your parents be home again?"
Keisha: "I don't know. Maybe at around 10 o'clock at night?"
Mila: "The party will certainly be going on much longer. Why don't you show up later?"
Keisha: "All right. I'll come as soon as my parents are back home again."
Mila: "Great! I'm looking forward to tonight!"
 Bye, Keisha!
Keisha: "See you!"

ÜBUNG 21 S. 31

Look, the sun **is coming out**.
 Kim Kardashian **had been walking** around London with her huge sunglasses for three hours before anybody recognized her.
 Since 2012, my sister **has been living** in New Zealand. I usually get up at 6:30 but today I **am staying** in bed.

ÜBUNG 22 S. 31

Next year my husband and I **will have been married** for ten years.
 Don't worry. The plane **won't have left** before we get to the airport.
 Next summer I **will have worked** in the same boring job with the same company for over eight years.

ÜBUNG 23 S. 31

Since his partner left him, Alex **has been cooking** his own meals.
 Owen **has been practising** karate for two hours now.
 Last night, Amelia **didn't drink** any beer. Do you think she is pregnant?
 I was sick because I **had eaten** too many scoops of ice cream.
 It **had been raining** all day when Sarah **remembered** that she **had forgot** to take the laundry inside.

ÜBUNG 24 S. 32

Lea: "Will you **go out** to the party with us next Friday night?"
Hannah: "No, I won't. I'm **going to meet** a guy named Jackson."
Lea: "What **will you be doing** all night?"
Hannah: "We probably **will be having** dinner first. And later we **will go** dancing."
Lea: "Do you think you **will enjoy** spending time with a boy you've never met before?"
Hannah: "Well, I hope it **won't be** boring."

ÜBUNG 25 S. 32

Two years ago, while I **was travelling** through Spain, I **met** the man who now **is** my husband.
 She has **not read** a book since her baby daughter **was** born last January.
 When my grandmother **was** a little girl, she **was living** in Hungary.
 Yesterday, Annie **was** late for work because her son **had fallen** sick.
 Our plane to Los Angeles **leaves** Frankfurt Airport at 10 o'clock next Monday.
 Next January, they **will have been married** for 15 years.
 Carla used **to be** a good pupil. However, she **fell** seriously sick last winter and **has missed** a lot of lessons, so she now **has** a hard time catching up in all the topics.

Klassenarbeit

AUFGABE 1 S. 33

Lösungsvorschlag:
 I spent my holidays abroad last summer.
 I have been to the USA twice so far.
 I hardly ever surf the Internet.
 I have been going out with a girl / boy since last month.
 I haven't used my mobile phone at school yet.
 I had an exchange partner from Wales when I was in year eight.
 I have been reading this book for one week.

AUFGABE 2 S. 34

It is summer. The sun is **shining** and it is **getting** really hot. Sarah is on the beach. She is **writing** a postcard.

Dear Samira,

I **am writing** these lines on the beach. This year we are **spending** our holidays in Spain.

At the moment, I **am enjoying** the sun, the beach and the ocean. But I **don't like** our hotel: The meals **taste** awful and my bed **smells** of cat droppings.

Lots of love,

Sarah

AUFGABE 3 S. 34

We **went** to Greece two years ago.

This room **smells** terribly. Close the door, please.

Before Maya **went** out for dinner with her boyfriend, she **had done** all her homework, **had called** her friend, **had decided** what to wear and **had taken** a shower.

Why **didn't you come** to Sarah's party last night? – I **had** a bad headache so I **thought** I'd better stay at home.

As a young woman, my mum used to **play** the guitar.

Be quiet, please. I **am listening** to my favourite song.

"What **were you doing** at 10 p.m. last night?" my mother **asked** at breakfast.

AUFGABE 4 S. 35

Ava **has been** at school **since** 8 o'clock this morning. My friends **have been living** in San Francisco **for** six years now.

I'm awfully cold. I **have been waiting** for the train to arrive **for** half an hour.

My parents **have known** each other **for** 20 years.

Leah and Hanna **have been** friends **since** 2008.

Aisha **has been reading** that novel **for** a long time.

Elise and Sarah **have been talking** on the phone **for** more than one hour now.

AUFGABE 5 S. 35

At eight o'clock tonight, this shop **will be** closed.

She **won't be coming** any more. It's too late now.

Look at all the boxes outside the Miller's house. I think they **are going to move**.

Look at those black clouds. I think it's **going to rain** soon.

The fog **will clear up** soon.

She **is giving** a party together with her best friend.

This summer holidays, I **will be staying** at my aunt's in Australia.

My family **is going to go** to Spain this summer.

Will you have finished your homework by 5 o'clock this afternoon?

AUFGABE 6 S. 36**Lösungsvorschlag:**

After I had got dressed for the evening, I met my friend Emma at the bus stop. We took the bus to get to Ethan's house. After we had greeted Ethan's parents, who were watching a TV show in the living room, we went downstairs. All our friends had already arrived. And after Ethan's mother had come down to serve some snacks, the party wasn't interrupted again by adults. We played some party games and danced a lot. I hadn't had such a great evening for a long time.

AUFGABE 7 S. 36

The mechanic won't have repaired the dishwasher by Monday.

What will we be doing at this time next year?

They are getting married in May.

I broke my leg last week.

Erin has been doing her homework for three hours.

When does the next train leave for London?

2 Das Passiv

ÜBUNG 1 S. 38

to catch (*present perfect simple*) ⇒ I **have been caught**

to choose (*simple past*) ⇒ **we were chosen**

to give (*will-future*) ⇒ **you will be given**

to carry (*simple present*) ⇒ **he/she/it is not/isn't carried**

to ask (*past perfect*) ⇒ **they had been asked**

ÜBUNG 2 S. 38**Lösungsvorschlag:**

1. The dog is being washed.

Last Thursday, the dog was washed.

The dog has been washed for half an hour.

2. The house is being painted.

Next spring, the house will be painted.

The house was painted last summer.

ÜBUNG 3 S. 39

Credit cards are accepted (by this restaurant).

Japanese isn't taught by many teachers.

The boat was destroyed by the storm.

A bear has been seen in the forest (by someone).

ÜBUNG 4 S. 39

An old lady has done her shopping and walks home slowly. A young man follows her secretly. As soon as the old lady has unlocked the door of her apartment, the man knocks her down. The criminal enters the apartment, looks through every single room and takes away all

valuables. Fifteen minutes later, a neighbour discovers the old lady in the corridor. The neighbour calls the police. The paramedics take the old lady to hospital. A week later, the police catches the thief in a traffic check: He was driving too fast.

The old lady's shopping has been done and she walks home slowly. Secretly, she is followed by a young man. As soon as the door of her apartment has been unlocked, the old lady is knocked down. The apartment is entered by the criminal, every single room is looked through and all valuables are taken away.

Fifteen minutes later, the old lady is discovered in the corridor by a neighbour. The police are called. The old lady is taken to hospital by the paramedics. A week later, the thief is caught in a traffic check: He was driving too fast.

ÜBUNG 5 S. 40

Last year, the old lady's shopping had been done and she walked home slowly. Secretly, she was followed by a young man. As soon as the door of her apartment had been unlocked, the old lady was knocked down. The apartment was entered by the criminal, every single room was looked through and all valuables were taken away. Fifteen minutes later, the old lady was discovered in the corridor by a neighbour. The police were called. The old lady was taken to hospital by the paramedics. A week later, the man was caught in a traffic check. He was driving too fast.

ÜBUNG 6 S. 41

1. I was told the news by my friend. / The news were told to me by my friend.
2. Leticia was read a book by her grandmother. / A book was read to Leticia by her grandmother.
3. A birthday present wasn't given to his girlfriend by Max. / His girlfriend wasn't given a birthday present by Max.

ÜBUNG 7 S. 41

Lösungsvorschlag:

Yesterday, a meeting was held at 3 p.m. to organize our school party in July. The date of the school party, which will be July 8th, had been fixed two days ago by the headmaster. During the meeting, a lot of different subjects were discussed, such as food, drinks and games. At the end, a date for the next meeting was fixed. It will be held June 8th at 3 p.m. Help is needed, so come and join the party team!

ÜBUNG 8 S. 43

The staff **ought to be informed** about all changes in every patient's condition.

The patients **can be visited / are allowed to be visited** from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

All medicine **must be locked away / has to be locked away** in the nurses' office.

All documents **should be handled** confidentially.

Just in case: Forgotten items **are to be taken** to the nurses' office.

ÜBUNG 9 S. 43

Lösungsvorschlag:

Aisha was made fun of last Saturday.

The baby is always looked after.

The new houses are being looked at at the moment.

The speech was listened to two days ago.

This apartment building will be pulled down next month.

This bank has never been broken into.

ÜBUNG 10 S. 44

Tom is **said / reported / believed to be** very sensitive.

Thousands of children **are said / reported / believed to** have lost a close relative in the earthquake in Asia last December.

Last night, a terrible accident happened on the motorway to London. **It is said / reported / believed that** four people were killed.

ÜBUNG 11 S. 44

All rules **must be followed / are to be followed** by the team.

Her dad is said to be a rich man.

Hanna was asked many questions by her teacher.

The neighbour is (just) being taken to hospital.

I hope I will be offered a good job next year.

When I came home from school last week, our car was being hauled away.

Klassenarbeit

AUFGABE 1 S. 45

Nothing **will be done**. (*will-future*)

When **was the first car built?** (*simple past*)

Someone **must have broken into** that shop over there. (*no passive*)

Letters **were being written** when the boss entered the office. (*past progressive*)

Whom **are you waiting for?** (*no passive*)

Why **is Meena always made fun of?** (*simple present*)

AUFGABE 2 S. 45

Lösungsvorschlag:

This hotel was built last year.

Some students are being interviewed at the moment.

Food and drinks are sold here by the local supermarket.

A lot of diseases haven't been cured yet.

He is often laughed at.

Toxic waste is produced every day by the nearby factories.

My father's car was damaged yesterday by a tractor.

AUFGABE 3 S. 46

We were brought up by Aunt Mary.
The latest events will be talked about.
That shop must have been broken into.
Those drinks haven't been paid for yet.
Ben is being shouted at by his parents.

AUFGABE 4 S. 46

The public have been shown the new rooms.
It is thought that one out of three teenagers is stressed out.
Only a minority was said not to have voted in the general election.
It is reported that my injured daughter is in a stable condition.

AUFGABE 5 S. 46

Lösungsvorschlag:

But as a teenager, life changes. As we all know, we usually have to look after ourselves. At least, our meals are still often cooked for us, and our laundry is washed together with all the dirty clothes of the whole family. But all our homework has to be done by ourselves, and our rooms have to be kept tidy. And very often there are more jobs for us to do: Some money has to be earned, friends have to be met, little brothers and sisters have to be kept out of the way – well, as a teenager, life isn't as easy as before.

3 Die indirekte Rede

ÜBUNG 1 S. 48

sagen ⇒ **to say**; fragen ⇒ **to ask**;
erzählen, sagen ⇒ **to tell**; denken ⇒ **to think**;
berichten (über) ⇒ **to report**;
erwähnen ⇒ **to mention**

Merksatz: Alle diese Verben können einen Satz in indirekter Rede einleiten. Es handelt sich um *einleitende Verben*, englisch *reporting verbs*.

ÜBUNG 2 S. 48

Tim said that that **was** an unbelievable story.
Marc states that in his opinion accounting is a boring job for boring people.
Maeve told her friend that if she **ever married**, she **would only marry** someone rich.
Sarah said that her grandfather **had become** less active during the past months. She added that she **hoped** he **would not** die soon.

ÜBUNG 3 S. 49

Yana told her teacher that she was sorry that she hadn't understood his explanation and that she hadn't done her homework.

Lisa asked whether I/he/she/we/they had ever heard about the terrible famine in Ireland in the early 19th century.

Tom said that he had had a bad day on Monday, because he had missed his bus, had been late for school and had lost his watch on the way home.

ÜBUNG 4 S. 50

The Millers say that they go out for dinner once a week.

The teacher asked his pupils whether/if they liked reading.

Violet says that she hasn't studied her English vocabulary in a while. And she adds that they will be writing a test the next week, so she had better study them that night. Ruby told her friend that she had met a nice boy at the disco the night before/the previous night.

The teacher said that they would go on a one-week school trip to London the following March.

Laura said that she had never been to San Francisco before. And she added that her younger sister had travelled to San Francisco the previous May.

Lily states that Molly's party starts at 7:30 p.m. tonight. Min Yi told her boyfriend that it was her Chinese grandma's birthday that day and that she was going to celebrate there in England.

Aunt Helen asked where my mother had gone because she hadn't seen her that day.

ÜBUNG 5 S. 51

Transkript:

Simon: "Mum, listen, the teacher told us at school this morning that we're going to London next Saturday and that our train will be leaving at 9:15 a.m. So I'll have to get up really early and mustn't oversleep because Mrs Snyder also said that any latecomers who miss the train would not be able to participate in the trip at all. Nobody would wait for them. Just imagine! I don't want that to happen. And she said that alcohol was forbidden on the whole trip and that pupils drinking alcohol would be sent home at their own expense. I keep on wondering why teachers must always assume that we drink, smoke and can't behave. We would never do that because none of us wants to get into trouble, I think. Anyway, she finally said that she was looking forward to our trip and that she was sure it would be fun."

Simon's mum: "Did Mrs Snyder say anything about the cost of your school trip? If she wants to send students home at their own expense there must be some money to be paid."

Simon: "Oh dear, I forgot what she said about the cost of it. I'm sure she mentioned something, but I can't remember how much we have to pay for the day."

Simon's mum: "You might know how to behave on a school trip, but you still keep on forgetting things, so I'm afraid we can't let you go."

Lösungsvorschlag:

Simon will be leaving for London **the following Saturday**.

He **mustn't** oversleep because **the train leaves at 9:15 and any latecomers won't be able to take part in the trip at all**.

Mrs Snyder doesn't want any of the pupils to **drink alcohol** and those pupils who don't follow her rules **will be sent home at their own expense**.

Mrs Snyder is sure **that the trip will be fun**.

Simon doesn't know **how much he has to pay for this school trip**.

Simon's mum can't let her son go because **Simon keeps on forgetting things**.

ÜBUNG 6 S. 51

Journalists **believed** **believe** that more newspapers are sold at weekends when you have enough time to sit and read for hours.

Today it is widely accepted that Canadian Inuit and Indians **were** **are** proud of having been their country's first inhabitants.

My mother **said** **said to me / told me** that most TV programmes **are** **were** not really worth watching.

The girl said that she was just eating chocolate. ⇨ **richtig**

ÜBUNG 7 S. 53

Sean told us that he **might** get a job with a mobile phone company.

Terry mentioned that the girl standing opposite him **must** be new in town.

Ann said that she **shall** be delighted to come with me to the cinema.

Our teacher said that Fiona **must** be the girl who is good at maths.

My parents thought that I **ought to** go to the vet with our dog.

She told him that she **shall** never forget the night before.

The policeman told us that we **should** use a different road.

Her friend said that I **must** watch that film.

ÜBUNG 8 S. 53

Dean asked whether / if we should go out for dinner the following Saturday.

Mother said (that) I **mustn't / shouldn't / wasn't** to eat so much chocolate.

The bank manager said (that) I had to pay back the money that month.

Phil told Catalina that she must be tired after running the marathon. (Merke: *must* bleibt unverändert, da es sich um eine Annahme bzw. Schlussfolgerung handelt!)

The teacher said that I **needn't / didn't** have to worry about my school report.

Tom said that he was sure he would enjoy his holidays.

The coach said that he might need some help with the junior team.

The sign read that you **mustn't / weren't** to eat ice cream while riding the tram.

ÜBUNG 9 S. 54

Maya asked Yasmin where she had met her boyfriend for the first time.

Oliver asked Joshua if / whether he had ever been to Los Angeles.

Yasmin asked Maggie if / whether she had seen Mrs Miller's new glasses. She added that they looked very expensive.

Daneesh asked Phil whether / if he would come to Jack's party the following weekend.

ÜBUNG 10 S. 55

Lösungsvorschlag:

Annie promised to buy me a new book.

Amy warned me not to eat too many chillis because they were very hot.

Father threatened to take away my tablet if I didn't pass my exam.

My older sister told me / asked me to lay the table.

ÜBUNG 11 S. 55

1. Leah mentioned that Jamie was bad at biology.

2. My parents say that they will be home late.

3. Vicky said that she felt sick.

4. Theresa told Marco that they had written a maths exam.

5. My mother wanted to know where the party would take place.

6. She asked me whether I would go shopping with her.

Klassenarbeiten

AUFGABE 1 S. 56

direkte Rede		indirekte Rede
<i>could</i>	⇨	could
<i>going to-future</i>	⇨	was / were going to + infinitive
<i>will-future</i>	⇨	would + infinitive
<i>mustn't</i>	⇨	mustn't / shouldn't / wasn't to / weren't to
<i>needn't</i>	⇨	didn't have to

AUFGABE 2 S. 56

We promise/are told to be polite to all guests within the premises.

We promise/are told not to insult other people.

We promise/are told not to fight with other party guests.

We promise/are told to help our fellows when necessary.

AUFGABE 3 S. 57

Nikos said that he **hadn't seen** his Greek relatives for ages.

Ava says that she **is going to play** chess all day.

Morris stated that he **would be enjoying** his work even at age 85.

Chris told me that someone **had stolen** the bike that he **had bought** a few weeks before.

The teacher wanted to know whether I **could** speak English or French fluently.

AUFGABE 4 S. 57

1. Charlie said he thought he knew that book.

2. Megan says that she hasn't had an ice cream for a while.

3. Lily wanted to know whether/if her little sister had seen their rabbit somewhere lately.

4. Elise said that she hadn't gone to her piano lesson that afternoon because she had felt sick.

5. Mother told Lily that she wasn't allowed to go to the party that night.

6. Amy asked Leo whether/if they would see each other the following year.

AUFGABE 5 S. 58

Mila advised me to see a doctor.

My aunt wanted to know if/whether we would come over for lunch next Sunday.

She complained that she had very few books to read.

Cara said that she had moved into her house in 2012.

Ben wanted to know which team had won the match.

The father told the kids to tidy up their room.

The teacher told his pupils that they would go on an excursion the following day.

She said she had lived in China for three years.

4 Der Satz

ÜBUNG 1 S. 60

1. Typ II
2. Typ I
3. Typ I
4. Typ II
5. Typ III

ÜBUNG 2 S. 60

Es handelt sich um einen Bedingungssatz des Typs I, auch wenn im Hauptsatz kein *will-future*, sondern das *simple present* steht. Das *simple present* bedeutet hier nämlich, dass etwas (also das Öffnen der Tür) eine automatische Folge (des Knopfdrehens) ist, die immer wieder passiert.

ÜBUNG 3 S. 60

1. If you try our super sweet chocolate, you will never forget the taste.

If you tried our super sweet chocolate, you would never forget the taste.

If you had tried our super sweet chocolate, you would have never forgotten the taste.

2. If you don't drink and drive, you will be safe.

If you didn't drink and drive, you would be safe.

If you hadn't drunk and driven, you would have been safe.

ÜBUNG 4 S. 61

No. If Stella studied Spanish with her dad, they would quarrel soon.

No. If Maya worked at the airport, she would have to be able to speak more languages.

If I had spent the night with my friends, I would not have been able to go to school the next day.

ÜBUNG 5 S. 61

If I travel to Los Angeles, I will visit Hollywood.

If you saw the Louvre, you would know you were in Paris.

If you had seen the Berlin wall in the 1980s, you would have felt uneasy.

If you protested against lower wages, you would get fired.

If I had read that travel book, I would have known that the museum was closed on Wednesdays.

ÜBUNG 6 S. 61

If I had passed the exam, my dad would not have been upset.

Can we build a snowman tomorrow if it snows?

My friend would not have broken her leg if she had stayed at home over the holidays.

If the company was sold, a lot of employees would become jobless.

ÜBUNG 7 S. 63

My aunt Clara, **who** had given me a ticket to the Rihanna concert, went to see the show, too. The tram **that/which** we took to get to the arena was loaded with young people, **who** were talking about pop stars and rock concerts.

At the entrance my aunt met a friend **who/that** she hadn't seen in a while. She, **who** usually doesn't talk a lot, couldn't stop chatting. She told her friend, **who** had

travelled 400km to come to the concert, the story of her life and vice versa. And guess what? My aunt's friend knew someone from the concert crew and had got backstage passes! So at the end, my aunt and I got backstage passes, too! My aunt, **who** was even more excited than I was, made my day: I talked to Rihanna herself! It's unbelievable, isn't it?

ÜBUNG 8 S. 63

My dad, who likes to eat, cooked this wonderful meal.
The book (which) I found on the underground is boring.
⇒ *contact clause!*

My boyfriend, who I like very much, gave me tickets for the pop concert.

The boy (who is) talking to Harper is her brother. ⇒ *contact clause!*

Ronald Reagan, who was also president of the USA, was a movie star.

ÜBUNG 9 S. 64

A hotel is a building which / that is built for travellers.

A fairy is a creature which / that does magic.

Ireland is a country which / that has a shamrock as symbol.

An old castle is a building which / that attracts visitors.

A bus is a means of transportation which / that can transport a group of people.

A teacher is a person who / that works at school.

ÜBUNG 10 S. 64

That's the tram **who** ⇒ **which / that** (*oder contact clause*) I usually take.

Where is the girl **whom** ⇒ **who / that** wants to become a movie star?

That's the boy **that** ⇒ **whose** mother is Italian.

My dad and I saw our favourite football team win, **that** ⇒ **which** made us very happy.

ÜBUNG 11 S. 64

The house which / that belongs to Priya's parents looks like / resembles a palace.

Is that the girl whose parents are both doctors?

People who smoke can damage their health.

Money (that / which) is spent on education is a good investment.

ÜBUNG 12 S. 67

How about to travel to Hawaii next summer? ⇒ **wrong:**
How about **travelling** to Hawaii next summer?

There must be a reason for cooking potatoes.

⇒ **right**

He hates living in the countryside. ⇒ **right**

He hates to live in the city. ⇒ **right**

This morning, she left the house without to eat breakfast.

⇒ **wrong:** This morning she left the house without **eating** breakfast.

ÜBUNG 13 S. 67

My parents don't allow me **to watch** TV late at night.

I wondered what **to buy** for her birthday.

How about **eating out** tonight?

She has a lot of experience **in teaching**.

She opened the window **in order to let** some fresh air in.

The pupils concentrate on **writing** their exam.

ÜBUNG 14 S. 68

1. My boyfriend stopped smoking. (he stopped to smoke = er blieb stehen, um zu rauchen)

2. He used to get up early. (he is used to getting up early = er ist es gewöhnt, früh aufzustehen)

3. We tried to find the keys. (we tried finding the keys = wir probierten aus, die Schlüssel zu finden)

4. I tried snowboarding last winter. (I tried to snowboard = ich habe versucht zu snowboarden)

5. I must remember to buy some tea. (I must remember buying some tea = ich muss daran denken, wie ich Tee gekauft habe)

6. You forgot meeting Jill, didn't you? (you forgot to meet Jill = du hast vergessen, sie zu treffen)

7. She went on talking about her holiday. (she went on to talk about her holiday = sie ging dazu über, über ihren Urlaub zu sprechen)

ÜBUNG 15 S. 69

Transkript:

On a rainy Friday afternoon, Jane went to her favourite bookstore. She was very fond of browsing in this particular store. However, before going there on this particular day she didn't know that something strange would happen. Standing in front of the numerous shelves, she suddenly found just the book she had been looking for. When she took it off the shelf, she suddenly noticed that one of the customers was watching her closely. This made her feel very uneasy. Could that guy possibly be a stalker? Jane was determined to buy the book anyway. As she went to the cashier's desk, she threw a glance at him. He was getting ready to walk up to the cashier's desk, too. Jane felt even more uncomfortable. What could she do? Nothing had actually happened but the whole situation felt far from normal. Having paid for the book, Jane walked out into the street. Oh dear, he was still there, right behind her. As he was following her, she quickened her pace and as she did that, the man called after her and she stopped and turned around. Apologizing, he asked Jane why she had bought that particular book. Jane answered that a good friend had recommended it to her. Thanking Jane, the man said that he was the book's author. Jane felt relieved. Still feeling slightly nervous, she asked if she could have his autograph. He was more than willing to write her a dedication. Saying good-bye to each other, the author also expressed the hope that Jane would enjoy reading his latest novel. Jane hurried home, so she could start reading it immediately, now that she had met the author.

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. She went to her favourite bookstore.
2. She found the book she had been looking for.
3. She felt uneasy because a customer was watching her closely.
4. After she had paid for the book, she left the store and walked out into the street.
5. She started to hurry up, because the man was still behind her.
6. He wanted to know why Jane had bought that book.
7. He was the author of the book.
8. Before they said good-bye to each other, he wrote her a dedication.

Klassenarbeit**AUFGABE 1 S. 70**

They have been dreaming **of/about** buying a house since 1998.

My parents have an interest **in** gardening.

Most immigrants have difficulties **in** finding a good job.

My brother must have a reason **for** being so helpful with the dishes.

AUFGABE 2 S. 70

If you get married one day, I will play the violin.

If Sarah had read the book, she wouldn't have gone to the movie.

If you met Zac Efron, would you ask for an autograph?

If my mother hadn't broken her leg, she would have travelled to Italy.

I you read that travel guide, you would know a little more about California.

AUFGABE 3 S. 70

Our school, **which** is located across a wonderful park, is old but beautiful.

It was my sister **who** gave me tickets for the rock concert.

The people I work with are very nice.

Last week I took my little niece to the cinema, **which** is just around the corner from where I live.

AUFGABE 4 S. 71

It's not worth **buying** that book. It's boring.

My mother forced me **to study** some English vocabulary.

Dad permitted Hannah **to go** to the party on Saturday.

Would you mind **helping** me with the garden?

I can hardly resist **eating** another ice cream.

Instead of **watching** TV, you had better go swimming!

Children usually love **to play / playing** games.

Cara was the best pupil **to play** the violin.

AUFGABE 5 S. 71

Arriving at our friends' house, we were welcomed by their two little children.

Noticing that the old lady felt sick, Cem called an ambulance.

Having eaten too many sweets, Mila felt awful.

AUFGABE 6 S. 71

If I had more money, I would go shopping abroad more often.

It was wrong to send the children shopping on their own.

If you lived in Switzerland, you would have to go to school every afternoon.

Sasha wanted to know which team had won the match.

Sarah is used to practising the violin one hour a day.

I used to enjoy going to school. But since we've got a new principal, going to school is no longer any fun.

5 Wortschatz

ÜBUNG 1 S. 73**Lösungsvorschlag:**

1. A discussion is a (controversial) conversation about something.
2. A statement consists of spoken or written words that give information or an opinion.
3. A fact is any kind of (written) information that shows that something is true.
4. A conclusion is the result or outcome of a talk or discussion.

ÜBUNG 2 S. 73

Zustimmung äußern	Ablehnung äußern	Meinungen erfragen
That's quite right.	I don't agree at all.	How do you feel / think about this?
That's my view exactly.	I don't think that's right.	What is your view on the matter?
I can't agree with you more.	I may be wrong but ...	Do you agree with that?
I agree (entirely).	That's not the way I see it.	Would you like to add anything?

ÜBUNG 3 S. 74

Driving at the age of 16?

chronological order		introduction (I), argument (A) or conclusion (C)?
3	As I'm going to be sixteen next month, this question is of great interest to me.	introduction (I)
2	However, a proposition has been made recently that 16-year-olds should be able to have driving lessons so that they can take their driving test at the age of seventeen.	introduction (I)
4	Many people think that 16-year-olds are not mature enough to drive.	argument against (A)
1	Today, German teenagers can take their driving test at 17 but they are not allowed to drive until they are 18, unless there is a qualified driver aged over 30 with them.	introduction (I)
5	They are convinced that more accidents would happen if younger people were allowed to drive.	argument against (A)
6	On the one hand, I must admit that they are partly right – not every 16-year-old really is mature enough.	argument against (A)
10	And on top of all that, public transport can be very unreliable in the evenings and at weekends – a car could reduce young people's temptation to hitchhike, which can be dangerous.	argument for (A)
7	On the other hand, that can be true for older drivers, too: Some people might just never be mature enough to drive.	argument for (A)
11	I'd like to finish by saying that nevertheless I hope to be able to take my driving test soon.	conclusion (C)
8	Furthermore, 16-year-olds are already allowed to take a driving test for motorcycles – which are much more dangerous than cars. Motorcycles only have two wheels, thus (somit) the driver needs a good sense of balance.	argument for (A)
9	Therefore, driving a car would be the better – and less dangerous – alternative.	argument for (A)

Today, German teenagers are allowed to take their driving test at the age of seventeen when driving in company with someone responsible who is at least 30 years old; otherwise driving a car is allowed at the age of eighteen. However, a proposition has been made recently that 16-year-old teenagers should be able to take driving lessons so that they can take their driving test at the age of seventeen.

As I'm going to be sixteen next month, this question is of great interest to me.

Many people think that 16-year-old-teenagers are not mature enough to drive.

They are convinced that more accidents would happen if younger people were allowed to drive.

On the one hand I must admit that they are partly right – not every 16-year-old really is mature enough.

However, that can be true for older drivers, too: Some people might just never be mature enough to drive.

Furthermore, 16-year-olds are already allowed to take a driving test for motorcycles – which are much more dangerous than cars. Motorcycles only have two wheels, thus (somit) the driver needs a good sense of balance.

Therefore, driving a car would be the better – and less dangerous – alternative.

And on top of all that, public transport can be very lousy at the weekend and at night – a car could reduce young people's temptation to hitchhike, which is a big danger in itself.

I'd like to finish by saying that nevertheless I hope to be able to take my driving test soon.

ÜBUNG 4 S. 76

castle – lighthouse – pyramid – monastery ⇒ **building**

carrot – tomato – cucumber – lettuce ⇒ **vegetable**

bungalow – apartment building – semi-detached house – cottage ⇒ **home**

basketball – rugby – gymnastics – high jump ⇒ **sports**

ball – doll – stuffed animal – marbles ⇒ **toy**

ÜBUNG 5 S. 76

1. unfortunate

2. violence

3. terrible

4. truth

5. clearance

6. inactive

7. health

ÜBUNG 6 S.77

1. trustworthy
2. common
3. respectful
4. exercise
5. strength
6. say sorry

ÜBUNG 7 S.78

girlfriend, greenhouse, beauty queen, double-check, drugstore, everybody, eyewitness, swimming pool, breathtaking, home-made, pineapple, rocking horse, fireproof

ÜBUNG 8 S.79

1. to visit
2. Adjektiv
3. airplane / plane
4. anybody, anyone, anything, anytime
5. access
6. slowly

Australia is a very large country with quite some people living in **remote** areas. Thus, modern infrastructure, especially health care **institutions**, hospitals etc., haven't been easily **accessible** for all of Australia's inhabitants and can still cause some problems. About a century ago, serious **illness** or accidents often meant death. The Australian inland holds many lonely **graves** of people who might have lived, had they been able to receive medical aid **quickly** enough. Therefore, in 1928, the RFDS was founded.

The service soon provided medical aid in emergencies and also a **comprehensive** primary health care to those living in the outback. Today, the RFDS is a very modern organization. **Aircraft** make about 80% of the country accessible within two hours, and medical **advice** is provided via radio telephone at **any** time, day or night. And in cases of serious illness or accidents, emergency flights are made.

Until today, the RFDS is there to help the people – the people living in the **outback** as well as the many **visitors** and tourists travelling a wonderful continent!

ÜBUNG 9 S.81

ordinary ⇒ gewöhnlich; ordinär ⇒ vulgar;
personal ⇒ persönlich; Personal ⇒ staff;
to wonder ⇒ sich fragen; sich wundern ⇒ to be surprised; chips ⇒ Pommes Frites; Chips ⇒ crisps

ÜBUNG 10 S.81

Tim can't take any kind of **critic** ⇒ **criticism**. He always overreacts.

What's the **actual** ⇒ **current** score? – It's 2:3 for our team.

The **murder** ⇒ **murderer** could escape easily.

At the moment, I'm reading *The Hunger Games* books.

It's a very interesting **lecture** ⇒ **reading**.

The department store's **personal** ⇒ **staff** is taking a trip to the castle tomorrow.

Sarah has worked very hard this term, and indeed, her **notes** ⇒ **marks** have improved a lot.

Mia **wondered** ⇒ **was surprised** when Milo told her about his problems.

die falsch verwendeten Begriffe und ihre Übersetzung:

critic ⇒ Kritiker

actual ⇒ tatsächlich

murder ⇒ Mord

lecture ⇒ Vorlesung

personal ⇒ persönlich

notes ⇒ Notizen

to wonder ⇒ sich fragen

ÜBUNG 11 S.82

How much is the **rent** for this flat?

Your **criticism** of his work is not justified. He has done it quite well.

What's your **opinion** of the new film? – I didn't like it at all. I really don't understand why the **critic** has written such a positive article.

Can you tell me the **meaning** of that sign over there? – It tells you that you're not allowed to use your **mobile phone / cell phone**.

I really don't know why he doesn't talk to me anymore.

Perhaps he is still angry because I didn't go out with him last weekend.

Most teenagers know exactly which **brand** of sneakers they want to wear.

ÜBUNG 12 S.82

Everybody was happy to **accept** the invitation –

everybody **except** Jamie who had rather gone to see the football match.

Some pupils don't like the new **principal** because she always judges according to very strict **principles**.

After living in a small apartment for five years, the Millers now **own** a house – but they **owe** quite some money to the bank, too.

Henry is a very good guitar player. He could be **self-confident**, but he has always been **self-conscious** about being red-haired.

ÜBUNG 13 S.82

1. It is not very sensible to watch TV until three o'clock in the morning.

2. In addition to the monthly rent, the landlady asked for a deposit.

3. The current issue of this magazine reports on a big scandal.

ÜBUNG 14 S. 84

disgrace – dispiriting: disobedient – disgust – dishwasher – disk – discuss
familiar – farm: farewell – fan club – family – false – far
horse – house: hot – horror – host – hour – hostility
keyboard – king: kill – kick – key – kind – kilo
ocean – off: odd – occur – odour – ocelot – of

ÜBUNG 15 S. 84

1. *verb* und *noun*
2. Das Wort *exercise* hat keine Pluralform, wenn es in der Bedeutung „Ausübung“, „Bewegung“ verwendet wird (Beispiel: *in the exercise of his duties* – bei der Ausübung seiner Pflichten; *A dog needs a lot of exercise.* – Ein Hund braucht viel Bewegung.) Wenn es sich aber um eine zählbare Aktion von Bewegungen handelt, wird ein -s angehängt, z.B. *stomach exercises* – Bauchmuskelübungen

Lösungsvorschlag:

I have a lot of exercises to do for homework today.

3. wörtlich: Leibesübung, besser: körperliche Betätigung

ÜBUNG 16 S. 84

	Substantiv	Verb	Adjektiv
engl.	acceptance	to accept	acceptable
dt.	Annahme, Anerkennung	annehmen, akzeptieren	annehmbar
engl.	ache	to ache	aching
dt.	Schmerz	wehtun, schmerzen	schmerzend
engl.	deepness, depth	to deepen	deep
dt.	Tiefe	vertiefen, verschärfen	tief
engl.	study	to study	studious
dt.	Studium, Studie, Arbeitszimmer	studieren, lernen	fleißig, eifrig

ÜBUNG 17 S. 85

change ⇒ [ˈtʃeɪndʒ]
favour ⇒ [ˈfeɪvə]
words ⇒ [wɜːdz]
awful ⇒ [ˈɔːfl]
bowl ⇒ [bɔʊl]
apologize ⇒ [əˈpɒlədʒaɪz]
result ⇒ [rɪˈzʌlt]

ÜBUNG 18 S. 85

1. oben rechts
2. Die Wendung *to whom it may concern* benutzt man in formellen Briefen, wenn man den Namen des Ansprechpartners nicht kennt („an die zuständige Abteilung“).
3. 3 feet = 1 yard; 1 yard = 0,914 Meter

Klassenarbeiten

AUFGABE 1 S. 86

clear ⇒ clarity, clearness
real ⇒ reality
brilliant ⇒ brilliance
funny ⇒ fun
long ⇒ length
sick ⇒ sickness

AUFGABE 2 S. 86

comparison ⇒ to compare
quotation ⇒ to quote
harmony ⇒ to harmonize
height ⇒ to heighten
director ⇒ to direct
assistant ⇒ to assist

AUFGABE 3 S. 86

If a doctor is convinced that some medicine might help, he writes a **prescription**.

The workers of a company are called **staff**.

If you are asking for a new job, the person who finally decides is called the **boss**.

Scientists usually work in a **laboratory**.

AUFGABE 4 S. 87

Lösungsvorschlag:

to agree: to be of the same opinion

to propose: to suggest to do something

suggestion: an idea or a plan that one tells somebody else as a basis for discussion

attitude: the way one thinks and / or feels about something

AUFGABE 5 S. 87

My sister is very good **in** swimming.

She is very **timid** **anxious** to find a new job.

My brother's face was red **from** **with** anger when he came home from school.

I want proof **for** **of** your love. Give me a kiss now!

I'm sorry **for** **about** your bad test results.

We are late for the game. But I'm sure that somebody can tell us the **actual** **current** score.

AUFGABE 6 S. 87

I view that as ...	reaction to info
That does not appeal to me.	👎
Yes, indeed.	👍
I can't believe that's what you think.	👎
In my opinion, it's a good thing to ...	reaction to info
We need a more balanced view.	reaction to info
All right.	👍
That's my view exactly.	👍
I wouldn't have thought ...	reaction to info
That's not the way I see it.	👎
Definitely!	👍
I can't agree with you.	👎

AUFGABE 7 S. 88

small ⇔ big; out ⇔ in; wet ⇔ dry; under ⇔ on;
 asleep ⇔ awake; quiet ⇔ loud; short ⇔ tall;
 up ⇔ down; bright ⇔ dark; dirty ⇔ clean

AUFGABE 8 S. 88

to disturb – to interfere; to certify – to confirm;
 to follow – to pursue; industrious – studious;
 modern – stylish; rich – wealthy

AUFGABE 9 S. 88

Hannah and Sam live in Church Street.
 Can you tell me the way to the train station, please?
 Instead of doing their homework, the children went swimming.
 The supermarket is on the corner of Main Street and Post Road.

AUFGABE 10 S. 89

A spoken or written statement that informs people about something is called an **announcement**.
 The neighbour's grey cat is a **familiar** figure near all the fish ponds in the neighbourhood.
 Robby has always been a **committed** member of the team.
 The police play a **vital** role in our society.
 Dani is a musician. He writes the **lyrics** for all his songs himself.

AUFGABE 11 S. 89

Lösungsvorschlag:

I think so too.
 I don't think that's right.
 I can't / couldn't agree with you more.
 That's quite right.
 I don't agree at all.
 I am against such a law.

6 Stil

ÜBUNG 1 S. 91

formal words / phrases	informal words / phrases
to encounter	to meet
gratified	glad
Would you please stop talking?	Quiet! / Shut up!
assistance	help
to menace	to threaten
I couldn't agree more.	I'm with you there. / Right you are.
What I am trying to express is ...	I want to say ...
I am uncertain.	You're kidding. / I don't believe you.
I don't entirely disagree, but ...	I don't agree. / Oh, come on.
to extinguish (a fire)	to put out

ÜBUNG 2 S. 91

to get cold feet ⇔ to get scared (kalte Füße bekommen)

to dawn on somebody ⇔ to realize something for the first time (jdm. dämmern, bewusst werden)
 to be for the birds ⇔ to be worthless (für die Katz sein, nutzlos sein)

He was struck dumb. ⇔ He was speechless. (Er war wie vor den Kopf geschlagen, sprachlos.)

ÜBUNG 3 S. 92

Gesetzestext (law text): **elevated**

ein Leserbrief an eine Jugendzeitschrift (a letter to the editor of a youth magazine): **colloquial**

Jugendliche im Gespräch untereinander (youngsters among their peers): **slangy**

Flüche (*swear words*): **vulgar**

politische Rede (*political speech*): **elevated**

Lexikoneintrag (*entry in an encyclopaedia*): **sophisticated**

Brief an ein Familienmitglied (*letter to a family member*):

familiar / colloquial

ÜBUNG 4 S. 92

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. "Met that guy Owen yesterday. Wants to go and work in Australia. Has probably never been there."

2. "Yesterday I met Mr Smith, if you remember him. He has plans of embarking on a new life in Australia. Quite extraordinary, isn't it?"

ÜBUNG 5 S. 93

The cross is a **symbol** for Christianity.

The repeated use of one and the same syntactical word or word group in order to emphasize an important aspect is called **repetition**.

A question which is not followed by an answer as the answer is obvious is called a **rhetorical question**.

A figure of speech implying an indirect comparison is a **metaphor**.

The repeated use of a syntactical structure in a sentence or in neighbouring sentences is called **parallelism**.

ÜBUNG 6 S. 95

You often earn less money than you expect.

Although I don't have much money, I want to buy a bike.

He had better work harder.

London is worth visiting.

I bought a piece of cake for her to try.

If only I had a larger room.

I suggest having a party.

No matter how much he loves Olivia, she's not going to marry him.

It's the most boring book I've ever read.

It was such bad handwriting that I could not read the address.

It was such a cold day that we stayed in our hotel room.

ÜBUNG 7 S. 96

that is to say ⇒ **sozusagen**

to lose heart ⇒ **den Mut verlieren**

to drop someone a line ⇒ **jemandem eine kurze Mitteilung schreiben**

to cut a long story short ⇒ **um es kurz zu machen / kurz und gut**

as the saying goes ⇒ **wie man so sagt**

the early bird catches the worm ⇒ **Morgenstund' hat Gold im Mund**

It's raining cats and dogs. ⇒ **Es regnet in Strömen.**

ÜBUNG 8 S. 96

interrupting an argument	agreeing with an argument	clarifying
Am I right in thinking ...?	Very well!	What I meant was ...
Please.	All right!	I'm not saying that. What I am saying is ...
I beg your pardon?	Certainly.	I'm wondering if / whether ...
Come on.	Of course!	Am I to understand ...?

ÜBUNG 9 S. 98

Transkript:

Tim: "Our trip to Holland was great, wasn't it?"

I really enjoyed it. Did you like it, too?"

Sarah: "I thought it was terrible. It was the weather that was the worst thing. It was pretty horrible. I couldn't sleep at night, because of the rain and the cold and I was really tired all day."

Tim: "Oh, I didn't think it was that bad."

Sarah: "What I also hated were Josh's speeches. They were totally unexciting."

Tim: "What did you think about the food?"

Sarah: "It was the food that was the worst thing. It just wasn't enough for me."

Tim: "Did you like anything at all?"

Sarah: "Well, I did enjoy being with Martin. He told some really good jokes."

Tim: "Well, at least you enjoyed one thing. However, I didn't like the fact that we had to go to bed at 10 p.m."

Sarah: "Right! Having to go to bed early made the trip even worse."

Tim: "So, I don't think I need to ask but will you still come with us next year?"

Sarah: "I don't think so. The trip was no fun at all."

1. Sarah couldn't sleep at night because it was **rainy and cold**.

2. Sarah also commented that Josh's speeches were not **at all interesting**.

3. Tim said that he **didn't like the fact that they had to go to bed at 10 p.m.**

ÜBUNG 10 S. 98

Lösungsvorschlag:

What on earth did you tell your teacher to upset him so much?

Do be quiet, please! The baby has just fallen asleep.

It is **my twin sister whom** you talk about, not me!

Of course she'll accept his excuse, **he did show** enough sorrow.

Klassenarbeiten

AUFGABE 1 S. 99

Don't we all love peace and hate war? ⇒ **rhetorical question**

"All the world's a stage ..." (William Shakespeare) ⇒ **metaphor**

New friends. New work. New life. ⇒ **parallelism / rule of three / repetition**

It takes two to tango. ⇒ **alliteration**

The dove is a **symbol** for peace.

AUFGABE 2 S. 99

Thanks a lot. ⇒ Thank you very much.

to go to school ⇒ to attend school

to quit school ⇒ to leave school

to take part in a discussion ⇒ to participate in a discussion

Can I use your car tomorrow? ⇒ May I use your car tomorrow?

AUFGABE 3 S. 99

We must do everything to prevent Max from drinking.

I suggest learning Italian.

The book is worth reading.

It doesn't matter what he says, nobody listens to him.

The more I earn, the more money I spend.

AUFGABE 4 S. 100

to draw the **shortest** straw ⇒ **den Kürzeren ziehen**
to hit the nail on the **head** ⇒ **den Nagel auf den Kopf treffen**

a drop in the **bucket** ⇒ **ein Tropfen auf dem heißen Stein**

as **dead** as a doornail ⇒ **mausetot**

to have ants in your **pants** ⇒ **Hummeln im Hintern haben**

A new **brush** sweeps clean. ⇒ **Neue Besen kehren gut.**

AUFGABE 5 S. 100

Lösungsvorschlag:

No politician is **always** right.

What I hate about **swimming** is that **one** always gets **wet**.

Being lucky, **she** survived the accident.

AUFGABE 6 S. 100

Despite its heavy weight, the old man carried the suitcase upstairs himself.

I will leave some money for you to buy yourself something for lunch.

I must do everything to prevent my girlfriend from taking drugs.

I wish I had visited my aunt one last time before her death.

Being ill, he could not come.

AUFGABE 7 S. 101

1. irony; 2. ellipsis; 3. inversion; 4. parallelism

AUFGABE 8 S. 101

1. ellipsis ("When in Rome" is not a complete sentence, the verb is left out.); 2. irony (to understand this stylistic device, however, one has to know that Brutus, Caesar's son, was amongst Caesar's murderers); 3. parallelism (all the three sentences have the same syntax); 4. inversion

AUFGABE 9 S. 102

to go into a room ⇒ to enter a room; to go to school ⇒ to attend school; to get a job as ⇒ to find employment as; to cook a meal ⇒ to prepare a meal

AUFGABE 10 S. 102

I'll be late. ⇒ I might not be there in time.

What do you think I should do? ⇒ Could I ask your advice on ...?

I'm sorry, I can't make it. ⇒ It looks as if I won't be able to ...

I'm sorry, I didn't quite follow. ⇒ I'm afraid, I didn't catch your last point.

AUFGABE 11 S. 102

I have not **yet** heard a better story.

The teacher insists: "**Zero** cheating!"

Leah is invited for a day-trip to London. She is **totally** happy about that.

Tom is **pretty** clever, isn't he?

Children **do** like sweets.

AUFGABE 12 S. 102

I would like to change my flight booking, please.

I would like to make an appointment.

I'm sorry, but I might not be there in time.

I'm afraid I must make a complaint.

7 Umgang mit englischen Texten

ÜBUNG 1 S. 104

A Brutal Murder ... ⇒ **newspaper article**

Scene 1. A clearing ... ⇒ **play**

Globalization appears ... ⇒ **non-fictional text**

Earth has not anything ... ⇒ **poem (William Wordsworth, *Upon Westminster Bridge*)**

Whether I shall turn out to be ... ⇒ **novel (Charles Dickens, beginning of *David Copperfield*)**

ÜBUNG 2 S. 104

City Guide London ⇒ London is one of ...

A stairway to a better future ⇒ Here they are, a young couple from Mexico ...

Old schools, new methods ⇒ By encouraging the pupils ...

Keinen Text gibt es zu: A special occasion (könnte der Titel einer *short story* sein)

ÜBUNG 4 S. 106

"Silicon Valley" is a non-fictional text about a region along the US-American West Coast. The text gives us information about the industrial development of that region and shows detailed background information on that development.

ÜBUNG 5 S. 106

1. Silicon Valley is located on the San Francisco, California, peninsula in the USA.

2. You could find vast orchards there.

3. It was concentrated on the East Coast.

4. It came from the wonderful sight in spring, when the valley was covered with blossoms of many colours.

5. He worked at Stanford University's department of electrical engineering near San Francisco.

6. The US Forces were interested in radio engineering for military reasons.

7. He advised them to start their own companies in the valley.

8. The company produces computers and electronic equipment.

9. You can find laboratories, new university departments, and factories.

10. It comes from the most important products produced there, the semiconductor chips, which are made of silicon.

ÜBUNG 6 S. 107

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. Fred Terman was a professor of electrical engineering, working at Stanford University in California in the 1930s. He appears to have been a very ambitious man with own visions: He believed in the ideas and creativity of his students and not only encouraged them to start their own businesses, but offered real help and assistance by establishing new research departments. And although Fred Terman had fallen quite ill, he succeeded in realizing his plans. His vision became true, and today, Silicon Valley is one of the world centres of high technology.

2. Fruit orchards – pros:

- Trees are a more beautiful sight than laboratory buildings.
- Fruit orchards offer a number of blue collar jobs for people.
- Fruit orchards are a good business because people always eat.

Fruit orchards – cons:

- Bad weather can easily destroy the crop and ruin the farmer's/owner's business.
- Orchards need a lot of water which is bad for the environment.

High Technology – pros:

- High Tech industry offers a number of white collar jobs.
- It's a future-oriented technology.

High Technology – cons:

- Concrete buildings ruin the landscape.
- Lots of jobs also mean lots of traffic that pollutes the environment.

ÜBUNG 7 S. 109

A schoolgirl was praised for her honest act of handing in a bag with hundreds of pounds she had found in the street to the police in Canterbury, Kent, last week.

Fiona Walker, a nine-year old girl, was on her way to a local supermarket on Thursday, April 30, when she spotted the bag with the cash.

She said: "It was so strange. I almost fell over the bag. When my foot touched it, there was the noise of coins which were clinking inside. When I opened the bag there was lots of cash. I've never seen so much money ever before." Fiona rushed back to her family's home in Canterbury, Kent, where she and her dad counted the cash before they took it to the local police station. Fiona, a primary pupil at St Martin's Primary School, said: "I'm sure it must have been someone's pension or a whole week's wage. The poor person who lost the bag must be feeling so bad now."

Parents' pride

Mr Walker, 38, who is a freelance finance consultant, said: "It was Fiona's idea to hand it in to the police. She didn't want us to tell anybody about the bag with the cash. She's such a good girl. She's our pride and joy." Fiona's mother, 37, a housewife, said: "She's always been absolutely honest. I'm so proud of her." Sergeant William Smith from the police station said: "Anybody who discovers a purse or bag with money shows honesty when he hands it in to the police. Unfortunately, not many people do so nowadays. Fiona is a good role model for other kids. Such an act of great honesty should be praised in public because it demonstrates how to be an upright citizen." Details about the bag or where the money was found have not been disclosed so that the owner can prove that it is theirs.

ÜBUNG 8 S. 110

Lösungsvorschlag:

list of key phrases:

- A schoolgirl was praised for her honest act of handing in a bag with hundreds of pounds she had found in the street to the police in Canterbury, Kent, last week.
- Fiona Walker, a nine-year old girl, was on her way to a local supermarket on Thursday, April 30, when she spotted the bag with the cash.
- ... she and her dad counted the money before they took it to the local police station.
- "She's our pride."
- "Fiona is a good role model for other kids."
- Details have not been disclosed.

main idea:

The newspaper tells the story of a 9-year-old who found a lot of money and and was so honest that she handed it in to the police.

ÜBUNG 9 S. 110

A schoolgirl was praised ⇨ A schoolgirl was applauded.
She spotted a bag ⇨ She saw a bag.
Fiona rushed back. ⇨ Fiona hurried back.
It was Fiona's idea to hand it in to the police. ⇨ It was Fiona's idea to take it to the police.
It demonstrates how to be ... ⇨ It shows how to be ...

ÜBUNG 10 S. 110

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. A little girl named Fiona Walker was walking to the local supermarket when she suddenly saw the bag with the cash.
2. Fiona insisted that nobody else than the police should be informed about the money bag.
3. Anybody who finds / discovers a purse or a bag with money displays honesty when he hands it in to the police.

ÜBUNG 11 S. 111

1. Fiona pities poor person who lost the money because she can imagine how big a loss it must be.
2. Fiona's mother states that she is very pleased with her daughter.
3. The sergeant thinks Fiona must be seen as a perfect example for honest behaviour by everybody.

ÜBUNG 12 S. 111

Lösungsvorschlag:

The newspaper article "9-year-old hands in lost cash" written by Ken Parker and published in the *Kentish Star* on May 4th, 2022, tells the reader the story of a 9-year-old girl who found a lot of money on her way to the local supermarket.

To begin with, the author gives us details about how the girl found the money. The story is continued by telling the reader that Fiona insisted on taking the money to the police.

After that, the author informs us us that her parents both are very proud to have such an honest daughter.

Furthermore, Police Sergeant William Smith is quoted as saying that such an act of honesty can't be applauded loud enough.

The text concludes by saying that details about neither the bag nor the place where it was found should be published.

ÜBUNG 13 S. 113

1. Dear Madam – Hello Susan – Gentlemen – Dear Dr Roberts
2. Please inform us about ... – Thank you for your efforts in advance. – Drop me a line: – I should be pleased to receive your answer soon.
3. Yours faithfully – Sincerely yours – Lots of love – Yours sincerely

ÜBUNG 14 S. 113

Ich wäre Ihnen sehr verbunden, wenn Sie mir weitere Informationen zukommen lassen würden. ⇨ I would be grateful if you could send me further information.

Senden Sie uns bitte Einzelheiten über ... zu. ⇨ Please send us details concerning ...

Mit Bezug auf Ihr Inserat in ... ⇨ With reference to your advertisement in ...

Die am 11. Februar bestellten Produkte sind noch nicht bei uns eingegangen. ⇨ We have not yet received the items ordered on 11th February.

ÜBUNG 15 S. 114

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to **express** my dissatisfaction with the poor service provided by The Railroad Company. I am a teacher working at a Canterbury comprehensive school. Yesterday, I took my A-level students on a trip to London, **travelling** on the 8:10 train from Canterbury to London. Not only was the train thirty minutes late leaving Canterbury, but we **were further delayed** at the outskirts of London for no apparent reason. No information or **apology** was offered and I still do not know the reason for our delay.

Furthermore / Moreover, as one of my students fell sick, I asked a member of the **staff** to bring us a glass of water. Your staff member was most **unhelpful / unsympathetic**, telling me to go and get a glass of water myself.

Furthermore / Moreover, the many delays and troubles caused us to miss our tour guide who **was supposed** to meet our group at Euston Station.

I am deeply convinced that you will appreciate that this level of service is **unacceptable**. Thus, I expect to **receive** compensation for all the inconveniences and look forward to a full **explanation**.

Yours **faithfully / sincerely**, Mary Miller

ÜBUNG 16 S. 115

Lösungsvorschlag:

Unfortunately, Lisa has made many mistakes: The language she uses is too informal, the information she gives about herself is not the type of information a possible employer wants to have, and on top of all that, she has made a couple of formal mistakes: Lisa doesn't give her full address and she forgot to date her letter. Furthermore, the paper she looked in to find the advertisement was not a current one, so the job might be taken already. Besides all that, she doesn't give any reason why she qualifies as an au pair.

ÜBUNG 17 S. 116

Lösungsvorschlag:

Lisa Sommerfeldt
Königstraße 34
89230 München
Germany
Tel: 0049 – 89 – 7 89 65 43

21 March, 2023

Mr and Mrs Smith
33 Main Street
UK London W24 5LU

Application for the post of au pair

Dear Mr and Mrs Smith,

With reference to your advertisement in yesterday's edition of our local newspaper *Münchner Nachrichten*, I would like to apply for the post of au pair with you. At the moment, I am attending year 10 of the Isar grammar school here in Munich and have been studying English as a foreign language for seven years now. I expect to finish school in July.

I would be delighted to be able to work as an au pair with your family from 1 August.

I have one 12-year-old brother as well as 9-year-old twin sisters whom I regularly take care of because our parents both work. My father works as a manager for a well-known car company, and my mother works part-time in a bank. Furthermore, the school I still attend offers home economics, too – a field in which I have taken several classes; I have been learning cooking and housekeeping.

I would enjoy looking after your children and at the same time getting to know the British way of life, which I find very interesting and attractive.

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,
Lisa Sommerfeldt

Klassenarbeiten

AUFGABE 1 S. 117

likewise ist eine vergleichende Satzverknüpfung, die anderen sind Satzverknüpfungen zeitlicher Ordnung; **because** ist eine begründende Satzverknüpfung, die anderen sind vergleichende Satzverknüpfungen; **provided that** gibt eine Bedingung an, die anderen sind Satzverknüpfungen inhaltlicher Anordnung

AUFGABE 2 S. 117

Lösungsvorschlag:

subject: the thing or theme that is discussed, described or dealt with

style: the particular use of language in a text

effect: the result of an event in the text or of the specific use of a stylistic device

composition: the arrangement of a text or a story

AUFGABE 3 S. 117

1. Helmets must be worn in some skiing areas.
2. She wrote a letter to her friend in order to apologize for her behaviour.
3. I'm afraid I can't afford that coat.
4. The children succeeded in cleaning up the kitchen before their parents came home.

AUFGABE 4 S. 118**Lösungsvorschlag:**

Sarah Meier

Hauptstraße 171

10678 Berlin

Tel.: +49-30-123456

email: smeier@online.de

10 May, 2023

Maria Mc Miller

Human Ressources

Hotel Adlon Kempinski Berlin

Unter den Linden 77

10117 Berlin

Dear Ms Miller,

I am writing to you regarding an internship position from August to October 2023.

Hotel Adlon Kempinski Berlin is famous for its high standards and excellence in customer service. I feel especially attracted to the truly international character of your company. On your website, I read that you are looking for interns.

I would like to apply for an internship position next summer. Please find enclosed my CV. As I worked for the Hilton Hotel Gendarmenmarkt last year, I already have some practical knowledge of the luxury hotel business. With this previous experience, I feel that I could make a valuable contribution to your business.

Yours sincerely,

Sarah Meier

AUFGABE 5 S. 119

to introduce; to argue; to suggest; to begin; to mention;
to continue; to criticize; to disagree

AUFGABE 7 S. 120**Lösungsvorschlag:**

belongings ⇒ possessions; the things that one owns that can be moved

earthquake ⇒ a sudden, violent shaking of the earth's surface

jammed ⇒ crowded; very full

to pour ⇒ to rain heavily

cost of living ⇒ amount of money that people need to pay for food, clothing etc.

AUFGABE 8 S. 120**Lösungsvorschlag:**

1. Sofia Miller is reporting for a radio or a TV station in Los Angeles, California.

2. The report is meant for people who want to move to California.

3. Earthquakes and wildfires are realistic dangers, the big cities are crowded, the freeways are often jammed.

4. The two problems are smog and high ozone levels (that can be a problem for children and the elderly).

5. Floods can occur: if it rains, it often pours, so that streets become rivers and houses in the valleys could be destroyed.

6. Even in California it is not easy to find a job – and house prices and the cost of living are high.

7. Suggestion: It isn't all roses in California – this figurative title clearly states that life in California is not only beaches and sunshine.

AUFGABE 9 S. 121**Lösungsvorschlag:**

In her report Sofia Miller names some of the problems people who want to move to the so-called "Sunshine State" California may have to cope with. Firstly, natural catastrophes such as earthquakes and wildfires are realistic dangers; secondly, the big and expensive cities are crowded and, last but not least, ozone levels are high so that breathing the air can be dangerous. Also, house prices and cost of living are high and it is not easy to find a job.

8 Kreatives Schreiben

ÜBUNG 2 S. 123**Lösung:**

Samuel Pepys is jealous of Pembleton.

ÜBUNG 3 S. 123

Lösung: (Handlungen / Verhalten ist unterstrichen; die Gefühle sind grau hinterlegt)

Lords Day. Lay long, then up; and [my servant] Will being ill of the tooth-ache, I stayed at home and made up my accounts; which to my great content arise to 750l. clear Creditor, the most I have had yet. Dined alone with my wife, my brother dining abroad at my uncle Wights I think. To church, I alone, in the afternoon; and there saw Pembleton come in and look up, which put me into a sweat, and seeing not my wife there, went out again. But Lord – how I was afeared that he might, seeing me at church, go home to my wife; so much it is out of my power to preserve myself from jealousy – and so soot impatient all the sermon. Home and find all well and no sign of anybody being there, and so with great content playing and dallying with my wife; and so to my office, doing a little business there among my papers, and home to my wife to talk – supper and bed.

Lösungsvorschlag:

events	feelings
got up late	
stayed at home and made up his accounts	content
dined with his wife	
went to church and saw a rival called Pembleton	seeing Pembleton put him into a sweat; was jealous of him; sotted impatiently
went home	very content
played with his wife	
went to his office and did some business there	
went home again	
had supper	
went to bed	

ÜBUNG 4 S. 124

Lösungsvorschlag:

statement	true	false
The author uses more than four adjectives/adverbs. evidence (quotation or explanation): long, great (2x), most, alone, afeared, impatient, well	X	
The author uses elliptical sentences. evidence (quotation or explanation): Dined alone with my wife.	X	
The diary entry deals with one topic only. evidence (quotation or explanation): the entry deals with his work, tells when he eats, what he does with his wife and without her, his jealousy		X
The text is full of different linking words. evidence (quotation or explanation): He mainly uses "and" as linking word.		X
The text ends with a solution to a problem. evidence (quotation or explanation): The text ends with Pepys going to bed.		X

ÜBUNG 5 S. 124

Lösungsvorschlag:

Dear diary,

You will never guess what happened this morning on my way to school! I was at my usual bus stop waiting for the bus to come. At first I stood all by myself but then Aisha came up to me and we chatted for a bit. Suddenly the bus must have approached. I only realized it when it was all over. Apparently the bus driver had had problems with the brakes and the bus almost hit me. Fortunately Alex grabbed my arm just before and made me step back. Jesus, when I think about what could have happened if he hadn't stepped in and saved me! I felt absolutely terrified. My knees were weak for ages. I thanked Alex again and again but he stayed absolutely cool and only replied: "No problem." I am so grateful to him. He was so courageous!!!! I wish I hadn't agreed to help my mother in the garden. So I couldn't pop in at Alex' this afternoon. Would I have done the same thing if I had been him? Anyway, ... I look forward to seeing Alex tomorrow and giving him my little present. I hope he likes it.

Klassenarbeit

AUFGABE 1 S. 125

Lösungsvorschlag:

Who am I? I am the person jumping down the cliff.

Where am I? I am high in the mountains.

What are my feelings? I am thrilled/afraid; my heart is beating very fast; I lose control; my head is blank.

What am I doing here? I jump down a cliff; I am on an adventure tour; I have to jump although I don't want to anymore because everyone will laugh if I don't.

AUFGABE 2 S. 125

Lösungsvorschlag:

good: great, amazing, hilarious, beautiful, brilliant, fantastic

bad: awful, boring, terrible

big: gigantic, huge, enormous

AUFGABE 3 S. 126

Lösungsvorschlag:

Dear diary,
Some days ago I found an interesting bungee jumping website.

(Connect the beginning with what follows.)

I contacted one of the instructors and made an appointment for a guided jump the following weekend.

Today was the big day! Together with a group of 15 people I went to the Great Canyon to do bungee jumping. First the instructor showed us what to take extra care doing.

(Explain in more detail: What did the instructor say? What advice did he/she give?)

He advised us not to look down for too long before the jump and to close our eyes instead.

Then the first person jumped from the cliff. I just heard him scream. I became extremely nervous. Would he be alright? After a few minutes he was back with us again. He told us that it had been great. I was excited and got even more nervous every time someone jumped because that meant it would soon be my turn! And then my turn came. My heart beat fast. I tried to forget about the risks and only look at the beautiful view.

(What could he/she see from the top? Add more details.)

I could see the river valleys many rocks and colourful landscape.

Then the instructor interrupted my peaceful thoughts and told me to hurry up. I was almost the last to jump but some people wanted to jump again. I closed my eyes and took a big step forward. I was falling faster and faster and felt the wind pulling at my clothes. It was amazing!!! Afterwards, however, I felt a little bit sick.

(What is his/her conclusion after the jump? Write the ending. Include a description of his/her feelings.)

It was exciting. I am happy and proud that I did it. I want to do it again some day. I hope the instructor will be the same as today.

AUFGABE 4 S. 126

Lösungsvorschlag:

Dear diary, 8 September 2022
Today was an awful day. In the morning we bought a brand new TV but then Tom mainly watched football for the rest of the day. At first he zapped programmes every five minutes which was really terrible but then he discovered a new sports channel and it got even worse. I felt completely bored after a while and started looking out of our window. He didn't realize that I was not happy at all. Who does he think he is that he alone can decide what we watch?

However, I didn't say a thing because I'm worried that he will get terribly angry with me then. I just can't argue with him. When I think about tomorrow, I feel very sad. I wish I hadn't agreed to buy that TV. I wonder what I could do if he will turn on the TV first thing tomorrow morning? God knows why but I hate football!!!

I want him to apologize. What if I just get up and leave our apartment next time he keeps on watching football all day?

I think this was the worst day in my life.

I am looking forward to meeting my best friend on Monday in our local pub. Maybe she can give me some advice on how to find a solution to my problem.

Yours, Emily

9 Lese- und Hörverständnis

ÜBUNG 1 S. 128

petrol ⇒ **gas**
autumn ⇒ **fall**
mark ⇒ **grade**
lift ⇒ **elevator**
headmaster ⇒ **principal**
lorry ⇒ **truck**
pavement ⇒ **sidewalk**

ÜBUNG 2 S. 128

neighbour ⇒ **neighbor**
flavour ⇒ **flavor**
to colonise ⇒ **to colonize**
harbour ⇒ **harbor**
monologue ⇒ **monolog**
honour ⇒ **honor**
metre ⇒ **meter**
programme ⇒ **program**
organisation ⇒ **organization**
theatre ⇒ **theater**

ÜBUNG 3 S. 129

Dear Lily,
Once again, I'd like to thank you for the wonderful time with you and your family in Michigan. I really had a wonderful time! "My friends were amazed at how American I sound and at the American words I use." When I told my my Ukrainian friend Viktorija that we went **downtown** (BE: to the city centre – ins Zentrum) to take him to the **candy store** (BE: sweets shop – Süßigkeitenladen), she didn't know what I meant. She had also never heard about **checks** (BE: bill – Rechnung) and **rest rooms** (BE: öffentliche Toilette)

before! Do you remember the **cellphone** (BE: **mobile phone – Handy**) I bought? My friend Sadie complimented me about it. Sadie also really liked the **pants** (BE: **trousers – Hose**) I bought for her as a **gift** (BE: **present – Geschenk**) – she really loved their deep green **color**, as I thought she would. (BE: **colour – Farbe**)!

Talking about friends, I especially liked the weekend in **fall** (BE: **autumn – Herbst**) we spent together with your friends going to the **movies** (BE: **cinema – Kino**), eating tons of **french fries** (BE: **chips – Pommes**) and staying overnight in your **trailer** (BE: **camper – Wohnmobil**). It was one of the best **vacations** (BE: **holidays – Ferien**) I've ever had. And now I'm looking forward to the summer, when you'll come over to London! I hope you'll like it here as much as I liked it with you.

Take care,
Mary Lou

Klassenarbeiten

AUFGABE 1 S. 130

AE	BE	deutsche Bedeutung
chips	crisps	Chips
cookie	biscuit	Keks
movie	film	Kinofilm
notebook	exercise book	Übungsheft
subway	underground	U-Bahn
trash	rubbish	Abfall
gas	petrol	Benzin
cellphone	mobile phone	Handy

AUFGABE 2 S. 130

the Biden administration: Die korrekte Übersetzung lautet: *die Regierung Biden*. Der Begriff *the ... administration* bezeichnet immer den Präsidenten und sein Team.

it doesn't make sense: Die korrekte Übersetzung lautet: *Es ergibt keinen Sinn / es ist sinnlos*.

handyman: Die korrekte Übersetzung lautet:

Bastler / Heimwerker. Das Wort hat nichts mit Handys zu tun.

in 2022: Im Deutschen braucht man vor Jahreszahlen kein *in*: Es heißt z.B.: *2022 stiegen die Zinsen*.

Make a difference: Die korrekte Übersetzung lautet: *Mach einen Unterschied!* oder *Bewirke etwas!*, im Sinne von „Mach es anders als andere, handle klüger!“.

AUFGABE 3 S. 131

Joey: "Here are your travel vouchers: your plane tickets, some hotel addresses and – very important – some immigration forms. Please note that you've got to fill out these forms before you clear customs."

Mrs Green: "So we've got to fill in some forms? Well, we'll manage."

Joey: "As soon as you've arrived at the airport, transportation to your hotel is really easy. Take a shuttle from the airport to the hotel, hand your baggage to the bellboy and check in at the reception."

Mr Green: "You mean we shall hand our luggage to the porter? Never! I don't trust anybody but myself!"

Joey: "I'm sorry. You don't have to do that. But it would make things easier for you."

Mrs Green: "We are not that old!"

Joey: "And as a little gift from the travel agency, here are two daypacks with the company logo. Have a wonderful vacation!"

Mr Green: "Well, I don't know if we need petrol vouchers – we weren't planning to rent a car. But it's nice of you to give us a present. We are really excited and we are looking forward to our holiday."

10 Sprachmittlung

ÜBUNG 1 S. 133**Lösungsvorschlag:**

1. Das hört sich bekannt für mich an.
2. Ich frage mich, wie das Wetter Weihnachten wohl sein wird.
3. Die Köchin ist heute nicht da, weil sie krank ist.
4. Unsere Turnhalle ist noch ziemlich neu.

ÜBUNG 2 S. 134**Lösungsvorschlag:**

Amsel: a kind of bird (*Oberbegriff*)

Bürgergeld: people who are out of work for a long time get some money from the state to be able to survive and pay for food and their apartment (*Umschreibung*)

Abitur: when you go to a secondary school in Germany for eight or nine years you graduate and get the Abitur; it is similar to A levels in Britain (*Umschreibung*)

Baumwipfel: the top / highest part of a tree (*Umschreibung*)

Wutbürger: describes a person / citizen who is angry because of governmental laws he or she does not agree with (*Wortfamilie*)

fremdschämen: when you are not at all proud of something somebody else said or did (*Verneinung*)

ÜBUNG 3 S. 134**Lösungsvorschlag:**

Handy: mobile (phone); cellphone (AE)

Insektensterben: more and more insect species are dying out / going extinct

Regenbogenfamilie: people living together as a family with a non-biological child or parent/partner

Liebesschloss: people in love put this lock on bridges with their initials on it as a sign of their love

ÜBUNG 4 S. 134**Lösungsvorschlag:**

Grandfather: „Oh, Mist. Wir haben keine Milch mehr für das Abendessen! Und mein Nachbar ist die Woche weg.“

You: „My grandfather said that we don't have any milk left for dinner.“

Grandfather: „Lass uns doch zum Spätkauf gehen und da Milch kaufen.“

You: „He wants to go to an off licence/to a shop which is still open at this time and buy some milk there.“

Abigail: „Oh what a nightmare! Sorry, I would prefer not to go outside so late when it's already dark.“

You: „Abigail sagt, dass sie lieber nicht mehr nach draußen gehen möchte, wenn es dunkel ist.“

Grandfather: „Was bist du denn für ein Angsthase! Es sind zwar ab und zu um diese Zeit auch Vollposten unterwegs, aber du bist ja nicht allein.“

You: „Grandfather is surprised that you are afraid of going outside at this time.“

Grandfather: „Ich nehme meinen Hund mit. Den können wir auf dem Weg dann noch etwas bespaßen.“

You: „Grandfather will take his dog along. Then we can play a bit with him on the way.“

ÜBUNG 6 S. 136**Lösungsvorschlag:**

Dear Samuel,

How are you?

You wanted to know something about the article on friendship. First the article states that it is important to have friends because friendship is a part of people's lives and is becoming more and more important. One reason for this is according to the article that the structure of families is changing, more and more people live alone and networking is increasingly important in people's jobs. Second, to answer your question about social media and the importance of real friends: Ms Alleweldt is of the opinion that social media has not reduced the importance of real friendships. Quite the opposite is true: they help friends to stay in contact when they are away.

ÜBUNG 7 S. 136**Lösungsvorschlag:**

Freundschaftsforscherin: a person doing research in the field of friendships

... *erlangt Freundschaft zunehmend die Form von sozialem Kapital*: friendships become more and more a sign of social recognition / it becomes more and more important to have friendships in order to be socially accepted or to succeed in life

... *um Freundschaften zu pflegen*: in order to work on friendships or to value friendships and show that friendship is important for you and you care for your friends

Wichtig ist nur, sich bewusst zu machen, dass das keine reale, sondern eine virtuelle Verbundenheit ist: It is important to be aware of the fact that you have only a virtual connection via social media.

Klassenarbeiten

AUFGABE 1 S. 137

Lösungsvorschlag:

it girl: Glamourgirl; Frau mit einem gewissen Etwas

entrepreneur: Unternehmer/in

look: Aussehen

skills: Fähigkeiten

mood board: eine Collage aus Fotos, Illustrationen und

Text, um etwas zu visualisieren

challenge: Herausforderung

message: Botschaft

AUFGABE 3 S. 137

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. to take on a surname which sounds less Arabic

("common/üblich" ist zu unspezifisch; die dritte

Alternative ist zu weit weg vom Original und bezieht alles nur auf Deutschland)

2. that films in the cinema and on TV do not reflect what these groups experience in everyday life (Bei der ersten Möglichkeit wird suggeriert, dass diese Gruppen überhaupt nicht vorkommen im Film/Fernsehen; bei der zweiten Variante wird unterstellt, dass die Filmemacher extra ein verzerrtes Bild dieser Gruppe zeichnen)

AUFGABE 4 S. 138

Lösungsvorschlag:

Still a long way to go: being a person of color in the German film industry is tough

It often starts with the suggestion of your agent or a caster to adopt a surname which sounds less Arabic or strange. Another problem in the German film industry and in productions for TV is that the only roles available for persons of color or people who look Arabic are the ones as a drug dealer or a terrorist. On the one hand these clichés/stereotypes are still very common. On the other hand these actors and actresses are under pressure to fulfill certain expectations which in the end have nothing to do with their real life. So what people watch on TV has got nothing to do with reality.

AUFGABE 6 S. 139

Lösungsvorschlag:

Hello ...,

How are you? You wanted me to help you understand the article from the flutter website.

Daniel was working in Cambodia (Kambotscha) as a volunteer in a special school for children who have no parents/for orphans for three weeks.

Secondly you wanted to know what problems his work might cause with the children. In the article it says that there are quite a lot of risks for the children. They could have psychological problems because the the volunteer teachers stay just for a short time. Moreover there is a danger of being sold to new parents or of corruption.

When you do voluntary work with the weltwärts programme you can work for six up to 24 months.

Fortunately, this programme gets financial help from the state so you don't have to pay for the flight, accommodation or food.

Young people choose voluntary work because they want to help poor children. They think that helping these children must be a good thing. In addition, it helps young people to find the meaning in their lives.

To sum up, Horton is of the opinion that voluntary work is neither a good nor a bad thing but something in between.

That's it. I hope I could help you. If you still have questions, just ask me.

Best wishes,

...

WISSEN • ÜBEN • TESTEN

Englisch

10. KLASSE

1 Modale Hilfsverben

ÜBUNG 1 S. 143

1. could/was able to – couldn't/wasn't able to – couldn't/wasn't able to
2. can – hasn't been able to – can/will be able to – can't
3. hasn't been able to – hasn't been able to – can't/won't be able to
4. can – can – could/was able to – could/was able to

ÜBUNG 2 S. 143

He couldn't go/wasn't able to go to school last week.
Mr Jenkins can't drive to work quickly today.
She hasn't been able to play football since Easter.
The tourists can't/cannot see the Tower Bridge because it's so foggy today.

ÜBUNG 3 S. 144

Lösungsvorschlag:

Could/can I open the window, please?
Could/can you help me with that translation?
Could/can you speak louder, please?
Could/can you do the washing-up for me?
Daria, could/can you lend/give me your umbrella, please?

ÜBUNG 4 S. 144

You can't smoke/are not allowed to smoke in here.
You can't take your dog/aren't allowed to take your dog into this hotel.
Motorists couldn't drive/weren't allowed to drive on this highway last year.
Guests can use/are allowed to use that telephone over there.
People under 16 can't drink alcohol/aren't allowed to drink alcohol.
Swimmers couldn't swim/weren't allowed to swim in this lake two weeks ago.

ÜBUNG 5 S. 145

The shop assistant couldn't speak a word of English. (*Unfähigkeit*)
The shops on Queens Road could still be open. (*Möglichkeit*)
You can't sit/aren't allowed to sit at this table. (*Verbot*)
Mrs Collins, you can/are allowed to come in. (*Erlaubnis*)

ÜBUNG 6 S. 147

You may/might cycle/are allowed to cycle here.
You mustn't make an open fire/aren't allowed to make an open fire.
You mustn't use your cell phone/aren't allowed to use your cell phone.

ÜBUNG 7 S. 147

needn't – must – mustn't – mustn't – needn't – mustn't – needn't

ÜBUNG 8 S. 147

needn't – may – don't have to – needn't – mustn't – are not allowed to – might

ÜBUNG 9 S. 148

An architect must be good at designing buildings.
A vet mustn't be afraid of dogs.
A firefighter needn't be a good cook.
A police officer must be responsible and self-confident.
A sailor mustn't get seasick easily.
A doctor must know how to give injections.

ÜBUNG 10 S. 148

Lösungsvorschlag:

I may/might invite Elijah, too.
I may/might spend my holidays in Ireland.
May/might I use your telephone?

ÜBUNG 11 S. 148

In Britain, women have been allowed to vote since 1918.
We mustn't expect too much.
Sarah wasn't allowed to disturb her mother yesterday.
Did you have to do much homework last week?
We have had to live without electricity for some days now.

ÜBUNG 12 S. 150

Will/Would you see the doctor?
Will/Would you set the table, please?
Will you have some more potatoes?
Will/Would you shut the window, please?
Will/Would you dial for me, please?

ÜBUNG 13 S. 150

Talya would like to go to Princeton next year.
Talya's friend won't study. She would like to go abroad first.
Will you tell me about your problem?
Lucas won't admit that he stole the money.

ÜBUNG 14 S. 151

wouldn't pay attention – will listen to music – won't stop smoking – would dance

ÜBUNG 15 S. 151

We could even see the stars.
That will be the postman.
You might tell me the truth.
May the best of you win.
We have had to follow the instructions so far.
The children needn't get up early on Saturdays.
One does not always do as one should.
I mustn't forget to set the alarm for seven o'clock.

ÜBUNG 16 S. 153

Shall we play cards tonight?
 You should / ought to have a bath and go to bed.
 I shouldn't / oughtn't to have eaten so much chocolate.
 You should / ought to try one.
 Shall I wrap those items for you?
 Smoking shouldn't be / oughtn't to be allowed in this pub.

ÜBUNG 17 S. 154

Come to my house at 7 o'clock, **will you?**
 Let's take Rover to the park this afternoon, **shall we?**
 Shut the window, **will / would / can / could you?**
 Don't forget to phone me, **will you?**
 Let's have a pizza somewhere, **shall we?**
 Stop that terrible noise, **will / would / could you?**
 Don't ask me again, **will you?**
 Be on time, **won't you?**
 Don't leave a mess in the kitchen, **will you?**
 Let's do this exercise again, **shall we?**

ÜBUNG 18 S. 154

Shall we go hiking in the nearby forest?
 Perhaps we should / ought to take raincoats with us.
 But we shouldn't / oughtn't to walk too far.
 Shall we take sandwiches? Shall I make them?
 Shall we have a picnic by the lakeside?
 We should / ought to take a blanket to sit on.

Klassenarbeit

AUFGABE 1 S. 155

Oh dear! I've forgotten my purse. Can you lend me £12, please?
 Mum, there is something wrong with my bike. Can you drive me to school, please?
 If you haven't anything nice to say about another person, you shouldn't say anything at all.
 Ivy, the telephone is ringing again. Who might it be this time?
 My hair looks a mess. I ought to go to the hairdresser's.
 If you borrow books, you must give them back within four weeks.
 Don't worry. You needn't help me.
 Be careful. The streets here are pretty icy. You mustn't drive too quickly here.
 There has been another terrible accident near that roundabout. The officials ought to do something about that road immediately.

AUFGABE 2 S. 156

I witnessed the accident. **Shall** I report it to the police?
 Last year we **were allowed to** take photos of the exhibition in the British Museum.
 We can't find Sarah. She **must be** in her office.
 It **might be** better if we took an early flight.
 Dad, **may** I have your car tonight?
 Look at that sign over there. You **mustn't** park here.
 Our hotel rooms were dirty, so we **had to** talk to the manager.
 Lucy must always be back for lunch. But yesterday she **didn't have to** be back for lunch.

AUFGABE 3 S. 156

The students will have to register for their courses on Monday.
 Next term you can use your dictionaries in your exams.
 The policeman wasn't able to tell me the way to the museum.
 You mustn't cross the street here.
 They don't have to waste their time.

AUFGABE 4 S. 156

May I / Am I allowed to go swimming this afternoon?
 The students weren't allowed to go to town on their own / alone.
 You needn't / don't have to wait for me all the time.
 Must we keep / Do we have to keep the luggage on the bus?
 Each area in this town ought to be / should be safe.
 Shall we do something about pollution?

2 Der Satz

ÜBUNG 1 S. 158

Smoking cigarettes seriously damages your health.
 Playing tennis is her favourite sport.
 Learning languages is important nowadays.
 Reading a good book improves the mind.
 Going by plane is faster than going by train.

ÜBUNG 2 S. 158

What about the Mayers **coming** with us?
 Instead of **complaining** about the weather, we should enjoy ourselves.
 The doctor gave me some medicine **to take** twice a day.
 In times like these, it's no use **spending** all your money on luxury items.
 On **hearing** the bad news about her husband, Mrs Hughes turned pale.
 This mobile can't be used **to film** other people.
 Eve lent Ben her car **to drive** with without asking her parents.

I had to thank my friend for **being** so helpful, as well as **giving** me some useful advice. Apart from **being** a close friend, David is always there **to help** me.

ÜBUNG 3 S. 159

Instead of going out, you should concentrate on your exams.

The weather being sunny, Andy decided to go cycling.

Feeling hungry, the teenagers ... ⇒ **richtig**

It's no use trying it again.

On seeing how dark it was, Tim felt nervous.

The novel being long and boring, the students didn't want to read the novel.

ÜBUNG 4 S. 159

The dress worn by Cecil must have cost a fortune.

Written in Chinese, the text is quite hard to understand. Not knowing which road to take, we had to ask a local resident.

Not being able to sleep, Ella got up and walked around.

Having completed his work, Mr Taylor went for a walk.

ÜBUNG 5 S. 161

1. make – makes; 2. Let – lets; 3. made – let;

4. let – make – let

ÜBUNG 6 S. 161

Mrs Johnson is having her hair dyed at the moment.

Mr Smith will have his living room decorated tomorrow.

Jacob and his friends had some pizzas delivered a few minutes ago.

ÜBUNG 7 S. 161

A terrible noise didn't let me sleep last night.

I have my hair cut every month.

Why don't you have your motorbike repaired?

My parents made me work hard in the garden last week.

Her mother didn't want to let Lily go at first.

Klassenarbeiten

AUFGABE 1 S. 162

Because his hair grows so quickly, my father has it cut every month.

Instead of doing it herself, my sister always makes me clean her bedroom.

Jim's girlfriend made him buy her a new suitcase for their holidays.

Don't make me take a shower, because I hate getting wet!

Will you do me a favour and let me pay the bill for you?

I would never have strangers clean my house, because I don't trust them.

Help us get plastic banned to save our planet.

Let your son get a driving license so that you won't have to take him everywhere anymore.

AUFGABE 2 S. 163

Kim: "What about **going to a fast food restaurant**?"

Jack: "**To be honest**, I hate fast food restaurants. My brother Jonah once gave me a hamburger **to try** – it was disgusting. **Instead of eating fast food** we should go to a proper restaurant **in order to enjoy our meal**."

Kim: "**It's no use going to a restaurant** because it's far too expensive (...)."

Jack: "I couldn't agree more – all those posh and trendy restaurants **were designed for people to go there and to spend a fortune on a meal**. **But to be fair**, the food is much better (...)."

Kim: "Alright. **Going out for a meal** is a good idea. **To cut a long sentence short**, we should treat ourselves to a delicious meal (...)."

AUFGABE 3 S. 164

My parents believe that I may get excellent marks by learning more.

Some people use their cars without considering the environment.

In spite of learning hard for her finals, she failed them with flying colours.

On seeing her sister after all these years, Mrs Kapoor started to cry.

Apart from being a talented musician, she is also a highly gifted photographer.

AUFGABE 4 S. 164

I'd like you to help me with these exercises.

May is the best month to visit Scotland.

It's important to buy milk and butter.

This film will make you burst into tears.

AUFGABE 5 S. 165

You should choose an instrument you really want instead of playing one you don't really like.

They improved their English by watching English and American films.

You won't get better without practising more.

What about going ice skating?

Apart from speaking English, she (also) speaks French and Spanish fluently.

AUFGABE 6 S. 165

Some French hikers were hurt yesterday, overwhelmed by a blizzard.

The students attending this school must learn three foreign languages.

Although arriving in no time, the doctors were unable to save her life.

AUFGABE 7 S. 165

I had to have my hair cut.
 When did you have your bike repaired?
 Who made you drink wine and beer?
 Don't let other people offer you alcohol.
 Fiona has just had her nose pierced.

3 Wortschatz

ÜBUNG 1 S. 167

You have to look at the pros of cons of legalizing drugs.
 I'm against the death penalty.
 At last they agreed with us.
 I'm sure that something could be done about animal experiments.
 On the one hand, using guns should be legalized, on the other hand, gun control is also necessary.
 Cosmetic surgery is no longer for the rich and famous, in other words, everyone can afford it these days.
 In conclusion, I would like to thank everyone present.
 They looked all very similar, like clones, so to speak.

ÜBUNG 2 S. 168**Lösungsvorschlag:**

I think that teenagers should have their own laptops because they need them for school.
 I'm sure that something should be done about this problem, but how?
 I suppose that such a law can't be passed because it is far from realistic.
 I find it strange that children should be disciplined, but sometimes it is necessary.
 I'm for stricter laws when it comes to TV and violence.
 In my opinion smartphones cannot be banned at schools, because it is impossible to control every single student.

ÜBUNG 3 S. 168**Lösungsvorschlag:**

1. Teenagers spend too much time on the internet, for instance my brother, who can sit in front of the screen for about three to four hours.
2. Children often see unsuitable material on the internet, in other words, they have easy access to sex and crime on the internet.
3. Teenagers surf the internet, for example, when they have to prepare an essay for their English lesson to get information. But it is, so to speak, of no use whatsoever, simply because the facts from the internet might be wrong or not fully understood by the teenagers.

ÜBUNG 4 S. 169**Lösungsvorschlag:**

First of all it should be mentioned that a lot of teenagers are fashion-conscious. **In my opinion** young people buy designer label clothes to get attention. However, I **find it strange** that a great majority of youngsters spend a fortune on clothes.
Next, it is amazing that teenagers have the money to buy those pricy clothes. I **suppose** that they get the money from their parents. **It seems to me** that a great majority of teenagers are more concerned about their outward appearance than about school and their education.
In summary, a great number of young people don't mind spending their money on things that are rather superficial than substantial.

ÜBUNG 5 S. 169**Transkript:**

Hi, everybody. My name is Jessica. I'm far from being a model student. I'm always getting into trouble. It's mainly because of my behaviour at school. Luckily, teachers can't complain about my marks, which drives them nuts. Not only do my teachers complain, but my parents often fuss about my demeanour. Well, who cares? Sure, the older ones, the adults care and at times they feel embarrassed about me. I keep on telling my parents that they shouldn't. However, the other day they had one of those never-ending talks with our headmistress Mrs Peevish. It was just because I had appeared at school with pink hair, black clothes and body piercings. So what? I liked it. When I saw the headmistress she told me that I had failed to bring credit upon myself, the other pupils and the school and I just freaked out. Maybe it was wrong to tell her that her hairdo also didn't bring credit upon herself. I can wear what I want and I just can't be bothered about other students. Finally I wasn't allowed to attend normal lessons, and in the end I was suspended for a few days. And of course, the headmistress summoned my parents. They were told that the code of conduct states that pupils must wear a school uniform and in summary, they shouldn't expose themselves. What ensued were endless discussions with my parents. I simply don't feel comfy wearing a school uniform. It's not me – you feel so mainstream and you can't be yourself. I wish both my parents and teachers understood me. It's my life, my body and my taste. It's the way I feel and I'm constantly told what I should feel, wear, think and do. It's so difficult at times. Anyway, while I had to stay at home, I had to change my hair and everything. Now I don't look my true self – instead, I look the way they want me to look. I wonder whether they have already chosen a job and my future husband for me.

Lösungsvorschlag:

Jessica is not a model student because **she is always getting into trouble**.

Her parents were summoned by the headmistress because **Jessica had changed the colour of her hair to pink, she had been wearing black clothes and had several body piercings.**

Because of her outward appearance Jessica **wasn't allowed to attend normal lessons and she was suspended for a few days.**

Jessica wasn't allowed to wear black clothes since **the code of conduct tells students to wear a school uniform.**

Jessica, however, can't stand wearing a school uniform because **she thinks it's mainstream and she doesn't feel like an individual wearing it.**

Above all, she doesn't want her parents to **tell her what to do and what to wear.**

ÜBUNG 6 S. 171

to experiment with sth. ⇒ **to try sth. out**
 to resist authority ⇒ **to rebel against sth.**
 to have a difficult experience ⇒ **to go through sth.**
 to complain about sth. ⇒ **to moan about sth.**
 to reply disrespectfully ⇒ **to answer back**
 to grow up ⇒ **to mature**
 to fail to control one's anger ⇒ **to lose one's temper**

ÜBUNG 7 S. 171

Young people often **moan about** their parents being far too strict. On the other hand, however, parents are always **ragging and criticizing** their children. These problems are all part of the growing-up process, so-called **adolescence.**

This process is a time of **transition** and change which the parents are confronted with. At this time it is important for young people to be accepted by their **peer group**, which is a group of the same age the teenagers often **hang out** with. Meeting their peers helps them find their own **sense of identity**, which often means becoming more independent by **questioning authority.**

ÜBUNG 8 S. 172

to write a constitution
 to sign the *Declaration of Independence*
 to guarantee freedom/civil rights/equality
 to pursue happiness
 to form a government
 to push back the frontier

ÜBUNG 9 S. 172

Lösungsvorschlag:

the Declaration of Independence: the document which stated the independence of the thirteen colonies from Britain; Thomas Jefferson wrote most of it, and it was signed in 1777.

all men are created equal: It means that everyone has got the same rights; It is one of the famous sentences that can be found in the Declaration of Independence.

from rags to riches: someone can make it from extremely poor to extremely rich.

to explore territory: to travel around a certain area to learn more about it.

ÜBUNG 10 S. 172

Lösungsvorschlag:

The Declaration of Independence can be seen as the basis for the American Dream because it states that all men are created equal and guarantees the pursuit of happiness.

The American Dream was also the dream of the black people: to get civil rights so that black people would have the same rights as white people.

The American Dream is to be better off. If you are willing to suffer hardship you will make it from rags to riches.

ÜBUNG 11 S. 174

A: Aussprache des Wortes
 B: Wortklasse: Substantiv (*noun*)
 C: Bedeutung des Wortes
 D: Beispielsatz
 E: Sprachebene: *informal English*
 F: grammatikalische Besonderheit: nicht zählbar (*U*)
 G: Synonym des Wortes
 H: idiomatische Wendung
 I: Wortzusammensetzung: *compound*
 J: Ableitung

ÜBUNG 12 S. 174

1. ⇒ 2; 2. ⇒ 3; 3. ⇒ 7; 4. ⇒ 4; 5. ⇒ 6

ÜBUNG 13 S. 175

Stonehenge is an **ancient** monument.
 I didn't know that you are a **strict** vegetarian.
 All **even** numbers are divisible by two.
 It is **highly** probable that they will be late.
 It's **strictly** forbidden to cycle here.
 \$ 80,000 is an **awful** lot of money for a car.
 Have you heard the **latest** news?

ÜBUNG 14 S. 175

formal: resume, commence, purchase, apprehend, thus
informal: loo, terrific, handy, quid, guy, cheers

ÜBUNG 15 S. 175

If you carry on doing something, it means you **continue doing it.**
 If the price of petrol is going up, it means that it is **increasing.**
 If your neighbours look after your dog, it means that they **take care of it.**
 If somebody got over an illness, it means that he **recovered from it.**
 If your boss put a meeting off, it means that she/he **changed the time of meeting to a later date.**

Klassenarbeiten

AUFGABE 1 S. 176

You can **bridge** the generation gap.

The adjective that goes with *generation* is **generational**.

The adjective that goes with *adolescence* is **adolescent**.

To hang out is **informal English**.

The opposite of *mature* is **immature**.

The variant spelling is **epicenter**.

AUFGABE 2 S. 176

There were plenty of border guards **on the frontier** with **Mexico**.

Freedom of speech and press must be guaranteed by the constitution.

These traditions are **common in Western civilization**.

We must **form a government**.

Can we find **racial equality and equality of opportunity** everywhere?

AUFGABE 3 S. 177

There is always a **happy ending** in most Hollywood films.

This is not what I call **spotlessly clean**.

Josh was **strongly opposed** to his parents' attitude towards going out late at night.

It might be some time in the **distant future** that life will come to an end.

Sarah didn't sleep well last night. She was still **wide awake** at two in the morning.

Tell me, Matt, are you **keenly interested** in biology?

AUFGABE 4 S. 177

to take over ⇒ **to gain control**

behaviour ⇒ **manners**

appalling ⇒ **shocking, bad**

to be involved in ⇒ **to take part in**

to be questioned ⇒ **to be interrogated**

to break out ⇒ **to start**

to be released ⇒ **to be set free**

ravenous ⇒ **very great**

to dawn on ⇒ **to realize**

desperate ⇒ **hopeless**

AUFGABE 5 S. 178

The Declaration of Independence guarantees **life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness**.

The United States has always been popular with immigrants because of the American Dream which promises the classic tale of **rags to riches**.

Martin Luther King was probably the most famous **civil rights** leader.

The Supreme Court of the United States governs over the **Constitution**.

The United States has three branches of **government**.

The early immigrants **explored** the **territory** in "the West" by crossing the so-called "Frontier", which started where **civilization** ended.

AUFGABE 6 S. 178

Lösungsvorschlag:

I'm sure that smoking is not good for your health.

I'm against this new law favouring a severe punishment of criminals.

I suppose that most citizens will vote against this referendum.

It seems to me that politicians can't be fully trusted.

In my opinion there shouldn't be a compulsory military service.

AUFGABE 7 S. 179

Adolescence is a time that usually goes hand in hand with problems that young people aged between 13 and 18 might face.

The generation gap seems to be impossible to bridge at times.

Sadly enough, some parents have to realize that their children are mainly influenced by **peer group pressure**. Most parents and teachers don't like teenagers to **answer back**.

AUFGABE 8 S. 179

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. **First of all**, the author introduces the protagonist and some of the minor characters.

2. **Next** he mentions a few facts about the characters' surroundings and their whereabouts.

3. **Finally**, he drops some hints about the protagonist's fate.

4. **On the one hand**, the author manages to create tension, but **on the other hand** the reader will at no point be misled by the various subplots.

5. **In conclusion**, one has to highlight the author's subtle ability and craftsmanship to write successful novels and short stories.

AUFGABE 9 S. 180

I've got a **slight** headache, but it might get worse.

Dogs are **light** sleepers – as far as I know.

Her boyfriend adores cars with a **powerful** engine.

They live in a very **narrow** street.

How long has he been playing the **electric** guitar?

I didn't know that Dilip's parents could be so **strict**.

AUFGABE 10 S. 180

expensive – pricey – inexpensive, cheap

to commence – to begin, to start – to stop

to respond – to answer – to ask

simple – easy – difficult

false – wrong – right, correct

unhappy – sad – happy

to purchase – to buy – to sell

to vanish – to appear – to disappear

4 Stil

ÜBUNG 1 S. 182

The alarm was raised **as soon as** the fire was discovered.
 You can have a passenger on a motorcycle **provided that** the passenger wears a helmet.
 I like him, **although** he doesn't like me.
After I had locked up, I went straight to bed.
 My sister was ill. She **neither ate nor drank until** she was well again.
 Our old house was sunny and bright **whereas** the new one is dark and gloomy.

ÜBUNG 2 S. 182

You cannot enter the country unless you have a visa.
 If you are 18 or older, you can/may go in.
 You can gamble **provided that** you wear a tie or a dress.
 Even if you go out for a meal during the week, you should book in advance.

ÜBUNG 3 S. 182

as soon as
 although
 because
 whereas
 while
 as
 Unless

ÜBUNG 4 S. 183

There was widespread flooding because there was a violent storm last week.
 After Laura had been to Boston, she flew to Houston.
 Supposing we will miss the last train, we will take a taxi.
 The Johnsons had an alarm system installed so that nobody would break into the house again.

ÜBUNG 5 S. 183

Lösungsvorschlag:
 I understood what she was saying although **she spoke very quickly**.
 I was able to follow what she was saying whereas **the others couldn't**.
 I saw him as I **left my house**.
 We had something to eat before **we went out**.
 She usually studies English at the weekend, as **she is busy during the week**.

ÜBUNG 6 S. 183

I bought/have bought this book so that I can improve my English.
 The children behaved as if nothing had happened.
 Sarah was careful whereas Chris made a lot of mistakes.
 I knew that she would be angry/furious as soon as I saw her face.
 There were so many different cakes that I couldn't try them all.
 As long as the weather doesn't get any better, we won't be able to go outside.

ÜBUNG 7 S. 185

Rarely did Bashir stay at home to do school work.
 Never did he think about what his future might bring.
 Hardly had he gone to university when he had to work harder.
 Seldom has he felt so determined to be successful.

ÜBUNG 8 S. 185

Not until their children were old enough **did they think about having a holiday**.
No sooner had his mum entered the room than little Timmy started asking questions.
Only after they had finished eating **did the children go outside**.

ÜBUNG 9 S. 185

We loved staying in the cottage, as did our friends who visited us there.
 We now know more about the universe than we did ten years ago.
 After thirty years, the hotel is still there, as is the man who first ran it.

ÜBUNG 10 S. 186

Such **was the force of the wind** that dozens of roofs were lifted off.
 So **serious was the famine** that the United Nations sent food and water supplies to that area.
 Such **was the power of the punch** that his opponent was knocked out.
 So **strange did his story sound** that no one could possibly believe him.

ÜBUNG 11 S. 186

Had I earned more money, I could buy myself a bike right now.
 Should you happen to be around, come and see us.

Klassenarbeiten

AUFGABE 1 S. 187

Lösungsvorschlag:

I'll phone you **when / as soon** as I'm in New York.

Please phone the emergency number **if / provided** that you are in difficulty.

Ethan likes going out **whereas** his wife prefers staying at home.

Please stay and listen **even** if you are not interested in the discussion.

Zoe hid her diary **so that** her mum wouldn't read it.

Cara fell asleep in the French lesson **because** she was bored.

Everybody cheered **when / after** the players had come out.

AUFGABE 2 S. 187

Lösungsvorschlag:

I couldn't phone you because my sister was phoning for hours on end.

I met Eve while I was doing the shopping for Granny.

If I don't pass the exam, I must take it again.

Yes, I went there even though my parents didn't allow me to go.

Supposing we are bored – why not go to France?

Well, they played as they always do.

AUFGABE 3 S. 188

My parents would never treat me so badly.

As soon as those teenagers moved to this neighbourhood, the problems started.

If this should not work, ask somebody to help you.

Jamila not only wanted to go out with Jacob, but she even phoned him twice a day.

AUFGABE 4 S. 188

In December 1955, Rosa Parks, a black woman, refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man. She wouldn't get up, **although** the bus driver called the police. **Hardly** had she been arrested **when** she was sent to prison.

Rosa wasn't frightened **because** a great number of blacks decided to protest against the verdict. **After** they had heard about the arrest, they started to boycott the buses in Montgomery. They organized private taxis and car pools **because / since / as** they couldn't stay away from work. **Even though** the boycott lasted for thirteen months, it was successful. **Not only** was Martin Luther King one of the leading figures in the boycott, **but** it marked the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement.

AUFGABE 5 S. 189

I must write down your phone number at once **in case** I might forget it.

My parents never want me to go out during the week **unless** I ask them politely.

Here is a map of New York **so that** you won't get lost.

My brother can't stand swimming **although** he is extremely good at it.

As we were watching a film, my sister came into the living room.

The café was packed with people, **however**, the waiter found us a table.

AUFGABE 6 S. 189

Exhaust fumes are bad for the environment. **However** some people think differently.

Although most people are aware of the need to change their attitudes, they won't or even can't.

We cycle to the nearby shops, **whereas** our neighbours take their car for short distances. **Moreover** they are far too lazy to recycle paper and glass properly. **So** what's the point in introducing bottle banks and other possibilities to get rid of your rubbish in an environmentally friendly way?

AUFGABE 7 S. 190

Hardly had Joe switched on the news when the telephone rang.

Not only does Sandhya speak English, she also speaks Spanish.

Under no circumstances can you leave that room.

Never have they experienced such a cold winter.

AUFGABE 8 S. 190

Seldom does my aunt visit me.

No sooner had the rain stopped when the sun began to shine.

No sooner had he gotten on his bike when he fell off.

On no account will her parents allow her to stay the night at her boyfriend's.

AUFGABE 9 S. 190

My aunt hardly visits me.

When it had stopped raining, the sun was shining.

After he had gotten on his bike, he fell off.

Her parents will never ever allow her to stay the night at her boyfriend's.

5 Umgang mit Sachtexten

ÜBUNG 1 S. 192

I'm a teenager of seventeen. My teenage years haven't really been as good as they could have been; they are over now because I have a baby daughter and I'm a single mother.

By the time my six-month-old daughter will be able to look after herself, I'll be thirty-something, too old to do things that I am now missing out on.

I would love to go clubbing and be like all the other teenagers enjoying themselves: unfortunately, I'll never have these things but I'm the one to be blamed – it's all my fault. I should have taken something to prevent getting pregnant. (...)

ÜBUNG 2 S. 193

I raise the child on my own.

I would like to spend my time dancing and drinking in nightclubs.

I'm responsible for what has happened.

I wouldn't have an operation to terminate the pregnancy. I was pregnant.

if I had an alternative

ÜBUNG 3 S. 193

My teenage years haven't been as happy / cheerful / joyful as they could have been.

I should have taken the pill / taken something to prevent conception.

His parents accepted his decision / agreed with him.

My boyfriend didn't feel responsible / didn't worry about the situation.

I often went out almost every night / I went out on a regular basis.

I think it's a shame / it's sad that I haven't done my A-levels yet.

ÜBUNG 4 S. 194

Meg is a seventeen-year-old teenager who is also a single mother.

Meg's boyfriend tells her that he doesn't want to be responsible for the baby.

Meg has never thought what it would be like to be pregnant because so far her life has been focused on going out on a regular basis.

ÜBUNG 5 S. 194

Lösungsvorschlag:

... she is a single mother.

... that she can't do the things normal teenagers do at her age.

... doesn't care about the baby.

... the baby will probably limit her future prospects.

... Meg won't be able to go to university.

... she'd rather have one as a married mother.

ÜBUNG 6 S. 196

1. The information is presented in a table. It shows different countries and their unemployment rate in the years from 2018 to 2022. Percentages are shown.

2. It's a pie chart. It shows the ingredients of the health drink „Sunny Smoothie“. Percentages are presented.

3. The information about the production of solar energy in Germany, China, Japan and the United States is presented in a line graph. Absolute numbers can be seen.

ÜBUNG 7 S. 197

The information about people watching TV in Germany is presented in a **bar chart**.

As you can see from the statistics, people watched about 225 minutes in 2011.

The amount of minutes spent on watching TV **increased** from 2019 to 2020.

This **fact clearly shows** that at the beginning of the pandemic people spent more time in front of the TV than before.

The **numbers suggest** that watching TV is still a popular free-time activity. However, online streaming services increased as well.

In **conclusion**, I would like to say that this might be a reason why the numbers generally decreased since 2017. since 2017.

ÜBUNG 8 S. 198–199

The information about energy consumption is presented in a **table**. It shows **absolute numbers**.

All in all, China uses **the most energy**. Indonesia, in comparison, doesn't use **that much energy**. According to this table, the energy consumption of half of the countries **has increased**. Only the USA, Japan, Canada, Germany, France and Indonesia managed to **reduce their energy consumption** in 2021 compared to 2017.

Upon closer inspection of the years 2017 and 2021 you can see that the energy consumption of China and Russia **increased significantly**. As you can see from the statistics, Iran seems to be the only country that **managed to keep its energy consumption at almost the same level** as in 2017. Going by the years, it seems obvious that the increase in energy consumption in South Korea is **not that significant**.

ÜBUNG 9 S. 199

Lösungsvorschlag:

The table shows how much energy was used in the years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. The countries that are included in that table are China, the United States, India, Russia, Japan, Germany, Brazil, South Korea, France, Canada, Iran and Indonesia. It is quite obvious that China used a lot of energy. Going by the table it seems quite likely that China will consume most of the energy worldwide. This can be put down to the fact that China is a vast country that needs a lot of energy. But it wasn't able to reduce its consumption over the years covered in the table.

The consumption of energy in Japan, however, decreased in the years 2017 to 2020. In 2021, it increased slightly. The numbers for Indonesian energy consumption suggest that the country uses less energy than the other countries. However, the increase in consumption in Indonesia (and Iran as well) when comparing the years 2017 and 2021 is quite obvious.

In conclusion, I would like to say that energy consumption in many countries increased quite a lot.

However, some of the larger countries managed to reduce their consumption, for example, Germany, Canada and the USA.

ÜBUNG 10 S. 202

- 1 G
- 2 E
- 3 F
- 4 D
- 5 B
- 6 C
- 7 A

ÜBUNG 11 S. 202

Lösungsvorschlag:

advantages	disadvantages
buying online saves time	there is the risk that you purchase something from a fake website
you can easily compare prices	You can't touch or really see the items before you buy.
you can get things delivered home when you are disabled for example and try them on	you may have to wait for days or weeks before your clothes are delivered
you can get special discounts more often	there are digital tactics to convince consumers to buy more than they wanted / need

erster Absatz eines argumentativen Textes: individuelle Lösungen

ÜBUNG 12 S. 203

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. On the other hand, I enjoy going downtown and going window-shopping.
2. In other words: Online shopping should only be an exception.
3. First of all, online shopping is cheaper than buying clothes in a shop.
4. Moreover, with online shopping there are (far) too many parcels which are returned.

ÜBUNG 13 S. 203

Lösungsvorschlag:

(letter to the editor)

The Dominion Post
PO Box 3740, Wellington
New Zealand 6140

Dear Sir or Madam, 12th December, 2022

With reference to your article "German exchange student (15) tragically dies after car crash in Wellington" published on 23rd November 2022, I would like to oppose your view that the German exchange student's death could have been avoided by him not going on an exchange to New Zealand.

While it is true that cultural differences such as driving on the left side can cause problems, there is no evidence that this fact caused his death.

My point is that your article reads like a warning for parents not to let their children go abroad. Apparently you believe that this will protect them from harm. But is this really true? In my opinion, this is a common mistake. We have to enable our children to make their own choices and to learn from their own experiences. As far as I know, it was fate that caused this accident more than anything else, because neither you nor me ever met the young man in question, did we?

This is why I say that only those who break free from home and pursue their goals and dreams will lead a happy life. And isn't that what we should want for our children: a happy life?

Petra Mustermann (Berlin, Germany)

ÜBUNG 14 S.204

Lösungsvorschlag:

Dos	Don'ts
Mention the title.	Leave information about minor characters out.
Mention the author. Write about the main plot.	Don't include the ending of the story.
Give reasons to justify why you like or don't like the book.	Don't include direct speech and a lot of details.
End your text with a recommendation, if you liked the book.	Don't stay neutral but give your opinion.

ÜBUNG 15 S.205

Once again refugee children have become a common sight in our country because of the war between Russia and the Ukraine. Quite a number of them travelled without their parents just like those 10,000 German Jewish children who were sent to Britain in 1938. Back then most didn't see their parents again. Diane Samuels wrote this powerful account in 1995, but surprisingly the play has not lost any of its relevance today. In a brilliant new production directed by Susan May, set, sound, lighting, acting all work to bring to life a compelling story. The actors bring the four main characters to life in a most convincing manner. Eva (renamed Evelyn), the German refugee, now an adult, is excellent under the constant questioning of her grown-up daughter Faith (Madita Harris) who, after discovering documents in the loft, wants to learn about her mother's experiences in England following her Kindertransport. Equally convincing are the actresses playing Eva/Evelyn's foster mother, Lil, and her birth mother, Helga, who turns up many years after the war to take back her daughter. *Kindertransport* paints a complex picture of the refugee experience and is an effective argument against right-wing tales of immigrants who refuse to assimilate. Here, the tragedy is the protagonist's will to assimilate at the cost of her own heritage. This gripping play will undoubtedly take a prominent place alongside *The Diary of Anne Frank*. A definite must-see. ...

ÜBUNG 16 S.205

Lösungsvorschlag:

This is a warning! Don't watch *The Hunger Games*, a film trilogy directed by Gary Ross and based on the books by Suzanne Collins! Although the idea sounded interesting to me at first, the first part is terribly boring. Unfortunately, I didn't understand most of the story. The protagonist, Katniss, played by Jennifer Lawrence, lives in one of the twelve districts of a country called Panem. Here, very poor people live. Katniss lives with her mother and her younger sister. Once a year, there is the day where a boy and a girl from each district "win" the chance to take part in the so-called hunger games. Guess what? Katniss' sister gets chosen but of course Katniss steps in at her place. Together with the chosen boy, Peeta, she travels by train to the Capitol where she has to train endlessly to get fit for the fights. Why these tributes have to take place each year I didn't understand. Maybe you have to read the books to find out about this. There is a lot of talk about the upcoming fights where the last person who survives will be the winner and you have to wait for ages before there are any action scenes. I was very relieved when there was a break because the film is soooo long. The camera operation is really bad too. During the fights the camera moves far too quickly. To sum up this definitely isn't a film worth watching because there are too few action scenes, the love story is not gripping at all and the plot is really unconvincing. It is an absolutely lame film and I can't recommend it to you.

ÜBUNG 17 S.207

Lösungsvorschlag:

Individuelle Antworten

ÜBUNG 18 S.207

Lösungsvorschlag:

he ate a lot of meat before – has changed his eating habits – why he changed his eating habits – presents arguments for and against eating (too much) meat such as not good for the environment and your health, too expensive, difficult to give up eating meat completely – quotes statistics to stress his point – explains why his compromise is a good solution – invites his audience to change behaviour too

Summary: Talking about his own experience, Graham Hill argues that reducing eating meat during the week has had a lot of positive effects on him personally as well as on the animals and the environment in general and invites his audience to follow his example.

ÜBUNG 19 S. 207

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 6 addressing the audience | A "Why am I not a vegetarian?" |
| 5 giving examples | B "I'm one of the green guys: I grew up with hippie parents ... I started a site called TreeHugger." |
| 2 list of three | C "So, please ask yourselves, for your health, for your pocketbook, for the environment ..." |
| 4 using statistics and repetition | D "Cutting five days a week is cutting 70 % of your meat intake." |
| 3 call for action | E "What's stopping you from giving weekday veg a shot?" |
| 1 humour | F "Imagine your last hamburger." |

ÜBUNG 20 S. 207

Lösungsvorschlag: (individuelle Lösungen; hier mögliche Argumente)

Eating too much meat is unhealthy and is getting more and more expensive (a lot of parents don't have enough money to send their children to the canteen so they get home hungry).

Those who like to eat meat can still do so at home at weekends.

Vegetarian food in the canteen makes having lunch in the school cafeteria more attractive to a huge number of pupils because it will be cheaper and more local products will be used.

Eating healthy food with a lot of vitamins is especially important when you are young and still growing.

Klassenarbeiten

AUFGABE 1 S. 208

Hi, my name is Laura, and I will be finished with high school in exactly three days. After that I'm free – no looking back. I am seventeen – well, almost eighteen – and have everything to live for. For the eight months before I go to university, I'll have more time on my hands than I'll know what to do with. Maybe I'll tour around Europe. Or perhaps I can travel through America. The possibilities are endless.

I told my parents I wanted to see Vancouver, India and Tibet. I want to see oceans and mountains – jungles and deserts. My mother simply said "fine" as long as I didn't mind being raped and murdered. The world isn't the same as it used to be, she said. (...)

AUFGABE 2 S. 209

Laura is an **adolescent** girl who is most **uncertain** what to do with her life before she goes to university. She feels like **trying out** several things, such as travelling the world. Her mother, however, asks her to **consider** those plans since the world has become rather dangerous, especially for young women. But how can Laura possibly **mature** if she avoids risks and difficult situations? She doesn't want to end up like most people, instead she wants to **make the most** of her life. Laura is eager to escape a life full of **tedious routine**.

AUFGABE 3 S. 209

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. Laura will leave high school very soon, and then she will have plenty of time at her disposal before she goes to university. Although she has a vague idea of what to do, she is not really sure how to spend her time sensibly.
2. Laura's mother reacts in a sort of humorous way. She doesn't mind her daughter travelling the world but Laura should be aware of the dangers she might have to face.
3. Her father is rather practical about that issue. He wants her to consider the financial aspect of travelling around because she might need the money for university. He also seems to be worried as to his daughter's future.
4. She wants to avoid leading a life that is meaningless. She feels like experiencing something exciting and new. She would hate ending up like most people: school – university – job and so on.
5. She suggests that you should make plans for the future, but you shouldn't listen to other people's advice and suggestions. You should only do what is best for you, what might make you happy in the end because then you won't regret anything.

AUFGABE 4 S. 209

Lösungsvorschlag:

Laura, a teenager who will have finished her final exams soon, is talking about her life after school. She is considering travelling the world, but her parents are trying to dissuade her. Whereas her mother is talking about possible risks, her father has a rather practical approach to the problem: money might be a problem, since he wants her to go to university. Laura, however, is of the opinion that you should do the things you want to do no matter what other people might say.

AUFGABE 5 S. 210

Lösungsvorschlag:

Greta's speech convinced me because she presents some short and important arguments to make it clear that the environmental situation is very alarming by saying for example "this is an emergency".

... didn't convince me because she argues in a very general way. Germany, for example, already does a lot to reduce climate change, unlike other countries such as China.

Greta uses the structure of a good speech. For example she ends with a call for action: "Let's march!" She makes (some) unconvincing statements. Example: "World leaders are behaving like children..." She doesn't include quotes to stress her point.

AUFGABE 6 S.210

metaphor
simile
metaphor
emphasis
call for action

AUFGABE 7 S.211

Lösungsvorschlag:

My name is ... I'm from Germany. As you will probably know for the past two hundred years Germany has been a leading country responsible for climate change. However, during the last couple of years a lot has already been done in my country and in the EU as a whole to improve sustainability. At our school for example solar energy is used now, plastic has ultimately been banned in the cafeteria, we only use electric buses in our town, teachers don't hand out copies anymore but send them via email and we effectively use our own school garden where we grow vegetables and herbs. But this is not enough is it? (*rhetorical question*) "Our house is still on fire" as Greta Tunberg recently said in front of the EU parliament. This state of "emergency" (*quotations from a prominent environmental activist*) as she called it is still a fact because scientists tell us that we will fail to reduce global warming effectively without more drastical action. The older generation in power is a bird of prey sacrificing the young (*metaphor*) in order to be able to continue living their traditional way of life. Here are my demands: Make vegetarian food mandatory in school canteens. Make environmental education a mandatory school subject starting in primary school. Make zero waste mandatory. Make public transport free for people with a low income (*repetition / the list of three*). Introduce a speed limit on motorways in Germany. Force the industry to come up with alternatives for packaging to reduce garbage effectively. You think I am being unrealistic and masses of people will refuse to obey the new rules? You may be right. Therefore we have to speak with one voice and convince our people that the alternative for the young at least will be even worse. I will continue organising protest marches for Fridays for Future on a local level and submit petitions to make the German local and national government see that the young are willing to neither sacrifice our planet's nor our own future. Let's all do our utmost to bring about fundamental change in our home countries!

AUFGABE 8 S.211

- ☒ I don't use a headline for my text.
- ☒ I use linking words such as On the one hand, ... On the other hand, ...
- ☒ I use a convincing line of arguments.

AUFGABE 9 S.211

Lösungsvorschlag:

Dear Mr Trump,

I have read what you said on climate change and I have to tell you that I totally disagree with your point of view. Just think of recent events such as the floods in Pakistan or the drought and famine in big parts of Africa. Do you really think this was just because of bad weather? Don't you think that politicians have the duty to argue with facts from scientists and not with what they believe in? Are you not aware of the fact that these kind of statements are dangerous?

I hope you can accept my opinion.

Petra Mustermann

6 Literarische Texte untersuchen

ÜBUNG 2 S.215

The excerpt at hand is narrated by one of the **characters**.

The author uses a **first-person narrator**.

The narrator makes us see everything from her **point of view**.

Thus the narrator is rather **limited in her knowledge**.

The reader only gets to know the narrator's **feelings, thoughts and motives**.

Being rather limited in her perspective, the narrator in the text at hand **can't be fully trusted**.

ÜBUNG 3 S.215

1. ⇒ **true**

2. ⇒ **false**; **correct answer**: As a protagonist, Gemma is also a round character.

3. ⇒ **false**; **correct answer**: Gemma is characterized implicitly through what she does, thinks and says.

4. ⇒ **false**; **correct answer**: It becomes quite obvious that the relationship with her parents is far from being close because she isn't of the same opinion as her parents. There is a conflict between Gemma and her parents.

ÜBUNG 4 S. 216

The basic traits of Gemma's character are being rebellious, quarrelsome and determined. Gemma is characterized as a straightforward person. Gemma is presented as an impulsive character. One of Gemma's striking characteristics is being intemperate. Her dominant trait of character is being dissatisfied. Gemma is portrayed as an obstinate character.

ÜBUNG 5 S. 216

1. The text at hand presents a conflict between a teenager and her parents (cp. line 20).
2. Gemma doesn't speak highly of her parents. She thinks that they haven't done a great job in bringing her up. They are clueless and incompetent; they simply failed in being proper parents (cp. lines 1–4).
3. Gemma's point of view is presented. She is the first-person narrator. As a consequence, only her thoughts and feelings are shown, and we don't know whether she can be fully trusted. Her perspective is also quite limited and subjective (cp. line 1; "My parents ...").
4. Gemma is presented indirectly/implicitly. We get to know her through what she says and how she treats her parents. The basic traits of her character are being rebellious, quarrelsome and impatient, because she is strongly opposed to what her parents say and think. The way she argues with them is quite aggressive and impatient. But the conversation with her parents also shows that she is determined and straightforward. She calls a spade a spade, and she always insists on her opinion (cp. lines 50–51).

ÜBUNG 7 S. 219

1. *setting*: schoolboy music, formal looking tweedy gentleman, desk, headmaster, library cards, afternoon school
2. *atmosphere*: music, tidy, in trouble, no interest in school, dead, was caught, a beating, discipline, morbid fascination, funeral, sense of humour, little twerp

ÜBUNG 8 S. 219

The play is set in the **headmaster's room / office at a school**.

The description of the setting creates a **tense and threatening atmosphere**, but as the plot unfolds, the situation gets **absurd and ridiculous**.

ÜBUNG 9 S. 219

Lösungsvorschlag:

I would make use of a virtually empty stage: there should only be a desk and a door on stage – the desk is in the middle of the stage, whereas the door (no walls) is to the right of the stage. The desk isn't made of wood but of steel. In the background, there should be a grey wall, no pictures but some instruments of correction.

ÜBUNG 10 S. 220

The text at hand is a **short play**.

Ben Elton and Richard Curtis, who wrote the text, are **playwrights**.

The text in brackets/in italics at the beginning is called **stage directions**.

The desk and the door mentioned in the brackets are **stage properties**.

Perkins and the Headmaster are **characters**.

The conversation between Perkins and the headmaster is called **dialogue**.

The text is meant to be **performed on stage**.

ÜBUNG 11 S. 220

siehe nächste Seite oben

ÜBUNG 12 S. 220

Lösungsvorschlag:

The Headmaster, one of the protagonists, is in charge of the whole situation. This is not only shown by his outward appearance. He is formally dressed in a tweed suit. He looks like a gentleman, which stands in a clear contrast to his behaviour towards Mr Perkins. The way he talks to Mr Perkins underlines his characteristic features. He seems to have some odd attitudes when it comes to discipline and punishment – he is all for a severe punishment; but when there is a casualty (Tommy) he plays the situation down and becomes rather sarcastic.

Mr Perkins, also a protagonist, is obviously inferior to the Headmaster. Though he is neatly dressed, he is only dressed in a sports jacket. He is the one who puts forward plenty of questions, thus he feels rather helpless and exposed to this weird Headmaster. He seems to accept the Headmaster and his authority. He is just shocked and upset on hearing about Tommy's fate.

ÜBUNG 13 S. 220

Lösungsvorschlag:

In the short play *Fatal Beatings* by Ben Elton and Richard Curtis, the Headmaster of a school has asked Mr Perkins to come to his office. Mr Perkins' son Tommy is in trouble because he has been disobedient recently. Among other things Tommy hasn't done his work properly and he has also taken some books from the library without a library card. So the Headmaster had to punish him severely. It was too severe as it turns out because Tommy dropped dead while bending over to be hit. The Headmaster tries to play down the whole situation by making sarcastic comments on Tommy's death.

ÜBUNG 15 S. 222

He/She is fascinated by violence.

Cruel and horrifying scenes excite him/her.

He/She enjoys seeing other people suffer.

He/She finds love and affection frightening.

ÜBUNG 11 S. 220

Lösungsvorschlag:

characters	outward appearance	words / thoughts / behaviour	feelings / attitudes	other important details
Headmaster	a tweed suit / formal / gentleman-like	talks to Mr Perkins in a superior way / uses a lot of words having to do with violence and death / doesn't take Perkins seriously	furious and angry / is all for a strict punishment / a disciplinarian with odd attitudes	is in charge because he is the headmaster
Perkins	neatly dressed / a sports-jacket	inferior to the headmaster / short sentences, a lot of questions showing that he is not in charge / feeling helpless	shocked and frightened / upset and worried / concerned / nervous / accepts authorities	is degraded by the headmaster

ÜBUNG 16 S. 223

1. The poem is divided into four stanzas / verses. The first three stanzas consist of four lines, whereas the last stanza consists of one line only.

2. There are rhymes in each stanza – except the last one: there are end rhymes – the second and the fourth line of each stanza rhyme.

4. The poet repeats the word “and” at the beginning of some lines (anaphora). He or she also uses an alliteration (“growling, and glee”).

ÜBUNG 17 S. 223

I love it when ~ it's a pleasure when
a scream ~ a cry
the audience trembles ~ the people watching shake
I don't like people kissing ~ I detest people kissing
it all spurts out ~ the blood never stops

Lösungsvorschlag:

summary: In the poem “Cinema Poetry” it is a pleasure for the speaker to watch violent films in which there is a lot of gunfire and people die. He is also thrilled when people suffer a lot. These violent moments shake up the audience, and they want to see more of it. The speaker, however, detests films in which people kiss each other passionately.

ÜBUNG 18 S. 224

Lösungsvorschlag:

The speaker likes it when people get shot /
there's blood / people get stabbed / they scream /
people die slowly / the audience wants more violence ⇒
twelve lines
He doesn't like it when people kiss ⇒ one line

ÜBUNG 19 S. 224

Lösungsvorschlag:

The poem contains two contrasting statements. One statements is introduced by “And I love it when ...”, whereas the second one begins with “But I don't like ...”. The speaker presents a long list of things he enjoys seeing. Apparently he can't get enough violence. He gives a lot of examples of atrocities and reveals minute details. However, he states his dislikes in only one summary sentence. This final statement comes as a complete surprise and is rather shocking. It suggests that the speaker is unable to show feelings of affection and tenderness. He cannot even talk about such feelings (one line only), but he finds a lot of expressions and words for violent scenes (twelve lines).

ÜBUNG 20 S. 224

Lösungsvorschlag:

I like it when
They kiss passionately
And there are couples everywhere
And strong feelings.

And it's good when
They hug affectionately
And they touch and take
Each other by their hands.

And it's all peaceful
All over the world
And the audience just sighs
And longs for more.

But I don't like it when they kill each other.

ÜBUNG 22 S. 227

- ☐ A day in paradise for father and son
- ☐ Tom proves to be a bad father
- ☒ A day that started perfect ends in great danger for Alex
- ☐ All about a shark

ÜBUNG 23 S. 227**Lösungsvorschlag:**

Alex spends the day with his father, Tom, snorkelling in Australia. They go swimming twice. The first time, Alex feels great but the second time he has an encounter with a dangerous shark and his father does not seem to help him.

ÜBUNG 24 S. 227**Lösungsvorschlag:**

At the beginning father and son seem to have a good connection. Tom cares for Alex because he tells him to stay out of the water when it is too hot outside (cp. lines 22–23). I was surprised when he apparently doesn't help his son who is in great danger (cp. line 52).

ÜBUNG 25 S. 227**Lösungsvorschlag:**

The extract is written from the point of view of a third person limited narrator. What we learn is strictly limited to the protagonist Alex. We know nothing about Tom's feelings and thoughts.

ÜBUNG 26 S. 228

character (behaviour/feelings) & relationship	Alex	Tom
at the beginning? (lines 1–21)	extremely happy to be with his father; admires Australian nature "It was fantastic! It was hypnotic!" (line 20)	we don't get any information about his feelings
in the middle? (lines 22–32)	bored because he can't continue to swim ("He was bored!", line 29); frustrated because his father doesn't let him continue snorkelling	caring; he takes responsibility for his son ("The sun's too hot on the back of your head. You'll get sunstroke!", lines 22–23)
at the end? (lines 33–52)	helpless, in panic, angry because his father doesn't help him/doesn't react (lines 51–52)	may be unable or unwilling (?) to see that his son is in great danger

ÜBUNG 27 S. 228**Lösungsvorschlag:**

Why was he sitting there doing absolutely nothing? Alex couldn't remember what happened next because he had lost consciousness. The next thing he could remember was lying on the beach and seeing his father call for help. It took ages before an ambulance arrived. It was decided that Alex would not have to go to hospital because he had no serious injuries. His dad drove him back home. They didn't exchange a single word about the incident with the shark. At home, Alex fell asleep immediately. First thing in the morning he called his mum and told her that his father hadn't helped him when he desperately needed it. But he didn't mention anything about the shark and that he might have drowned. He asked his mother to send him money so that he could take an earlier flight back home to England. When Tom asked him if he felt better he bravely answered: "Yes. However, mum told me that our dog is very ill. I want to fly back earlier to be with her and our dog. Mum agreed. She will book a ticket for me and send it. Maybe next time you can come and visit us." Tom looked quite astonished but didn't try to convince his son to continue his stay with him. After this conversation Alex felt very relieved and returned to his room.

ÜBUNG 28 S.231

Transkript:

An exciting trip

Hannah is a flight attendant. On her last flight from London to Los Angeles, a pregnant woman went into labour and Hannah had to help deliver the baby. On arrival in Los Angeles, Hannah has to answer the questions of numerous reporters.

Reporter: "Hello Hannah. We've heard about a baby being born on flight No. 123 to Los Angeles. Can you give us some details?"

Hannah: "Well, first of all, mother and child are in good health. Fortunately, there was a doctor on board, so when the pregnant lady called my colleague and I got him for help."

Reporter: "So what did you do?"

Hannah: "Well, we brought the lady into the first class cabin and cleaned some space there for her, so we had some more privacy. And we made sure there was a lot of boiling water. The doctor, of course, was a great help. Although she wasn't a gynaecologist, she was a mum herself, and she definitely knew what she had to do. Luckily, it was an easy birth without any complications. So when the passengers suddenly heard the cry of a newborn baby, everyone applauded."

Reporter: "Did you panic?"

Hannah: "No, I didn't. We were happy to have a doctor on board, and we didn't have time to reflect upon the incident. Everything happened so quickly!"

Reporter: "But do airlines regularly accept very pregnant passengers?"

Hannah's colleague: "No, our airline usually doesn't carry women who are more than 28 weeks pregnant. This lady, however, was accepted on our flight because she was only twenty-six weeks gone and on her way to her family. But the taxi, that brought her to the airport, was involved in an accident, and we suppose the shock brought on the labour."

Hannah: "So congratulations to the family. And we have a wonderful gift for that new arrival: the baby girl will have a lifetime of free flights on our airline!"

Reporter: "Thank you for the interview. And to our listeners: Tomorrow, we'll broadcast an interview with that new mum. Tune in again Radio KBC tomorrow, same time, and we'll be here with more news!"

Lösung:

5, 11, 4, 2, 6, 8, 3, 9, 10, 7, 1

ÜBUNG 29 S.232

1. He was born on a Friday at twelve o'clock at night.

He is the son of a widowed woman.

2. David Copperfield is said to be destined to be unlucky in life. David Copperfield is said to be able to see ghosts and spirits.

3. He was born in Suffolk.

ÜBUNG 30 S.232

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. David Copperfield tries to stay neutral: he reflects upon the two predictions and says that the reader himself should judge whether his life was lucky or not, and secondly, that he is not keen on being able to see ghosts and spirits. He adds that if anybody else has this ability, they can keep it.

2. A posthumous child is a child who is born after his or her father's death. In David Copperfield's case, his father died six months before he was born.

ÜBUNG 31 S.233

Transkript:

Erin Miller, 16 years old

I've always been interested in children and I have done a lot of babysitting for neighbours over the last number of years. As a matter of fact there are plenty of mothers with jobs outside the home. But I'm also interested in business, so I thought it might be a great idea to become a childcare consultant. A lot of people keep on asking me what a childcare consultant is. Even my parents have no clue. Well, it is somebody who creates childcare programs for different companies. So I would go to those different companies to see how many mothers work there and what facilities for children can be found. I would have a close look at those facilities to see whether they should be improved and make suggestions. I would also try to help companies to find suitable outside day care facilities. I would probably have to work with employees and childcare workers, which might be quite demanding but also pretty exciting. However, I would have to study at college for years – an idea my parents are not particularly happy about. But I'm sure it will be worth it.

Warren Myles, 15 years old

A year ago we did a project at school having to do with the environment. Since then I have kept on organizing projects against pollution. I'm fully aware of the fact that the next few years will see many of our natural resources running out. So we should see to it that alternative technologies such as wind, solar and sea power will be developed properly and efficiently. But I have also realized that we can't move from one source to another one all of a sudden. We will have to use existing sources of energy and recycle the waste we produce daily. On the other hand, it's about time to find ways of controlling pollution. Industries and governments haven't really worried about the waste they have been producing for years. Some factories still dump waste in holes in the ground or at the bottom of the sea. Or you just have to look at some chimneys which are being used to pour out waste. We must realize that such a development will endanger not only our climate but also the environment. The effects on our health are another consequence we will have to face. So I have decided to help get this problem under control. Becoming a kind of pollution manager would be just the thing for me.

1. **right**
2. **wrong**: She is also interested in business.
3. **right**
4. **wrong**: They are not fond of this idea simply because she has to go to college for years.
5. **wrong**: A project at school made him want to organize projects against pollution.
6. **right**
7. **wrong**: He wants to become a pollution manager.

ÜBUNG 32 S. 233

Transkript:

Sarah: "Welcome to our feature with Russell Stanley. He is talking about the advantages of working abroad. If you are interested in this feature you can also download it. Hello Russell. You have worked with teenagers who wish to go abroad for about six years and you seem to be experienced in that field. What are the main reasons for going abroad, despite the many doubts young people are confronted with when uttering the wish to go away for a year or so?"

Russell: "Good evening everyone, hello Sarah. To begin with, a lot of youngsters who have worked abroad often describe this experience as life defining. Others say it helped them sort through career goals and they emphasized that the way of living in Sweden, France, China or Israel offered a new perspective on their own culture. But on having a closer look at the motives young people frequently mentioned, I can definitely point out the following:

First, going abroad could be one way to step outside the typical career available in your home country. These days, businesses are often carried out on a global scale so international experience is highly valued by future employees, since you are more likely to be able to handle challenging tasks and to work with people from different cultures and backgrounds.

Secondly, working abroad is an adventure. There are different types of food, different people and a different infrastructure. You are confronted with unknown and unfamiliar things, which is an adventure in itself, because you have to cope with something completely new.

This motive goes hand in hand with another one: Moving to another country you simply have to adapt to other cultures. You can only do that with an open mind. Every day you have to deal with differences – from the way a meeting is conducted to how people socialize. You simply gain a more global perspective. However, do not mix with other expatriates from your home country. It makes it difficult to adapt.

There's no denying the fact that going abroad for a longer time carries some risks as well. You are leaving things behind. But as ever: When one door shuts, another opens. A risky decision supports the process of gaining a new self-understanding – an important experience you ought to have.

Finally, if you take the opportunity to stay abroad you can practice your foreign-language skills, becoming fluent in English, French or Spanish.

If you want to go abroad think carefully about where to go. It will pay – one way or the other."

Sarah: "Thank you, Russell, for your time and the useful information for our listeners of Radio Three."

Lösungsvorschlag:

Russell Stanley is talking about the advantages of working abroad.

He has worked with teenagers for about six years.

A lot of teenagers work abroad to have a life defining experience.

Working abroad is often favoured by employees because businesses are often carried out on a global scale.

If you work abroad, you get to know different types of food, different people or a different infrastructure.

You will learn to deal with completely new situations. However, adapting to another culture, means having an open mind.

There's no denying the fact that going abroad can also be risky.

Going abroad might give you the possibility to become fluent in languages and so you can practise your foreign-language skills.

ÜBUNG 33 S. 234

Transkript:

We left in pretty good time, and came after nightfall to Klausenburgh. Here I stopped for the night at the Hotel Royale. I had for dinner, or rather supper, a chicken done up some way with red pepper, which was very good but thirsty. I asked the waiter, and he said it was called "paprika hendl", and that, as it was a national dish, I should be able to get it anywhere along the Carpathians. I found my smattering of German very useful here; indeed, I don't know how I should be able to get on without it.

Having some time at my disposal when in London, I had visited the British museum, and made search among the books and maps in the library regarding Transylvania; it had struck me that some foreknowledge of the country could hardly fail to have some importance in dealing with a noble of that country. I find that the district he named is in the extreme east of the country, just on the borders of three states, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Bukovina, in the midst of the Carpathian mountains; one of the wildest and least known portions of Europe. I was not able to light on any map or work giving the exact locality of the Castle Dracula, which is a fairly well-known place. I shall enter here some of my notes, as they may refresh my memory when I talk over my travels with Mina.

I did not sleep well, though my bed was comfortable enough, for I had all sorts of queer dreams. There was a

dog howling all night under my window, which may have had something to do with it; or it may have been the paprika, for I had to drink up all the water in my carafe, and was still thirsty. Towards morning I slept and was wakened by the continuous knocking at my door, so I guess I must have been sleeping soundly then. I had for breakfast more paprika, and a sort of porridge of maize flour which they said was "mamaliga", and egg-plant stuffed with forcemeat, a very excellent dish, which they call "impletata". I had to hurry breakfast, for the train started a little before eight, or rather it ought to have done so, for after rushing to the station at 7:30 I had to sit in the carriage for more than an hour before we began to move. It seems to me that the further East you go the more unpunctual are the trains. What ought they to be in China?

Lösungsvorschlag:

After a long journey the first-person narrator stopped at a hotel where **he had supper**.

The supper was very good, but it **made him thirsty**.

He learned about Transylvania from **books and maps in the library**.

He found out that Transylvania is one of **the wildest and least known parts of Europe**.

However, he wasn't able to find **Castle Dracula on any of his maps**.

The first-person narrator wasn't able to sleep that night, because **he had strange dreams, a dog was howling outside and he was also terribly thirsty**.

He was in a hurry the following morning, because **his train was leaving quite early**.

But before the train left the station, **he had to sit in the carriage for about an hour**.

Klassenarbeiten

AUFGABE 2 S. 124

exposition: the very beginning of the short story which contains the most important information

setting: the time is mentioned; although we get a very rough idea of the time, we learn that the story is set some time in the past and present; the story takes place in an office (present situation) and at a school (probably in England) in the past

atmosphere: the rain indicates something sad

theme: the main theme of being new/being foreign/an outsider is introduced

AUFGABE 3 S. 236

siehe unten

AUFGABE 4 S. 237

Lösungsvorschlag:

Alex: Hi Mum. How are you?

Mum: Hi Alex. I've got to hurry. I'm late for work. Are you okay?

Alex: Actually I'm not. I had an accident yesterday when I went snorkelling with Tom.

Mum: Oh my god what happened?

Alex: We took a small boat and went snorkelling for three hours. It was fantastic. I didn't want to get out of the water but Tom said that I would get sunstroke if I continued to stay in the water.

Mum: Okay, that sounds reasonable.

Alex: Yes. Everything was fine until I went into the water again. This time on my own. All of a sudden I saw a shark right next to me and shouted for help but Tom didn't react. He just went on looking out at the sea and talking to someone on his mobile.

Mum: Honestly? But how did you get out of the water? Are you injured? Put your father on the phone.

Alex: I'm okay Mum. It was just a huge shock. And as far as Tom is concerned: It's no use. He won't change. He just doesn't really care about me. That's all.

Mum: Do you want to come home?

Alex: Yes.

Mum: Okay. I'll book you a ticket when I'm at the office.

Alex: Love you!

AUFGABE 3 S. 236

"I":	Klaus:	the woman:	the headmaster:
the narrator – first person narrator which means that he/she is a character in the story – one of the main characters; he/she is portrayed as being friendly, good-natured and sensitive	the protagonist who initiates the conflict because he is foreign; he is described as being sensitive, sad, desperate and fearful	a minor character that triggers off the flashbacks; she might be depressed or sad; "miserable" is mentioned at one point	a minor character; he introduces Klaus to the class; we get some details about his face and thus his health; he dies of a sunstroke

AUFGABE 6 S. 238

The author uses a **third-person narrator**.

The narrator makes the reader see everything from his/her **point of view**.

The action takes place **on a farm**.

The protagonist is **the farmer**.

He is mainly characterized **indirectly / implicitly**.

The farmer's wife is a **minor character**.

The plot follows a **chronological order**.

In the story at hand the acting time is **longer than the reading time**.

AUFGABE 7 S. 238

quotation	direct or indirect characterisation?	adjectives / expressions to describe the character
... there was a farmer who was always cross.	direct characterisation	angry, in a bad mood, dissatisfied
"I could keep it better myself," ...	indirect characterisation	arrogant, overbearing, presumptuous
His wife did not scold him. She only said, "Let us do that."	indirect characterisation	cool, detached, calm, composed, self-confident, good-natured
But he left the cider tap running.	indirect characterisation	clumsy, rushing things, careless, thoughtless, he can't cope
... took the poker and struck it on the head.	indirect characterisation	brutal, helpless

AUFGABE 8 S. 238

Lösungsvorschlag:

1. The story teaches the reader a lesson about people complaining about a situation, but they themselves are not able to do things any better.
2. The relationship is a troubled one, but the farmer's wife tries to handle that rather poor relationship by reacting calmly.
3. The farmer stays at home, makes butter, tries to get something to drink, kills a pig, goes on making butter, ties the cow to the grassy roof, makes a soup, cuts the meat and is finally dragged up the chimney.
4. The farmer's wife solves the apparent catastrophe by cutting the rope and the farmer won't probably complain again – he has learnt his lesson.