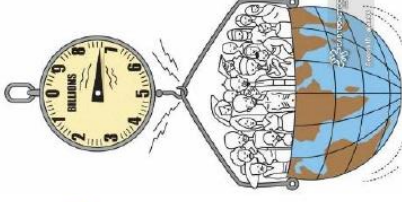


Talking about the environment



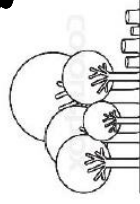
Expanding deserts



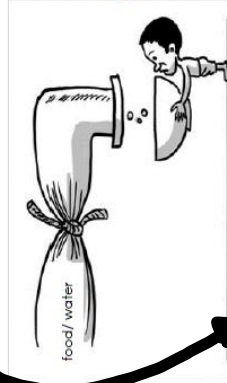
Population explosion

problems in the world

deforestation



water shortage



rising sea levels



food shortage



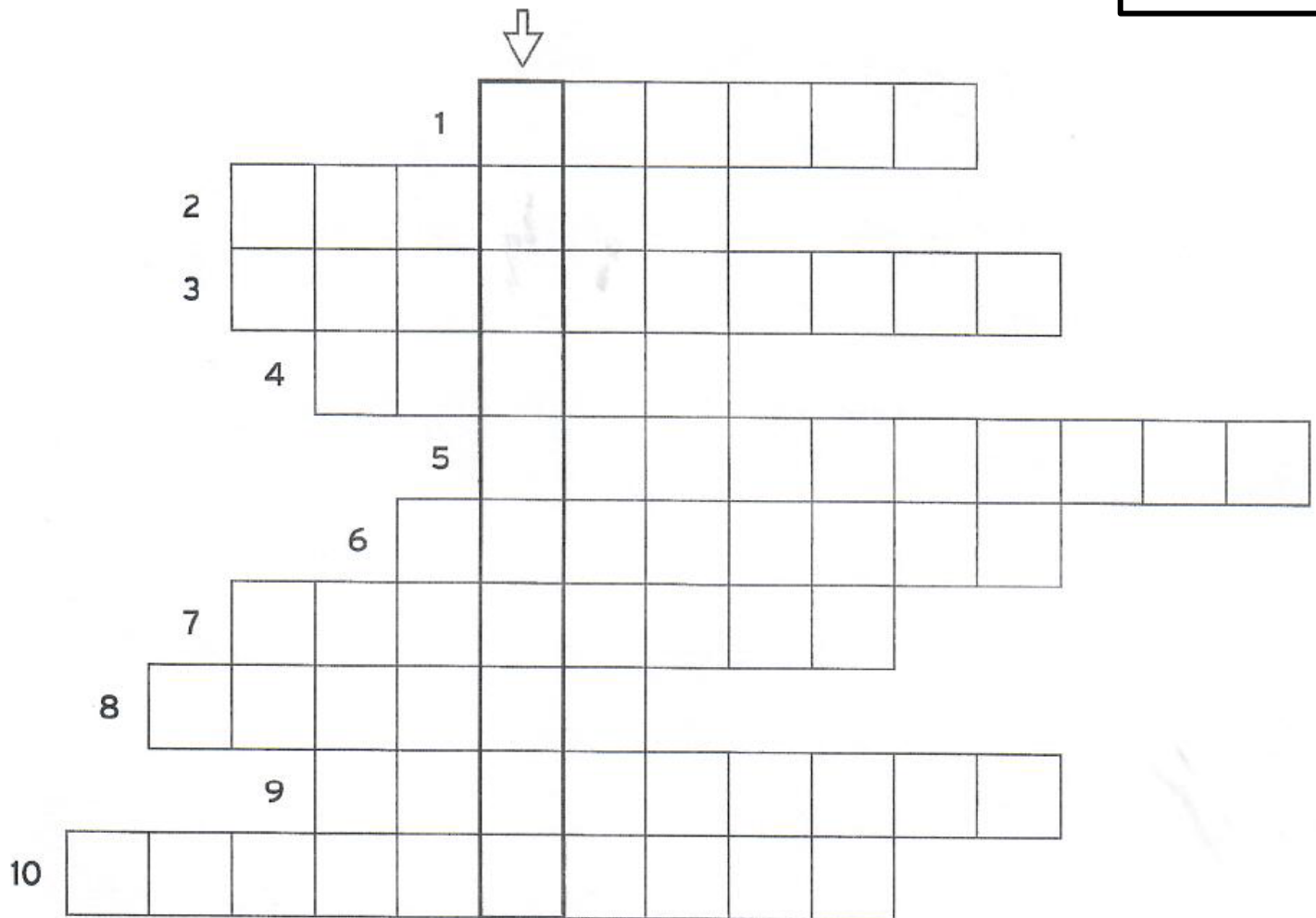
climate change

global warming



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

AB 2



- 1 When you make something smaller, you ... it.
- 2 Become greater in size.
- 3 When plants or animals are in danger because they probably won't exist much longer, they're in danger of ...
- 4 You have two of them in your body – you need them to breathe.
- 5 When you walk along the beach, you leave them in the sand.
- 6 Go on with something.
- 7 When there isn't enough of something.
- 8 A gas that's part of the air – people, plants and animals need it to live.
- 9 When somebody or something stops existing or becomes impossible to see / to find.
- 10 When somebody says that he'll hurt you, you feel ... by his words.

⇒ If deforestation goes on, there won't be much left of it:

How Greta Thunberg's Lone Strike Against Climate Change Became a Global Movement (by Kate Aronoff, March 5, 2019)v

The 16-year-old Swedish activist's #FridaysForFuture protests have galvanized young people around the world

At the end of a record-hot summer in Sweden last August, then-15-year-old Greta Thunberg decided she would not be going back to school. Frustrated by the lack of attention paid to the existential threat of global warming [...] she set up outside the Swedish parliament with a water bottle, her rucksack filled with books and snacks and a homemade sign announcing her "School Strike for Climate." [...]

Thunberg wasn't alone for long. By the end of the first week, her strike had drawn coverage from Sweden's biggest newspapers. [...] After three weeks of missed classes, Thunberg finally went back to school — mostly. She still strikes every Friday.

Now she's become the unexpected founder of an international youth movement. Since the summer, tens of thousands of students in nearly 300 towns and cities from Australia to Uganda to the U.S. to Japan have joined her #FridaysForFuture protest. In Belgium, at the end of January, more than 1530,000 students walked out of classes. A worldwide strike is planned for March 15th, with events planned in more than 50 countries. "Before I started, I didn't expect anything," Thunberg says. "I could have never imagined this reaction. It's crazy." [...]

At home, Thunberg persuaded her parents to swear off air travel and stop eating meat. "They were frequent fliers and high consumers," she says. "And then I showed them articles and films and I told them about the situation." [...]

Thunberg has Asperger's syndrome. [...] "I see the world kind of black-and-white," she says. "Either we go on as a civilization or we don't."

Although she finds all the sudden personal attention a little strange, she says, "As soon as they write about me they have to write about the climate, so that's good." [...]

source: Aronoff, Kate. *How Greta Thunberg's Lone Strike Against Climate Change Became a Global Movement*. March 5, 2019:

<https://www.rollingstone.com/politics/politics-features/greta-thunberg-fridays-for-future-climate-change-800675/> (last visited on April 4th, 2019)

This article has been slightly modified.

Comprehension questions: Answer the following questions. Write complete sentences.

1. When and how did the movement start?
2. How many young people have joined the movement so far? Where do they come from?
3. According to the article Greta has convinced her parents to change their lifestyle. Explain.
4. How does she feel about the "sudden personal attention"?

INTERPRETING

AB 4

Darren, an exchange student from the United States is staying at your house. He wants to talk to your little sister Kathrin, but he doesn't speak German, and Kathrin doesn't speak English very well. Help them to talk to each other.

KATHRIN	YOU	DARREN
2 Nein, wir nehmen das Fahrrad. Die Schule ist nicht so weit weg. Mit dem Auto zu fahren ist außerdem schlecht für die Umwelt.		1 Is your mom driving us to school tomorrow?
4 Im Augenblick gibt es ein Projekt an unserer Schule. Wir lernen, was wir alles für den Umweltschutz tun können. Gibt es so etwas auch bei euch?		3 Yes, that's true. I wish that I could go by bike in the States too. But back home my school is really far away from my house. And with all the traffic it's really dangerous.
6 Was genau ist denn der Earth Day?		5 Yes, we celebrate Earth Day each year.
8 Und welche Projekte gibt es in eurer Schule?		7 Earth Day is in April. On that day there are lots of different activities at schools and universities in the USA to help protect the environment.
10 Das ist toll! An unserer Schule reden wir viel über den Umweltschutz. Aber so etwas haben wir noch nie gemacht. Ich werde morgen mit meinen Lehrern darüber sprechen!		9 This year we planted new trees in the park near our school. The old trees were cut down last winter because they had been ill. We also cleaned the park and collected garbage.

Find a title for each paragraph 1 – 7 for the article on page 78/79.

- A Repairs at the power station
- B Radioactivity across Europe
- C Prypiat – a tourist attraction
- D Leaving the city
- E A ghost town
- F Effects of the disaster: diseases and costs
- G The unknown danger

B. USE OF ENGLISH

No dictionary allowed

Part B:

20 points/

1. Read the text about the *Ugly House*, a little cottage in Wales. There are **EIGHT** mistakes in the text. Find the mistake and write the correct word on the numbered line. There is an example (0) at the beginning.



The Ugly House

The Ugly House, Tŷ Hyll in Welsh, is a little cottage situate in a national park in the northwest of Wales and one of the country's main tourist attraction. But far from being ugly, the cottage is unusually, but lovely. So why was it ever called ugly? Maybe it's the big rocks who gave the house its name – the word 'hyll' in Welsh can mean stony or ugly. No one really knows who built the house. It is said that it is built by giants, or constructed hurriedly in a single day – both of which may explain the choice of so massive stones to build the cottage. According to an old law in the area, if you built a house in one day, with walls, a roof and a fireplace, you were then allowed to calling the house and its land your own.

The first person known to have lived in Tŷ Hyll was the shepherd John Roberts in 1900. Then the Riley family lived there in 1928 to 1961.

For 1988 it has been taken care of by the Snowdonia Society that keeps the Ugly House as a little piece of Wales' human history.

Corrections	
(0) <i>situated</i>	
(1)	1/
(2)	1/
(3)	1/
(4)	1/
(5)	1/
(6)	1/
(7)	1/
(8)	1/

8 points/

2. Read the text about Roald Dahl and fill in the gaps using the words in brackets in the correct form. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

The Chocolate Man

Roald Dahl (1916 – 1990), the Welsh author of children's books, worked (0 WORK) on his books in a tiny house and, since Dahl _____ (1 BE) nearly six foot six tall, he must _____ (2 LOOK) like a giant there.

Dahl's "writing hut" is now one of Wales' main tourist spots. Young visitors often ask for _____ (3 PERMIT) to hold the ball of chocolate-bar papers that Dahl made as a young man; after _____ (4 EAT) his daily lunchtime sweet, he added a new paper to the ball each day.

Now hard and _____ (5 SURPRISE) heavy, it looks like a small cannonball. But what seems to be the most exciting subject for the children is the paperback _____ (6 COLLECT) of Dahl's own work.

Six of his books have been made into movies, and the best known of these is *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. Dahl's own childhood had a lovely, rather _____ (7 MAGIC) side. Each summer, his mother took Roald on holiday to Norway, where he heard stories about mythical creatures and ate ice cream with little bits of toffee _____ (8 MIX) into it. Every now and again, "a plain grey box _____ (9 GIVE) to me," Dahl writes in his biography. Inside there were new types of chocolate, and Dahl's job was to test them. This was the first time that he saw chocolate as something scientifically made. Later he recalled this moment when he invented his own crazy factory. One of the excited young visitors said that because he _____ (10 READ) *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* he _____ (11 CAN) never look at a chocolate bar in the same way again.

No doubt Dahl's lasting popularity _____ (12 INFLUENCE) generations of chocolate-eating children for years to come.

12 points/