

>> WELCOME TO THE NEXT GENERATION

KÖNIGLICHES VERGNÜGEN



NEXT B1/2 erscheint
im Sommer 2011.

Hueber

Neu! NEXT B1/2

NEXT B1/2 setzt konsequent das Erfolgsrezept von NEXT fort. Mit interessanten Themen, intelligenten Übungen und den überzeugenden Eigenschaften von NEXT.

Flexibility

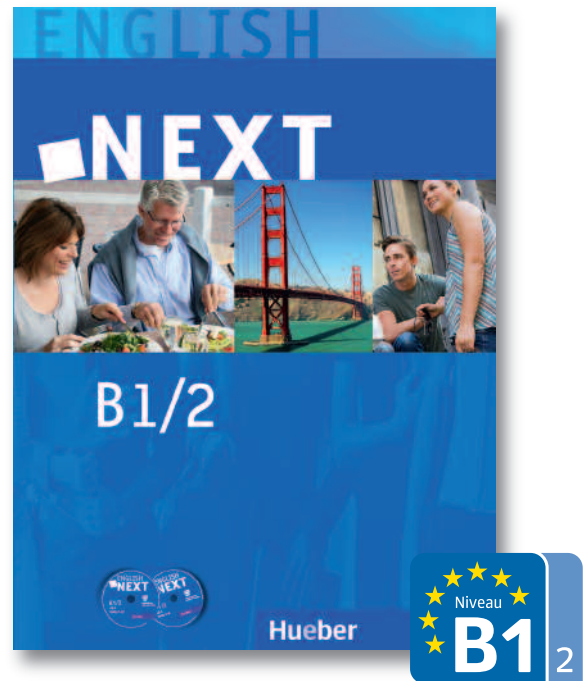
Die Standardkurse konzentrieren sich auf die *Core Aspects* in jeder *Unit*, diese behandeln alle wichtigen Inhalte. Bei zusätzlichem Bedarf im Unterricht oder bei Kursen mit mehr Wochenstunden ergänzen je nach Bedarf und Interesse die *Plus Aspects* den Kurs. Weitere Aktivitäten bieten auch die NEXTRAS (Lehrwerksservice, CD-ROM, Teacher's Resource Book).

Credibility

Der Europäische Referenzrahmen wird in NEXT beispielhaft umgesetzt. Von der ersten Seite an fordern Querverweise dazu auf, eigene Lernstrategien und individuelle Lerntechniken zu entwickeln. Jede *Unit* schließt mit einer Seite zur Selbsteinschätzung und zu Lerntipps. Die Rubrik *Learning my progress* listet die relevanten *Can-Do*-Aussagen auf.

Relevance

NEXT konzentriert sich auf die wirklich gesprochene Sprache und vermittelt von Anfang an aktuell gesprochenes Englisch. So werden die Lernenden optimal auf echte Kommunikationssituationen vorbereitet und haben schnelle Erfolgserlebnisse.



NEXT B1/2

Student's Book Paket

Student's Book, 160 Seiten

Companion, 168 Seiten

2 Audio-CDs

€ 21,95 (D) / € 22,60 (A) / CHF 33.80 •

ISBN 978-3-19-002935-8



Finden Sie alles zu NEXT und die Zusatzprodukte im Lehrwerksservice im Internet unter www.hueber.de/next


- Eine Musterlektion und das Inhaltsverzeichnis zu **NEXT B1/2**
- Eine Demoversion des *Interactive Teacher's Guide* zu **NEXT Starter** und **NEXT A1**
- NEXT Practice Online – ergänzende Aktivitäten zu **NEXT A2/1** und **NEXT A2/2**
- Ein umfangreiches Online-Angebot mit Übungen zu allen Bänden, Kopiervorlagen, Einstufungstests, Lerntipps, Downloads zur Selbsteinschätzung und vieles mehr

Musterseiten aus NEXT B1/2

3

A Slow food

A1a Three young people from the city see an old farmer in the city. He looks lost. Look at the picture and listen to the three young people talking. Tick the right answer.



	probably	maybe	probably not
a. Is he lost?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Is he from around here?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Is he from the countryside?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A1b What else can you say about the people in the drawing? Make two sentences about each person with your partner. Examples: He must be about sixty years old. She might be married. They could be from New York.

Focus on grammar

He must be ...
She may/might/could be ...
They can't be ...

A2a You're going to read an article about slow food. What do you think slow food is? Tick one.

a. meals that take a long time to prepare

b. meals you have to eat slowly

c. meals which are carefully prepared using traditional cooking methods and good quality food produced in the area

A2b Now read the article about slow food and check your answer from A2a.

Slow Food is an international movement founded by C. Petrini in Italy in the 1980s. Petrini was an activist who became very angry about fast food restaurants opening in his country. He wanted to fight against this. Slow Food is a grass-roots organization which now has over 100,000 members in 153 countries who care about good food and the environment.

3

A1a What did people think about more and more fast food restaurants (burgers, pizza, chicken) opening in the high street of this beautiful university town in the UK? With a partner, look at the picture and make up sentences using the words below.



Farmers	must/mustn't have been	disappointed	because	(your ideas)
Tourists	may/might (not) have been	happy		
Students	could/couldn't have been	angry		
Old people	can't have been	afraid		
Children		excited		
Working mothers		sad		
Other restaurant owners		...		
Food market owners				

Examples: Old people must have been angry because they liked their local traditions.
Students must have been happy because they could buy cheap meals.

Focus on grammar

They must/mustn't have been angry.
They might/might (not) have been disappointed.
They could/couldn't have been sad.
They can't have been happy.

A1b Some people don't like fast food restaurants. Other people enjoy eating there. What do you think? How is it in your country? Discuss with a partner.

A2a In small groups, make a list of local food specialties in your area. Which ones are the most traditional?

3 Plus

E Meat or no meat

E1a You probably know what a vegetarian eats. What do you think a flexitarian eats? Discuss with a partner.


Remember

A flexitarian might eat ...

E1b Read the beginning of the magazine article below and check your answer.

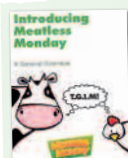
We know that eating local food is good for the environment, but some people think it's not enough. They say that eating meat is one of the worst things you can do for the environment and for your health because of the CO₂ emissions and all the chemicals and hormones used when producing it. Because of this, they have become

vegetarians. Other people, who care about the environment and their health but like to eat meat, are called flexitarians. They eat mostly plant-based food, but also a little bit of meat now and then. Many books have been written lately on the subject, including a book called *Eating Animals*, by Jonathan Safran Foer.



E1c Here are three ideas to reduce the amount of meat in your diet. Which of these things could you do? Discuss in groups.

Introducing Meatless Monday



Meatless Monday is a way to reduce meat consumption by 15% by not eating meat one day a week. There is a website called www.meatlessmonday.com which has recipes and information about how meatless Monday improves personal health and the health of the planet. It's a growing movement and now there are many cookbooks, cooking shows, schools and businesses which support meatless Monday.

Weekday vegetarians are people who don't eat any meat Monday through Friday but then enjoy a nice steak or burger at the weekends. Another idea is almost-meatless meals. Instead of eating a big piece of meat as a main course, some people try to cook dishes which have only a very small amount of meat with lots of vegetables and other ingredients. There is even a popular cookbook in the US called *Almost Meatless*.

E2a You're going to do a class survey about eating meat. In small groups, think of questions to ask the class. There should be one or two questions per person in the group. Each person writes their question(s) on a piece of paper. Use the ideas in the box, or think of your own.


Do you think...? | How often...? | How much...?
When...? | How...? | Could you...? | Would you...?

E2b Now walk round the class and ask the others your question(s) and answer theirs. Write the people's names and answers to your questions on your piece of paper.

Name | How often do you eat meat? | Could you...?

E2c Now discuss the results of the survey with your group. What did your group find out about the people in your class? Prepare a short talk and tell the rest of the class.

Examples: Our group found out that most people eat meat every day.
Three people said they could try meatless Monday.



Fordern Sie mit dem Bestellschein auf der Rückseite Ihr kostenloses Prüfstück NEXT B1/2 an! (Angebot befristet bis 31.08.2011)

