

Good morning! Do you have any question concerning the homeworks of last time?

Now, 2 sentences with should with the meaning advice ... Let's take our homework, SB, S. 46, nr. 4

SB, S. 46, nr. 4

1. You are not supposed to ride bikes in the park. We'd better get off and push them
2. I'd better buy ... You are supposed to eat ...
3. You aren't supposed to put ... You'd better take ...
4. You aren't not supposed to wear ... You'd better take...
5. We'd better turn ... We aren't not supposed to make ...
6. You aren't supposed to use ... You'd better leave ...
7. You'd better pick ... You aren't supposed to leave ...
8. We'd better hurry. We are supposed to be at ...

SB, S. 48, nr. 7 a)

The table shows how much pocket money kids of different age groups in Germany, Turkey, the UK and on average in Europe get.

- In the age of 5, kids in the UK get the most money and German Kids get the least. The European average is higher than the German and Turkish numbers.

- In the age group 5-10, kids in the UK still get the most money, but here the Turkish kids get the least. The European average is higher than the German and Turkish levels, but it is not as close to the UK number as in the age group under 5.

- In the age group 10-15, German Kids get the most money and the UK kids get the least. The European average is close to the German number.

- In the age group 15 and older, the ranking of the countries is the same as in the age group 10-15. The European average is exactly the same as the German number.

The four most interesting aspects, in our opinion, are:

- The Turkish kids never get the most money.
- German kids get the most when they are older.
- UK kids get the most when they are younger.
- The European average is closest to the German numbers.

SB, S. 48, nr. 8

a) The article gives advice to parents on how to deal with giving pocket money.

b) – Children shouldn't work for pocket money because housework should be a regular duty and not be paid.

- Pocket money is good for children because it teaches them the value of money and how to budget it.

## II. Lernstoff

„Having a discussion“: SB, S. 49 a), Step 1-3.

Step 1: Beginning a discussion

Step 2: - Continuing: giving reasons for your opinion

- supporting your argument with examples
- stressing that your arguments are strong
- interrupting another speaker
- answering when somebody interrupts you

Step 3: Ending

- pointing out what views you have in common
  - concentrating on areas where you still don't agree
- stating your conclusions
- accepting that you aren't able to agree

„Personally, I think ...