

1) English Communication

Try to complete the following dialogue.
Sometimes there are words to help you.

- Mary B. : "5 7 1 9 0 - Hello" _____
- Charles M. : "Hello Mary, this Charles Miller _____ (speak).
How _____ you?" _____
- Mary B. : "Hello Charles, nice - hear - you - again. Where - you?"

- Charles M. : "I am _____ in London for a _____ days.
You - do - me - a - favour?" _____
- Mary B. : "Yes, _____" _____
- Charles M. : "Can - you - explain - the way - James Street - the New Hospital?"

- Mary B. : "Oh yes, of course. It's not very difficult: Walk _____ James
Street _____ you reach George Street. Turn left and you will
see Griffith Street. Turn left into Griffith Street and right again
_____ Baker Street. Walk along Baker Street. _____ the end of
Baker Street you will see Regent Square, Well, it's called a
square although it's round. Anyway, _____ it and walk along
Regent Street until _____ (eine andere) street crosses,
that's Abel Street. On the left-hand _____ there are two flat
_____ (Gebäude); that's the New Hospital." _____
- Charles M. : "Thank you very much Mary. _____ (darf) I invite you for a
_____ this evening?" _____
- Mary B. : "Good idea! What pub _____ ?"
(möchtest du gern) _____
- Charles M. : "What _____ the "White Swan" in West Street? A colleague
of _____ told me about it. He liked it very much." _____
- Mary B. : "I have no idea _____ it is. I know _____ West Street is,
but I have never _____ to the "White Swan" _____." _____
- Charles M. : "Well, it's _____ (gegenüber) the Odeon Cinema. At least,
that's what my colleague's note says..." _____
- Mary B. : "O.k. then. Let's _____ there at about 08.30 p.m." _____
- Charles M. : "Fine, see you _____ (dann). Bye." _____

2) Put in the verb given in the correct tense

Example:

Tim and Susan _____ (go) to school every day.

Answer: regular action = simple present = Tim and Susan **go** to school every day.

- 1) Usually they take the bus to school, but today the bus-drivers _____ (strike) so they _____ (go) by bicycle.
- 2) Tina often _____ (help) her mother in the garden.
- 3) Since we _____ (buy) a house in the country, father _____ (work) in the garden for at least two hours a day.
- 4) The salesman _____ (travel) all day, but he _____ (not to sell) any goods yet.
- 5) The trains to Oxford all _____ (leave) from platform 5.
- 6) Yesterday I _____ (buy) my sister a new T-shirt.
- 7) Where _____ (live) when you _____ (be) a child?
- 8) What is the weather like? It's fine, the sun _____ (shine).
- 9) I often _____ (play) football in the street when I was a young boy.
- 10) After Mary _____ (pass) her exams she _____ (become) a teacher at the local school.

3) Actives and Passives & Tenses of the Verb

Put in the correct form and tense of the verb given.

Be careful – you will find active and passive forms!

The Titanic Story

(active and passive tenses and forms)

When the Titanic _____ (launch) in 1912 she was the biggest passenger-ship in the world. She _____ (be) built at Harland & Wolff's, one of the most famous shipbuilders in England.

Hardly anybody _____ (know) today that *R.M.S Titanic* _____ (be) the third of three sister ships which _____ (resemble) each other almost perfectly. If they had been put next to each other with hidden names nobody _____ (be able to) find out which of them was the Britannic, the Olympic or the Titanic.

By the use of a construction trick in the stern the Titanic _____ (be) exactly one foot longer than her sisters and so she was the biggest ship man _____ ever _____ (construct). Her length was 269 m - and one foot.

She _____ (drive) by two enormous steam engines and one turbine that _____ (work) on the

center propeller. Each propeller was more than 7 m in diameter. 29 huge boilers _____ (must) produce steam to keep this machinery in motion. Each of the boilers _____ (be) so big that three London double decker buses could _____ (park) in them.

But nobody _____ (try) how the ship would behave when it _____ (travel) at full speed. She _____ (be able to) travel at a speed of about 28 knots, that means 28 sea-miles per hour (one sea-mile is 1.852 kilometers) in other words: she _____ (can) do more than 50 km per hour. Could this enormous ship _____ (stop) in time if perhaps an iceberg _____ (see) in her way. Would it be possible to move the ship around it without the risk of collision - nobody _____ (know).

The Titanic _____ (be) reported as "...practically unsinkable.." by some newspapers. Indeed she _____ (divide) into sixteen compartments that _____ (can) be closed by large doors. Even if there were four different holes in her side putting four compartments under water she _____ (still be able to) sail on.

So people believed that this ship _____ (can) not sink under any circumstances. Even Captain Smith who _____ (say) _____ (never see) a real iceberg before believed this and so he ordered full speed although there _____ (be) many warnings from other ships to be careful because of many icebergs in the water.

At 10 p.m. Captain Smith _____ (stand) on the bridge of the Titanic with First Officer Murdoch. "I'm going to sleep for an hour or two." he said. The great ship _____ (sail) across the Atlantic on her way from Southampton to New York. It was her very first voyage and her fourth day at sea; New York was only two days away then.

4) Reading Comprehension Exercise:

Read the text carefully and then answer the questions on the following page:

<The Price of Coal>

One third of the world's known deposits¹ of coal lie in America. It has been calculated that there is enough coal in positions where it is fairly easy to mine to last for the next 350 years.

Coal has always been a cheap but rather dirty source of energy, which fouls² a country's air far more than any other. But today, with oil production going down, gas reserves getting lower and nuclear power being not without its dangers growing interests are taken in coal.

The problem, however is that in America half the coal is extracted by surface mining.

In the past, mining companies simply left the useless land and moved to the next mine. As the top soil and all vegetation were gone, the land was turned into a desert³ by wind and rain. Farming had become impossible. Today mining companies have started to restore land after they have mined. But the trouble is that the large new coal-fields lie in the West, many of them in land that is very dry. Experts fear that plants simply won't grow again on such dry earth after it has been used for mining, even if the land is restored carefully. For the Western landowners the problem is whether to make a lot of money quickly by allowing the companies to use their land, but be left with a desert — or whether to keep their farms.

When farmer Harold Oberlander of New England, North Dakota, came home from his 2,000 acres⁴ of wheatland one day, an agent offered him \$ 10,000 cash, plus more money from the coal when it was mined, if he signed a contract. It could have been the easiest money Oberlander had ever made, but he said no.

"We've got some of the best land in the world," he says. "It's a way of life. I want to be able to pass it on to my children. Once they start mining, the land won't recover for centuries."

Many people in America want a strict surface mining law, which says that land which cannot be restored after mining should not be mined at all. But the mining companies say that this would put thousands of men out of work and raise the price of coal.

Annotations:

1 deposit	- here: s.th. found in the earth	3 desert	- dry sandy area of land
2 to foul	- to make dirty	4 acre	- about 4,000 square meters (m ²)

Now answer the following questions.

Which of the answers given is correct - a, b or c ?

1) Two thirds of the world's coal

- a) have been used up already
- b) lie somewhere else but not in America
- c) will be sufficient for the next 350 years

2) Some farmers do not want to sell their land because

- a) it belongs to the mining companies already
- b) they do not get enough money for it
- c) they fear it will probably become a desert

3) Harold Oberlander did not sell his land because

- a) he needed it himself
- b) he wanted to pass it to his children
- c) he wanted to wait until it had become more valuable

4) A lot of people in America are against surface mining because

- a) it would put many people out of work
- b) it would foul the air
- c) it leaves the land dry and useless

5) Experts think that

- a) the land can easily be restored
- b) plants would need a long time to grow in areas of former surface mines
- c) the land becomes too dry after having been used for mining

6) The interest in coal is growing again because

- a) nuclear power is too expensive
- b) oil and gas are too difficult to produce
- c) it is fairly easy to mine

7) After having finished a mine the mining companies

- a) left the area unchanged and moved to the next
- b) left the area but tried to restore the land before
- c) paid the government or the owner for the damage

8) A great number of Americans

- a) try to sell their land to mining companies
- b) signed a resolution against mining in the USA
- a) want a law that forbids mining on land that cannot be restored

LÖSUNGEN:

1) English Communication

Try to complete the following dialogue.
 Sometimes there are words to help you.

- Mary B. : "5 7 1 9 0 - Hello"
- Charles M. : "Hello Mary, this Charles Miller **speaking**.
 How **are** you?" 1
 1
- Mary B. : "Hello Charles, nice - hear - you - again. Where - you?"
Hello Charles, nice to hear you again. Where are you? 3
- Charles M. : "I am **here** in London for a **few** days. 1 / 1
 You - do - me - a - favour?"
Could you do me a favour? 2
- Mary B. : "**Yes, of course.**" 2
- Charles M. : "Can - you - explain - the way - James Street - the New Hospital?"
Can you explain me the way from James Street to the New Hospital? 3
- Mary B. : "Oh yes, of course. It's not very difficult: Walk **down/along** James 1
 Street **until** you reach George Street. Turn left and you will 1
 see Griffith Street. Turn left into Griffith Street and right again
into Baker Street. Walk along Baker Street, **at** the end of 1 / 1
 Baker Street you will see Regent Square, Well, it's called a
 square although it's round. Anyway, **cross** it and walk along 1
 Regent Street until **an other** (eine andere) street crosses, 1
 that's Abel Street. On the left-hand **side** there are two flat 1
buildings (Gebäude); that's the New Hospital." 1
- Charles M. : "Thank you very much Mary. **May** (darf) I invite you for a 1
drink this evening?" 1
- Mary B. : "Good idea! What pub **would you like?**" 3
 (möchtest du gern)
- Charles M. : "What **about** the "White Swan" in West Street? A colleague 1
 of **mine** told me about it. He liked it very much." 1
- Mary B. : "I have no idea **where** it is. I know **where** West Street is, 1 / 1
 but I have never **been** to the "White Swan" **before.**" 1 / 1
- Charles M. : "Well, it's **opposite** (gegenüber) the Odeon Cinema. At least, 1
 that's what my colleague's note says..."
- Mary B. : "O.k. then. Let's **meet** there at about 08.30 p.m." 1
- Charles M. : "Fine, see you **then** (dann). Bye." 1

2) Put in the verb given in the correct tense

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| 1) | Usually they take the bus to school, but today the bus-drivers are striking so they are going by bicycle. | 2
2 |
| 2) | Tina often helps her mother in the garden. | 2 |
| 3) | Since we bought a house in the country, father works in the garden for at least two hours a day. | 2 / 2 |
| 4) | The salesman has been travelling all day, but he has not sold any goods yet. | 2 / 2 |
| 5) | The trains to Oxford all leave from platform 5. | 2 |
| 6) | Yesterday I bought my sister a new T-shirt. | 2 |
| 7) | Where did you live when you were a child? | 2 / 2 |
| 8) | What is the weather like? It's fine, the sun is shining . | 2 |
| 9) | I often played football in the street when I was a young boy. | 2 |
| 10) | After Mary had passed her exams she became a teacher at the local school. | 2 / 2 |

Total: 30

3) Actives and Passives & Tenses of the Verb

The Titanic Story

(active and passive tenses and forms)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| When the Titanic was launched in 1912 she was the biggest passenger-ship in the world. | 2 |
| She was built at Harland & Wolff's, one of the most famous shipbuilders in England. | 1 |
| Hardly anybody knows today that <i>R.M.S Titanic</i> was the third of three sister ships which resembled each other almost perfectly. If they had been put next to each other with hidden names nobody would have been able to find out which of them was the Britannic, the Olympic or the Titanic. | 1 / 1
1
2 |
| By the use of a construction trick in the stern the Titanic was exactly one foot longer than her sisters and so she was the biggest ship man had ever constructed . Her length was 269 m - and one foot. | 1
1 |
| She was driven by two enormous steam engines and one turbine that worked on the center propeller. Each propeller was more than 7 m in diameter. 29 huge boilers had to produce steam to keep this machinery in motion. Each of the boilers was so big that three London double decker buses could have been parked in them. | 2 / 1
1 / 1
2 |
| But nobody had tried how the ship would behave when it was travelling at full speed. She was able to travel at a speed of about 28 knots, that means 28 sea-miles per hour (one sea-mile is 1.852 kilometers) in other words: she could do more than 50 km per hour. Could this enormous ship be stopped in time if perhaps an iceberg was seen in her way. Would it be possible to move the ship around it without the risk of collision - nobody knew . | 1 / 1
1
1
2 / 2
1 |
| The Titanic had been reported as "...practically unsinkable.." by some newspapers. Indeed she was divided into sixteen compartments that could be closed by large doors. | 2
2 / 1 |

Even if there were four different holes in her side putting four compartments under water she **would still be able to** sail on. 2
So people believed that this ship **could** not sink under any circumstances. Even Captain Smith 1
who **was said never having seen** a real iceberg before believed this and so he ordered full 2 / 2
speed although there **had been** many warnings from other ships to be careful because of many 2
icebergs in the water.

At 10 p.m. Captain Smith **was standing** on the bridge of the Titanic with First Officer Murdoch. 1
"I'm going to sleep for an hour or two", he said. The great ship **was sailing** across the Atlantic 1
on her way from Southampton to New York. It was her very first voyage and her fourth day at
sea; New York was only two days away then.

Total: 42

4) The Price of Coal - Which of the answers given is correct - a, b or c ?

1) Two thirds of the world's coal

- a) have been used up already
- b) lie somewhere else but not in America**
- c) will be sufficient for the next 350 years

2) Some farmers do not want to sell their land because

- a) it belongs to the mining companies already
- b) they do not get enough money for it
- c) they fear it will probably become a desert**

3) Harold Oberlander did not sell his land because

- a) he needed it himself
- b) he wanted to pass it to his children**
- c) he wanted to wait until it had become more valuable

4) A lot of people in America are against surface mining because

- a) it would put many people out of work
- b) it would foul the air
- c) it leaves the land dry and useless**

5) Experts think that

- a) the land can easily be restored
- b) plants would need a long time to grow in areas of former surface mines
- c) the land becomes too dry after having been used for mining**

6) The interest in coal is growing again because

- a) nuclear power is too expensive
- b) oil and gas are too difficult to produce
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7) After having finished a mine the mining companies

- a) left the area unchanged and moved to the next**
- b) left the area but tried to restore the land before
- c) paid the government or the owner for the damage

8) A great number of Americans

- a) try to sell their land to mining companies
- b) signed a resolution against mining in the USA



a) want a law that forbids mining on land that cannot be restored

2 each = Total 16

FACHSCHULE FÜR
WIRTSCHAFT UND TECHNIK
Bergschule

Minimum Scores you should have reached in the exercises:

		Max:	60%
Ex.:	1	36	22
Ex.:	2	30	18
Ex.:	3	42	26
Ex.:	4	16	10