

Spot on facts

RESEARCH **1**  In small groups choose one of the generations above and find ... → S22

LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG Individual answers expected.

Spot on language

1 Complete the text, deciding whether to use the simple past or ...

LÖSUNG (Solutions in bold face.)

Times **have changed** since I **was** your age! In those days we **didn't have** computers, let alone the internet or mobile phones. People **seemed** to spend more time talking to each other and **didn't sit** looking at their phones all the time! On the other hand, I really appreciate new technology, as it **has made** it much easier to stay in contact with people. Even though I **haven't had** the chance to visit them yet, I regularly skype with my grandchildren in New Zealand. In fact the last time I **spoke** to them **was** only yesterday!

2 a)–c) Read the two sentences and decide which of the connectives could ...

LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG **a)** The following connectives could be used to link these two sentences:
and, although, then, but

How the meaning is changed:

- The connective 'and' expresses the immediate effect that looking at the bowls has on Tris.
- The connective 'although' illustrates that Tris decides to look at the bowls despite her fear.
- The connective 'then' establishes causality: After looking at the bowls, Tris feels scared.
- The connective 'but' points out a contrast to expectations created in the first clause. Looking at the bowls shouldn't have made Tris feel scared.

b) How the placement of the connective changes the meaning of the sentence:

- "As Tris's eyes move to the bowls in the centre of the room, she feels scared."
This points out a sequence of events. The connective 'as' could be replaced by 'when'.
- "Tris's eyes move to the bowls in the centre of the room, as she feels scared."
This provides a reason or an explanation why Tris is looking at the bowls. The connective 'as' could be replaced by 'because'.

c) Say whether the sentences still make sense and how the meaning changes:
Individual answers expected.

3 a) Sort the following connectives ... b) Using the connectives ... → S20.1

LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG **a)** (Additional ideas are *in italics*.)

- **giving your opinion:** in my view, I believe, *I'm convinced that, to my mind, the way I see it*
- **comparing:** unlike, whereas, in the same way, similarly
- **opposing:** but, on the contrary, in contrast, yet, nevertheless, *in spite of, despite, as opposed to*
- **showing cause and effect:** as, since, therefore, for this reason, *so, that's why*
- **adding more information:** furthermore, in addition, *moreover, another significant point/ reason/advantage/consequence is*
- **giving examples:** an example of this is, for instance, *take the case of, serves to illustrate, underlines the importance of*
- **making a point:** although, unless, as long as, *above all, in actual fact*
- **generalising:** as a rule, in general, *generally*
- **summing up:** in conclusion, having said this, *to conclude, in sum, in brief, all in all, taking everything into consideration*

- **listing arguments:** then, firstly/secondly/thirdly, finally, *first of all*, *to begin with*, *ultimately*, *in short*, *in the first place/second place*

b) Individual answers expected.

4 Your British friend and you are both interested in doing ... → S26.1

LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG

Hi Ed

How are you? I've come across a very interesting article on some volunteer work, which is offered on a very small island in the North Sea, Hallig Hooge. This programme was established four years ago and about 250 people aged 18-80 have already taken part in it.

In exchange for some hours of volunteer work every day, participants are offered free accommodation in one of the council flats. Applicants are chosen according to their qualifications because the volunteers are not really treated as guests but as colleagues. They are asked to stay for at least two weeks and help in the tourist information centre, e.g. doing office work, answering the telephone, painting fences, mowing the lawn etc. After work there is plenty of time to enjoy the scenery or simply relax.

I would like to apply for a position there. I think I would love the peace and quiet on the little island. The island is just six square kilometres in size, so you can walk around the whole island in only three hours. Since there are only 100 residents, there is not a lot of infrastructure: there is only a school for four children, a church and a grocery store. So there won't be any distractions, and I could use the time to get away from all the stress and the pressure in my life. Do you think you might also like to apply for the programme? Wouldn't it be a great idea to work on the island together for two or three weeks this summer?

Cheers

...

Spot on vocabulary

1 a) The following adjectives are used to ... b) Add any others that you ...

LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG

a) Positive personal characteristics:

compassionate, empathetic, generous, enthusiastic, selfless, trustworthy, honest, confident, liberal, tolerant, realistic, idealistic, sensitive, understanding, sensible, attentive

Negative personal characteristics:

aggressive, ignorant, cowardly, contemptuous, apathetic, materialistic, selfish, competitive, defiant, dogged, self-righteous

b) Other important adjectives:

Positive characteristics

brave, committed, self-confident, responsible, self-reliant, independent, authentic, reliable, tactful, humorous, sympathetic, benevolent, mature, industrious, courteous, even-tempered, progressive, open-minded, optimistic, respectful, humble etc.

Negative characteristics

self-conscious, vain, irresponsible, incompetent, grim, greedy, avaricious, illiberal, ostentatious, boastful, insensitive, malevolent, pitiless, corrupt, lazy, rude, foolish, excitable, narrow-minded, stingy, fussy, cheeky, conceited etc.

2 a)-d) 👤👤 Choose three collocations from the list below ... → S3

LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG

a) Possible definitions:

- **welfare state:** a country which provides insurance schemes, free medical care, welfare benefits etc.
- **mass unemployment:** when a large number of people are without work
- **spending cuts:** when a government or organisation reduces the amount of money used for particular purposes, e.g. healthcare

- **trade union:** a group of workers of the same trade who cooperate to bargain with employers for fair wages, better working conditions etc.
- **economic slowdown:** a reduction in the speed or the extent of economic progress
- **economic opportunities:** chances that the economy provides individuals, companies and organisations
- **work ethic:** the belief that work is morally good and that one should work hard
- **income equality:** the fact that different individuals are paid the same wages for the same work or position
- **welfare benefits:** money paid by the government for the people in need, e.g. those who are poor, ill or unemployed

b) Possible collocations:

- **class:** class system, social class, class consciousness
- **social:** social status, social inequality, social problem, social mobility, social hierarchy

c) (Solutions in bold face.)

1. Our ageing society is one of the most pressing **social problems** facing us today.
2. **Social mobility** refers to people's movement up or down within society.
3. According to a recent survey, the **class system** in the UK has expanded; instead of there being three **social classes** there are now seven.
4. Members of the aristocracy used to enjoy a higher **social status** than the rest of the population, but nowadays there is less **social inequality** and more flexibility within the **class system**.
5. Immigrants to the US in the nineteenth century were hoping to leave **social inequality** behind them.

d) Other collocations:

Collocations with 'social'

social issues, social reforms,
social change, social background,
social advancement, social life,
social skills, social event, social club,
social security, social conscience,
social contract, social fund,
social housing, social studies

Collocations with 'class'

business class, class action,
economy class, first-class, high-class,
low-class, class warfare, working class,
lower middle class, middle class,
upper middle class, upper class,
class conscious(ness), classy,
classless

3 a) Complete these collocations ... b) Use the expressions and your own ...

LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG

a) (Solutions in bold face.)

- to believe **in** a fair society
- to be concerned **about** a problem
- to be tolerant **towards/of** others
- to blame sb **for** sth
- to show a lack **of** understanding
- to come to terms **with** sth
- to rebel **against** authority
- to be **at** the root of a problem
- to discriminate **against** older people
- to be sensitive **to** other people's values
- to depend **on** sth
- to live **in** a different world
- to be faced **with** a choice
- to see sth **in** sb else's point of view

b) Paragraph on the generation gap:

The generation gap is a term which refers to differences between people of younger generations and their elders. Sometimes members of both groups show an inability to understand each other and seem to live in completely different worlds. Of course, some generational differences have existed throughout history. For example, children have always rebelled against their parents. However, it seems to be more difficult nowadays for some elders to come to terms with the rapid changes in technology and society. These rapid developments seem to be at the root of the problem.