

1. Tom Hooper directed 'The King's Speech'
2. That he became King and suffers from a severe stammer
3. Colin Firth delivers a powerhouse performance as King George VI, capturing the vulnerability, frustration and determination of a man grappling with his own limitations.
4. Geoffrey Rush played Lionel Logue
5. They are loyal and had a huge impact of trust and mutual support to each other.
6. About 1925 before the second World War
7. Because everybody has their fears and fight against it
8. The filmset and reality
9. Because the movie has both of the elements: historic details and the acting skills
10. Because of the friendship between Lionel and Bertie

Movie Review: "The King's Speech"

"The King's Speech" is a remarkable historical drama that delves into the inspiring journey of King George VI of the United Kingdom, brilliantly portrayed by Colin Firth. Directed by Tom Hooper, the film offers a compelling narrative, exceptional performances, and a poignant exploration of overcoming personal challenges.

The story revolves around Prince Albert, or "Bertie," the Duke of York, who unexpectedly ascends to the throne following the abdication of his brother, King Edward VIII (Guy Pearce). Bertie struggles with a severe stammer, a speech impediment that becomes a significant obstacle as he is thrust into the public eye during a time of crisis. With the help of an unorthodox speech therapist, Lionel Logue (Geoffrey Rush), Bertie embarks on a journey of self-discovery and finds his voice to become King George VI.

Colin Firth delivers a powerhouse performance as King George VI, capturing the vulnerability, frustration, and determination of a man grappling with his own limitations. Firth's nuanced portrayal evokes empathy and allows the audience to witness the inner turmoil of a reluctant monarch. Geoffrey Rush is equally impressive as Lionel Logue, providing a perfect balance of compassion, wit, and unconventional methods in helping his royal patient overcome his speech impediment.

The film's attention to detail in recreating the period setting is commendable, immersing viewers in the social and political landscape of pre-World War II Britain. The costumes, production design, and cinematography transport us to a bygone era, enhancing the authenticity and adding depth to the narrative.

One of the movie's greatest strengths lies in its exploration of the complexities of communication and the power of friendship. The relationship between Bertie and Lionel is at the heart of the story, showcasing the transformative impact of trust and mutual support. The dynamic between the two actors is magnetic, creating moments of both humor and heartfelt emotion.

"The King's Speech" is not merely a historical drama; it is an inspiring tale of personal triumph over adversity. The film reminds us that even those in positions of power can struggle with their own insecurities and fears. It teaches us the importance of perseverance, self-belief, and finding one's voice in the face of daunting challenges.

Overall, "The King's Speech" is a cinematic gem that combines stellar performances, an engaging storyline, and a poignant message. It is a must-watch for those who appreciate historical dramas and compelling character-driven narratives.

Answer the questions in your own words – feel free to use a dictionary!

1. Who directed the movie "The King's Speech"?
2. What is the main challenge faced by King George VI in the film?
3. Describe Colin Firth's performance as King George VI.
4. Who plays the role of Lionel Logue, the speech therapist?
5. What is the significance of the relationship between Bertie and Lionel in the film?
6. In which historical period is the movie set?
7. Why is "The King's Speech" considered an inspiring tale?
8. What are some of the film's notable strengths in terms of production elements?
9. Why is the movie relevant for both historical drama enthusiasts and those interested in character-driven narratives?
10. How does the film highlight the power of communication and friendship?

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1. The Media Ad Spending has decreased by 0.7% from the year 2012 to 2013.
2. The biggest percentage change was from 2011 to 2012 by 1.4% and the smallest change was from 2013 to 2014 by 0.3%.
3. The media ad spending has increased by 1% (2011 to 2014)

Bar Chart Engineering

In comparison to 2002 and 2012, more men have studied engineering in 1992.
The number of women who study engineering increased from 1992 to 2012.
In 2002 and 2012, the number of men who study engineering is equal.

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Should there be more restrictions on advertising?

In my opinion, there should be more restrictions on advertising, especially on advertisements for children and younger people who can't handle with ad's.
Firstly, advertising is not good, because they try to sell us things, we don't need, (why do they have to make advertising?) especially for children it's brain wash. Secondly; they don't know how to spend their money and ask their parents if they can buy it.
Another point is that these children are the new generation and when they are so damaged by advertisements it's not good for the future.

Is it good for children to have celebrity rolemodels?

It is important to begin by saying that children have a complex development; they want to know everything, feel everything and try everything before getting into life. They get the inspiration from rolemodels. A rolemodel could be the mother or father. But also other people they find good and want to be.

In my opinion *children* don't have to be confronted with celebrity rolemodels because children mostly doesn't know how these celebrity's live or get false expectation's of their lifestyle. These rolemodels could display a normal, happy life to the world, but in real life, they could have depressions or take drugs, e.g.

So children have to follow rolemodels they can reach and know about, for example parents.

On the other side children can take the good things of the rolemodels for example making sport, have a healthy life style.

Furthermore I think, children don't have to be in contact with celebrity's or have a rolemodel as children. It's too early.

As a teenager you can surely have a celebrity as rolemodel because you can control your thoughts and emotions, you know the rules...

To sum it all up; it is not good for children to have a celebrity as rolemodel, because as a child it is too early.

Good text but I think there is a small mistake, I marked it for you ;]
you could give more examples but they are not necessary. : }
god save the king. Stay safe

Steve Jobs

Steve Jobs war ein Visionär und Genie, der bereits in jungen Jahren erkannt hat, wie wichtig das Ansehen eines Unternehmens den Umsatz beeinflusst. Vor allem die Namen der Unternehmen beeinflussen den Kunden in gewisser Weise, wie unter anderem der Name Apple, der die Kunden vor der damals neuen und etwas gruseligen Technologie auf positive Gedanken bringen soll. Seine Produkte hat er stets an junge Kunden verkauft, mit denen er in der Zukunft rechnen kann. Jobs stellte fest, dass Markenprodukte Teil der Kultur und des Lebens sind, und alles was eine Marke macht, auch gleichzeitig Werbung dafür ist. Kundensupport ist zudem wichtig, zum einem für die positive Werbung, zum anderen für das Gefühl der Kunden. Dazu zählen auch Probleme, die Apple schnellstmöglich versucht zu lösen.

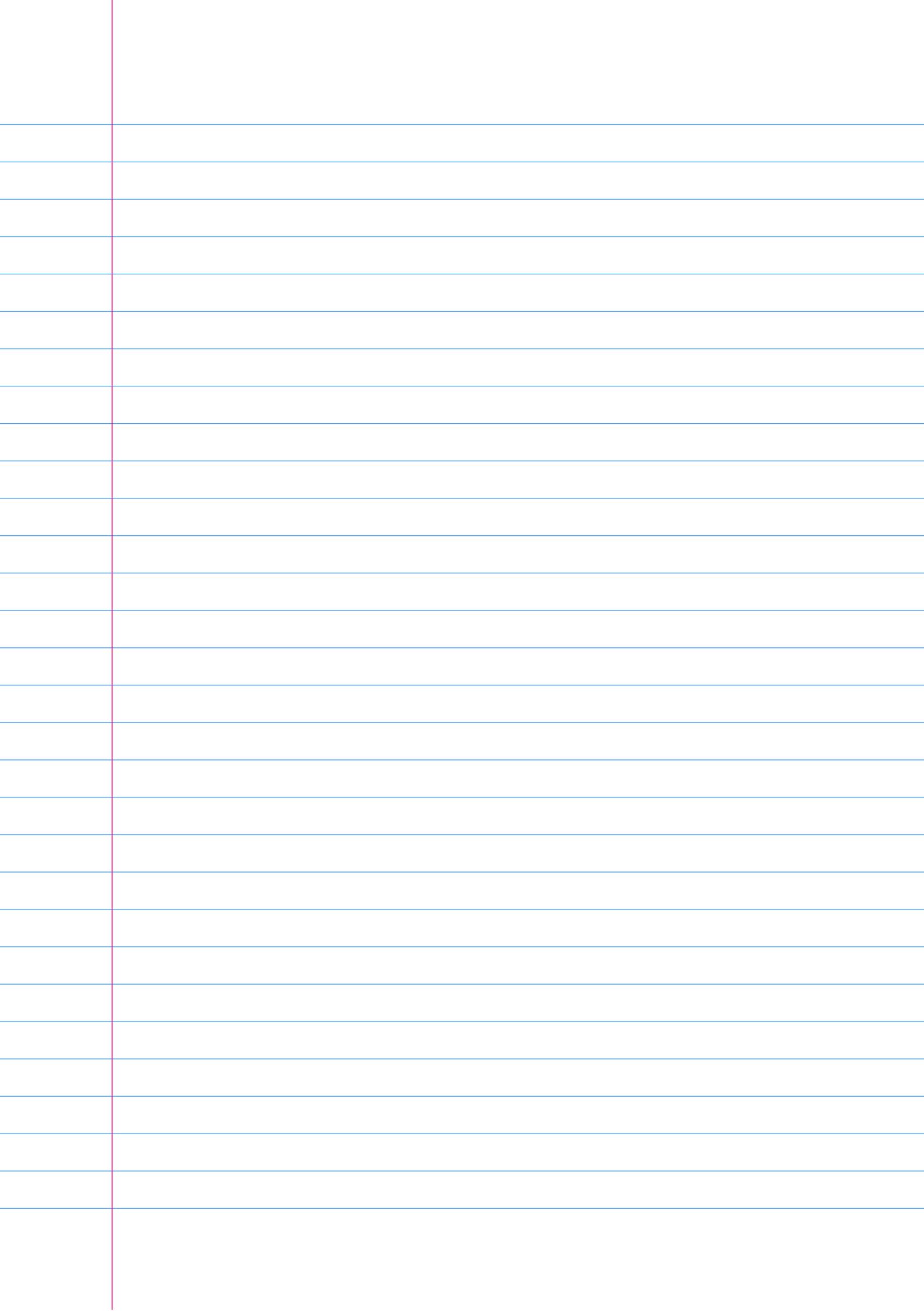
Jobs verstand auch die Wichtigkeit der Präsentation und der Verpackung einer Produkte. Denn das ist die beste Werbung, die man als Unternehmen machen kann. Wenn es den Leuten gefällt, empfehlen sie es weiter, und kaufen auch mehr. Ein weiteres Beispiel zeigt, wie viel Wert Jobs auf Kundenfreundlichkeit legt: die Bedienungsanleitung für den Macintosh sollte so einfach wie möglich auf den Kunden angepasst werden sodass sie es verstehen.

Jobs hat unter anderem auch das GUI (Graphical User Interface) ins Leben gerufen, mit dem Benutzer ihr Macintosh mit einer grafischen Oberfläche bedienen können.

1985 verließ er Apple, um Filme zu machen, kam aber 1997 zurück um Apple zu retten, da das Unternehmen keinen Profit machte.

Er baute Apple neu auf und veröffentlichte eine neue Serie an Produkten, dazu zählen das iPhone, das iPad und iPod.

Zudem machte er im Fernsehen mit dem Slogan „Think different“ Werbung für Apple.



- What do you think is the main topic of the movie?

To take/handle the fear of speaking in front of people.

- What kind of genre is it?

A drama

- How will the movie end?

The prince can speak at the end.

- Most important scenes so far:

all failed speeches of him
brother discussion
death of king

My favorite one:

- When he realised that he can speak fluent

- Why should you watch the movie?

If you're interested in history and how people come over themselves.

The Kings Speech

If you're interested in history or if you want to know how people come over themselves you have to watch the movie.

Especially the friendship between the King and his therapist is very good, loyal and should be a role model.

The main character in 'The Kings Speech' fight against his biggest fear; the speaking in front of people.

So he got help from speaking experts. He trained a lot and in the end he successfully held a radio speech and found a friend for his life.



"The King's Speech" is a movie that inspires. Set against the backdrop of a stuttering monarch struggling to lead his nation during a pivotal time, the film beautifully portrays the power of friendship, determination, and the human spirit. Colin Firth delivers an unforgettable performance as King George VI, portraying his vulnerability and resilience with breathtaking authenticity. The chemistry between Firth and Geoffrey Rush, who plays speech therapist Lionel Logue, is simply electric, bringing humor and warmth to their unique relationship. Tom Hooper's direction is impeccable, capturing the tension and emotional depth of the story with remarkable precision. With its stellar acting, compelling narrative, and impeccable production values, "The King's Speech" is a cinematic gem that resonates long after the credits roll.

Rajeev + Sita

Lisa

Family type:

extended family

- a) Present: immediate
- b) Past: extended

Feelings:

- positive feelings / thankful
for their situations

- misses her extended family

Situation now:

- get older and therefore
want more freedom

- feels lonely, does many chores,
misses to talk to people

Needs looking forward to:

- do more nontraditional
things

- they need more

CORRESPONDENCE: Beginning and ending a standard business letter or email



Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right! (Verbinden Sie die Wörter auf der linken Seite mit den Definitionen auf der rechten Seite!)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Dear Sir or Madam, | a. With this expression, you can end an email or letter to somebody you know; it's relatively informal |
| 2. Yours sincerely | b. This is how you say why you are writing this letter. |
| 3. Yours faithfully | c. This expression tells the reader that there are documents arriving with the letter / email. |
| 4. Dear Mr/Ms | d. This is how you start a letter to someone whose name you don't know. |
| 5. Best regards | e. This is how you end a letter to someone whose name you don't know. |
| 6. Re: | f. This is how you end a letter to someone whose name you know. |
| 7. please do not hesitate contact me | g. This tells the reader to let you know if he/she has any problems. |
| 8. I am writing about / with reference to | h. This is how you tell the reader that you are waiting for an answer. |
| 9. Please find attached / enclosed | i. This is how you start a letter to someone whose name you know |
| 10. I look forward to hearing you. | j. You put this before starting the letter, it is a quick way from of telling the reader why you are writing. |

Do you know if a woman that you are referring to as 'Ms' is married or not?

CORRESPONDENCE: Standard Expressions in Letters



Can you translate the following expressions in italics into German? (Können Sie die folgenden, kursiv gedruckten Ausdrücke ins Deutsche übersetzen?)

1. Could you send us the information *at your earliest convenience*?
2. We cannot *accept responsibility* for the goods after delivery.
3. The goods will be shipped at your *expense*.
4. The invoice (*Rechnung*) is *payable in advance*.
5. We *regret to inform* you that the goods are *sold out*.
6. The goods will be packaged with the *utmost care*.
7. The goods were produced *in accordance with* ISO 9000.
8. Could you inform us *on arrival of the goods*?
9. *As per your request, please find enclosed* our current catalogue and price list.
10. We will be able to deliver next week, *provided that* we receive payment by then.
11. We would like to *acknowledge receipt* of the goods.
12. We would like to *apologise* for the delay.

Most famous company : Apple

why is it so famous? : Because many people use their products and you have a status when you use/own it.

which jobs does it offer? : Programmers, Designers, Engineers, assembling, in factory, sellers, manager, advertising.

would you like to work there? : No, because I don't like their operating system. But the hardware has good quality.

3. Opposites

Take an English word from box a and its German opposite from box b and put them in the graph, use the example to help you.

box a

honest	defeat	polite
safe	weak	attractive
(to) praise	hectic	brave
far	(to) reveal	fiction
generous	cheap	fast

box b

nah	<u>hässlich</u>	unehrlich
Sieg	<u>kritisieren</u>	mächtig
unhöflich	<u>verstecken</u>	teuer
geizig	<u>langsam</u>	gefährlich
ruhig	<u>Tatsache</u>	feige

English word	German opposite	English word	German opposite
honest	unehrlich	fiction	Tatsache
defeat	Sieg	generous	geizig
safe	unhöflich	cheap	teuer
satz	gefährlich	fast	langsam
weak	mächtig	hectic	ruhig
attractive	hässlich	brave	feige
(to) praise	kritisieren	far	nah
(to) reveal	verstecken		

4. Class discussion

Use the English words (or the German words in English) from above to finish the questions. Use the example to help you. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Use the questions for class discussion.

Example: Do impolite people annoy you?

1. Do you like reading fiction?
2. Do you think your town is a safe place to live?
3. Do you like buying cheap things?
4. Is your working life hectic at the moment?
5. Do you know someone who is greedy and doesn't like spending money?
6. Name one person you really praise. Explain why.

Business English worksheet 3 (advanced)

1. Word pairs

Match the word pairs (English/German). You will not need five of the words.

durchführen	in Betrieb	teilen	verfügbar	notwendig
austauschen	korrigieren	Verteilung	ermöglichen	Zusammenarbeit
Einkauf	Verwaltung	erwähnen	Vermeidung	beihalten
durch	angemessen	zur Verfügung stellen	erhalten	ablehnen

English	German
1. (to) conduct	durchführen
2. up and running	in Betrieb
3. (to) rectify	korrigieren
4. (to) include	beihalten
5. distribution	Verteilung
6. (to) deny	Verneiden
7. appropriate	angemessen
8. (to) mention	erwähnen
9. necessary	notwendig
10. (to) exchange	austauschen
11. through	durch
12. procurement	Verwaltung
13. (to) enable	ermöglichen
14. (to) provide	zur Verfügung stellen
15. prevention	Vermeidung

2. Find the words (synonyms)

Find English words in the list above that have the same/similar meaning to the ones below.
Use the example to help you.

English word 1	English word 2	English word 1	English word 2
(to) deliver	(to) provide	(to) involve	(to) include
(to) make possible	(to) enable	via	through
purchasing		delivery	(to) provide
(to) carry out	distribute	avoidance	prevention
(to) swap	(to) exchange	(to) refer to	to mention

Business English Worksheet 2 (advanced)

(German/English)

1. Warm-up questions

1. Do you like your work more or less than 10 years ago?
2. What is the best office/home office split? Give a percentage. (i.e. 50/50)
3. When was the last time you heard someone laughing at work? *It was last Saturday*
4. Where does your best friend work?
5. Did you enjoy your apprenticeship?
6. Do you like covering for other people at work? (Holidays, etc.)
7. Do you enjoy speaking English to overseas customers?
8. Does your boss speak good English? *He doesn't think so.*
9. Do you think there will be a lot of business trips post-coronavirus?
10. What are your future prospects at work? *He has no idea.*

2. Business verbs/asking questions

Complete the chart, then complete the questions. Ask your partner the questions. Remember to use **the correct form** of the verb. (For example past tense, noun, etc.)

English	German	Sentences
1. (to) describe	<i>beschreiben</i>	Can you <u>describe</u> your office?
2. (to) explain	erklären	Are you good at <u>explaining</u> things?
3. <i>observe</i>	beobachten	Do you like <u>observing</u> people?
4. (to) stall	<i>schnüren</i>	In what situations do you <u>stall</u> for time?
5. (to) promise	<i>versprechen</i>	Do you keep your <u>promises</u> ?
6. (to) fail	scheitern	Have you ever <u>failed</u> an exam?
7. (to) predict	<i>voraussagen</i>	Are you good at making <u>predictions</u> ?
8. <i>demand</i>	anfordern	Is your job <u>demanding</u> ?
9. (to) respond	<i>reagieren</i>	How do you <u>respond</u> to criticism?
12. (to) acknowledge	<i>auszeichnen</i>	Does your company <u>acknowledge</u> good work?

3. Vocabulary/questions

Complete the graph, then use the English words to finish the questions. Ask your partner the questions.

German	English	German	English
kündigen	(to) quit	zufrieden	satisfied
entlassen	(to) fire / sack	das wichtigste	most important
Freiwillig / ehren- aufgebracht	voluntary	treffen	(to) meet
	(to be fed up)	umgehen (u. etw.)	(to) deal with
vermeiden	avoid	Vorgesetzter	supervisor / superior
Freizeit	free time	zuhören	listening

1. Does your company often fire people? No

2. Have you ever done voluntary work? Yes at PC store

3. What kind of tasks do you avoid doing? Cleaning

4. Do you have enough free time? Yes

5. Are you good at listening to people? No

6. Have you ever quit a job? No

7. How do you deal with conflict at work? It goes to the boss

8. Do you ever meet your colleagues after work? No

9. Do you ever get fed up with your job? Yes any time

10. Have you ever worked for a supervisor you did not like? No

11. What is the most important thing about your job? To help customer

12. Are you satisfied with your job? Middle

Pro's

- if parents aren't good rolemodels
- inspiration
- something to do.

Con's

- attempt to buy things they don't need
- Comparison is bad because they don't feel good enough.
- Don't respect their body.
- Wrong world picture
- false expectation

Is it important for children
to have celebrity role models? 
No!

① A

1. Michael Jordan was never sponsored by adidas.
2. The main reason for the success of the Air Jordan was Michael Jordan himself.
3. Michael Jordan strongly believes, that every day, he must improve himself.
4. Sarah Doukas saw Kate Moss and realized she was special.
5. At that time, all the other models were tall, healthy and courageous.
6. Despite having some big contracts in 2005, Kate Moss did a rehab and came back in 2013.

② B

- ① Nike offered Jordan \$500,000 a year for wearing Nike shoes.
- ② \$2.5 billion were sold in 2013 for Nike Jordan shoes.
- ③ \$750 million was the personal fortune of Jordan in the year 2014.
- ④ Kate Moss (at deal of 14M for \$4 mil.
- ⑤ Kate Moss earned \$5.7 million in year 2013.

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- ① Jobs returned in 1997 to Apple
- ② GUI stands for Graphical User Interface
- ③ The slogan was "Think different"
- ④ The company is now called Sony.

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- ① nonthreatening
- ② high price; high quality; high end product
- ③ to fix
- ④ packaging
- ⑤ entrepreneurs
- ⑥ to survive

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⑥ A:

- a) Promotion
- b) Place
- c) Price
- d) Product

B:

- a car wash
 - Product: Time and Water to wash (service)
 - Place: Outside, in a car washing-street
 - Price: like 10€
 - Promotion: Ads internet
- a hairdressing salon
 - Product: The haircut
 - Place: Hair saloon
 - Price: 20€
 - Promotion: Ads at door
- a laptop
 - Product: The laptop itself
 - Place: Internet; Media Markt...
 - Price: 500 to 3000 €
 - Promotion: Internet
- a local electrician
 - Product: Service
 - Place: Home from customer
 - Price: 20€ per hour
 - Promotion: Ads at doors, car
- a new perfume
 - Product: The product
 - Place: Drugstore
 - Price: 40€
 - Promotion: ads on TV
- a new sports car:
 - Product: car
 - Place: Internet / car-house
 - Price: 100k €+
 - Promotion: Radio, TV, Internet

- fruit and vegetables

· Product: Fruit or vegetables

· Place: At supermarket or normal market

· Price: 0,50€+

· Promotion: At Radio or supermarket

- laundry powder

· Product: Laundry powder

· Place: At the supermarket

· Price: 15€+

· Promotion: On TV or internet ads.

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newspaper

Websiter (internet)

big sport events

Radio

street lamp-ad's

TV

Magazine

theatre (cinema)

radio/radio's

(B)

(1)

This picture looks a bit shocking. Because of the face of the women.

It's about an anti-aging lotion and humanized.

(2)

People are looking at this picture, because they see the emotion and inspiration of the woman. She feels free and is enjoying it.

(3)

Picture is an inspiration itself.

(4)

Picture is mysterious, because of the baby on the vacuum-cleaner. So the vacuum cleaner is noisy.

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(A)

VW build's steps to promote their Blue Motion Technology.

Popularity over the internet → Attraction

Change people's behaviour → keeps people fit.

(B)

Glass bottle - recycler built as game machine to attract people

People recycle more glass instead of throwing it away.

(C)

Bin with sound effects, so it sounds like it's very deep.

People using the bin, instead of throwing trash away. → makes fun.

(C)

Humor / real life



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①

1. Jon heo - piano notes.
2. fun and to change peoples behaviour.
3. 66% more people are using the stairs, >2.5M people saw the ad on YT,
4. To promote their Blue Motion Technology.
5. Because it's more effective than normal advertising.
6. Views On YouTube. 0.6% more people use them.
7. phase 1: stairs
phase 2: bottle arcade
phase 3: word deepest bin
8. They recycle much plastic bottles and cans, but less glass.
9. They made an Bottle Bank - Arcade Recycler, which makes fun.
10. Added sound and sounds like, the bin is very deep makes more fun.

47 2

(A)

- to take the stairs
- to promote a brand
- to draw attention to
- to compose music
- to release a video
- to enter a contest

- 1: promote
- 2: taking the stairs
- 3: enter of a contest
- 4: for a music

(B)

1. encourages
2. glass
3. amusement arcade
4. People will
5. attention
6. funny noise
7. points
8. mobbish
9. object
10. deep
11. sound
12. conventional

- ③ In my opinion, the glass recycling machine is the best of all, because it handles the problem of the swedish people. They have a really good recycling system. But they are not so good at glass-bottle recycling. For this reason they've made this glass arcade machine, so it makes fun to throw glass bottles in it. People can compete with their bottle trash so, everybody wins.
To sum it all up, it's a really good idea to handle the glass recycling problem of Sweden with that glass recycling machine.

(5)
A

1. Nicht studiert; keine Ausbildung
2. Mit anderen Flügen gedreht; Produkt neu bewerben.
3. Gekleidet fürs, auf das Frauen Sitz. Natürlichkeit (reflex)
4. Werbung zeigt das Beste vom Produkt. Jim hält den Slogan für gut.
5. Benutzung immer noch, hilft viel (standard);
6. Wird sich immer ändern, weil es immer neu sein muss (Online-ads) (Auxilla marketing)

(B)

1. wie man sein Geld ausgibt.
2. im Büro einer Seifenfabrik
3. bereits auswendig kennen.
4. um Kunst.
5. Wenn es funktioniert.
6. gezielter Werbung schalten.

Present perfect or simple past?

Complete the sentences using either the present perfect or the past simple.

Exercise 1:

1. Joanna played (play) football yesterday.
2. Tom hasn't read (not read) the script yet.
3. No, I haven't been (not be) in a museum since last December.
4. She has repaired (repair) her car. It looks like new now!
5. Two weeks ago, Miriam..... came (come) to visit me.
6. Last year, I flew (fly) to Paris and
..... visited (visit) the Eiffel Tower.
7. Have you ever won .. (win) ~~a~~ a game?
8. My son has never drunk (drink) ~~ever~~ oat milk.
9. Did you go (go) to the shop in the morning?
10. I haven't seen (see) her for more than seven years.
11. At 5pm, Jane left (leave) my apartment.
12. My father..... bought (buy) his car in 2006.

Exercise 2:

1. Yesterday he..... forgot (forget) his maths book at home.
2. I have lost (lose) my bag.
3. My friend has known (know) me for eight years, we still meet once every two weeks at least.
4. My mother has visited (visit) China four times.
5. Timothy has played (play) football since he was a child; He's pretty good at it.
6. Sorry, I missed (miss) the train
7. Last year Joseph visited (visit) Italy for the first time.
8. Sebastian..... knew (know) Spanish when he was ten; but, by time he forgot (forget).
9. I'm sorry, my mother isn't here now. She has gone (go) shopping.
10. We have finished..... (finish) painting the room now and we're so tired!

A:

Simple past
(finished time /time in the past)

Present perfect
(unfinished time / time up to now)

2 years ago, last month, in 2000, in February, this week, this morning ever, never, just, in the spring, on Friday, on my birthday, today, yet , since 2005, yesterday, at 7 o'clock this morning, at Christmas,

B:

Simple past

1. Last week Sarah **received** a hundred Facebook messages.
2. Yesterday, she **wrote** fifteen messages.
3. A few days ago she **drank** six cocktails at a party.
4. Last week she **told** to a counsellor five times.
5. Six friends **phoned** her yesterday.
6. She didn't **used** Facebook last week.
7. She didn't **speak** to her counsellor yesterday.
8. She didn't **uploaded** any photos last week.

Simple present

1. This week, she **hasn't received** any messages.
2. Since 7 am this morning she **has written** eight text messages.
3. Since then she **has drank** water.
4. In the last three days he **has talked** to a counsellor three times.
5. Three friends **had phoned** her today.
6. She **hasn't used** Facebook this week.
7. She **hasn't spoken** to her counsellor today.
8. She **hasn't uploaded** any photos this week.

C:

Reporter: Thanks for coming to the studio, Frank.

Frank: My pleasure.

Reporter: How long **have you been** a counsellor now?

Frank: I **started** about ten years ago.

Reporter: And can you tell us about your work?

Frank: Yes, certainly. At the beginning I only **did** telephoning counselling but since last year we **have had** so many cases of cyberbullying that I now give face-to-face counselling, too.

Reporter: Could you explain the difference?

Frank: Telephone councelling is often just the beginning. If someone **lost** a loved one for example, they can phone our hotline to get help and support. Yesterday I **spoke** to a young man with that problem. We **talked** for an hour and now he **has made** an appointment to see me next week.

Reporter: I see. How many people **have you helped** over the years up to now?

Frank: I really don't know. I **took** about 30 calls last week alone, so it must be thousands ...

Write a text and be creative

On the picture I can see three boy's in front of many teenagers. They are all celebrating a party and it look like they are at a home party, because I can see houses in the background.

The boy on the left side on the top of the teenage-crowd wears a blue shirt and glasses. He looks happy and free. In the middle, there is a taller boy who is wearing a old fashioned shirt with patterns. He is holding a winning cup in his right hand. He looks also happy. The boy on the right side is holding a red cup with alcohol in his right hand. He is smiling and wears a white shirt.

The teenagers around them are also happy and they are cheering.

p. 41

A: F; L; B; D; H; C; E; I; K; A; J; G;

B:

- 1: Drunken means that you have drunk much alcohol.
- 2: A Reveller is somebody who is enjoying himself in a loud way.
- 3: Vomit is your last meal.
- 4: Essential means extremely important.
- 5: Trashed means, that something is broken.
- 6: Bouncers are people who separate people at entrys.
- 7: To cope means, that you can handle a situation.
- 8: Shut up means, that sth. goes up very fast.

Hey ...

Hab hier eine kleine Zusammenfassung für dich erstellt:

In der E-Mail steht dass man auf Facebook Leute blockieren kann, damit sie einem keine Nachrichten schreiben können.. Sie empfehlen auch, den Account zu deaktivieren oder zu löschen und eine Klage einzureichen.

Es wird beschrieben, wie man Leute auf Facebook blockiert:

- Log dich ein und gehe zum Hauptaccount und dann nach Einstellungen
- Jetzt musst du auf das Sicherheitssymbol drücken. Es folgt ein Hyperlink:
“Wie kann ich jemanden dazu stoppen, mich zu stören?”
- Jetzt musst du nur noch die Instruktionen befolgen.

Wie man seinen Facebook Account deaktiviert:

- Drücke „Mehr“ in der unteren rechten Ecke auf dem Startbildschirm
- Scrolle herunter und gehe zu „Einstellungen“ „Allgemein“ „Account“ und dann drücke „Deaktivieren“
- Befolge die Instruktionen.

Du kannst den Account ~~innerhalb von 90 Tagen~~ wiederherstellen.

Wie man seinen Facebook Account löscht:

Es wird empfohlen, das an einem großen Bildschirm zu machen.
Es braucht 90 Tage, bis der Account gelöscht wird. Vor den 90 Tagen kannst du ihn Reaktivieren.
Wenn gelöscht sind alle deine Daten ~~gelöscht~~ ^{weg}.

- Als erstes lade erstmal deine Daten herunter.
- Dann logge dich aus und lösche die App
- Schreibe eine Nachricht an deine Kontakte, dass dein Account gelöscht ist
- Gehe auf die Facebook löschen-Seite und befolge die Anweisungen.

Wie man Klage einreicht:

- Melde das Internet mobbing an deiner Schule / Polizei ~~an~~
- Hole dir einen Anwalt, der die Web Server kontaktiert, und fragt, die Daten zu löschen.

Das wars auch schon

Grüße

Real Life Bullying has a physical or a psychologic damage to a victim. Other people, who see this could help.

Cyberbullying has more psychologic damage to the victim, and there are usually no other people who could help. You can be Cyberbullied in many ways, for example at Social Media, in Chat's or internet Forums.

p. 38 ex. 5

- ① Sarah ist unglücklich, weil Bilder von ihr ins Internet sind. (Facebook)
- ② Leute schicken ihr gemeine Nachrichten.
- ③ Der Berater fragt sie, ob sie mit ihrer Familie gesprochen hat
- ④ Der Berater sagt Sarah, dass sie Hilfe bekommen kann.
Dafür soll sie zu einem Beratungstermin gehen
- ⑤ Sarah denkt, dass sie alles verloren hat, nur weil sie auf der Party ein paar Cocktails getrunken hat.
- ⑥ Sarah will nicht das ihr Account gelöscht wird / nicht zur Schule.
- ⑦ Sarah soll auf die Cyberbullying - Website gehen, dann wird cyberbullying.online ihr eine E-Mail mit Tipps geschickt.

Ex. (7)

Sarah phoned a cyberbullying helpline and talked to Frank about her problems with the Facebook account.

(Sarah) Horrible pictures of Sarah were desperation on Facebook and everybody can see them.

(Frank) Frank told, that she needs support from her parents.

(Sarah) Sarah's dad lives with his girlfriend and her mother works all day. Her brother is too young and her other family members live too far away, so she can't talk to her family.

(Frank) Frank gave advice to Sarah, she could get advice from her school counsellors, they would understand her and help students with problems.

(Sarah) Sarah said, she didn't want to school back ever again.

(Frank) It's possible that Sarah can make an appointment per phone at the school counsellor, Frank said.

(Sarah) Sarah was still unhappy and didn't want to delete her Facebook account because of her friends.

Frank explained that it's not necessary for Sarah to delete her account and he promised to send her a mail for practical help

Simple past:

→ Verb + ed

→ second form

↳ Abgeschlossene Vergangenheit

bsp. Played ; went

trigger: yesterday, last year, ...

present Perfect

→ have/has + Verb + ed

→ " " " + third form

↳ andauernde Vergangenheit

bsp. has changed / has stolen

triggers: since, now, ...

3 GETTING IT RIGHT

→ Simple past, SB S. 250

Put the underlined verbs into the simple past. Use the list of irregular verbs on page 342 of the student's book to help you.

SARAH GETS A SHOCK

Sarah goes went¹ online, opens opened² her Facebook account and checks checked³ her messages. She finds found⁴ one with a picture of herself at a party and is was⁵ shocked. At first, she thinks thought⁶ there is was⁷ only one message, but then she finds found⁸ another and another. She doesn't didn't⁹ know what to do.

At school, she sits sat¹⁰ in the classroom and looks looked¹¹ around her. Are Were¹² these people her friends or her enemies now? How much do did¹³ they know about her? Sarah doesn't didn't¹⁴ notice the teacher and can't couldn't¹⁵ answer his questions. The bell rings rang¹⁶ and the lesson is was¹⁷ over. Sarah leaves left¹⁸ the classroom and understands¹⁹ one thing: She must had to²⁰ tell someone, but who?

4 LISTENING

5 Eine Mutter, Margaret Green, bringt ihren Sohn zu einer Party, die im Haus der Familie Seale stattfindet, und telefoniert anschließend mit Frau Seale.

EXAM

→ Hörverstehen,
SB S. 178

Hören Sie dem Telefonat aufmerksam zu und entscheiden Sie, ob die unten stehenden Aussagen über den Hörtex richtig oder falsch sind. Begründen Sie Ihre Entscheidung auf Deutsch.

- 1 Catherine Seale phones Margaret Green.
- 2 The two women's sons are in the same class at school.
- 3 Margaret Green knows that the Seales are on holiday in France.
- 4 Margaret Green is in the front garden of Catherine's house.
- 5 Christopher told his mother he planned to throw a party.
- 6 The party is out of control.
- 7 The riot police are trying to break into the house through the roof.
- 8 The riot police are blocking the street.
- 9 Catherine's son planned to pay a bouncer to make sure only the right guests got in.
- 10 Mrs Green stopped the people wrecking the front garden.

5 GETTING IT RIGHT

→ Simple past = Present perfect, SB S. 253

Complete the sentences with the simple past or the present perfect.

- 1 Sarah (not use) hasn't used Facebook for over twelve months now.
- 2 She last (use) used it last year.
- 3 Since then she (change) has changed¹ schools and (make) has made² new friends.
- 4 The first few weeks at her new school (not be) were not¹ easy but after a month or so she (feel) felt² at home.

- 5 When she (tell) told¹ her new friends about the cyberbullying, they (be) were² shocked.
- 6 In the past, Sarah (spend) spent¹ at least three hours a day online.
- 7 This year she (not be) hasn't been¹ online at all.
- 8 Her life (change) has changed¹ a lot since she started at her new school.

6 BUILDING SKILLS

'Should mobiles be banned in schools?'

EXAM
→ materialgestützter Aufsatz, SB S. 180

Write a composition. Use the information from at least three of the materials on the next page. Use the four steps for text production outlined in exercises A–D to help you.

SKILLS CHECKLIST: Text production

- Have I chosen at least three materials?
- Have I referred to the topic of the essay and discussed various aspects?
- Have I summarized the main points and given my opinion?

A Organizing the materials: Decide which of the materials can be used to argue for or against a mobile phone ban and which provide background information.

B Using relevant vocabulary: Complete the statements about all five materials with words from the box.

access ■ believe ■ chart ■ clearly ■ dependent ■ distract ■
encourage ■ important ■ message

- 1 School is a place where people learn, but the _____ of the cartoon is that people using mobile devices don't think or notice what is going on around them.
- 2 We can see from the _____¹ that almost 80 per cent of teenagers have a smartphone, and that the phones are far more _____² to them than a computer or TV.
- 3 The quote _____¹ shows that people can become emotionally _____² on electronic media and feel isolated without them.
- 4 Some teachers _____¹ their pupils to use their smartphones for schoolwork and home learning. The pupils can _____² the data they need from anywhere and at any time.
- 5 Other teachers are against smartphones at school because the phones have too many functions that _____¹ pupils from their schoolwork. They _____² that mobiles should be switched off at school.

C Writing whole sentences: Match the words and expressions in the box with the five materials (three for each) and then use them to write one or two sentences about each material.

a must-have ■ better equipped than many schools ■ mentally distant ■ more/less important than ■ the minority/majority (+ plural form of the verb) ■ to accompany you everywhere you go ■ to be distracting/annoying ■ to be in contact with the teachers ■ to be pragmatic/flexible/up-to-date/modern ■ to become addicted to ■ to cheat in a class test ■ to feel lost and unhappy without it ■ to help you stay in touch with people ■ to neglect your friends ■ to not notice what is happening around them

D Use some of the words and expressions from exercises A–C together with your own ideas to write your composition. Make sure you state your opinion clearly. The *Language for writing* on the back flap of the student's book may help you.

Vocabulary - Opposites, based on prefixes

(Wortschatz – Gegensätze, auf Vorsilben beruhend)

prefixes

1. direct
2. **dependent**
3. tolerant
4. human
5. visible

<=in=>

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| indirect | (indirekt) |
| independent | (unabhängig) |
| intolerant | (intolerant) |
| inhuman | (unmenschlich) |
| invisible | (unsichtbar) |

1. healthy
2. popular
3. comfortable
4. biased prejudiced
5. fortunate

<=un=>

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| unhealthy | (ungesund) |
| unpopular | (unbeliebt) |
| uncomfortable | (unbequem) |
| unbiased unprejudiced | (unvoreingenommen) |
| unfortunately | (unglücklicherweise) |

1. possible
2. patient
3. polite
4. personal

<=im=>

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| impossible | (unmöglich) |
| impatient | (ungeduldig) |
| impolite | (unhöflich) |
| impersonal | (unpersönlich) |

1. agree
2. like
3. advantage
4. appears
5. honest

<=dis=>

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| disagree | (nicht zustimmen) |
| dislike | (nicht mögen) |
| disadvantage | (Nachteil) |
| disappears | (verschwinden) |
| dishonest | (unehrlich) |

1. regular
2. responsible

<=irr=>

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| irregular | (unregelmäßig) |
| irresponsible | (unverantwortlich) |

1. violent
2. alcoholic
3. smokes

<=non=>

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| nonviolent | (gewaltlos) |
| nonalcoholic | (alkoholfrei) |
| nonsmoker | (Nichtraucher/in) |

→ immer mit stich

Business English worksheet 1

1. Take your pick (warm-up discussion)

Make a choice between the two categories, then explain it. Would you rather have:

1. An open-plan office or a small cramped office of your own? *small*
2. One big project or several smaller ones? *big project concentrate at once*
3. Too much to do or too little to do? *too much to do*
4. A business trip or a seminar? *business trip*
5. Someone on the phone from India or the USA? *USA*

2. Business vocabulary

- a. Match two words/expressions in the box to their definitions.

<u>overseas</u>	<u>free time</u>	<u>firm</u>	<u>problem</u>	<u>salary</u>
<u>procurement</u>	<u>colleague</u>	<u>company</u>	<u>leisure time</u>	<u>holiday</u>
<u>abroad</u>	<u>vacation</u>	<u>workmate</u>	<u>spare cash</u>	<u>boss</u>
<u>purchasing</u>	<u>issue</u>	<u>disposable income</u>	<u>superior</u>	<u>wage</u>

definitions	1. word	2. word
1. In a foreign country.	<u>overseas</u>	<u>abroad</u>
2. Who you work for.	<u>company</u>	<u>firm</u>
3. Time spent away from work, i.e. on a beach.	<u>free time</u>	<u>leisure time</u>
4. The money you receive for working.	<u>salary</u>	<u>wage</u>
5. Money you can spend on luxuries.	<u>spare cash</u>	<u>disposable income</u>
6. Department which buys things for the company.	<u>purchasing</u>	<u>procurement</u>
7. The person you report to.	<u>boss</u>	<u>superior</u>
8. A worry.	<u>issue</u>	<u>problem</u>
9. Someone you work with.	<u>workmate</u>	<u>colleague</u>
10. Time spent relaxing.	<u>vacation</u>	<u>holiday</u>

2. Business trip questions

Complete the chart. Use the English words in brackets, in the correct form, to finish the questions. Then ask your partner the questions.

(to) negotiate	(to) take	(to) cancel	(to) delay	(to) apply for	(to) meet	(to) rely on

1. Do you like negotiate prices? (negotiate)
2. Can you rely on your suppliers? (rely on)
3. Have you had any cancel flights recently? (cancel)
4. Do you like to meet new people? (meet)
5. How do you pass the time if your flight is delayed? (delay)
6. Do you usually take your car to the airport when you fly? (take)
7. When was the last time you applied a visa? (apply for)

4. How good is your business trip English?

Choose the correct word to finish the sentence.

1. When there is a time difference you are in a different time area/zone.
2. Many long distant travelers suffer from/are pained by jetlag.
3. If you lose your suitcase, you have to go to lost/lose luggage.
4. You can check your flight by looking at the departures table/board.
5. Some people like to make their journey easier by having a stop-off/a stopover.
6. If you are entertaining guests at a restaurant, you need to reserve/reverse a table.
7. Sometimes it's nice to try the local specials/specialities.
8. If you get lost in a strange city, you might have to ask for directive/directions.
9. It is easier to talk to people you don't know if you have something in comment/common.
10. On the flight home, you might be asked if you would like an isle/aisle seat.

outsourcing

pejudices (have a opinion at sth. before you really know)

culture

That you have to respect other cultures (in this movie America and India) and learn to fit in.

Yes, they spoke in an good accent. Had India manners for example; eating with one hand.

Tradition with the color powder.

No, it didn't interest me. But if you are interested in other cultures, it is a good movie to learn how to integrate.

Worksheet

Mediation (Sprachmittlung): At the hotel check-in

free
for
you!

purse = **Geldbeutel**
interpreting = **Dolmetschen**
reward for the finder = **Finderlohn**

hotel check-in = **Hotelrezeption**
a safe = **ein Tresor**

Situation:

You're on holiday with your family in a hotel in California. One morning your brother can't find his purse with all his money. You look for it everywhere in your hotel room but it isn't anywhere. So your parents tell you to go to Mrs Morris, the lady at the hotel check-in. As your brother is too nervous to speak English, you do the interpreting.



Mrs Morris: Good morning. You look a bit nervous and stressed. What's wrong with you?

You (to your brother): Sie findet wir schen ein bisschen nervös und gestresst aus.
Sic fragt, was uns fehlt.

Your brother: Kann schon sein! Sag ihr halt, dass ich meinen Geldbeutel verloren habe.

You (to Mrs Morris): My brother lost his purse.

Mrs Morris: Can you describe your brother's purse? There is one in our safe over there. One of the cleaning ladies found it in the elevator yesterday. Maybe it's his.

You (to your brother): Kannst du deinen Geldbeutel beschreiben? Eine Putzfrau hat es gestern im Aufzug gefunden.

Your brother: Sag ihr, dass wir den Aufzug gestern benutzt haben, als wir aus dem Kino kamen! Nun, wie sieht mein Geldbeutel aus? Ganz normal, braun halt! ... Genau – da muss meine Kinokarte noch drin sein ... und ungefähr 80 Dollar.

You (to Mrs Morris): We used the elevator yesterday, as we were coming from the cinema. His purse is brown and has a normal size. His cinema-ticket is inside with about 80 Dollars.

Mrs Morris: Let me have a look. OK, the purse from the safe is brown, too – and there's a ticket for the movie theater! It must be his. Can he check the money, please?

You (to your brother): Ja, sie haben den Geldbeutel, und deine Kinokarte ist auch drin. Kannst du das Geld zählen.

Your brother: Das Geld stimmt. Bedank dich bei ihr. Ich bin ja so froh und würde gerne der Putzfrau 10 Dollar Finderlohn geben. Frag sie, ob sie ihr das Geld geben kann.

The money is right. Thank you very much Mrs. Morris.
My brother want's to give you a reward of 10 Dollars.
Can you get his reward?

Mrs Morris: Yes, I can. Keep an eye on the purse now, and enjoy your holiday. Bye!

You (to your brother): Ja, sie nimmt den Finderlohn. Du musst auf den Geldbeutel achten.
Sie wünscht mir noch einen schönen Urlaub.

Folian

Worksheet - vocabulary and spelling

"Silly mistakes – never again!" („Blöde Fehler – nie wieder!“)

free
for
you!

Exercise: Read the following sentences carefully, **underline** the mistakes which you can find, and rewrite the sentences in their correct form.

1. The holiday brochure was interested but the trip was to expensive.

interesting too

2. How many money did the winner become?

much get²

3. In the Central Park it gave a sea but the wather was very could.

is a lake water too cold

4. In this park is a big lake who you can paddle.

where

5. In my freetime I often hear music or look TV because it makes fun.

listening listen to music or watch TV/it is fun

6. When I opened two womans with there childs were standing before the door.

the door, their three in front of

7. Many people stand up late on sundays because they mustn't go to work.

getting up Sundays haven't go don't have to

8. "The menus on the card are delicous but I have no hunger."

meals menu delicious I'm not hungry

9. "You mustn't help me, I can make my homework alone."

don't have to do

10. Before twenty years they moved to London and they still life in this town.

Twenty years ago, live city

11. Today the most ten-year-old children have a handy, also it isn't good for they.

smartphone, also it's not good for them

12. Hotels are expensiver as camping places.

more expensive than grounds

13. The weather on that day was beautifull, so we relaxed on a bank under a tree.

great bench

summer plural

14. This trouser is to elegant for me, let's look after a pair of blue jeans.

These trousers are too for

p. 36

(B)

c)

p. 37

- ① - average → the number you get when you add amounts together and divide the sum by the numb. of amounts.
- adult → people over 18
- habits → the things you do everyday
- poll → asking a small, representative number of people questions to find out what most people do or think
- exceeds → is more or greater than
- based → basic environment to build sth. up from that point.
- appear → to seem
- dependent → If you have to
- several → two or more
- avoid → to not let sth. happen
- isolated → cut off
- regardless → to do something, even when it is not recommended / allowed.
- engaged → to interact with, to get involved with.

(2)

- 1: Facebook and Twitter are popular social media sites.
- 2: Twitter is less popular than Facebook.
- 3: 26% of women check their Facebook account ^{at least} 10 times a day.
- 4: Every day 14% of UK Twitter users are online for more than 2 hours.
5. First direct is a(n) online bank

- 6: Someone, who is interested in what you post on Twitter is called a follower.
- 7: Dr. Gile's work at a university.
- 8: left out of conversations.

(3)

Statement 1:

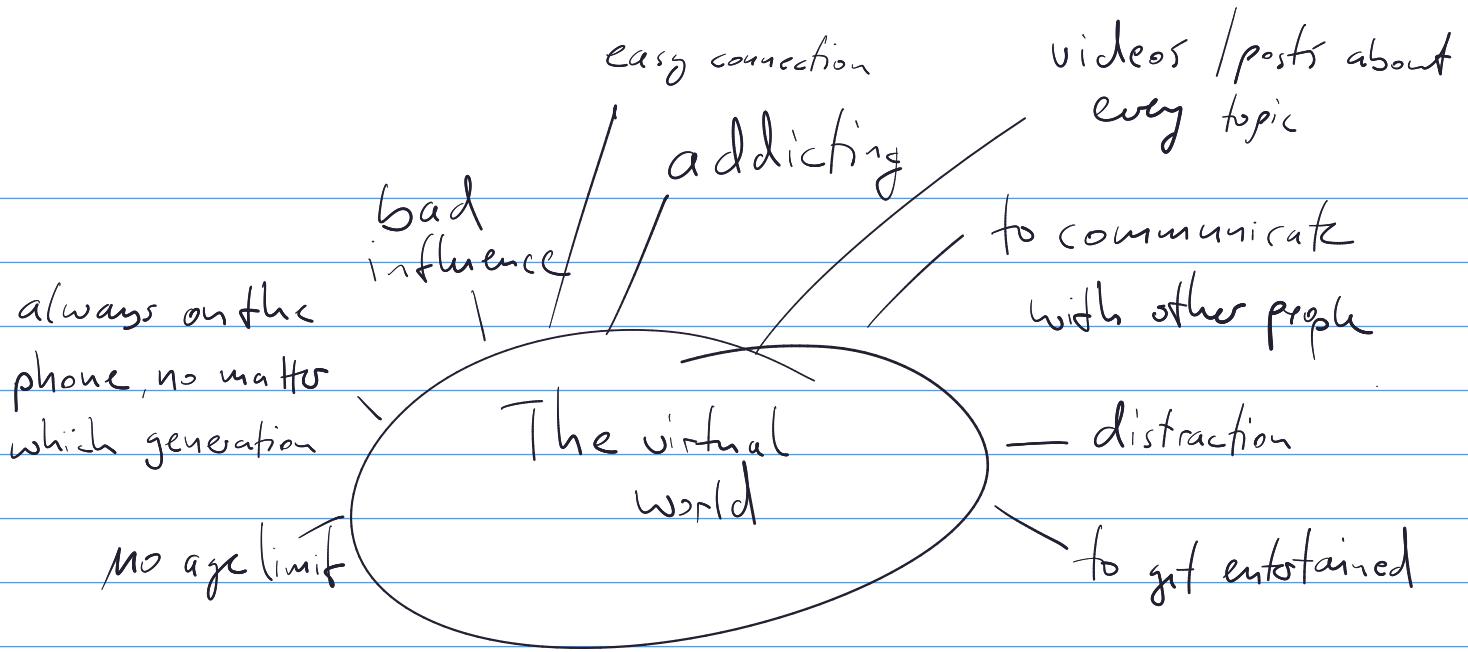
I agree with this statement, because most of the teenagers (especially younger) use their phone often and they can't focus on work. Older students know what is going to happen, when they can't focus on work.

Statement 2:

I disagree with this statement, because students also can spell right and they don't have poor handwriting, even when they use their phone often.

Statement 3:

I agree with that statement, because teenagers have to be concentrate in school and they need to sleep good.



positive, when you don't need it,
, when you have to research something about someone.

The power off the virtual world and social media

In my opinion, "virtual world" means, that you have access to a huge collection of data, like text messages, videos, pictures, music and many more, through the internet to multiple server.

My favourite app and website is YouTube, because I can use it for entertainment or research of problems to solve them and to be up to date.

The virtual world is in my opinion more important than the real world, because there are much sensitive information online, like bankaccounts or government data and databases.

Without the virtual world, there would be chaos, maybe war, in the real world.

But there are also downsides of the so called "virtual world" or social media. Services like TikTok or Snapchat can make addictive and people may become stupid. There is a lot of cyberbullying and many people nowadays become depressed easily because of social media.

In my opinion that's ridiculous, because they are only online platforms. NOT the real life.

When the internet was young, there where a lot of trolls outside. That was great fun, but today, it would be illegal, unfortunately.

I recommend to try out all online services, as long as they are fun. If you notice, they make you addictive, or have a bad influence, then get rid of it. DELETE your account. You don't have to be online the whole day. Use WhatsApp for messages and take care of other people.

Wish you a wonderful journey through the internet!

Grows:

- you dont need to delete your account directly
(you dont have Clash of Clans so download it right now)

Glows:

the text is structured very good
(you should get Clash of Clans)
it is a good advice ^

23

(4)

A:

1b | 2e | 3a | 4c | 5d | 6f

B:

1e | 2c | 3d | 4a | 5b | 6g | 7h | 8f

24

(5)

B

- 1 Sarah Brown answers the phone.
- 2 Because he's in a meeting.
- 3 He's a nice man, it's nice company, with only 4 people.
- 4 Because Sarah forgot the attachment.
- 5 He said that a lot of people forgot the attachment.
- 6 They're all using first names.

Good morning, my name is Fabian Steijl and I'm from Daimler Benz AG.

Hello Fabian, may i ask you what i can do for you ?

I'm sorry, the boss is not available at the moment, can i leave a message for you?

Ok, i took your message that he is a donkey and you dont like him. I say it to him tomorrow

Have a nice day.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
appearance/ appear	to appear	-
competition	to compete	competitive
dream	to dream	dreamy
experience	to experience	experience
idol	to idolize	idolized
judge	to judge	judgeable
performance	to perform	-

p 31 ex 1

1.

Email 1

1: How does the writer of the first email know Eric?

- I think from school -> their friends (informal language)

2: Why does he think Eric might be interested in his suggestion?

- Because he knows that Eric is looking for a job-offer.

3: How will Eric get more information?

- With E-Mails from the secretary.

Email 2:

4: Who has written the second mail?

- The mail was written by Sarah Brown the secretary

5: Where is she writing from?

Email 1:

- Leon's subject is long and not clear, he also included his name but no contacts, because they know each other. He wrote in an informal language with slang. He also wrote a sentence in capital letters and he checked the mail.

Email 2:

The secretary's subject is short and clear she included the name and contacts, she attached the document and wrote with formal language. She also used no words in capital letter and she checked the mail.

2 a:

Dear Mr. Jung,

Thank you for your application for a work placement which you submitted to Delgado Import/Export last week.

If you are still interested in the position, Mr. Delgado would like to call you at 10.00 am on Friday, 18th March. The object of the call is to get to know more about you before we take your application further.

In preparation for the call, I have attached some information about the position you have applied for.

Please confirm that you will be available for a call at the time and on the date suggested above.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely

Sarah Brown

in virtuellen Räumen unterhalten oder auch schreiben kann. Dafür muss man My favourite free-time activities: nicht mal aus dem Haus gehen und kann ist jederzeit erreichbar. Aber auch wir treffen uns oft im echten Leben. Haben aber neben der Schule nicht so viel Zeit

I like reading all kinds of books, like action-books, documentations, fantasy , old Books and I enjoy listening music.

I have just two, I can't do at the moment: I can't blading , because I have no time for it and it rains a lot. So, will do it in the holidays when I have time and when it's dry outside so it makes fun. And I can also go outside with my friends.

I also want to build my own Rom for my Smartphone

Furthermore, it's not an activity, but, I'am trying to repair my old ThinkPad. At the moment, I just need a LCD cable for the built in Monitor, so I can use it. The problem is, the cable is from China, and it take much time for shipping. But the motherboard is working very good.
p. 274

A

1 curfew = Sperrstunde

2 legal guardian = Vormund

3 retailer = Einzelhändler

4 incident = Zwischenfall

5 adequately = angemessen

6 measures = Maßnahmen

7 initiative = Aktion

8 exemptions = Befreiungen

B

-curfew for Teenagers after 6pm

-cause of family-athmosphere

-only teens who work or watching a movie are allowed to be there after 6pm

C

The text is about the North Park Center in Dallas which sets a 6 pm curfew for teenagers under 18 years, because the center's retailers want a family-friendly mall. Teenager disturb the atmosphere so they set a curfew. Many parents don't like that, because their kids are old enough to go outside and not have to be escorted by their parents. Teens who are working in the mall can go inside after the curfew. Teens who are going to the ~~cinemas~~ the mall are also allowed to be there after 6pm.

A

Ich arbeite in einem Laden in einem Einkaufszentrum, Jugendliche halten sich vor meinem Laden und vor anderen Geschäften auf. Mein chef und die anderen Ladenbesitzer stört das, da weniger Kunden kommen und die Läden weniger Umsatz machen. Ich muss meinem Chef einen Text auf englisch "übersetzen".

B

Im Dallas -/ Texas gibt es ein Einkaufszentrum, in dem eine Sperrstunde ab 6 Uhr Abends gilt, bei der sich keine Jugendlichen unter 18 Jahren im Zentrum alleine aufhalten dürfen. Da die Jugendlichen die Familien Atmosphäre stören. Deshalb wurde auch eine Kleiderordnung eingeführt. Ausnahmen gibt es z.B wenn Jugendliche in dem Einkaufszentrum arbeiten oder wenn Jugendliche dort ins Kino gehen.

p 28 ex. 6

- 1: damage; devices/equipment
- 2 homework, housework, chores

3 furniture, work

4 information, help

5 progress, advice

6 behavior, hair

7 proof

p. 28 ex 7

q. 7

A : The text is about teenage activities in social media.

B:

1. True ; they're able to chat online anytime
2. True ; parents think that online friends aren't real friends
3. False ; they prefer to meet online
4. True ; they have jobs and have to do after school activities
5. False ; parents are too worried and don't allow their children to go outside
6. False ; that used to be the case for another generation, but not anymore
7. True ; kids can socialise online
8. True ; it helps to improve their social skills

8

A:

1. siblings
2. moans
3. peers
4. social skills
5. to interact
6. to prefer

B:

An activity is something you can do.

A generation are people who are at the same age.

9

1. Do you have some time this evening? I need some help with my homework
Sorry, I have too much homework myself at the moment. I don't need any more.

2. How many social media sites are you on?

3. Have you got any friends on Facebook that you have never met before?
I don't have many Facebook friends at all. I don't have much time for social networks.

4. I can't come round till later. I have a few more things to do at home
That's all right by me. I need a little more time to organize things before you arrive.

5. There's a little point in explaining what you're doing to your parents.
I know. Very few parents remember how things were when they were young

Hallo Tante,

heutzutage benutzen fast alle Teenager die Sozialen Medien, da man darüber sehr schnell und einfach an Informationen gelangen, und sich mit Freunden in virtuellen Räumen unterhalten oder auch schreiben kann. Dafür muss man nicht mal aus dem Haus gehen und kann ist jederzeit erreichbar. Aber auch wir treffen uns oft im echten Leben. Haben aber neben der Schule nicht so viel Zeit

1. good marks
2. application letter
3. self-awareness
4. behavior
5. no criminal record
6. common knowledge
7. skills in the job as well
8. language skills
9. confidence (don't be shy)
10. beeing on time
11. good style
12. being honest
13. calmness
14. an outfit fitting the situatione
15. research about the job

p. 15 ex (5)c

- 1) They were first recorded in the early 1800s.
- 2) The improvement of materials helped the cyclists to race faster.
(Later doping helped as well).
- 3) He first was a triathlete and then went to cycling.
- 4) Because Lance Armstrong doped illegally
- 5) Doping in the 18th Century was legal.
- 6) He died during a race.
- 7) Nobody cares about cyclist who are doping.
- 8) He said, that many cyclists are doping. And when you fall, the corrupt cycling-system don't stop you fall alone and

The article is about doping at cycling competitions.

According to the text, the first doping began in the early 1800s. It seems, that better bikes have to be light. One of the most famous modern cyclists was Lance Armstrong. He became a cyclist because of triathlon. He won the tour de France seven times, but he doped illegally and the USADA took away his seven titles. Doping is very dangerous. And in 1999, a middle cyclist dies during a race because of drugs. In general, doping in cycling is not so popular. An insider says, that nobody bats an eyelid when people are doping. To sum it all up: Doping is dangerous, but the cyclists don't worry, because they want to win and make money. But if they fall, they fall alone.



Do you think, you would enjoy watching a lacrosse game in a stadium?

I think, I would not enjoy watching a lacrosse game in a stadium, because I don't know much about this sport and I am not really interested to learn something about it. Of course, watching a game in a stadium with friends is much more fun, as watching it alone at home, but even when I am with friends in a stadium I don't worry about the game. Another point is, that you have to pay for the entrance in a stadium.

To sum it all up: I would not enjoy watching lacrosse in a stadium because I am not interested in this kind of sport.

Lacrosse

I. Answer the following questions while watching the video.

1. What is the object (=aim) of the game?

To score more goals than the other team.

2. What size are the goals?

6 feet x 6 feet

3. How many members does a team have?

10 players.

4. What is the total playing time of a game?

60 min.

5. How is the team with a player in the penalty box called?

Man Down

6. Combine the fouls with the resulting penalty.

- 1) major fouls
- 2) technical fouls
- 3) personal fouls

- a) 30 second penalty
- b) 60 second penalty
- c) 3 minute penalty

7. What is an offensive?

Attackers are called offensive

①

A:

Like to do:

- Reading
- coding
- sleeping

Don't like to do:

- learning for school
-
-

B:

What I like, but can not do:

Blading, but I have no time for it and
it's often raining and much colder.

Repairing electronic stuff.

C:

I have to get out when it is dry outside
and I have time for it.

Like on weekends.

I have to do it in the holidays.

p. 26 ex(3)

A:

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1: in front of | 5: worried | 9: emotion |
| 2: home | 6: under | |
| 3: probably | 7: face | |
| 4: behind | 8: cartoonist | |

The cartoon shows a boy sitting in front of a computer at home. He is probably in his bedroom. His parents are standing behind him. The boy's father looks worried. His mother appears to be saying the words written under the cartoon. The boy's face does not have the usual eyes, nose and mouth. The cartoonist has drawn it as an emotion instead.

B

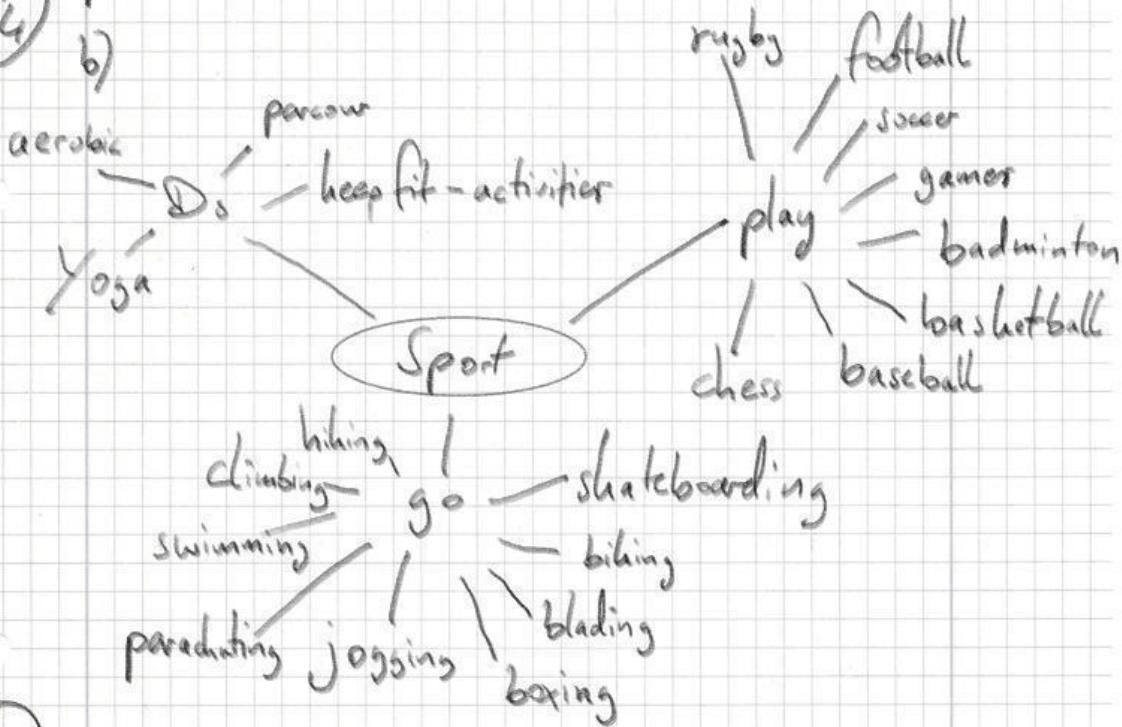
- The cartoonist seems to be making the point that
- a) parents of teenagers are often worried about their children.

- A ① It's much cheaper to buy no-name goods than designer brands. Designer clothes are more expensive than 'normal' clothes.
- ② The green T-shirt is more fashionable than the blue one, but the yellow T-shirt is the most fashionable of them all.
- ③ You can buy goods ^{more} easily on the Internet than from crowded stores.
- ④ Usain Bolt is the fastest man in the world, but he will run even faster in our running shoes.
- ⑤ People buy products from a company regularly if they identify with the brand.
- B ① A lot of people say brand names are better than no-name products but I don't agree. I think a no-name product can be just as good as a brand name.
- ② This drink tastes sweeter than the other one but it is not as fizzy as yours.
- ③ We know you're a fast runner but our shoe will make you run faster than ever before.
- ④ My new field-PC was more expensive than my old laptop and I can download things just quicker than before. not as good as
- ⑤ Their products are ours. Their prices are more competitive than ours but their quality is worse than ours.

① A: I do aggressive blading and I am a participant and also a spectator.

I don't like scooter boys, shateboys, soccer and MTB.

④ p. 14
b)



⑤ A:

1. History of professional cycling.
2. Fallen hero
3. Doping in professional cycling not new.
4. Doping today.

1. Jenny isn't reading a book now, but she always reads in the evenings.
2. Mary doesn't like tennis but at the moment she is watching a match with her boyfriend.
3. The children aren't playing football in the park because it's raining a lot.
4. The boys usually do their homework right after school, but today they are visiting some girls.
5. Tom and Jones don't like singing. but they are going to a pop concert at the moment.
6. Does Mary like dancing with Carlo?
7. What is Tessa doing at the moment?

Simple Present: Aussagen

Task 1: Put in the correct simple present form of the verb in brackets.

1. I like (like) my new book.
2. We live (live) in a big house and the garden is (be) nice, too.
3. Tom forgets (forget) his English homework every time.
4. Marco sometimes carries (carry) a bag for his mother.
5. Stephen and Lisa play (play) computer games every day.
6. Hans thinks (think) that Sara and Mona are (be) stupid.
7. Mary hurries (hurry) to get to the bus.
8. My mother always buys (buy) food at the supermarket.
9. He watches (watch) television every day.
10. My dog often catches (catch) the ball.
11. Tessa and Max are (be) in London.
12. The pupils take (take) the bus on Thursday.
13. They are (be) usually very funny.
14. She goes (go) to school every day.
15. Luke likes (like) his friends.

Task 2: Express the following sentences in English.

1. Wir gehen oft ins Kino.
We often go to the cinema
2. Er kauft nie Äpfel im Supermarkt.
He never buys apples at the supermarket
3. Sara tanzt immer mit Franz in der Disco.
Sara always dances with Franz in the disco
4. Er hat ein blaues Auto und seine Eltern haben rote Fahrräder.
He owns a blue car and his parents own red bikes
5. Sie macht ihre Hausaufgaben immer nachmittags.
She always does her homework in the afternoon

Present Progressive: Aussagen

Task 1: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

1. The man is running (run) in the park at the moment.
2. We are doing (do) our homework now.
3. Franziska is eating (eat) an apple now.
4. Hannah and Madlen are playing (play) tennis now.
5. Tamina and Nadine are helping (help) their brother with his homework.
6. Leonie is giving (give) her budgies some food.
7. Luisa is standing (stand) in her room now.
8. Anna and Eva are sitting (sit) on the couch in the living room.
9. I am making (make) a cake with my mum now.
10. They are reading (read) nice stories.
11. Kevin is talking (talk) to Lilia.
12. Leonie and Isabell are watching (watch) the budgies.
13. Look! It is raining (rain).
14. We are going (go) on holiday to Italy next summer.

Task 2: Express the following sentences in English.

1. Wir laufen gerade im Park mit unseren Hunden.

We are walking in the park with our dogs right now.

2. Die Katzen schlafen im Moment im Garten.

At the moment, the cats are sleeping in the garden.

3. Ich werde nächsten Samstag ein neues Fahrrad kaufen.

Next Saturday I am going to buy a new bike / I am buying a new bike on Saturday.

4. Magdalena besucht gerade ihren Freund Franz.

Magdalena is visiting right now her friend Franz right now.

5. Heute schlafen alle Schüler in der Englischstunde.

Today all students are sleeping in the english lesson.

6. Zwei Frauen trinken im Moment ein Glas Orangensaft.

Two women are drinking a glass of orange juice (at the moment).

p. 20 ex. ⑤

⑤

A

①

- a) I wish I had some money. I'd like to buy a new computer but they're so expensive.
- b) Don't worry. Even good computers are cheap nowadays.

②

- a) That dress is beautiful. It must have cost a lot of money.
- b) No, it didn't. You can buy brand-name clothing cheaply at outlet stores.

③

- a) Are those the shoes you told me about?
They look great.
- b) Yes, I bought them on the internet and they fit me perfectly.

④

- a) A new model of my phone comes out tomorrow.
- b) If you want one, you'll have to be quick.
They get sold out very quickly.

BRITAIN'S GOT TALENT – At the audition

Watch the Youtube video and answer the questions.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jdgNYpS4bKs>

Organist Graham Blackledge La Bamba - Britain's Got Talent 2012 audition - UK version

1	"What's your name?" "My name is <u>Graham Blackledge</u> "	0.28
2	"You are very <u>likable</u> " What's the German meaning of <u>likable</u> ? likable = <u>sympathisch</u>	0.48
3	"What are you gonna (going to) do?" "I'm gonna (going to) play the <u>organ</u> "	1.03
4	"My name is Graham and I'm from <u>Preston</u> "	1.26
5	Where did Graham and Amanda meet? They met in <u>a music shop where Graham worked</u> .	1.38
6	"That was <u>horrific</u> " What's the German meaning of <u>horrific</u> ? horrific = <u>grausam</u>	2.45
7	"... because you were <u>smiling</u> at us in this <u>weird</u> way." What's the German meaning of <u>weird</u> ? weird = <u>komisch</u>	2.55
8	Did Alesha like Graham's performance? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	4.40
9	"It was <u>hideous</u> " What's the German meaning of <u>hideous</u> ? hideous = <u>grausam</u>	4.46
10	Did the audience like Simon Cornwell's feedback? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	4.50
11	What does Simon say at 4.53? "It's like eating <u>vanilla ice cream with sausages</u> . They <u>don't go together</u> "	4.53
	Graham answers: "Have you ever <u>tried</u> vanilla and sausages?"	
12	"You know what, I'd love to <u>see</u> you again! I say yes"	6.12
13	Give your own feedback to Graham <u>Your music is quite good, like Party music.</u>	

Simple present: questions

Task 1: Can you say it in English?

a) Spielst du Tennis?

Do you play tennis? ?

b) Trifft er seine Freundin am Wochenende?

Does he meet his girlfriend at the weekend? ?

c) Kommt der Zug um elf Uhr an?

Does the train arrive at 11 am? ?

d) Gehen Sie sonntags in Kino?

Do you go to the cinema on Sundays? ?

e) Mag Sara Popmusik?

Does Sara like popmusic? ?

TASK 2: Make questions from the sentence parts.

a) do – go – the boys – to school – when

When do the boys go to school? ?

b) Tessa – why – a horse – want - do

Why does Tessa want a horse? ?

c) Tessa's parents – how – go – to Italy – do

How do Tessa's parents go to Italy? ?

d) have – do – Marie – a big bedroom

Does Marie have a big bedroom? ?

Task 3: Here are some answers. Find the questions.

1. Does Tessa play piano? ? – Yes, she does. (Tessa-play-piano)
2. When do you walk to school? ? – I walk to school at 8 o'clock.
3. Does she live in a big house? ? – She lives in a big house.
4. Does he get friends? ? – He has got many friends.
5. Do you buy a new car? ? – No, we don't. (buy-a new car)
6. When does he play in the garden? ? – He plays in the garden on Sundays.
7. Which song do you like? ? – I like the song "Bad Romance."

Present Progressive: Verneinung & Fragen

Task 1: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

1. She isn't doing (not, do) her homework right now.
2. Today, we aren't going (not, go) to the cinema.
3. The boys aren't playing (not, play) computer games next Friday.
4. I am not watching (not, watch) a good movie at the moment.
5. Tessa isn't visiting (not, visit) her friend Lia.
6. Sara and Marie aren't riding (not, ride) their horses.
7. The teachers aren't talking (not, talk) about their students now.
8. Tom isn't writing (not, write) with Eva at the moment.
9. The kids aren't buying (not, buy) some sweets now.
10. I am not reading (not, read) a book.

Task 2: Express the following questions in English. Give short answers where possible.

1. Gehst du gerade in den Park?

Are you going to the Park right now? – Yes, I am. / No, I don't.

2. Spielen sie heute Fußball im Park?

Are they playing soccer at the Park today? – Yes, they are. / No, they are not.

3. Was macht er gerade?

What is he doing right now? ?

4. Wohin fahren sie nächsten Samstag?

Where are they driving next Saturday? ?

5. Wann besuchen wir nächste Woche unsere Großeltern?

When are we visiting our grandparents next week? ?

6. Macht ihr gerade etwas Wichtiges?

Are you doing something important right now? – Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.

7. Warum siehst du gerade soviel fern?

Why are you watching so much TV right now? ?

p. 18

ex. 1A / B / C

① A

- ↳ - Samsung → Together for tomorrow
- Mc Donalds → I'm lovin' it.
- Coca Cola →

C
↳

I would never buy ; Yamaha, Samsung, Toshiba

I would buy ; Coca Cola, Mc Donalds, Motorola

① 18

(3) a)

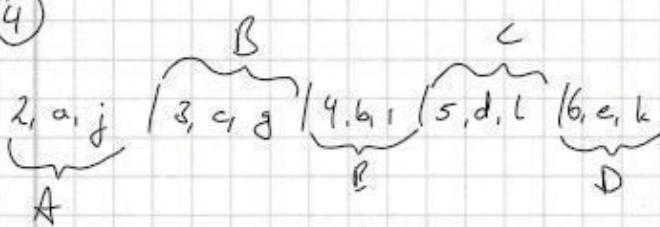
1. Basically, it all comes down to emotional thinking.
↳ A

2. Last but not least, brands let us show the world who we are.
↳ D

3. What might make our brand attractive to us?
↳ B

4. Why do shoppers always go for a positive brand?
↳ C

④



Class Survey

Findings:

- Apple
- Nike
- Coca Cola

- Apple |||
- Marlboro
- Nokia
- Kellogg's
- Nike //
- Coca Cola //
- Microsoft

Vergleich: Simple Present & Present Progressive

Task 1: Put in the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Lisa always goes to school by bus.
2. Kim is watching a good film at the moment.
3. Jack isn't carrying (not, carry) the bags of his mother into the kitchen now.
4. Can you show (can, show) me the way to the cinema?
5. We were playing (not, play) football at the moment.
6. Lisa usually does her homework in the evenings.
7. My parents are working (work) in the garden at the moment.
8. Does Tim know (know) how old is grandmother is (be)?
9. We don't know (not, know) Ms. Hoover's telephone number.

Task 2: Put in the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Bob is watching (not, watch) TV at the moment. He is going (go) to his girlfriend Jane. He visits (visit) her every day and usually comes (usually, come) by bike.
2. Mum often walks (often, walk) to the supermarket but today she is taking (take) the bus.
3. Tessa is standing (stand) in front of a shop window. She isn't looking (not, look) at the trousers at the moment but there is (be) a really nice pullover. Tessa wants (want) to buy it. How much does it cost (it, cost)?

Task 3: Make sentences from the sentence parts.

1. Tom / go / never / on Saturdays / to school

Tom never goes to school on Saturdays.

2. Tessa and Lisa / what / do / at the moment?

What are Tessa and Lisa doing at the moment.

3. Nick / in the morning / usually / at six o'clock / get up

Nick usually gets up at six o'clock in the morning.

Task 4: Complete the conversation with the verbs in brackets.

Tessa is on the telephone with Leo. It is their first call.

Tessa: "Where are (be) you from?"

Leo: "I am (be) from Bugsberg."

Tessa: "Do you like (you, like) cinemas? I would like to go there today.

I watch (watch) a new film every Tuesday with my friend Sara."

Leo: "Oh, great! I love (love) good films and good books, too. At the moment

I am reading (read) a very nice book. It's called "My life in England".

do you know it (you, know) it?"

Tessa: "No, I don't. Have you got (you, have got) brothers or
sisters?"

Leo: "Yes, I have: Lenny and Sandra. They are (be) six and seventeen.

Lenny is playing (play) football at the moment and Sandra
isn't working (not, work) today. She doesn't like (not, like) her job

as a shop assistant and now she is looking (look) for a new job.
Can you tell (you, can, tell) me something about your family?

Tessa: "I have got (have got) two younger sisters. Kim and Andrea
are visiting (visit) our grandparents at the moment in Leeds and Roxy, my dog,
isn't playing (not, playing) ball. He is sleeping (sleep)."

Task 5: Make questions. Ask for the underlined information in bold.

1. Does Lisa have got a brother ? → Yes, Lisa has got a brother.

2. When do they play tennis ? → They play tennis every day.

3. Where are they running ? → They are running on the beach.

4. When does the game starts ? → The game starts at 9 o'clock.

5. What are you baking today ? → We are baking a cake today.

6. Are you coming to the party ? → No, we aren't coming to the party.

7. Who doesn't like Cathy ? → Jack doesn't like Cathy.

8. Do you come to my party ? → I don't come to your party.

Questions in the Present Tense

1. Simple Present:

Fragen im Simple Present bildet du mit dem Hilfsverb "do" bzw. "does".

⇒ „Do“ nimmst du, wenn das Subjekt „I, you, we, they“ ist.

Zum Beispiel: Do you speak English?

⇒ „Does“ nimmst du bei „he, she, it“.

Beispiel: Does he speak English?

Ausnahme:

Du bemerkst kein „do/does“ in Fragen ein Simple Present, wenn eine Form von „be“ oder ein Modalverb (can, must, might, ...) vorkommt.

2. Present Progressive

In Present Progressive bildet man Fragen mit einer Form von to be (am, is, are), dem Infinitiv und der Endung -ing.

Beispiel:

- Am I watching TV?

- Is he watching TV?

- Are we watching TV?

Much, Many & A Lot of

Task 1: Fill in much, many, or a lot of/ lots of.

1. There are a lot of tourists in Leeds.
2. "Is there much traffic in Roxton?"
3. We have eaten too many apples.
4. There's a lot of noise in a disco.
5. "How much time have we got?"
6. There aren't many cars in "King's Road".
7. The pupils had a lot of homework last week.
8. Sara has got lots of books in her room.
9. "I have drunk so much water. No, I must go to the toilet."
10. "Do you know many people?"
11. Sara sees Tom a lot.
12. Sara's father hasn't got a job. So he has got much free time.
13. Sara has got a lot of friends but she hasn't got many pets.

Task 2: In some of the sentences there is a mistake or another word would be better. Find them and write the correction the lines on the right. When a sentence is correct, make a ✓

	Correction
1. I don't know much pupils of class 6f.	<u>many</u>
2. The Meyers didn't buy much mineral water.	✓
3. Tom always drinks much tea.	<u>a lot of</u>
4. There's so a lot of traffic on the road.	<u>much</u>
5. "Didn't you see a lot of people in Barcelona?"	<u>many</u>
6. It didn't cost a lot of too repair the bike.	<u>much</u>
7. I use the smartphone a lot at work.	✓

Much, Many, a lot of

Unterschied much und many.

<u>nichtzählbare Wörter/Nomen</u>	<u>zählbare Wörter</u>
- much food	- many trees
- much sand	- many students
- much information	- many cars

i Benutzt man bei Fragen und Verneinungen

a lot of / lot of → kein Unterschied

- There are a lot of trees in the park.

i Benutzt man bei Aussagesätzen

p. 5

Pros:	Cons:
you can get famous	get nervous, bad feelings
if you win, you feel good	to embarrass yourself
you can get famous money	you'll be famous on the internet

Personally, I wouldn't take part on a talent show, because I don't want to embarrass myself, I also don't want videos or pictures from me on the internet. Furthermore I would feel uncomfortable, nervous and scared before the show.

To sum it all up:

I would never go to a talent show, because I don't like it.

Different types of feedback:

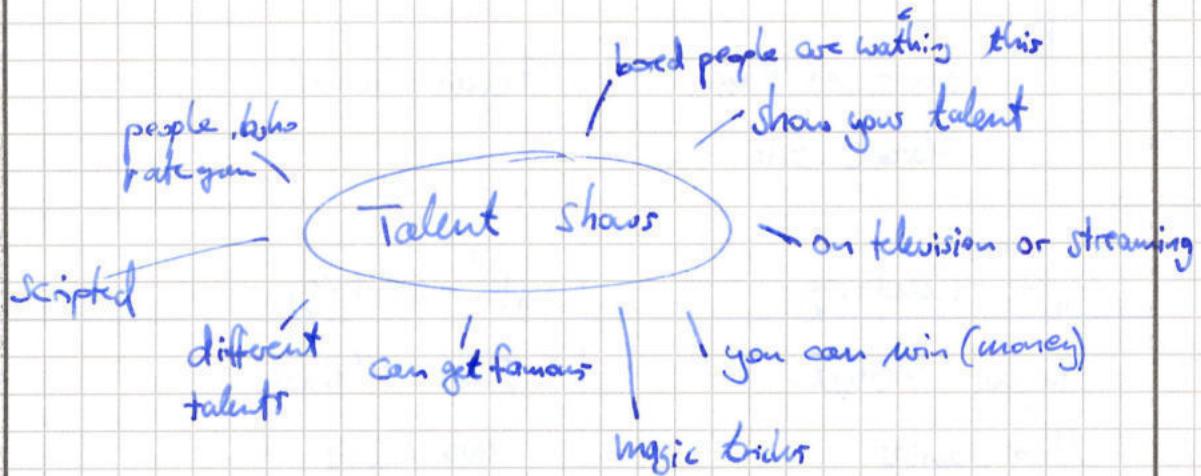
- positive, negative, neutral feedback
- Grow and Grow feedback.

Advantages / Disadvantages:

- good to learn from errors.

⑦ Would you like to be a celebrity?

No, I don't want to be a celebrity, because I don't want to be known in public. But I can also have much money and be not a celebrity.



p. 9

⑤

- 1: The article is about Jonathan and Charlotte
- 2: They are both singers. They are at Britain's Got Talent
- 3: Because they want to show what they can do.
- 4: The people were laughing at them when they walked on stage. One judge thought they are not so good, because of their looks.
- 5: People are crying, or waving their arms, because it was so beautiful. The judge that both has preassisted for they because it was so good.
- 6: It took place in 2012.
Between 2012 and 2013 prejudiciser

①

A:

Picture 2, because it shows the popularity from this celebrity. The woman is wearing an expensive dress and there are lights from cameras.

B:

- Elias M'Bark
- Angela Merkel
- Marcel Eris

"A"-Celebrity

- Angela Merkel
- Nico Santos
- Heidi Klum

"B"-Celebrity

- Elias M'Bark
- Marcel Eris
- Mark Forster

Definition of celebrity:

A celebrity defines a person who is well known in his/her country or over the world.

Other people are looking up to them because they like what the celebrity does and because the celebrity is so famous.

C:

- Famous singer found dead in house.
- High doses of drugs kills famous singer.

disadvantages:

advantages: