

Sleeping rough during the coronavirus pandemic**Listening comprehension**

1. Listen to the first part of the text (paras. 1-5). This version contains 15 mistakes. Underline each wrong word, and write your corrections in the right column. You will hear the text twice.

EXPERTS SAY that the coronavirus affects old people more than any other	(01)
group. But the coronavirus pandemic has also affected other groups in other ways	(02)
The UK has had a rise in youth homelessness due to the virus.	(03)
Youth homelessness is often referred to as “hidden” homelessness. Young people	(04)
go to homeless shelters less often than adults as they often stay with friends	(05)
or family members when they won’t have a place of their own. Since the	(06)
government get her figures about homelessness through homeless charities, if the	(07)
charities can’t count young people because they aren’t coming to shelters, the	(08)
government probably won’t show they are homeless.	(09)
Frances Beecher, the CEO of the Welsh homeless charity Llamau, says two trends	(10)
have caused homelessness to rise during the Covid-19 crisis. The first is that any	(11)
young people who were “sofa surfing” before the lockdown have no longer been	(12)
able to continue doing that, because of fears of infections. Another thing is already	(13)
volatile home situations becoming worse during a lockdown situation. This has	(14)
caused on children to leave their homes. The coronavirus crisis has presented	(15)
an additional problem to young people that are already homeless or soon-to-be	(16)
homeless. In places where a lockdown was enforced, they were fined by police for	(17)
being outside. However, the shelters were hardly a better alternative because of	(18)
the high risk of infections. The homeless population is very vulnerable to infection	(19)
because social distancing in that situation is more difficult. Combined with a lack of	(20)
testing at shelters, this could lead to a very dangerous situation. So, the UK	(21)
government had tried to find a solution. The central government has given councils	(22)
£3.3bn to house the homeless in the UK during the pandemic. Since March, the	(23)



government has been able to move around 5,400 people without homes into hotels	(24)
and other temporary accommodations during the crisis.	(25)

2. Listen to the second part of the text (paras. 6–9), and then answer the following questions by taking notes.

a) Has the UK government been successful in helping homeless people during the current crisis? Give a reason for your answer.

b) What is Centrepoint?

c) Why do many young homeless not want housing authorities to contact a family member? (2 reasons)

d) What positive effect has the coronavirus crisis had on the situation of young homeless people?



Reading comprehension

1. Read the first part of the text (paras. 1–4), and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F), or not mentioned (N). Check the correct box.

Statement	T	F	N
a) The coronavirus is also dangerous for young people.			
b) Youth homelessness figures are growing in the UK.			
c) Young people seldom go to homeless shelters.			
d) The trend of “sofa surfing” has increased during the coronavirus crisis.			
e) Many homeless shelters have been controlled by the police.			
f) Coronavirus doesn't spread easily in homeless shelters.			

2. Lies den zweiten Teil des Textes (5–9) und beantworte die folgenden Fragen stichpunktartig auf Deutsch.

a) Wie hat die britische Regierung auf die neue Obdachlosen-Problematik reagiert?

b) Warum ist die vorübergehende Unterbringung Jugendlicher so schwierig? Erkläre.

c) Warum wird jungen Leuten auch häufig ein Zimmer verweigert?



Vocabulary

1. Find a word or expression that means the same as each of the words (a–k) below. The paragraphs where you can find the words in the article are indicated in brackets.

a) because of (para. 1)	
b) increase (para. 1)	
c) numbers (para. 2)	
d) to go on (para. 3)	
e) exposed (para. 4)	
f) option (para. 4)	
g) programme (para. 6)	
h) show (para. 7)	
i) to refuse (para. 8)	
j) to look for (para. 8)	
k) get in touch with (para. 9)	

2. Look at the text again. Match the following words (a–h) with their definitions (A–J). There are two definitions that you will not need.

Word	Definition
a) to affect s.o. (para. 1)	A to charge someone an amount of money as a punishment
b) to refer to s.th. as s.th. (para. 2)	B to praise or show approval for a person or an achievement
c) to cause (para. 3)	C to make a law or rule being obeyed
d) to fine s.o. (para. 4)	D to have an influence on something or someone
e) to enforce (para. 4)	E to make something bigger or more important
f) to hail (para. 6)	F to stay in the same place or in the same condition
g) to confirm (para. 7)	G to stabilize especially at a lower level
h) to flatten (para. 9)	H to talk or write about something as something
	I to state the truth of something that was not completely certain
	J to make something happen, especially something bad

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)

Grammar

Complete the text. Use the right form of the words in brackets and find suitable words to replace the question marks.

Centrepoint is a British charity organisation which (1) _____ (specialise) in young homeless people. It (2) _____ (found) in 1969 (3) _____ (???) an Anglo-Catholic priest (4) _____ (???) Kenneth Leech. He was also the one (5) _____ (???) established Centrepoint's first shelter in a Soho church. The name Centrepoint wasn't (6) _____ (random, choose), as Centre Point was a 117-m high office building in Central London (7) _____ (???) stayed vacant for several years so that it would bring in money as a speculative object. The building, also (8) _____ (know) as "London's Empty Skyscraper", was therefore seen as a kind of provocation for poor and (9) _____ (special) for homeless people. In 1986 the homeless Martin Shaw (10) _____ (give) £5,000 by a rich businessman, which he (11) _____ (use, found) the first Centrepoint hostel with more (12) _____ (???) 100 beds. Since then the charity organisation (13) _____ (continuous, expand). Today they operate 60 services across the UK, (14) _____ (provide) 1,107 bed spaces for homeless young people. But Centrepoint offers a lot more. For example they have their own psychotherapy and mental health team and also provide special works training courses which (15) _____ (can, finish) with a qualification. None other than Prince William (16) _____ (be) Centrepoint's Patron since 2005. As a child he visited many of their hostels with his mother Princess Diana and wanted her patronage of Centrepoint to be the first one he took over. In (17) _____ (play) an active role in all aspects of the charity, Prince William not (18) _____ (???) helps young people but also keeps his mother's work (19) _____ (life).

Answer key

Listening comprehension

- (1)** old → older • **(3)** had → seen • **(5)** as → because • **(6)** won't → don't • **(7)** her → their • **(9)** show → know • **(11)** any → many • **(13)** thing → trend • **(15)** on → some • **(16)** that → who • **(18)** hardly → rarely • **(20)** more → so • **(22)** had → has • **(23)** £3.3bn → £3.2bn • **(24)** around → about
- yes, 5,400 homeless people have been provided with accommodations (para. 5)
 - a charity that helps young homeless people (para. 6)
 - it's often a family member the young person no longer wants to talk to; sometimes a family member that has been abusive (para. 7)
 - it has made them visible and able to be helped (para. 9)

Reading comprehension

- a)** N (para. 1) • **b)** T (para. 1) • **c)** T (para. 2) • **d)** F (para. 3) • **e)** N (para. 4) • **f)** F (para. 4)
- Sie hat den Kommunen 3,2 Milliarden Pfund zur Unterbringung von Obdachlosen gegeben. (para. 5)
 - Sie können oft nicht beweisen, dass sie obdachlos sind, weil sie keine Familienmitglieder kontaktieren wollen (z. B. wegen Missbrauch). (para. 7)
 - Sie haben oft keine Verbindung zu dem Gebiet, in dem sie Schutz suchen. (para. 8)

Vocabulary

- a)** due to • **b)** rise • **c)** figures • **d)** continue • **e)** vulnerable • **f)** alternative
g) scheme • **h)** prove • **i)** denied (deny) • **j)** seek • **k)** contact(ed)
- a)** D • **b)** H • **c)** J • **d)** A • **e)** C • **f)** B • **g)** I • **h)** G

Grammar

(1) is specialised • **(2)** was founded • **(3)** by • **(4)** called/named • **(5)** who • **(6)** randomly chosen • **(7)** which/that • **(8)** known • **(9)** especially • **(10)** was given • **(11)** used to found • **(12)** than • **(13)** has continuously (been) expanded • **(14)** providing • **(15)** can be finished • **(16)** has been • **(17)** playing • **(18)** only • **(19)** alive

Hinweis: Sie können Ihre Vorlage aus dem **Übungsmaterial** für Ihren eigenen Unterricht gerne vervielfältigen. Ihre Zugangsdaten dürfen Sie jedoch nicht an Dritte weitergeben. Jede Art der Mehrfachnutzung Ihres persönlichen Abos verstößt gegen das Urheberrecht.