



Liebe 3a und 3b-Klasse!

Eure Arbeitsaufträge für die ersten beiden Wochen habt ihr ja mündlich in der Schule von mir bekommen.

Hier noch einmal schnell aufgeschrieben die Übungen zum Nachlesen.

Die nächsten Seiten sind LÖSUNGEN, bitte zuerst selbst machen und dann erst kontrollieren, ihr kennt das ja von der Freiarbeit!

Alles Gute und liebe Grüße eure Englischlehrerin Cornelia Knaß

FA 3ab / E

SB p 28 ~~30~~

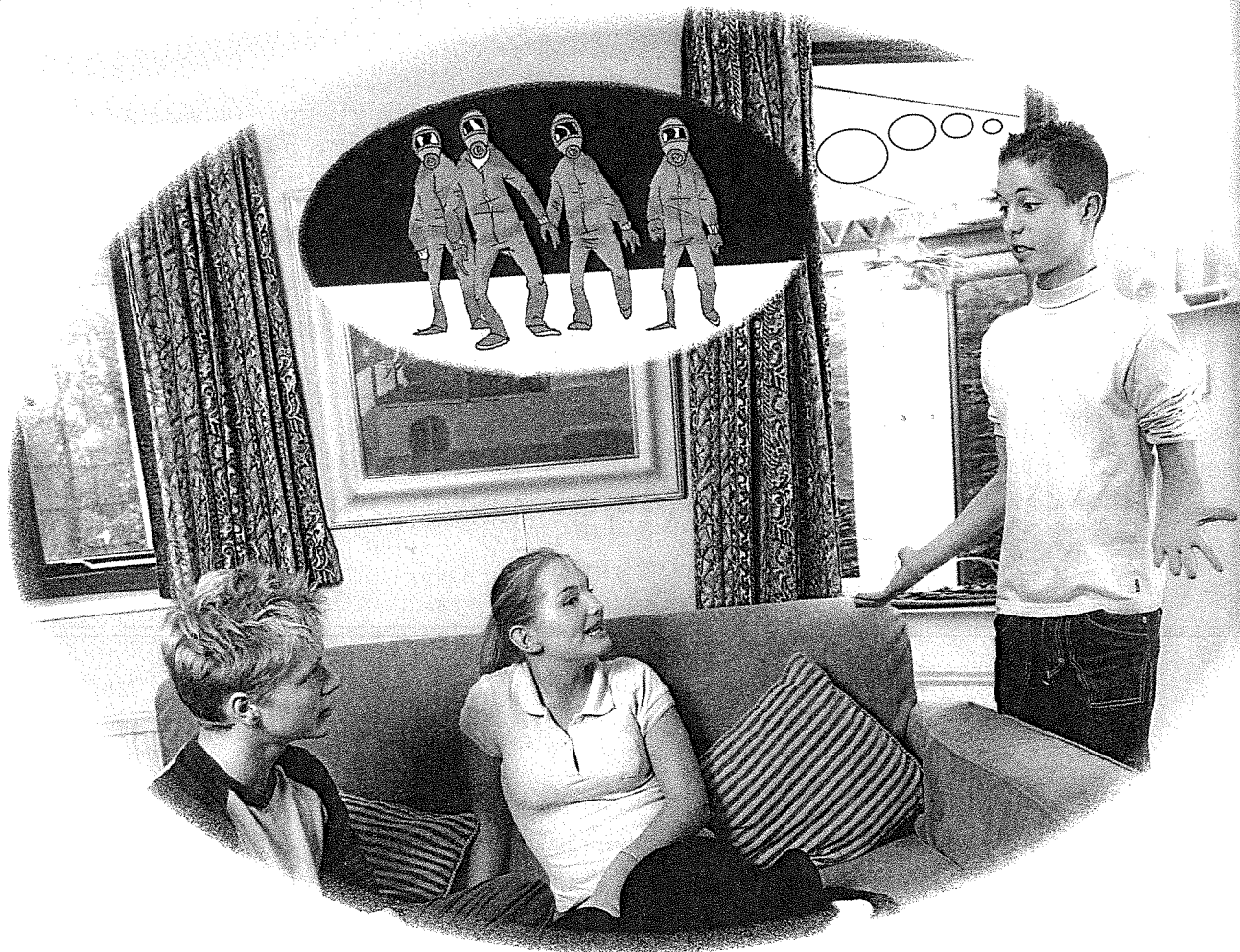
p 50, 102, 112, 122,  
132

Lösen

E 3ab WS +

Units 9, 10 → ab 11.4.

# Essential English



CD1  
16

1

Listen to the dialogue and fill in the missing words.

Jacob Guess what just <sup>1</sup> happened to me?

Sally What happened?

Jacob I was walking down Ashley Road. I <sup>2</sup> saw two huge lights. They were on a huge silver thing. It was blocking the street. Then a door opened. A lot of men came out. They had masks on their faces. A man <sup>3</sup> came up to me. He said "Why are you here?"

Sally What did you say?

Jacob I was frightened. I <sup>4</sup> ran away.

Sally Who were the men? Aliens in a spaceship?

Jacob Maybe. They're still out there.

Harry I'll go and check.

(A minute later)

Harry Brilliant, Jacob. Your aliens are <sup>5</sup> people from the gas company\*. They are looking for a gas leak\*.

Jacob Got you!

**VOCABULARY:** \*gas company – Gasgesellschaft; gas leak – undichte Stelle in der Gasleitung

**2** Now cover up the dialogue. Listen again and tick the correct answer. Then look at the dialogue and check.

1 Jacob was walking down ...

- Ashley Road.
- Brampton Road.
- Main Street.

2 A huge silver thing ...

- crashed into a tree.
- was going past him.
- was blocking the street.

3 A man came up to Jacob. He said ...

- "Where is the bus stop?"
- "Hello, Jacob!"
- "Why are you here?"

4 Harry ...

- went to the supermarket.
- went out to check.
- helped the two aliens.

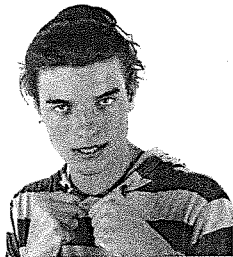
5 The people in silver were from ...

- the gas company.
- another planet.
- another country.

## Vocabulary Emotions

**3** Write the words under the correct pictures.

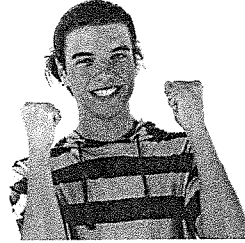
- surprised 7
- happy 4
- sad 5
- bored 2
- angry 1
- nervous 8
- scared 6
- excited 3



1 angry



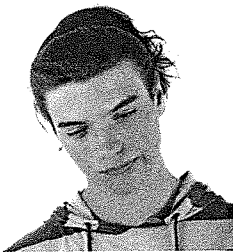
2 bored



3 excited



4 happy



5 sad



6 scared



7 surprised



8 nervous

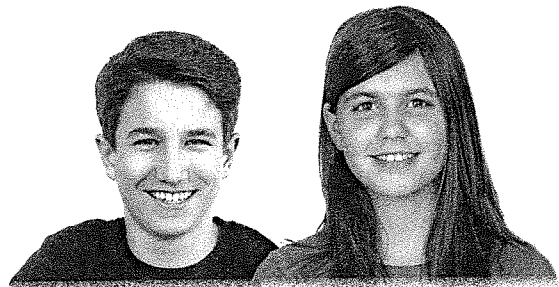
## Get talking Saying how you feel in certain situations

**4** Work with a partner. Talk about how you feel in these situations:

- You get a good mark in a test.
- You lose a game.
- Your favourite sports team wins a match.
- You watch a horror film.
- You have an exam.

Example:

- A When I get a good mark in a test, I feel happy.
- B Do you often get good marks?
- A Well, sometimes, yes.
- B In what subjects do you get them?
- A In English and Sports! What about you?
- B My good marks are in Geography.



# Essential English



CD2  
7

## 1 Listen to the dialogue and fill in the missing words.

Kate There's a new boy in my <sup>1</sup> brother's class!

Nadia Oh really?

Kate Yeah, he's French, I think. Or Spanish, <sup>2</sup> perhaps – I'm not sure. His name's Alain.

Nadia Well, he's probably\* French. It's a French name. Is he good-looking?

Kate Yeah – he's tall, and he's got <sup>3</sup> fair hair and blue eyes. And he's 14.

Nadia Alright! Has he got an accent?

Kate Yes, he has. It's great. I think <sup>4</sup> foreign accents are really cool!

Nadia Me too! Oh look! Is that him?

Kate Yes, it is – and he's <sup>5</sup> with Jennifer Parks!

Nadia Oh, no.

**VOCABULARY:** \*probably – wahrscheinlich; foreign accent – ausländischer Akzent

CD2  
7

## 2 Now cover up the dialogue. Listen again and correct what is wrong in each sentence. Then look at the dialogue and check.

- 1 There's a new girl in Kate's brother's class. .... boy .....
- 2 The boy's name is André. Alain .....
- 3 He's got green eyes. blue .....
- 4 Kate thinks foreign accents are not cool. .... really cool .....
- 5 Nadia is happy that Alain's with Jennifer Parks. .... sad .....
- 6 Alain is short. .... tall .....

# Essential English



CD3  
16

## 1 Listen to the dialogue and fill in the missing words.

- Harry This is boring!
- Sally Oh, Harry. Be quiet! There's a party  
1 tonight ..... and I  
want some new clothes.
- Lisa Do you like this top?
- Sally No, not really. But that top's nice.  
How much is it?
- Lisa Let's see. It's ... £12.99.
- Tony Wow – that's expensive. How much  
2 money ..... have  
you got, Sally?
- Sally £25.
- Lisa Look Sally – these  
3 trousers ..... are  
nice. Oh – there's no price on them.
- Sally Excuse me – how much are those  
trousers?
- Assistant They're £29.99.
- Sally Thanks. Oh dear – and I've only got  
£25!
- Tony Don't 4 worry .....  
Sally – I can lend\* you £5.
- Sally Thanks, Tony! Excuse me – can I  
try\* these trousers on, please?
- Assistant Sure. The changing rooms\* are  
over there.

### VOCABULARY

\*lend – borgen; try on – anprobieren;  
changing rooms – Umkleidekabinen

CD3  
16

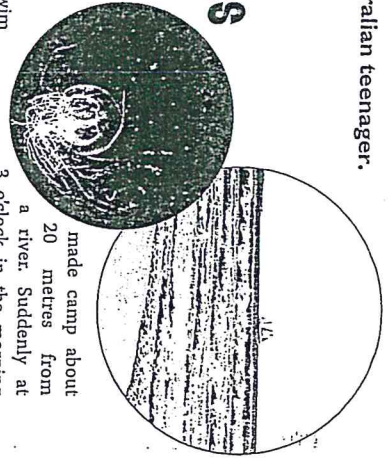
## 2 Cover up the dialogue. Listen again and correct what is wrong in each sentence. Then look at the dialogue and check.

- There's a football match tonight. .... party
- The top is £12.50. £ 12.99
- Sally's got £50. £ 25,-
- Tony shows Sally some nice trousers. .... Lisa
- The trousers are £19.99. £ 29.99
- Tony lends Sally £15. £ 5,-

\* Read the text about a 14-year-old Australian teenager.

# Australian adventures

Hi, my name's Brett. My family, that's mum, dad and me, live in Broome, Western Australia. Western Australia is about 80 times larger than Italy, but only 1.5 million people live there. Broome is in the north of Western Australia. It's a town of about 12,000 people. Broome is right on the coast and is known for its famous Cable Beach, which is 20km long. Both my parents and my mother is a mechanic\* and my father is a nurse\*. We live in a bungalow with a large garden. I often help my father at the weekends when he repairs\* cars for his friends. When we drive out into the bush, dad often lets me drive. Of course, I am not allowed to drive in town.



At the weekends I often go fishing or swimming with my friends or my parents. We drive to Cable Beach and look for a quiet place to swim or to fish. From October to March we do not go swimming because there may be box jellyfish in the water. The box jellyfish is one of the most deadly jellyfish. In Australia, they kill up to 65 people a year. If they sting you, the best thing to do is to put vinegar\* over the skin. That's why we always take a bottle of vinegar\* with us. Another dangerous animal in Western Australia is the saltwater crocodile. A year ago I went camping in the bush with my friend Shaun and his dad. We wanted to do some fishing and

we felt something pulling on our tent. We were very scared. Shaun's father turned the torch on and we quickly got out of the tent\* and ran to the car which was parked close. Shaun's dad started the car and in the headlights\* we could see a big crocodile that was pulling the tent into the river. We were so shocked that we drove straight home. We had to drive all night and when we arrived in Broome in the morning we told the police about the crocodile attack.

**VOCABULARY**

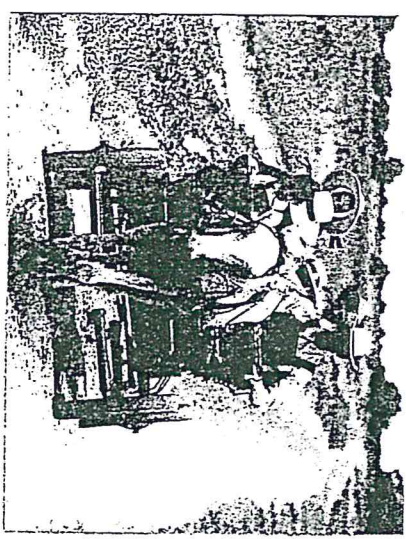
mechanic — Mechaniker  
 nurse — Krankenschwester  
 repair — reparieren  
 vinegar — Essig  
 tent — Zelt  
 headlights — Scheinwerferlicht

Tick the correct answer.

- The boy's name is  
 a)  Shaun. b)  Brett. c)  Broome.
- He and his parents live in  
 a)  a house. b)  a boat. c)  a flat.
- In Broome there are about  
 a)  1.5 million people.  
 b)  1200.  
 c)  12,000.
- Western Australia is about ... times bigger than Italy  
 a)  80  
 b)  18  
 c)  8
- Swimming in Broome is dangerous  
 a)  from October to March.  
 b)  from March to October.  
 c)  in March.
- When a jellyfish has stung you, you should put vinegar  
 a)  on the skin.  
 b)  on the jellyfish.  
 c)  into the water.
- On a camping holiday a crocodile attacked  
 a)  their car. b)  the tent. c)  the police.
- After the attack they drove straight  
 a)  home. b)  to a hotel. c)  to the police.

# Worksheet 2

\* Read what Joe, a boy from Canada, says about his life. Then tick the sentences T (True) or F (False).



My family and I, we're Mennonites\*. I have two older sisters and a younger brother. I go to school in Toronto and I think I have quite a normal life – just like any other 13-year-old boy. I'm in my school's swimming team and at the weekends we usually go to competitions which are held at other high schools. Sometimes I'm really glad that my parents aren't strict Mennonites. But my uncle, my aunt and their children are. My cousin Sam is as old as I am. We come from the same family, but his life is completely different from mine. They, too, are a large family, with six children. We don't see them very often. They live on a small farm in the country, not far from our place. It's nice there. They have horses and lots of other animals. My cousins don't go to school. My aunt and uncle teach them at home. Being a strict Mennonite also means working really hard. They get up very early in the morning and then all my cousins help with the work on the farm – they feed the animals, work in the fields and my aunt's vegetable garden and do the cooking. The girls sew\* the family's clothes and keep the house tidy while the boys help my uncle. He's a carpenter\* and makes furniture. They don't have a car, only a horse-drawn carriage\*. I wouldn't like to be a strict Mennonite. It's hard to imagine a life without running water or electricity. Just think of that: no TV, no phone, no computer, games, no cars! And I would also miss my friends at school and my swimming team, of course.

**VOCABULARY**

Mennonites – Mennoniten, eine religiöse Gruppe, die nach sehr strengen Regeln lebt, ohne Dinge des modernen Lebens  
 sew – nähen  
 carpenter – Zimmermann  
 horse-drawn carriage – Pferdekarusche

- Joe goes to a Toronto school and is in the swimming team. T  F
- He comes from a family of strict Mennonites and has got three brothers. T  F
- His cousin Sam lives on a farm and Joe often talks to him at school. T  F
- His cousins work hard on their farm and aren't allowed to get up late. T  F
- On the farm the boys help with the cooking and the housework. T  F
- Joe's uncle works as a carpenter and owns two carriages and a car. T  F

Grammar

12 What are the children allowed / not allowed to do? Write sentences.

James / allowed / ride a bike without a helmet.  
James is allowed to ride a bike without a helmet.

1 You / allowed / stay out until 11 p.m.  
You are allowed to stay out until 11 p.m.

2 They / not allowed / be late for class.  
They aren't allowed to be late for class.

3 Sarah / allowed / buy her own clothes?  
Yes, she is.

4 I / allowed / sleep late at weekends.  
I am.

5 We / allowed / go to discos.  
We are.

6 You / not allowed / have parties at home.  
You aren't.

7 I / not allowed / eat a lot of chips.  
I'm not.

8 My younger brother / not allowed / surf the Internet.  
He isn't.

Vocabulary

13 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

- a) dye my hair
- b) wear an earring
- c) hang out with them
- d) your own clothes

A: Hi, Peggy! What's new?

B: My brother wants to '.....' in his ear. But my mum and dad won't let him. They say that's only for girls.

A: Parents! They're all the same! They don't know what's cool! I want to '.....' blonde and my mum won't let me, either!

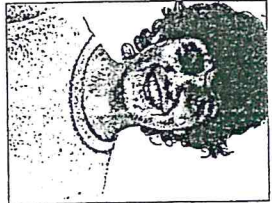
B: Well, at least they let you buy '.....'! My mum always goes with me and makes me buy really ugly things to wear.

A: Poor you! Are you allowed to meet friends and '.....' at the weekend?  
B: Sure! My parents let me do that.

Reading

14 Read the text and choose the correct answers.

I'm Pedro. I live in the USA. My family came here from Mexico in the 1950s. They weren't allowed to cross the border without the right papers, but they did it. They hid in the back of a car under some suitcases. When they first arrived here, my mother and father found jobs on a farm. Later we moved to Miami. We lived in a block of flats where lots of other Mexicans lived. It was me, my parents, and my three brothers. At first, my mother was scared of living in a city. (In Mexico she lived on a farm.) So we weren't allowed to go out at night, or hang out with the other kids in my block of flats. But we were allowed to invite friends to our flat to play with us. We weren't allowed to watch English programmes on TV. We only watched Spanish ones, because my mother couldn't understand English, and she wanted to know what we were watching!



1 Which of the following things were Pedro and his brothers allowed to do?

- a) Speak Spanish at home.
- b) Do things with friends outside the flat.
- c) Watch anything they wanted on TV.

2 Which is true?

- a) Pedro's parents were allowed to come to the USA.
- b) Pedro's parents weren't allowed to work on a farm.
- c) Pedro's mother had many problems and worries in the USA.

15 Read the text about family life in the 1940s and choose the correct answers.

A few years ago there was an interesting TV programme in Britain. A family lived the same way people lived in the 1940s. They made a film about them. Many things were quite difficult for them. They weren't allowed to wear their own modern clothes. They had a radio, but they were only allowed to listen for one hour every night. They weren't allowed to use a phone. They weren't allowed to use a lot of water for baths or washing clothes. And they weren't allowed to eat some things they liked to eat, because they weren't usual in the 40s. When the film making finished, some of the family went out straightaway and ate pizza and chips!

1 Why weren't the people in the TV programme allowed to wear modern clothes?

- a) Because the film was not about life in modern times.
- b) Because they didn't go out at night, so they didn't need modern clothes.
- c) Because they couldn't wash their clothes often.

2 Which is true?

- a) They weren't allowed to listen to the radio at all.
- b) They could use some water.
- c) They could eat whatever they wanted.

**PRESENT PERFECT TENSE OR PAST TENSE**

LEVEL THREE

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense:

- Have you seen (see) my books? Yes, I was (see) them on your desk a minute ago.
- Mr. May was hurt (have) a bad car crash. He is still in hospital.
- Have the children already been (be) to the zoo? Yes, we were (be) there last Sunday.
- I've just heard (hear) that Peter is in Australia. Yes, he has (fly) at the beginning of the month.
- This bicycle was bought (buy) in our family for fourteen years. My father used (use) it for the first five years, my brother took (ride) it for the next five and I've had (have) it for the last four.
- Have you booked (book) your hotel room yet? Well, I wrote (write) to the hotel last week but they haven't got (not answer) yet.
- My youngest brother got (get) a job last week. I haven't seen (see) you at the bus stop. Have you missed (miss) the bus? No, I haven't (not miss) the bus for years.
- Mary has been (be) in Japan for two years. She is working there and likes it.
- Last December I asked (ask) for a telephone. I've waited (wait) for a year now but my phone still hasn't (not come).

**Reading**

Read the dialogue. Then tick (✓) T (True) or F (False).

Jack: Hi Julia!  
 Julia: Hi Jack!  
 Jack: What's the matter? You look angry about something.  
 Julia: Yes, I'm angry with my parents.  
 Jack: Why? Your parents are so cool!  
 Julia: No, they aren't! I'm not allowed to go to Jane's party on Saturday!  
 Jack: Why not?  
 Julia: Jane lives too far away. It will take me a long time to get home, and I'm not allowed to come home later than eleven o'clock. Are you allowed to go?  
 Jack: Yes I am, I'm allowed to come home later than eleven o'clock, but I'm not allowed to go to the party without my brother! I'm not very happy about that ... But your parents aren't so bad, Julia. They bought you a motorbike, but I'm not allowed to have one.  
 Julia: Are you allowed to wear a nose stud?  
 Jack: No way! Are you?  
 Julia: No! But I guess my parents are OK. I'm allowed to listen to loud music, even when I'm doing my homework. I love doing that.  
 Jack: Well, I'm not allowed to listen to music at all when I'm doing my homework.  
 Julia: Do you think we'll be the same when we're parents?

- |  |                                     |                                     |                                     |                          |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Julia is allowed to go to the party, but Jack isn't.         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | T                                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | F                        |
| 2 Jack's brother is allowed to stay out later than eleven p.m. | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Jack would like to have a motorbike.                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Jack thinks Julia's parents are very strict.                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Jack and Julia both wear a nose stud.                        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Jack doesn't ever listen to music.                           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Julia wants to be very strict when she has children.         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Julia feels better after talking to Jack.                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |

# UNIT 10 Stand up for your rights

## You learn

- about people who stand up for their rights
- about past ability and permission
- about future and present perfect ability and permission

## You can

- talk about what it means to be 'green'
- write a letter to complain about something

1 Look at the pictures and the text quickly and circle the correct option.

- 1 The kids are worried about the park / their school.
- 2 The kids skateboard / play tennis in the park.
- 3 Oliver and Karen go to the city council / the headmaster.
- 4 Rick and Claire are organising a party / handing out leaflets at school.



2 Now read scenes 1, 2 and 3 of the play.

SbX

Are cars  
more important  
than kids?

### Scene 1

In a street

**Karen** Have you heard about our park? There are plans to cut down lots of trees.

**Rick** What!? Why do they want to do that?

**Karen** They want to build a multi-storey car park near Southdown Road.

**Claire** But that's where we skateboard. They can't do that!

**Oliver** Let's get organised. What are you doing tomorrow, Karen? Let's go to the city council.

### Scene 2

In the park

**Karen** Well, we went to the city council. We weren't able to talk to anybody. So we phoned a newspaper. The rumours\* are true.

**Oliver** But we've got plans.

**Karen** We're meeting at my house tomorrow night.

### Scene 3

At Karen's home

**Karen** Let's check again what we're doing.

**Rick** Claire and I are handing out leaflets at school tomorrow morning.

**Karen** And don't forget, we're meeting a man from the council on Thursday evening. It's very important. This is our chance to stand up for our rights! We've been allowed to play in the park for years. Nobody has been able to stop us.

**Oliver** But remember. We're not having a demonstration on Wednesday. Let's wait and see how the meeting goes first.



VOCABULARY: \*rumours – Gerüchte

3 Say what you think will happen next.

**4 Read the end of the story.**

**Scene 4**  
*In the park*

**Rick** Read the newspaper to us.  
**Karen** Alright. It says: '60 kids say no to car park!'  
**Oliver** Wow! Let's send out emails too. And let's have a demonstration.



**Scene 5**  
*At the town council meeting room*

**Chairman** Mr Parker from the planning office, please.  
**Mr Parker** People who live here want to park their cars here!  
**Man 1** But what about the kids? They won't be able to play there any more. The park is for them.  
**Man 2** I haven't got kids, I've got a car. And I have rights, too.  
**Oliver** Don't you think that kids are more important than cars?  
**Others** Well said, Oliver! You're right.  
**Chairman** OK, I think we've got an idea of what the people here think. Now what we need is a solution that everyone likes – we haven't been able to find a solution yet.

**Scene 6**  
*In the park*

**Rick** So is it true that they're really looking for another place for the car park?  
**Oliver** That's what Mr Parker said.  
**Claire** But what if they come back?  
**Oliver** We'll start again. But I'm sure we'll be allowed to play here for many more years.  
**Karen** Right. We were able to stop them this time, and we'll be able to stop them the next time. Kids have got rights, too.

**5 How many of these tasks can you do?**

Complete the sentences with no more than 4 words.

- 1 There are plans for a car park near the park.
- 2 The children go to skate board in the park
- 3 The children organise a meeting
- 4 Mr Parker wants
  - the parents to control their children.
  - a place for people to park their cars.
  - more time to make a decision.
- 5 Man 2
  - thinks cars are more important than kids.
  - is worried for the children.
  - supports the plans for the park.
- 6 At the end the children
  - are happy because they won.
  - are worried because the work is going to start soon.
  - carry on fighting.
- 7 Which side of the argument do you agree with? .....
- 8 What do you think will happen if the council doesn't find another place for a car park?  
.....
- 9 What changes to your town would you protest against? .....

**6 Check your answers with a partner. Then listen to the play.**



**9 CHOICES**

**BiSt**  
**SbX**

**A Read the text about a famous woman who stood up for her rights. Then circle T (True) or F (False).**

*Wangari Maathai*

(1940 – 2011) from Kenya won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004 for her fight for democracy and for the environment\*. She was the first African woman to win the prize. Maathai started the Green Belt movement in Kenya in 1977, which has planted more than 10 million trees. She was in prison many times because of her fight for the rights of women and because of her work for the environment. In 2002, she won a seat in the Kenyan parliament.



- 1 Wangari Maathai is from Africa. (T) F
- 2 She won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002. T / F
- 3 She cared a lot about the environment. (T) F
- 4 She was very interested in politics. (T) F
- 5 She had a green belt in judo. T / F
- 6 She spent a lot of time in prison. (T) F

**VOCABULARY:** \*environment – Umwelt

**B Read the texts about two famous women who stood up for their rights. For each one, tick the sentence that you think sums up best what they did.**

*Rosa Parks*

When Rosa Parks (1913 – 2005) refused to give up her seat on the bus to a white man on December 1, 1955, she wasn't just tired from work. She was also tired of getting up again and again for white men who wanted her seat. African-Americans were not allowed to sit on the first four rows of a bus. The rest is American history – her arrest, a 381-day bus boycott, and, finally, in November 1956, the decision that it was illegal to have different seats for white people and African-Americans. Finally, African-Americans could sit on a bus, the same as white people. Whites couldn't tell Blacks to stand up for them any more.



*Erin Brockovich*

In the early 1990s, Erin Brockovich (b. 1960), a single mother of three, was working for a law firm. While organising papers one day, she discovered that many people who lived in and around Hinkley, California, in the 1960s, 70s and 80s were very ill. She later found out that there was poison in the water. It came from a gas and electricity company. In 1996, she and lawyer\* Ed Masry won \$333 million for more than 600 people from Hinkley.



**VOCABULARY:** \*lawyer – Anwalt, Anwältin

- She helped change life for African-Americans.
- She helped make public transport better.
- She stood up for working women's rights.
- She fought for the rights of single mothers.
- She fought for better health education.
- She fought against a big business.

**CD3**  
**20**  
**BiSt**

**10 Listen to two interviews about children's favourite heroes/heroines. Fill in the grid.**

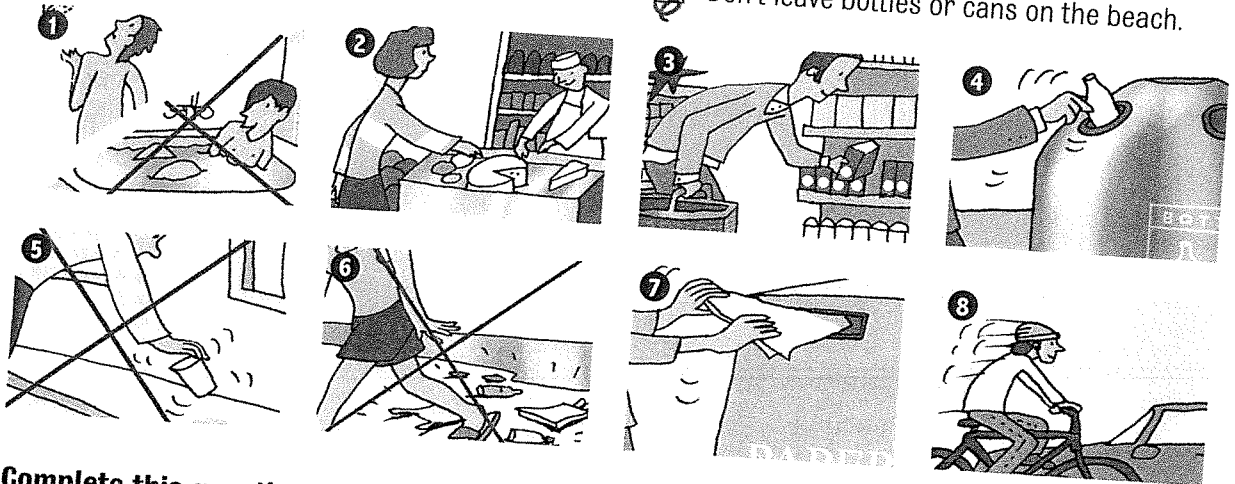
	Who?	Why?
Hannah	superhero girl	fight in non violent way against evil
John	older brother	lost job, organized protest of help => new work in new company

# Vocabulary How green are you?

## 11 Match the sentences and the pictures.

- 5 Don't drop litter in the streets.
- 7 Recycle paper.
- 4 Recycle glass bottles.
- 3 Don't take plastic bags at your supermarket. Bring a basket.

- 1 Save water.
- 8 Don't ask your parents to drive short distances. Ride your bike or walk.
- 2 Buy locally produced food.
- 6 Don't leave bottles or cans on the beach.



## 12 Complete this questionnaire. Tick your answers and then check how 'green' you are.

# How green are you?

	always	sometimes	never
1 I ... save water.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 points	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 points	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 points
2 I ... take a basket when I go shopping.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0
3 I ... take glass bottles to the bottle bank.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0
4 I ... put paper into special containers to be recycled.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0
5 I ... ask my parents to drive me short distances.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
6 I ... drop litter in the street.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
7 I ... leave bottles or cans behind in a park or in the woods.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
8 We ... buy locally produced food.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0

6 - 13 points: You probably know what you should do, but you're too lazy.

0 - 5 points: You are a litter bug. You're not 'green' at all.

20 - 24 points: You are really 'green'.

14 - 19 points: You are quite 'green'.

THE RESULTS:

# Essential English



CD3  
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## 1 Listen to the dialogue and fill in the missing words.

- |       |  |       |  |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| Sally | Harry?   | Sally | Exactly. That's why* I need your help.   |
| Harry | What is it, Sally?   | Harry | Help with what?  |
| Sally | Can you do <sup>1</sup> <i>something</i> for me?   | Sally | We're going to hand out <sup>4</sup> <i>leaflets</i> to all the people in the village. |
| Harry | What is it?  | Harry | That's a brilliant <sup>5</sup> <i>idea</i> .  |
| Sally | They're planning to <sup>2</sup> <i>build</i> a motorway* <sup>3</sup> <i>through</i> our village. | Sally | Will you help us?  |
| Harry | Through the village? That's ridiculous*!   | Harry | Of course.   |

**VOCABULARY:** \*motorway – Autobahn; That's ridiculous! – Das ist lächerlich!; That's why... – Deshalb...

CD3  
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## 2 Cover up the dialogue. Listen again and try to answer the questions. Then look at the dialogue and check.

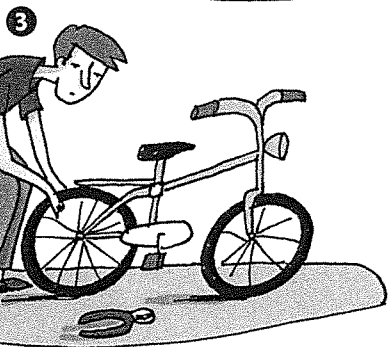
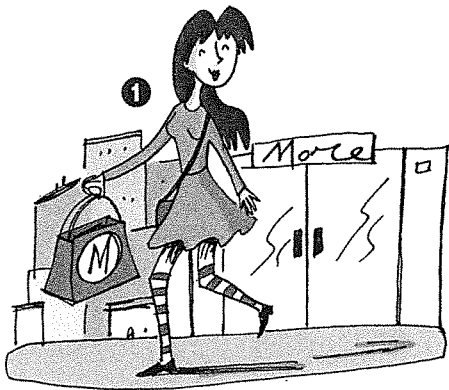
- 1 What is the problem that Sally is talking about?
- 2 What does Sally want from Harry?
- 3 What do Sally and her friends want to do?
- 4 Sally wants Harry to help her. What does he think of this?
- 5 Will Harry help her?

## Vocabulary Things to do

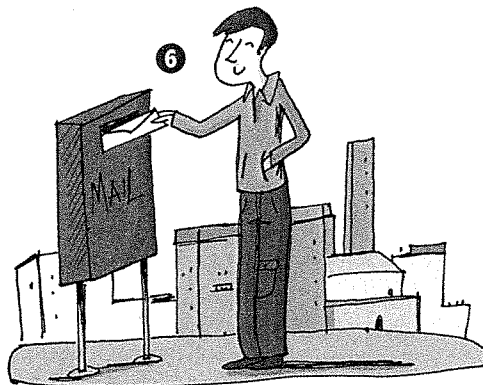
CD3  
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- 3 Match the phrases with the pictures. Listen and check. Then study the phrases. Cover up the phrases and test your partner.

What's number ...?



- 4 buy an ice cream
- 1 go shopping
- 3 fix your bike
- 5 wash the dishes
- 2 borrow some money
- 6 post a letter



## Get talking Making requests\*

CD3  
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- 4 Listen and act out similar dialogues with a partner.

- 1 A Can you do something for me?  
B What is it?  
A Can you post a letter for me?  
B OK, I'll do it straightaway.

- 3 A Can you ... ?  
B What ... ?  
A Can you ... ?  
B OK / I'm sorry ...

- 2 A Can you do something for me?  
B What is it?  
A Can you make a cheese sandwich for me?  
B I'm sorry, I can't. I have to do my homework.

**VOCABULARY:** \*making requests – um etwas bitten