

TB, p. 94, ex. B1a+c

a) *I think you're looking through the eyes of a dog in the pictures.
In picture one/the first picture there is a bag of old chips on the grass.
In picture two/the second picture there is a stall where you can buy hotdogs.
In picture three/the third picture you can see the legs of a woman. She is wearing a green dress and green shoes.
I'm not sure about the last picture. There is some grass and there are some bushes. And there is something in the bushes.*

c) *I think he has/hasn't got a place where he can sleep/where he gets food.
Maybe his family doesn't want to look after him.
Maybe his owners left him at Regent's Canal.
Perhaps life is fun for him because*

B2

*Gillian and her friends meet after school. They go to Regent's Canal and have some ice cream.
They find a dog. His name is Oscar. Gillian and her friends think that Oscar is hungry and want to get him some dog food at a pet shop. Gillian tells her friends that she can keep Oscar.*

TB, p. 95, ex. B3 a+b

- a) 1. *Oscar wants Charlie's ice cream. (l. 23)*
2. *Caroline is worried that the dog is dangerous. (ll. 12–13)*
3. *Gillian is worried that the dog is sick. (ll. 10–11)*
4. *Charlie isn't sure if Gillian's mum wants a dog at home. (l. 37)*
5. *George knows where a pet shop is. (ll. 28–30)*
6. *Dogs shouldn't eat ice cream. (ll. 24–25)*

b) *You should take him to the police./to a vet.
You shouldn't give him chocolate.
You should go to the police.
You should find out who his owner is.
You should give him water.*

WB, p. 81, ex. B1 a+b

- a) 1. *I think there is a carrot in the picture.*
 2. *It looks like a tennis ball.*
 3. *I'm sure it is a piece of cheese.*
 4. *I'm sure it's a nice pink flower.*
 5. *It looks like an animal cage in the zoo.*
 6. *It looks like a mouse under a bed/cupboard/shelf.*
- b) *I think picture 1 is what a rabbit sees because the carrot is big and in a rabbit's cage.
In picture 2 we are looking through the eyes of a dog because many dogs play ball in the park.
I think picture 3 is what a mouse sees because mice like cheese. The piece of cheese is so big because a mouse is very small.
In picture 4 we are looking through the eyes of a bee because bees often fly to flowers.
In picture 5 we are looking through the eyes of a monkey because there is a banana, and monkeys like bananas.*

I think picture 6 is what a cat sees because cats like mice, and the mouse is very small.

WB, p. 82, ex. B2 a-b

a)

1. *Calm down. (l. 8)*
2. *You shouldn't go near him. You don't know him. (l. 12–13)*
3. *Don't be a baby. (l. 14)*
4. *Great idea. (l. 26)*
5. *You needn't worry. I can keep him. (l. 36)*

b) 1–C 2–E 3–A 4–G 5–F 6–B 7–D

c)

1. *You can say that again. / You're wrong.*
2. *Calm down. / Don't get too excited.*
3. *Watch out! You don't know the dog. / You needn't worry.*
4. *Watch out! You don't know the dog.*
5. *You can say that again. / You're right.*
6. *Why do you always say no? / You never say yes.*

TB, p. 95, ex. B4

Die *grammar card* kann wie folgt aussehen:

Modals (must, mustn't, needn't, should/shouldn't)

You *must* put your hand in front of Oscar's nose.

We *mustn't* keep him.

You *needn't* worry.

Dogs *mustn't* eat ice cream.

must = müssen, aber ACHTUNG: *mustn't* = nicht dürfen!

needn't = nicht müssen/nicht brauchen

They *should* know what we can do with Oscar. (sollten)

We *should* get him some dog food. (solltest)

You *shouldn't* go near him. (solltest nicht)

Shouldn't you ask your mum? (solltest du nicht?)

Nach *must, mustn't, needn't, should/shouldn't* steht immer der Infinitiv.

1. *You must put your hand in front of his nose. (ll. 14–15)*

We mustn't keep him. (l. 32)

You needn't worry. (l. 36)

Dogs mustn't eat ice cream. (l. 24)

must = müssen, *mustn't* = nicht dürfen, *needn't* = nicht brauchen/nicht müssen

2. *They should know what we can do with Oscar. (ll. 29–30)*

We should get him some dog food. (l.25)

You shouldn't go near him. (l. 12)

Shouldn't you ask your mum? (l.37)

3. *must, mustn't, needn't, should/shouldn't always go with the infinitive of the verb.*

4. siehe Grammar Card

WB, p. 83, ex. B3

Lösungsvorschlag

A hamster should have a running wheel in its cage. You mustn't keep a hamster in a cage with other hamsters. It should be alone. A hamster must sleep in the day. It should sleep in a warm place. You can play with a hamster.

A mouse should live in a cage. It should get fresh water and fruit every day. A mouse shouldn't be alone. You should keep it in a cage with other mice.

WB, p. 84, ex. B4

a)

1. *cat, fish, mice*
2. *tiger, scary, run, fast*
3. *hamster, sleep, funny, cage*
4. *spider, legs, hair*

b) 3 4 2 1

WB, p. 84, ex. B5

Cats need water and cat food. You mustn't give them milk.

Rabbits need a cage. You mustn't put them in a box.

Dogs need time in the park/time to run around. You mustn't leave them alone at home.

Hamsters need a clean cage. You mustn't keep them in a cage that isn't clean/a dirty cage.

Parrots need bird food. You mustn't give them chocolate.

TB, p. 95, ex. B5

1. *Oscar is alone.*

He isn't on a lead.

He has got a collar with his name but not with the address and telephone number of his owners.

He hasn't got any water.

Oscar isn't in the car in hot weather.

2. *You must give me four steaks a day – two for breakfast and two for lunch.*

You must take me to the park every day.

I need another dog to play with at home.

You must give me a very big basket.

TB, p. 96, ex. B6a+b

a) *Have you got enough money for a vet?*

Do you have a home for your pet when you are on holiday?

Do you have enough time for a pet?

Do you want to buy special food for your pet?

Do you want to take your pet for a walk when it rains?

Does your family already have a pet?

Does everyone in your family like animals?

b) *I think a cat isn't a good pet for (xxx) because her family has got two mice.
I'm sure that a dog is a good pet for (xxx) because he likes it when he can play with a pet.
Perhaps mice are good pets for (xxx) because they are not every expensive.
Maybe some fish aren't good pets for (xxx) because she likes pets that show their feelings.*

WB, p. 85, ex. B6a+b

a)

Lösung/Lösungsvorschlag

a)

3 
Gilbert and George the Goldfish

1 
Slider the Snake


Hilary the Hamster

2 
Ruby the Rabbit


Claire the Cat

5 
Polly the Parrot


Dustin the Dog

Speech bubbles:
- Slider the Snake: "Ssssss, are you ssssscared?"
- Hilary the Hamster: "A cage in your bedroom – I'd like that. But I don't want to sleep at 9 or 10 pm. Nights are just the right time to have some fun and do some sports."
- Ruby the Rabbit: "Give me a warm place in your home and some carrots and I'm a happy bunny."
- Claire the Cat: "Give me an apple and I say my name."
- Polly the Parrot: "I love to lie on a sofa or a bed, but not all day! I need some action in my life – where can I catch some mice tonight?"
- Dustin the Dog: "An hour in the park and then a tasty steak – that's my idea of a great afternoon!"

b) *My pet must live in a cage in my room. So I can see it and watch it when I'm in my room.
My pet needn't go to bed at 8pm like I do. It can do some sports at night but it mustn't be too loud. (Hilary the Hamster)*

**Ich wünsche euch und euren Familien alles Gute für diese schwierigen Zeiten!
Bleibt zuhause und bleibt vor allem gesund!**

Falls sich für euch oder eure Eltern Fragen ergeben sollten, erreicht ihr mich unter voss@gsgvelbert.de

Herzliche Grüße

Katrin Voss ☺

Lösungen

S. 118/17

a) Zuerst schaue ich, wie viele Eier da sind:

In jeder Packung gibt es $5 \cdot 6 = 30$ Eier. Insgesamt gibt

es $(3 + 13 + 7) \# = 23$ Packungen.

Summe der Eier insgesamt: $\frac{23 \cdot 30 = 690 \text{ Eier}}{690}$

$690 \text{ Eier} : 6 = 115$ Es ergibt 115 Packungen.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 09 \\ 6 \\ \hline 30 \\ 30 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

b) $690 \text{ Eier} : 12 = 57 \text{ Rest } 6$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ \hline 90 \\ 84 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

Man braucht 57 Packungen. 6 Eier bleiben übrig.

c) $63 \cdot 6 \text{ Eier} = 378 \text{ Eier}$.

Restliche Eier: $690 - 378 = 312$

$312 \text{ Eier} : 10 = 31 \text{ Rest } 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

Man braucht noch 31 Zehnerpackungen. 2 Eier bleiben übrig.

Lösungen

S. 118/21 H (Honigmelone) O (Orange) A (Apfel) K (Kiwi)

Informationen aus dem Text: $1H = 2O + 2A$

$$1O = 5K$$

$$3K = 1A$$

$$1H = 720g$$

Lösung: Wenn $1A = 3K$ ist dann müssen

2 Äpfel soviel wie 6 Kiwis wiegen. $2A = 6K$

Wegen $1O = 5K$ gilt: 2 Orangen wiegen soviel wie

10 Kiwis. $2O = 10K$

Also wiegt die Honigmelone: $1H = 2O + 2A$ (Test)

$$720g \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ = 10K + 6K \end{matrix}$$

$$720g = 16K$$

Wenn 16 Kiwis 720g wiegen, dann wiegt eine Kiwi

$$720g : 16 = 45g$$

Eine Kiwi wiegt 45g.

$$\underline{\text{Orange}} = 5K = 5 \cdot 45g = \underline{225g}$$

$$\underline{\text{Apfel}} = 3K = 3 \cdot 45g = \underline{135g}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ \underline{80} \\ 80 \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

Lösungen

§. 12-1/2

a) pro Stunde schlägt die Uhr $(1+2+3+4) = 10$ mal

$$\text{pro Tag: } 10 \cdot 24 = 240$$

Die Uhr schlägt täglich 240-mal.

b) Ein Monat hat 30 Tage (ca.)

$$30 \cdot 240 = 7200$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1200 \\ 60 \\ \hline 7200 \end{array}$$

Die Uhr schlägt monatlich ca. 7200-mal.

c) Ein Jahr hat 365 Tage.

$$365 \cdot 240$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14600 \\ 730 \\ \hline 87600 \end{array}$$

Die Uhr schlägt pro Jahr 87600-mal.

d) $6 \cdot 240 = 1440$ (von Montag - Samstag)

am Sonntag: 12 Stunden jeweils 10 mal, also

$$12 \cdot 10 = 120 \text{ -mal.}$$

$$\text{insgesamt: } 1440 + 120 = 1560$$

Die Uhr hat von Montag bis Sonntag 12 Uhr 12

1560-mal geschlagen.

Lösung

S. 12/17

① Kosten für einen vollen Kasten mit Pfand:

$$3,49 \text{ €} + 12 \cdot 15 \text{ ct} + 1,50 \text{ €}$$

$$\text{NR} - 12 \cdot 15 \text{ ct} = 180 \text{ ct} \Rightarrow \\ = 1,80 \text{ €}$$

$$= 3,49 \text{ €} + 1,80 \text{ €} + 1,50 \text{ €}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{6,79 \text{ €}}}$$

② 5 volle Kästen mit Pfandkosten:

$$6,79 \text{ €} \cdot 5 = 673 \text{ ct} \cdot 5 = 3395 \text{ ct} = \underline{\underline{33,95 \text{ €}}}$$

③ Rückgeld berechnung:

$$3 \cdot 1,50 \text{ €} = \underline{\underline{4,50 \text{ €}}} \quad (\text{für 3 leere Kästen})$$

Anzahl der zurückgegebenen Flaschen:

$$2 \cdot 12 + (12 - 4)$$

$$= 24 + 8$$

$$= \underline{\underline{32}}$$

Er gibt 32 Flaschen zurück

Für 32 Flaschen bekommt er $\frac{32 \cdot 15 \text{ ct}}{100} = 480 \text{ ct} = \underline{\underline{4,80 \text{ €}}}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 320 \\ 150 \\ \hline 480 \end{array}$$

Insgesamt bekommt er $4,50 \text{ €} + 4,80 \text{ €} = \underline{\underline{9,30 \text{ €}}}$ zurück

④ Wechselgeld:

$$50 \text{ €} + 9,30 \text{ €} - 33,95 \text{ €} = 59,30 - 33,95 \text{ €} = 25,35 \text{ €}$$