

Study plan, March 17 – April 04, 2020

Use your time wisely while you have to stay at home because of the coronavirus!! As we have a lot to do until your A-levels, I prepared the rest of topic 2 for you, so you can work on it on your own. I think you will be able to do that as the topics are well known and easy! However, don't forget to learn and repeat your vocab!

Please do all of the following tasks and at least one of the writing options.

You can choose when to work on them. Having finished a task, tick the box (✓).

For all the underlined topics I have given information to you at some point (class 11 or 12).

writing options: Choose at least one of the options! Using the material on how to write a composition, write an essay on the given topic. Don't forget linking words! (→ see also p.76/8) Then proofread your composition!!! (Use the my-favorite-mistakes- sheet or your own list of your last composition.) After having proofread your essay, you can hand it in via email and I'll check it.

I'll send you solutions for the tasks at the end of each week. If you have questions you can always contact me via email. Have a good time, work diligently and most important: **take care of yourself!!**

Kind regards

Aichele

Tasks:

done

all 3
weeks

- Revise tense & aspect: Make sure you know how to **form** and how to **use** the different tenses!! ☐
- Do the worksheets on tense and aspect ☐

week 1

- Revise the punctuation rules and do the exercises ☐
- Topic 2, Text 3: → learn vocab T2T3 (all three weeks)
 - Read the text and match the questions of exercise 3. (p.60) ☐
 - Do exercise 5 on phrasal verbs (a phrasal verb is a verb+preposition) (p.61) ☐
 - Note down six synonyms for **big/very big** and four synonyms for **trash** you can find in the text (→ remember to vary your vocab when writing an essay) ☐
 - Do exercise 9 on the passive voice (if necessary, revise the passive voice!!) (p.62) ☐
 - *writing option:*

If the government wants to be serious about the environment, it must add higher VAT onto products that use plastic. This would make people think about what they are buying. Discuss.

☐
- Topic 2, Text 4: → learn vocab T2T4 (all three weeks)
 - Fracking: listen to the audio I sent you (09) and try to match the words from the box to the numbers in the diagram below (p. 64/1a). Then read the info box on fracking. (p.64/1b) ☐
 - Try to explain fracking in your own words. ☐
 - What problems might fracking create? Make a list. ☐



week 2

- Read the text and then do task 4 on page 66 (advantages and disadvantages of fracking) ☐
- **optional:** do the reading comprehension on the text ☐
- Copy the table of exercise 5 and fill in phrases from the blog. Then add the phrases of ex. 5b ☐
(These phrases are useful for your writing or to express your opinion. Try to memorize some of them.)
- Do you remember the rules of the reported speech? Try to note them down. ☐
(to check your answer have a look at pages 272-274)
- Do exercise 6 (p.66) ☐
- Do the listening on page 67 (audio 10) ☐
- *writing option:*
Do you think shale gas from fracking is a green alternative energy source that should be used to replace coal, oil and nuclear power stations? ☐
Discuss.

week 3

- Topic 2, Text 5: → learn vocab T2T5 (all three weeks)
 - Read the text p. 71/71 and try to summarize the main points. ☐
 - Do the reading comprehension on the text ☐
- Topic 2, Text 6: → learn vocab T2T6 (all three weeks)
 - Do you know the terms 'carbon cycle', 'carbon footprint', 'carbon offsetting', 'food miles'? What could be the meaning? Check your answer in an online dictionary. (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>) ☐
 - Read the three texts about new ideas to save the planet (p. 73/74) and fill in the table on page 74 ex. 2 ☐
 - Can you think of any disadvantages of these new ideas? (p.74/3) ☐
 - Do task 4 (p.75) ☐
 - Do the listening on p. 75 (audio 12) ☐
 - Do you remember the difference between the simple present and the present progressive? (If not, revise tense & aspect...) ☐
Then, do task 7 (p. 76)
 - *writing option:*
Biofuels are one form of energy that will help reduce our reliance on fossil fuels. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of biofuels. ☐

Documents enclosed:

- short overview tenses
- worksheets tense & aspect
- punctuation exercises
- reading comprehension T2T4
- reading comprehension T2T5
- my favorite mistakes

Tenses: Overview



	Vergangenheit		Gegenwart	Zukunft	
Deutsch	Plusquamperfekt: ich hatte gearbeitet	Perfekt: ich habe gearbeitet	Präsens: ich arbeite	Futur 1: ich werde arbeiten	Futur 2: ich werde gearbeitet haben
Englisch	Past Perfect: I had worked	Present Perfect: I have worked	Present: I work	Future 1: I will work	Future 2: I will have worked
,to be' + Verb-ing	Past Perfect Progressive: I had been working	Present Perfect Progressive: I have been working	Present Progressive: I am working		

Zusammengesetzte Zeiten:

Perfekt: Verb „haben“ im Präsens + Partizip Perfekt (im Dt. evtl. auch das Verb „sein“)

Plusquamperfekt: Verb „haben“ im Imperfekt (bzw. Simple Past) + Partizip Perfekt (im Dt. evtl. wieder Verb „sein“)

Futur 2: Verb „haben“ im Futur + Partizip Perfekt (im Dt. evtl. wieder „sein“)

Verwendung:Beide Sprachen:

Plusquamperfekt: Vorvergangenheit → es gibt einen Referenzpunkt in der Vergangenheit (z.B: gestern); die Aktion/das Ereignis geschah VOR diesem Referenzpunkt

Beispiel: *Ich hatte die Hausaufgaben gemacht bevor ich ins Fußballtraining ging.
I had done my homework before I went to the football training.*

Das Fußballtraining ist der Referenzpunkt in der Vergangenheit. Die Hausaufgaben wurden davor erledigt.

(Für Simple Past und Present Perfect siehe Unterschiede!!)

Präsens: für Handlungen, Ereignisse in der Gegenwart

Futur: für zukünftige Handlungen (*will-future* für Vorhersagen/spontane Angebote und *going-to-future* für fixe Pläne/relativ sicher passierende Ereignisse)

Futur 2: hier gibt es, ähnlich wie beim Plusquamperfekt, auch einen Referenzpunkt, diesmal aber in der Zukunft (z.B: morgen);

Es drückt eine Vermutung aus, dass eine Handlung bis zu diesem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft abgeschlossen sein wird.

Beispiel: Nächste Woche werde ich die Klassenarbeit schon geschrieben haben.

By next week, I will already have written the classtest.

Der Referenzpunkt ist „nächste Woche“. Bis dahin ist die Handlung des Klassenarbeit-Schreibens abgeschlossen.

Unterschiede:

Unterschiedliche Verwendung gibt es nur bei den anderen beiden Vergangenheitsformen: **Imperfekt/Perfekt** bzw. **Simple Past/Present Perfect**

Deutsch: Verwendung *Perfekt/Imperfekt*

Perfekt/Imperfekt: Kein Unterschied, Perfekt (im süddt. Raum) eher mündlich, Imperfekt eher schriftlich

Beispiel: *Gestern bin ich ins Kino gegangen./Gestern ging ich ins Kino.*

Englisch: Unterschied *Present Perfect/Simple Past*

Present Perfect: Handlungen in einem Zeitraum, der den Sprechzeitpunkt mit einschließt.

Beispiel: She **has arrived** today.

„Heute“ schließt den Sprechzeitpunkt, also das „jetzt“ mit ein.

Simple Past: Handlungen in abgeschlossenen Zeiträumen (Zeitraum hat keine Verbindung mehr zu Sprechzeitpunkt z.B: gestern, letztes Jahr, vor zwei Wochen)

Beispiel: She **arrived** yesterday.

„Gestern“ schließt den Sprechzeitpunkt (das „jetzt“) nicht mehr mit ein. Gestern ist schon vorbei.

4 Revision of tenses I: A trip to New York → Grammar: Tenses

Read the following text about a trip to New York and put the verbs into the correct tense.



Prospect Park



View of Brooklyn Bridge from above

I really **to love** (1) _____ New York. It's the most lively and fascinating town

I **to visit** (2) _____. Last summer I **to be** (3) _____ in

New York and I must say that I **to like** (4) _____ Brooklyn best.

I **to stay** (5) _____ in a cheap, but good, hotel on Flatbush Avenue.

Today, Brooklyn **to be** (6) _____ one of New York's boroughs but up to

1898 it **to be** (7) _____ independent and then a small majority

to vote (8) _____ for its incorporation into New York. If Brooklyn

to remain (9) _____ independent, its 2.3 million inhabitants

to make (10) _____ it the fourth largest city in the US today.

Brooklyn Bridge **to link** (11) _____ Brooklyn with Manhattan since 1883 and

the underground **to reach** (12) _____ Brooklyn in 1905.

The southwest of Brooklyn with Park Slope and Brooklyn Heights **to be** (13) _____ the most beautiful part.

My favourite part, though, was Prospect Park which **to be** (14) _____ not too far away from my hotel. Frederick Olmsted, the famous garden architect, **to design** (15) _____

Prospect Park in 1858 once he **to complete** (16) _____ Central Park. Prospect Park is

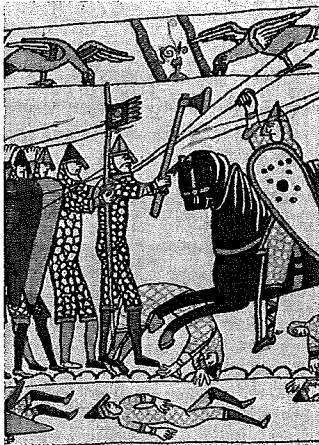
not as crowded and "regulated" as Central Park and it's beautiful in the autumn when the leaves

to change (17) _____ colour.

I **to hope** (18) _____ that I **to be able to** (19) _____

go back next year to spend a bit more time in this fantastic part of New York.

5 Revision of tenses II: British history



Anglo-Saxon troops confronting
Norman soldiers



Henry VIII



Queen Victoria



Margaret Thatcher

Complete the following sentences about Britain using the verbs in brackets. Make sure to use the correct tense.

1. People in the British Isles **to be** _____ farmers for more than 4000 years.
2. Britain was inhabited by Celtic peoples until the Romans **to invade** _____ in 43 A.D.
3. The Romans ruled Britain until the Angles and Saxons **to come** _____ to the island in the year 450.
4. They **to speak** _____ Germanic languages which formed the basis of the English language.
5. After the invasion by the Angles and the Saxons, Britain **to not get** _____ a rest. Between the years 800 and 1050, the Vikings **to attack** _____ British towns again and again.
6. William of Normandy, who was later called "William the Conqueror," **to win** _____ the Battle of Hastings in 1066.
7. After this conquest, the upper classes in England **to speak** _____ French for about 250 years.
8. At the end of the Middle Ages, from 1348 to 1349, the Black Death **to hit** _____ England hard. It **to kill** _____ almost half of the British population within two years.
9. One of the most famous kings of England was Henry VIII. After Henry **to break** _____ with the Catholic Church, he **to take** _____ control of the Church of England. It **to be** _____ the official church of England ever since.
10. Another famous British ruler was Queen Victoria. While she **to reign** _____, the Suez Canal Company **to build** _____ the canal of the same name.
11. Before the election of Margaret Thatcher as prime minister in 1979, there **to never be** _____ a female prime minister in England.
12. Shortly after the USA **to declare** _____ war on Iraq in 2001, the PM Tony Blair **to begin** _____ to support them.
13. The 2010 general elections **to result** _____ in a 'hung parliament'. A coalition of Conservatives and Liberal Democrats **to govern** _____ England since then.
14. Nobody knows if this **to ever happen** _____ again in the future.
15. I **to not bet** _____ on it in case I lose my money!

LOOKING AT LANGUAGE Mixed tenses

WB ► (p. 61–64)

- 3 a Here is a list of signal words. Put them into the correct boxes:

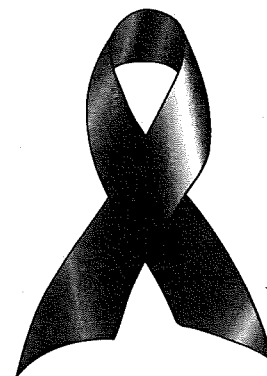
now | today | ago | in 1986 | in recent years | recently | lately | since | for | every day | regularly

simple present	simple past	present perfect
every day	ago	since

- b Underline the signal words in the text below and add them to the boxes in 3a, then put in the correct form of the words in brackets.

Sir Elton John¹ (*see*) many of his close friends die from HIV/AIDS over the years, and² (*establish*) the Elton John AIDS Foundation (EJAF) in 1992 to try to stem the destruction which the disease³ (*cause*) around the world. "In recent years I⁴ (*lose*) many dear friends to this terrible disease. In the mid-1980s, I⁵ (*begin*) channelling my grief into efforts to help raise money for the pioneering charitable organizations that⁶ (*form*) during those dark, grim years to fund AIDS research and provide vital services to people with HIV/AIDS." Since its founding, EJAF⁷ (*raise*) over \$125 million to support programs in 55 countries around the globe through prevention and education, elimination of prejudice and discrimination, and providing services to people living with the disease. The singer⁸ (*regularly give*) large amounts of his personal wealth to charity. In 2004 he⁹ (*donate*) over \$43 million to organizations around the world, making him the most generous person in music for that year – a title he¹⁰ (*still have*). In 2008 he¹¹ (*donate*) 120 motorcycles to the African nation of Lesotho, which doctors and nurses¹² (*now use*) to visit patients in remote areas, and in 1997 he¹³ (*raise*) \$40 million for charity through sales of *Candle In The Wind*, the song which he sang at Princess Diana's funeral.

grief Trauer

**WATCH YOUR STEP!** Rise or raise?

- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *rise* or *raise*.

- Oxfam a lot of money last year.
- The price of tickets for charity events last year.
- Elton John's charities are trying to money for the fight against AIDS.
- The number of AIDS victims in recent years.
- Governments should the amount of aid for Africa.
- The number of refugees from Africa every year.

SPOT THE MISTAKE!

7 Find the mistakes in the following sentences and correct them.

1 If she would have worked harder, she would have passed her exams.

2 If he arrives late, he miss the first lesson.

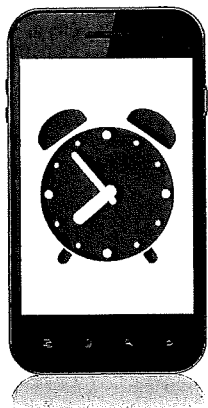
3 During Jilly campaigned, she met interesting people.

4 I met Jilly and her friends in the floor outside their classroom.

5 If the lesson will start at 7.20, Jilly will always be late.

6 When she woke up, Jilly was asleep for six hours.

7 Look carefully on the picture, then describe it.



TEXT 4 Is one language enough?

WB ► (p. 61–64)

LOOKING AT LANGUAGE Mixed tenses

1 a Complete the text below with the correct verb forms of the simple present, simple past and present perfect.

The United Kingdom – a multicultural society

The UK¹ (*welcome*) newcomers for centuries. Since the 1950s Afro-Caribbean people and Asians² (*arrive*) in the UK in large numbers. Today over 1.5 million Muslims³ (*live*) in Britain, mostly Asians. 'Asian', however, can be a misleading term as it⁴ (*refer*) to all those people with roots or family connections in the former British colonies of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

After World War II, Irish and other European workers⁵ (*come*) to work in factories. At that time, Britain⁶ (*not have*) enough workers to help rebuild the economy and to work in the new Health Service, so employers⁷ (*look*) to former colonies and Commonwealth countries. Many workers⁸ (*arrive*) in the hope of building a new life for themselves and their young families. The descendants of these immigrants⁹ (*now be*) the teachers, footballers, TV presenters, musicians and politicians that¹⁰ (*shape*) British society today. There¹¹ (*be*) numerous ethnic newspapers, magazines, TV programmes, radio stations and internet sites for each community. The largest groups¹² (*live*) in and around the capital, London. Other groups¹³ (*live*) mainly in the industrial centres in Yorkshire, the Midlands and the South East.



GRAMMAR CHECK-UP 2 Mixed tenses

2 Put in the present, the simple past, the future, present perfect or past perfect. Two sentences are in the passive.

Twenty years ago taking a gap year _____¹ (be) something for a privileged few with money. Since the middle of the 1990s the situation _____² (change) enormously. Now there _____³ (be) a large industry organizing volunteer work. About 50,000 school leavers _____⁴ (not go) to university next year. They _____⁵ (take) a year off doing volunteer work or travelling around the world.

After Jo Hermer _____⁶ (fail) to get a place at university a year ago, she _____⁷ (decide) to get work experience in a vet's practice in Ghana. After she _____⁸ (finish) the year she _____⁹ (get) a place at university to study Veterinary Medicine immediately. Her gap year _____¹⁰ (spend) in a useful way.

Besides, employers _____¹¹ (usually impress) by applicants who _____¹² (already have) work experience.

WRITING

3 Give your opinion (about 100–150 words) on taking a year off before you start working or studying.

The comment should always have three main parts:

1 Introduction	2 Arguments for or against the subject	3 Conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – I want to start by saying ... – You often hear people say that ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Firstly – Secondly – On the one hand ..., on the other hand – Finally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Therefore – In short – To conclude

TEST YOURSELF

4 Correct the mistakes in these passive sentences.

- The aims of the group wasn't achieved. _____
- The holiday was spend teaching young boys and girls to ride. _____
- You will been given lots of tasks. _____
- I haven't be instructed by the coach yet. _____
- What sporting activities are mention in the brochure? _____
- I were given the opportunity to learn lots of skills. _____

WORKING WITH THE DICTIONARY

just /dʒʌst/ adv., adj.

■ adv. **1** ~ (like/what/as) exactly: *This jacket is just my size.* ... **6** at this/that moment; now: *I'm just finishing my book.* ... **8** simply: *It was just an ordinary day.* ... **10** ~ (for sth) | ~ (to do sth) only: *I decided to learn Japanese just for fun.*

4 Translate these sentences with *just* into German.

1 People in the Third World live just as long as those in Glasgow's East End.

2 The children just enjoy eating unhealthy food.

3 Their diet just consists of chips and pizzas.

4 The parents are just too lazy to prepare a proper meal.

5 I'm in the kitchen. I'm just warming up some pizza.

6 The people in the East End just accept their situation.

7 Politicians know just what has to be done.

8 Life expectancy has fallen to just 63 years.

GRAMMAR CHECK-UP 3 Mixed tenses

► WB (p. 55/56, 60)

5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Be careful – some verbs are in the passive.

Bonnie Prince Charlie _____¹ (be) the last of the Stuarts to try to win back the throne of Scotland. In 1745 his army _____² (defeat) the English in Edinburgh but in 1746 they _____³ (defeat) by the English army, who _____⁴ (behave) with great cruelty. Many Highlanders _____⁵ (kill), even those who _____⁶ (not take) part in the rebellion. Others _____⁷ (send) to work in America. The fear of the Highland danger _____⁸ (be) so great that a law _____⁹ (pass) which _____¹⁰ (forbid) the Highlanders to wear their skirt, the kilt. The patterns of the kilts, the tartans, and the bagpipes _____¹¹ (also forbid). Those who did not obey the law _____¹² (shoot). Today the kilt _____¹³ (only wear) on special occasions but there _____¹⁴ (still be) many people who _____¹⁵ (want) independence.





Punctuation

1. *Correct the paragraph by adding appropriate punctuation and capitalization:*

winston is one of the most laid-back people i know he is tall and slim with black hair and he always wears a t-shirt and black jeans his jeans have holes in them and his baseball boots are scruffy too he usually sits at the back of the class and he often seems to be asleep however when the exam results are given out he always gets an "A" i dont think hes as lazy as he appears to be

2. Select the correctly punctuated sentence:

- a) She always enjoyed vegetables, fish, and sweet wine.
 - b) She always enjoyed: vegetables, fish, and sweet wine.
 - c) She always enjoyed vegetables fish and sweet wine.
 - d) She always enjoyed vegetable's, fish, and sweet wine.
-
- a) Jack's neighbors were nice; so his brother's friends went round to talk to them.
 - b) Jacks neighbor's were nice: so his brother's friends went round to talk to them.
 - c) Jack's neighbors were nice, so his brother's friends went round to talk to them.
 - d) Jacks neighbors were nice so his brothers friends went round to talk to them.
-
- a) Janes gran, a lovely woman always bought him chocolate, cakes sweets and a nice fresh apple.
 - b) Jane's gran a lovely woman always bought him chocolate, cakes, sweets, and a nice fresh apple.
 - c) Janes gran a lovely woman, always bought him chocolate cakes sweets and a nice fresh apple.
 - d) Jane's gran, a lovely woman, always bought him chocolate, cakes, sweets, and a nice fresh apple.

Spokane Jenny's environment blog

Topic 2, Text 4, Ex. 2

Read the ten statements and say whether they are true or false.

Give quotations from the text to support your decision and also add the line number(s).

Make sure you only quote the most important part(s) of a sentence.

- 1 According to the gas company executives that Spokane Jenny mentions, shale gas from fracking will make renewable energy sources unnecessary.

- 2 Fracking is giving many people in small towns and villages jobs.

- 3 According to Jenny, the biggest problem in the USA is that too much energy is wasted.

- 4 Walt27 claims that fracking releases huge amounts of methane gas into the atmosphere.

- 5 SuziQ thinks that shale gas is preferable to nuclear power as a source of energy.

- 6 PhillyTheKid doesn't believe that fracking has any negative effects on the environment.

- 7 Shale gas has been a source of natural gas in the USA for decades now.

- 8 European countries now import less of their gas from Russia.

- 9 Shale gas makes the USA less dependent on energy from other countries.

- 10 Jenny hopes that shale gas will help to keep global warming below 2 °C.

Miami Beach – a city affected by climate change

Topic 2, Text 5, Ex. 2

Read the ten statements and say whether they are true or false.

Give quotations from the text to support your decision and also add the line number(s).

Make sure you only quote the most important part(s) of a sentence.

1 Most of the flooding in Miami Beach occurs because of spring high tides.

2 The floods are caused by sea water flowing back through the drains and into the streets.

3 Laundromat owner Eliseo Toussaint had a foot of green saltwater in his launderette.

4 Ground-floor apartments are no longer safe to live in.

5 Scientists expect the sea level to rise between six and ten feet by the end of this century.

6 State politicians in Florida are very concerned about the effects of climate change.

7 People are building new houses even though the location is not safe enough.

8 Senator Marco Rubio believes that measures to curb global warming will help the economy.

9 If the sea level rises another foot, it will start to affect local water and sewage services in Miami.

10 People will only leave Miami when climate change starts to affect them financially.

How to write a composition

Step six: My favourite mistakes

- 3rd person -s: *The author says that / She doesn't mention that ...*
- If you write about the past, use the past tense:
In 1957 Great Britain did not want to become a member of the Common Market.
- many: countable: (**too**) *many difficulties*
much: uncountable: (**too**) *much trouble*
- little, less, least (wenig, weniger, am wenigsten) → uncountable:
He has little money.
few, fewer, fewest (wenige) → countable
Very few people believe in that statement.
- No definite article with abstract nouns (people, peace, death: *death is unavoidable*)
unless they're used in a concrete context: *The death of Kennedy*
- **who** for persons, **which** for things, **that** for both
- **this**: singular: *this difficulty*
these: plural: *these difficulties*
- seit: **since**: point in the past: *They have lived there since 2007.*
for: period of time: *I have known him for years.*
→ present perfect!
- if-clauses: no would / will in the if-part of the sentence:
If he passed, I would be happy.
- wollen: *want to*, not *will*
- word order: subject verb object (place before time):
In the USA it is common to eat out at a fast food chain several times a week.
- no plural and no article with some nouns: *information, health, advice, evidence*
zwei Ratschläge: *two pieces of advice*
einige Informationen: *some information*
- Use **a** before a consonant (b,c,d,f, ...) → **a** basket, **a** child, ...
Use **an** before a vowel (a,e,i,o,u) → **an** apple, **an** elephant, ...
→ Note: it depends on the pronunciation of the following word, not the spelling!
a union [ju:n...] <--> **an** MP [empi:]
- Einerseits – andererseits: *On the one hand – on the other hand*
- Common spelling mistakes: *interesting*
another
cannot
there: dort <--> *their*: ihre
than: (größer) als <--> *then*: dann