

d Großbritannien

die wichtigsten Punkte versteht

Lernzi		
dieser Lektion	Sprechen	über ein Lied (Upstairs at Eric's)
Lektion	v:	über dein Zimmer
		über Häuser in Großbritannien und Österreich
		was du in deinem/einem Zimmer umstellen würdest und was dir gefällt
	Hören	ein längeres Interview über Unterschiede zwischen Häusern in Österreich und
	Lesen	wie Jonny Sutton sein Zimmer beschreibt
	Schreiben	eine Beschreibung deines Traumhauses
	Lernstrategien	wie man einer längeren Rede zuhört und den groben Sinn versteht
		sich Notizen macht

die progressive tenses

Listen to the song, and fill in the words from the box.

Sprachqualität

In My Room I stand _____ and watch the clock Chorus shut The walls are _____ and in the night I only wait for it to stop wait And in the room _____ by ____ light picture The cut-out magazines remind me I stand alone and _____ the clock watch I sit and wait _____ in my room I only wait for it to stop white And in ______ room against the wall The doors are _____ and all the _____ lit locked There is a ______ very small sound The only _____ is from the _____ A photograph I took some _____ __ know I sit and _____ alone in my room. It shows a picture of the room I ______ my Repeat Chorus I sit and wait ______ in my room electric Yazoo, Upstairs at Eric's

alone (3x) locked up windows years ago

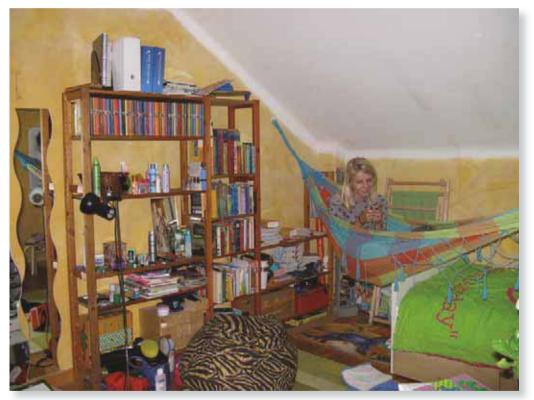
Where do you think that room is? How does the singer feel? Briefly describe the room mentioned in the song.



Work with a partner. First, write down the names of all things that can be found in a room. Then group them under these titles.

parts (fixtures	furniture	decoration	personal things
ceiling walls	lamp plugs	desk	carpet	CDs

Work with a partner. First, study the picture of Marietta's room and then tell your partner what you think about it.



I	would wouldn't don't think	like to	live in such a room	because
If you ask me, If I were Marietta, If I had to live in this r	oom,	I would	put in another carpet remove the mirror decorate the walls differently	because

4 Read what Jonny Sutton has to say about his room and fill in the missing wor	ing words:	ll in the missin	n and fill in	about his room	V Sutton has to say	Read what Ionny	4
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HI, I'm Jonny Sutton, and I'm going to tell to you about my room, because it's favourite place in the world.
I've got quite few DVDs, a collection of DVDs that I've paid for with money I've earned from work, hard
earned money, and I'm quite big on films and music. I've got lots of CDs as well, but most of are my dad's,
because he's even more into music. He's got God knows how many records downstairs.
In my room there are lots memories, including lots of photographs that I have dotted about. I keep tickets,
posters that I get from gigs. I've also got lots of roadworks stuff round my room which I have found various
places, which also reminds me of couple of summers ago when me a few of my mates just went
round looking in all sorts places for these traffic things because it was the craze of day.
I like my room because it's completely mine, it's, you know, it's my place, and I can do as wish with it.

Work with a partner. Ask each other questions about your rooms. Write a short text describing your partner's room. Give it to him/her to check whether the description is correct.

Here are some questions to ask:

Do you like your room? Why/why not?	What is the dominant colour in the room?
What is the most important thing in your room?	Where's your favourite place in the room?
Did you decorate it yourself?	What would you get rid of if you could?
Do you have your CD-player/computer/TV in your room?	What kind of pictures do you have in your room?
Do you have cuddly toys in your room?	

6 Listen to an Englishwoman who is talking about the differences in housing between England and Austria.

Before you listen, match these words with their explanations:

estate agent

efficient

to decorate

solid

to invest

professional

average

producing good results
strongly constructed
standard or level regarded as usual
to spend money, time or effort on something
a person whose business is the selling of houses

put fresh paint or paper on the walls to make it look attractive

somebody who has a job that involved knowledge and training



Now listen to the CD and decide whether the following statements are true or false or not mentioned and tick the appropriate box:

appropriate box:	Т	F	NM
English people like to stay in one house for years and years.			
English people prefer houses to flats.			
The speaker thinks that Austrian houses are much better built.			
The speaker would like to live in an Austrian house.			
It's easy to tell when a house is for sale in England, because there is usually an estate agent's board outside.			
It costs about the same to buy a house in England as in Austria.			
The speaker thinks that centrally heated houses in Austria are much warmer than those heated by a Kachelofen.			
The speaker prefers the British weather to that in Austria.			
The speaker thinks that it is much easier for working-class people to buy a house in Austria than it is in England.			
The speaker thinks that Austrian schools are overheated.			

Answer these questions:

- 1 What do you think about the speaker's picture of the way people live in Austria?
- 2 If a foreigner asked you about how people live in Austria, what would you tell him/her?

Focus on studying 2: Tipps zum Hören

Bevor du zuhörst, denk darüber nach, was du hören wirst. Vielleicht kannst du zum Beispiel schon vorher einige Unterschiede zwischen britischen und österreichischen Häusern erraten. Schreib dir ein paar Stichwörter darüber auf, was du im Hörtext erwartest.

Lies dir auch die Arbeitsanleitung genau durch, damit du verstehst, was du tun sollst. In der vorigen Aufgabenstellung helfen dir zum Beispiel die true/false/not mentioned Aussagen zu erraten, was du hören wirst.

Während du zuhörst, konzentriere dich darauf, den groben Zusammenhang zu verstehen und bleib nicht bei den Wörtern "hängen", die du nicht verstehst. Mach dir von den Schlüsselwörtern und Ideen Notizen. Wenn du das Gefühl hast, dass dir Hörtexte Probleme bereiten, kannst du die Listening Link Übungen auf der Make your way CD-ROM machen. Mehr Informationen dazu findest du am Ende dieses Lehrbuchs



- 7 There are many different places for people to live in. Match the words with the appropriate definitions.
 - 1 flat
 - 2 hut
 - 3 cottage
 - 4 detached house
 - 5 town house or terraced house
 - 6 semi-detached house
 - 7 council flat
 - 8 condominium
 - 9 bungalow

- a a house standing on its own which is not connected to any other
- **b** a small house, usually fairly old, and often in the country
- c a house which has only one storey
- **d** a set of rooms on one floor with a kitchen and a bathroom
- e an often small and primitive type of housing
- f one of a pair of houses joined together
- g a flat or apartment owned by a private individual
- **h** a house in a row of houses joined to each other
- i a flat that is rented out to people with little money
- 8 Look at the pictures of different types of houses in Great Britain. Find the correct names for them in exercise 7





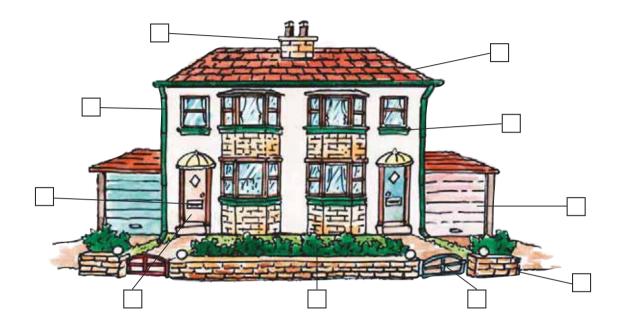






9 Look at this pair of English semi-detached houses. How many parts of the house can you name? The answers are in the box. Match words and numbers.

1 letterbox2 gate3 hedge4 roof5 downpipe6 windowsill7 garage8 front door9 chimney10 garden wall



- 10 Most of the houses seem to be different from houses in Austria. Write down everything that you find different. Can you think of any reasons why houses should be built differently in England? Discuss in class.
- 11 Study all the people in these pictures for a few minutes, then choose one of them. Consider the following:





What is going on in his/her head? What is he/she thinking about? What are his/her hopes or fears? Then write an inner monologue for this person. When you have finished, exchange texts with a partner. Underline three sentences that you believe describe the feelings of the person best.

Focus on form 5

DIE VERLAUFSFORMEN – PROGRESSIVE FORMS

Wir verwenden die Progressive forms, wenn wir über Handlungen sprechen, die noch nicht abgeschlossen sind und noch andauern. Diese Handlungen finden "jetzt gerade" (NOW) statt.

I'm afraid Janet can't come to the phone now, she's having a shower.

Terri **is working** as a switchboard operator during her school holidays.

It was raining all night.

Just as I was leaving, the phone rang.

While I was reading, John was playing the piano.

Next year, I will be travelling a lot.

Bildung: die passende Zeit von **to be** + -ing-form des Zeitwortes

present tense am / are / is + -ing form
past tense was / were + -ing form
will-future will be + -ing form

Die -ing-form wird gebildet, indem man -ing an die Grundform anhängt.

call → calling try → trying rush → rushing play → playing Bei Verben, die mit **-e** aufhören, fällt dieses **-e** weg, wenn **-ing** angehängt wird.

use → using have → having make → making come → coming

Bei Verben, die mit einem einzelnen Konsonant enden, wird dieser verdoppelt.

begin \rightarrow begin**ning** stop \rightarrow stop**ping** travel \rightarrow travel**ling** hit \rightarrow hitting

Achtung: AmE – Konsonanten werden nicht verdoppelt

AUSNAHMEN

Bestimmte Zeitwörter werden normalerweise nicht in der Progressive form verwendet:

to have (=besitzen), to own, to belong to see, to hear, to smell, to taste, to notice to love, to hate, to like, to dislike, to want, to desire, to wish, to prefer to think (believe), to believe, to feel (believe), to realize, to understand, to know, to mean, to suppose, to remember, to forget

1 At the moment – Write down five sentences using the Present Progressive.

Example: At the moment I am speaking English, but normally I speak German.

Start your sentences with:

At the moment ... Today ... These days ... This year/month/week ...

Then work in small groups. One of you reads out the first half of her/his sentence (*This month I'm going to school on foot ...*) and the others have to reconstruct the other half of the sentence. The student who makes the funniest suggestion (... but normally I use a helicopter.) reads the next half-sentence.

2 Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets (simple or progressive)

1 Hello, this is Rita. Can I speak to Joe, please? – I'm not sure he can come to the phone right now. He _______ his Yoga exercises. He is probably ______ on his head. (do, stand)

2 I ______ to confirm your reservation for one double room for two nights from the 11th to the 12th of May. (call)