



<b>Sprechen</b>	über ein Lied ( <i>Upstairs at Eric's</i> )
	über dein Zimmer
	über Häuser in Großbritannien und Österreich
	was du in deinem/einem Zimmer umstellen würdest und was dir gefällt
<b>Hören</b>	ein längeres Interview über Unterschiede zwischen Häusern in Österreich und Großbritannien
<b>Lesen</b>	wie Jonny Sutton sein Zimmer beschreibt
<b>Schreiben</b>	eine Beschreibung deines Traumhauses
<b>Lernstrategien</b>	wie man einer längeren Rede zuhört und den groben Sinn versteht
	sich Notizen macht
	die wichtigsten Punkte versteht
<b>Sprachqualität</b>	die progressive tenses

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

### 5 In My Room

I stand \_\_\_\_\_ and watch the clock  
 I only wait for it to stop  
 And in the room \_\_\_\_\_ inside me  
 The cut-out magazines remind me  
 I sit and wait \_\_\_\_\_ in my room  
 And in \_\_\_\_\_ room against the wall  
 There is a \_\_\_\_\_ very small  
 A photograph I took some \_\_\_\_\_  
 It shows a picture of the room I \_\_\_\_\_  
 I sit and wait \_\_\_\_\_ in my room

*Chorus*  
 The walls are \_\_\_\_\_ and in the night  
 The room is \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ light  
 I stand alone and \_\_\_\_\_ the clock  
 I only wait for it to stop  
 The doors are \_\_\_\_\_ and all the \_\_\_\_\_  
 locked  
 The only \_\_\_\_\_ is from the \_\_\_\_\_  
 I sit and \_\_\_\_\_ alone in my room.

*Repeat Chorus*

*Yazoo, Upstairs at Eric's*

alone (3x)  
 locked up  
 shut  
 wait  
 picture  
 windows  
 watch  
 white  
 lit  
 sound  
 know  
 years ago  
 my  
 electric

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

**2 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

**3 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	like to	live in such a room	because ...
	don't think	I could		
If you ask me, If I were Marietta, If I had to live in this room,		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 words:**

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.

**5 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.**

**6** Before you listen, match these words with their explanations:

estate agent	producing good results
efficient	strongly constructed
to decorate	standard or level regarded as usual
solid	to spend money, time or effort on something
to invest	a person whose business is the selling of houses
professional	put fresh paint or paper on the walls to make it look attractive
average	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:

	T	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                         | a a house standing on its own which is not connected to any other |
| 2 hut                          | b a small house, usually fairly old, and often in the country     |
| 3 cottage                      | c a house which has only one storey                               |
| 4 detached house               | d a set of rooms on one floor with a kitchen and a bathroom       |
| 5 town house or terraced house | e an often small and primitive type of housing                    |
| 6 semi-detached house          | f one of a pair of houses joined together                         |
| 7 council flat                 | g a flat or apartment owned by a private individual               |
| 8 condominium                  | h a house in a row of houses joined to each other                 |
| 9 bungalow                     | 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 letterbox  | 2 gate   | 3 hedge      | 4 roof    | 5 downpipe     |
| 6 windowsill | 7 garage | 8 front door | 9 chimney | 10 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

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

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

call → <b>calling</b>	try → <b>trying</b>
rush → <b>rushing</b>	play → <b>playing</b>

Bei Verben, die mit **-e** aufhören, fällt dieses **-e** weg, wenn **-ing** angehängt wird.

use → <b>using</b>	have → <b>having</b>
make → <b>making</b>	come → <b>coming</b>

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

begin → <b>beginning</b>	stop → <b>stopping</b>
travel → <b>travelling</b>	hit → <b>hitting</b>

**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)

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