

# 1. E-SA-Stoff

Dienstag, 22. November 2022 07:56

| Unit 1 -> school life  
topics- | Unit 2 -> careers, future plans  
| Unit 3 -> stress factors for teens

Writing: informal letter  
Blogpost

2 readings:  
- Note form  
- True/false + justification  
- multiple choice

## 2 E-SA 25.4.23

Dienstag, 10. Jänner 2023 07:52

blog post and blog comment

# Normal day in Ohio

Dienstag, 22. November 2022 08:23

To begin with I want to talk about Konsti who is a volunteer so he travels around the world and helps poor children. Conversely he doesn't help people in Russia. Instead of helping them he robs the Russians. Usually he helps people in other countries to make up for his bad doing, he's a Robin Hood. On the other hand we have Phillip Rubak. Apart from the robbing he's similar to Konsti as well as he helps other people.

In general Konsti does a 20 bomb in Fortnite whereas he likes to sniff some kokain. Furthermore he is known for drug abuse. Next there is Emanuel he does drugs and sniffs weed although he is most of the time drunk he still is good at school. Otherwise his dad would use the belt. Apart from school he is depressive. To sum up both are the lowest scum in society.

27.09.2022

Mittwoch, 21. September 2022 10:42

1. Schularbeit 29.11 / 2 Reading 1 Writing (around 180-200 Words)

# 06.10.2022

Donnerstag, 6. Oktober 2022 15:03

Should start later  
Better internet  
Unbann steam

Sometimes we only had like Kbits/s

Internet should be atleast 8 MB/s per Student

More Taxes bc we don't pay them our parents do

Everyone wants good internet

12GB/s

18.10.2022

Dienstag, 18. Oktober 2022

08:05



Business\_  
News\_Bol...

# BUSINESS NEWS LESSONS

## Artificial or human intelligence: Which will drive future innovation?

### 1 Warmer

Put these technological developments in order from 1 (most likely to happen soon) to 6 (least likely to happen soon).

- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 3 a. electric aircraft        | 5 d. cashless economies    |
| 2 b. colonisation of the Moon | 7 e. 3-D printed furniture |
| 4 c. drone mail deliveries    | 6 f. 100% synthetic food   |

### 2 Key words and expressions

Find the words or phrases in the article that match the definitions below. Use the paragraph numbers to help you.

1. the first form of something new, made before it is produced in large quantities (1)

prototype

2. of the basic ordinary type, with no special features (2) (three words)

off the shelf  
vanilla

3. to function or operate very well indeed (3) (three words)

works a treat

4. a private start-up business with a value of over \$1 billion (4)

unicorn

5. a situation where a lot of people all try to do the same things at the same time (4)

colonisation stampeded

6. ready to do or achieve something after preparing for it (6)

poised

7. a situation in which there are many big and sudden changes (7)

rollercoaster

8. something you can choose in a particular situation (9)

option

9. a written statement showing the value of a company at a particular time (10)

(two words) balance sheet

10. income from business activities or taxes (10)

tax  
revenues

11. increasing a lot very quickly (10)

surging

12. to increase the size, amount or value of something (11)

augmentation

## Bold business ideas: Where is tech taking us?

Smart companies will use innovation to augment rather than replace human intelligence

BY LEO JOHNSON

- 1 For the first 250 metres it all goes well. I am in Singapore, in the back of a prototype driverless car, gazing at the other side of the road. Then our car decides to veer slowly into the path of the oncoming rubbish truck.
- 2 Our emergency driver lunges for the wheel, yanks us back to safety, then tells me the game plan. This isn't a vanilla driverless car, he explains, it is a do-it-yourself driverless car, made with off-the-shelf technology, and the goal is to get it on the road as fast as possible.
- 3 But the car, which works a treat for the rest of the day, is only step one. Step two is to fully automate Singapore's economy. Step three is to put all citizens on universal basic incomes. Step four is to use facial recognition technologies to close off the city to unwanted foreign migrants. It is a straight line, in other words, from the technological to the economic to the social, then the political.
- 4 If the 2010s were the decade of the unicorn — the mythical beast of the \$1bn tech start-up — the 2020s appear poised for a unicorn stampede. With Timandra Harkness, the co-presenter of our BBC Radio 4 show FutureProofing, I have spent the past three years scanning the horizon for what is coming in terms of disruptive technologies. The cupboard isn't bare: eggless synthetic biology scrambled eggs, stem cell rejuvenation, weaponised nanobots, the colonisation of Mars, passenger-bearing mega-drones and brain-to-brain communication systems.
- 5 Across disparate fields, from artificial intelligence to robotics, from 3D printing to nanotechnology, from genetics to quantum computing, a pattern is emerging: technological developments are starting not just to accelerate but to amplify one another.
- 6 They are poised to reshape the business landscape. The core capacity we are going to need to survive, says Astro Teller, the so-called Captain of Moonshots at X, Google's research unit, may be dynamic stability — the velocity to stay upright.
- 7 But as the rubbish-truck economy of Henry Ford's fossil-driven mass production starts to yield to the age of the algorithm, what is the impact on business and society? Where does this rollercoaster look like it is going to take us?
- 8 My hunch it is not just speed that matters, it is direction. If technology is not the answer but the amplifier of intent, there is a primary question we have to answer: What are the problems we are looking to solve?
- 9 It looks like there are two different directions emerging. We have the option to prize artificial over human intelligence, to deploy technology in a centralised model that solves for shareholder value at the expense of jobs, that automates — according to projections by University of Oxford academics Carl Benedikt Frey and Michael Osborne — 47 per cent of US and UK white-collar jobs by 2035.
- 10 This would hit national balance sheets with the double whammy of lower tax revenues and surging welfare costs, and set the stage — with increased inequality and the perception of an economy no longer working for the many — for broader support for challenger populist movements.
- 11 But there is also another option: to do the opposite, not to replace human intelligence but to augment it. Go back 1,000 years and the means of production was the land, and the barrier to entry was the wall. For the past 200 years the means of production has been the factory, and the barrier to entry the capital to own it. But with this new set of technologies, from APIs, the cloud and open data, to the sharing economy and micro-printing, the barriers to entry are dropping fast.

*Continued on next page*



# BUSINESS NEWS LESSONS

12 The potential is there, to unlock a new wave of cognitive surplus and put power in people's hands to drive innovations across the challenges that confront us, from distributed solar energy to data-driven banking for the unbanked, from 3D-printed ultra-low-cost housing to sensor-based micro-irrigation for drought-resilient agriculture.

13 What does real boldness look like for me as we head into the 2020s? It is boldness not just of execution but of intent.

FT

Leo Johnson, 14 March 2019.  
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## 3 Understanding the article

Are these statements true or false according to the text? Correct the false statements.

1. The author's driverless car crashed into a truck in Singapore. *marked*
2. There will be more unicorns in the 2020s than in the 2010s. ✓
3. A lot of 'disruptive' technologies are coming, according to the author. ✓
4. As a result of automation, 47% of US and UK white-collar jobs could disappear by 2055. *3 X*
5. Jobs losses would mean less revenue from income tax and higher welfare costs. ✓
6. The author suggests replacing human intelligence and augmenting artificial intelligence. *X*

## 4 Business language – two-word phrases

Match the words in the left-hand column with those in the right-hand column to make expressions from the text.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. solar      | a. recognition |
| 2. driverless | b. whammy      |
| 3. basic      | c. plan        |
| 4. facial     | d. car         |
| 5. core       | e. production  |
| 6. double     | f. energy      |
| 7. mass       | g. capacity    |
| 8. game       | h. income      |

Worksheet

# BUSINESS NEWS LESSONS

## 5 Business language – verbs

Complete the sentences using these verbs from the text.

1 reshape    2 veer    3 emerge    4 deploy    5 unlock    6 accelerate

- When new ideas 3, they appear for the first time.
- If you 5 someone's potential, you give them the opportunity to develop that potential.
- To 6 means to make something happen at a faster rate.
- If people 1 a business, they change the way it operates or develops.
- If companies 4 technology, they start to use it.
- To 2 means to suddenly move in a different direction.

## 6 Business language – word building

Complete the table.

Adjective	Noun
1. safe	safety
2. intelligent	intelligence
3. stable	stability
4. bold	boldness
Noun	Adjective
5. universe	universal
6. face	facial
7. technology	technological
8. economy	economical

## 7 Discussion questions

- Are artificial intelligence and automation the answer to the world's problems? Give reasons why or why not.
- Singapore is considering a four-stage programme. What do you think of the country's plans?
- The article suggests that humans not machines will drive technological innovations. Do you agree with this? Give reasons for your answer.

## 8 Wider business theme – technological developments

1. Paragraph 4 of the article refers to future developments and includes the possible colonisation of Mars. Imagine that this will begin to happen in the year 2035.
  - List the potential advantages and disadvantages of colonising a new planet. Think about the technical, economic and social challenges that this would present.
  - Then list the business opportunities that might appear because of colonisation.
  - It is the year 2035. Which business would you like to be involved in and why?If necessary, use a search engine to get ideas.

2. Present your ideas to the group.

17.01.2023

Dienstag, 17. Jänner 2023 08:13

# Grammar Revision

Dienstag, 17. Jänner 2023 08:16

Conditinal 1

Past tense and Past tense continouus

when do i have to use may must and might  
"May," "must," and "might" are all modal verbs that express different degrees of possibility and certainty. Here is a brief explanation of when to use each one:  
1. May: "May" is used to express a possibility or permission. It can also be used to make a polite request or to offer something. For example:  
• "May I go to the restroom, please?"  
• "It may rain this afternoon."  
• "You may use my computer if you need to."  
2. Must: "Must" is used to express a strong obligation or necessity. It can also be used to make deductions or conclusions based on evidence. For example:  
• "You must finish your homework before you can watch TV."  
• "He must be very busy, he hasn't answered my calls."  
• "We must be at the airport by 5pm to catch our flight."  
3. Might: "Might" is used to express a possibility that is less likely than "may" or "could". It can also be used to make a polite suggestion or to ask for permission in a less direct way. For example:  
• "I might go to the gym later if I have time."  
• "Might I suggest we take a break and discuss this tomorrow?"  
• "Do you think I might borrow your car tonight?"  
In summary, "may" is used to express possibility or permission, "must" is used to express obligation or necessity, and "might" is used to express a less likely possibility or to make a polite suggestion.

pls give me all the uses of may must might  
Sure, here are some of the main uses of "may," "must," and "might":  
May:

- To express a possibility or likelihood: "It may rain later."
- To express permission: "May I borrow your book?"
- To make a request: "May you please pass me the salt?"
- To express a wish or hope: "May all your dreams come true!"

Must:

- To express a strong obligation or necessity: "You must finish your work before you can play."
- To give a recommendation or advice: "You must see that movie, it's really good."
- To express a deduction or conclusion based on evidence: "She must be sick because she looks pale and tired."

Might:

- To express a possibility that is less likely than "may" or "could": "I might go to the party, but I'm not sure yet."
  - To make a suggestion or offer: "We might try that new restaurant for dinner tonight."
  - To ask for permission in a polite or indirect way: "Might I use your phone for a minute?"
- Note that there are many other uses and nuances to these words, and the specific context and tone can also affect their meaning. However, these are some of the most common uses of "may," "must," and "might."

give me more

Certainly! Here are some additional uses and meanings for "may," "must," and "might":  
May:

- To express a wish or hope, particularly in formal or poetic language: "May you have a long and happy life."
  - To express a tentative or uncertain suggestion: "We may want to consider other options before making a decision."
  - To introduce a conditional statement: "If you may come with me, I can show you around."
- Must:
- To express a strong recommendation or requirement: "You must see the doctor as soon as possible."
  - To emphasize the importance or certainty of a statement: "This must be the right address because it matches the description perfectly."
  - To express a prediction or expectation: "She must be arriving soon, I see her car in the driveway."

Might:

- To express a hypothetical situation or condition: "If he were taller, he might have been a basketball player."
  - To indicate a slight possibility or chance: "I might be able to finish this project by the deadline if I work very hard."
  - To soften a statement or offer: "I might be able to help you with that if you want."
- These are just a few additional uses of "may," "must," and "might." As with any language, the specific meaning and usage can vary based on context and tone, so it's important to pay attention to the specific situation in which the words are used.

give me more please

Sure, here are some more uses and meanings for "may," "must," and "might":  
May:

- To express an unlikely or hypothetical situation: "He may have won the lottery, but I doubt it."
  - To express a polite suggestion or request: "You may want to try this restaurant, it has great food."
  - To express a possible alternative or exception: "He may be a great musician, but he's not very good at public speaking."
- Must:
- To express a logical or necessary consequence: "If you don't eat, you must be hungry."
  - To express a moral obligation or duty: "We must help those in need."
  - To express a strong conviction or belief: "I must say, I don't agree with your opinion on this matter."

Might:

- To express a possible outcome that is uncertain or unpredictable: "If I invest in that company, I might make a profit, or I might lose money."
- To express a suggestion or idea that is not fully formed or considered: "I might go to the gym, or maybe I'll just stay home and watch TV."
- To express a conditional or hypothetical situation: "If I had more time, I might be able to finish this project."

Again, these are just a few additional uses and meanings for "may," "must," and "might." It's important to pay attention to the specific context and tone in which these words are used, as they can have different nuances and implications in different situations.

Plus: <https://chat.openai.com/chat>

May:

- To express a possibility or likelihood: "It may rain later."
- To express permission: "May I borrow your book?"
- To make a request: "May you please pass me the salt?"
- To express a wish or hope: "May all your dreams come true!"

Must:

- To express a strong obligation or necessity: "You must finish your work before you can play."
- To give a recommendation or advice: "You must see that movie, it's really good."
- To express a deduction or conclusion based on evidence: "She must be sick because she looks pale and tired."

Might:

- To express a possibility that is less likely than "may" or "could": "I might go to the party, but I'm not sure yet."
- To make a suggestion or offer: "We might try that new restaurant for dinner tonight."
- To ask for permission in a polite or indirect way: "Might I use your phone for a minute?"

Note that there are many other uses and nuances to these words, and the specific context and tone can also affect their meaning. However, these are some of the most common uses of "may," "must," and "might."

The negation of "must" is "must not" or "mustn't". The use of "must not" conveys a strong prohibition or obligation not to do something, whereas the use of "might not" or "may not" simply expresses the possibility of not doing something.  
For example:

- "You must not smoke in this area" conveys a strong prohibition against smoking.
- "You might not enjoy this movie" suggests that it's possible that you won't enjoy the movie, but it's not a strong prohibition or obligation.

The use of "must not" also implies a consequence or penalty for not following the prohibition. For example, "You must not cheat on the exam or you will be expelled from school" indicates a strong prohibition and also the consequence of not following the rule.

In contrast, the negation of "may" is "may not", which simply expresses the possibility of not doing something, without implying a strong obligation or prohibition.

Overall, the use of "must not" is a stronger and more forceful way of expressing a prohibition or obligation than the use of "may not" or "might not".

May:

- To express a potential or hypothetical future event: "She may become a famous author someday."
- To express a wish for something to happen: "May you have a wonderful vacation!"
- To express a degree of probability or certainty: "Based on the evidence, it may be true that he committed the crime."

Must:

- To express a sense of urgency or importance: "You must submit your application by the deadline or you won't be considered."
- To express a command or directive: "You must stop at the red light."
- To express an assumption or inference: "He must be tired because he's been working all day."

Might:

- To express a possibility that is remote or unlikely: "It might snow tomorrow, but I doubt it."
  - To express a suggestion or idea that is tentative or unsure: "We might want to consider a different approach."
  - To express a polite request or permission: "Might I use your phone for a moment?"
- These are just a few more examples of the many uses and meanings of "may," "must," and "might." It's important to remember that these words can have different implications depending on the context in which they are used, so it's important to pay close attention to the specific situation when interpreting their meaning.

I must = ich muss  
I must not = ich darf nicht

remember

forget

regret

mean

## Remember

In some cases, you may need to use a gerund after "remember," depending on the context and the specific verbs or phrases that follow it. Here are some examples:

- "I remember going to that restaurant." (gerund used as the object of "remember")
- "He remembered to lock the door." (infinitive used as the object of "remember")
- "She remembered her mother's advice about being kind." (noun phrase used as the object of "remember")

In general, you can use a gerund after "remember" when you want to express a memory of an action or activity that happened in the past, as in the first example above.

However, if you want to express a memory of a task or action that needs to be completed, you would use an infinitive, as in the second example. If you want to express a memory of advice or a concept, you can use a noun phrase, as in the third example.

## Forget

In some cases, you may need to use a gerund after "forget," depending on the context and the specific verbs or phrases that follow it. Here are some examples:

- "I forgot to lock the door." (infinitive used as the object of "forget")
- "She forgot about calling her friend." (preposition + gerund used as the object of "forget")
- "He forgot his mother's warning about staying out late." (noun phrase used as the object of "forget")

In general, you can use an infinitive after "forget" when you want to express a memory lapse in not performing an action, as in the first example above. If you want to express a memory lapse in not remembering to do something or not remembering something in general, you can use a preposition + gerund, as in the second example. If you want to express a memory lapse in not recalling advice or a concept, you can use a noun phrase, as in the third example.

## Regret

Yes, you typically use a gerund after "regret" to express a feeling of sadness, disappointment, or remorse about something that has already happened or was not done. Here are some examples:

- "I regret not studying harder for the exam." (gerund used as the object of "regret")
- "He regrets not telling the truth earlier." (gerund used as the object of "regret")
- "She regrets wasting so much time on social media." (gerund used as the object of "regret")

In general, you can use a gerund after "regret" to express a sense of disappointment or sadness about a past action or

inaction. The gerund represents the action or behavior that caused the regret.

#### Mean

In some cases, you may need to use a gerund after "mean," depending on the context and the specific verbs or phrases that follow it. Here are some examples:

- "I meant to call you yesterday." (infinitive used as the object of "mean")
- "She meant well by offering her advice." (adverb + gerund used as the object of "mean")
- "He didn't mean to hurt your feelings." (infinitive used as the object of "mean")

In general, you can use an infinitive after "mean" when you want to express an intention or purpose, as in the first and third examples above. If you want to express that someone's behavior or action was well-intentioned but perhaps had negative consequences, you can use an adverb (such as "well" or "good") followed by a gerund, as in the second example.





Language\_f  
or\_social...

# Language for ...

one stop english

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## social media

Social media slang

Common word or phrase from social media	Explanation
<b>OMG</b>	<i>Oh my god!</i> A phrase which expresses shock, which could be positive or negative.
to <b>slay</b> (something) /sleɪ/	To do (something) incredibly well.
<b>IDK</b>	<i>I don't know.</i> A phrase to express uncertainty.
to be <b>basic</b> /'beɪsɪk/	To be less impressive than expected.
to be <b>shook</b> /'ʃʊk/	To be shocked or in a state of disbelief.
<b>TBIH</b>	<i>To be honest.</i> A phrase to accompany an opinion which a lot of people might disagree with.
<b>bae</b> /beɪ/	An attractive person or a term of endearment towards someone you love (this word can also mean boyfriend or girlfriend).
<b>RN</b>	<i>Right now.</i> At this exact moment.
<b>FOMO</b>	<i>Fear of missing out.</i> A concern that your friends/family are going to do something fun but you will not be able to participate.
<b>YOLO</b>	<i>You only live once.</i> A phrase which is used to encourage somebody to take an opportunity, giving the idea that life is short.
to be <b>woke</b> /'wʊk/	To be educated and aware of current affairs; to be informed about the problems that exist in the world.
<b>goals</b>	A word which expresses an ambition that you have (e.g. you see a couple who you admire and say 'relationship goals!').
<b>boo</b>	A boyfriend or girlfriend.
<b>JSYK</b>	<i>Just so you know.</i> A phrase to inform someone of something which may be of importance/interest to them.

WTF

What the fuck

Gommemode

An expression used for someone that has the gommemode activated and is good at minecraft pvp.

Language for ... social media

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# Language for ...

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## social media

### 1 Warmer



**social media:** websites and applications which people use to create and/or share messages, ideas, images, videos, etc as part of an online community.

- a. Work with a classmate. You have 30 seconds to name social media websites and applications. How many can you name?

Insta, Twitter, Facebook, Reddit, Whatsapp, Youtube, ICQ,

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- b. Discuss the questions below with your classmate.

- Do you use any social networks? Explain.
- Why do you think social networks are so popular?
- Do you notice any differences between how younger and older people use social media?

- c. The table below shows information for six of the world's top social media websites. Can you guess the website from its description?

Twitter / Facebook / QZone / LinkedIn / Instagram / VKontakte

Name of website:	Country of origin	What can you do?	Approx. users
a. Instagram	USA	Share your photos and videos	800 million
b. Facebook	USA	Express your ideas, write to friends, share photos and videos	2.2 billion
c. VKontakte	Russia	Write to friends, share photos and videos, play games	97 million
d. LinkedIn	USA	Look for job opportunities, promote your professional skills	106 million
e. Qzone	China	Write blogs, send photos, listen to music, watch videos	563 million
f. Twitter	USA	Express your ideas in short sentences (280 characters max)	336 million

# Language for ...

## social media

### 2 Text

- a. Read the four texts. Which of the people express generally positive ideas about social media?



**Donna:** I work for a medical charity called Healthy Hearts and we really rely on social media. To promote an event, we usually **post** an ad and then people **share** it. We always ask our followers to use the **hashtag** #healthyhearts so that we can get more attention and maybe even **trend** in our local region. If people need more information about an event, they can **DM** us and we try to respond as quickly as possible.

**Maya:** I remember when Facebook first began, it seemed more personal. I didn't **friend** many people, just close contacts. When I used to log in, my **newsfeed** was full of cool photos and funny **status updates** from my friends and family. These days, social media is very different. It's full of celebrities and brands who want you to **follow** their pages. They're constantly posting **clickbait**, hoping that their videos or photos will get millions of **likes** and go **viral**. I feel like social media has lost its personal touch.



**Jeff:** I once interacted with Chelsea Clinton on Twitter! After listening to a speech that she gave at my university, I wrote a tweet saying how much I had enjoyed it. I included her handle in the tweet (@chelseaclinton) and, much to my surprise, she **retweeted** me! It was amazing! My tweet got hundreds of likes and it started a really long **thread** of comments where other users gave their opinions on the speech.

**Phil:** I'm a hairdresser and I use Instagram to promote my work. About a year ago, I got a new follower called Simon. And he started **trolling** me! He kept posting photos of dogs with funny hairstyles and then **tagging** me in the photos. It was so cruel! I had to **block** him and report him to the site administrator.



I included her handle in the tweet (@chelseaclinton) and, much to my surprise, she retweeted me! It was amazing! My tweet got hundreds of likes and it started a really long thread of comments where other users gave their opinions on the speech.

- b. Answer the questions about each respondent.

- Why does Donna want people to write #healthyhearts on their social media? We always ask our followers to use the hashtag #healthyhearts so that we can get more attention and maybe even trend in our local region
- In Maya's opinion, what is the main way that social media has changed?
- What happened to Jeff after he mentioned Chelsea Clinton on Twitter?
- How did Phil solve his problem with Simon? I had to block him and report him to the site administrator.

These days, social media is very different. It's full of celebrities and brands who want you to follow their pages. They're constantly posting clickbait, hoping that their videos or photos will get millions of likes and go viral. I feel like social media has lost its personal touch.

# Language for ...

onestopenglish

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## social media

Worksheet

### 3 Language in use

- a. Read the four texts in the previous exercise again. Match the seven underlined nouns in the texts to their definitions below. Number 1 is completed as an example.

Nouns from the text	Definition
1. a hashtag (text: Donna)	( 3 ) A sentence that a person writes publicly on Facebook (this sentence is not a response to a different person).
2. a newsfeed (text: Maya)	( ) An eye-catching or shocking headline/photo/video with the objective of attracting people to click on a link. 4
3. a status update (text: Maya)	( ) Usually the initial page that you see on a social network, showing you videos, photos, etc from the people who you follow. 2
4. clickbait (text: Maya)	( ) A person's name on Twitter, which comes after an @ sign (e.g. @chelseaclinton). Using this allows you to publicly mention a person. 6
5. a like (text: Maya)	( ) A word or phrase that comes after a # sign to identify a certain topic on social media. 1
6. a handle (text: Jeff)	( ) A sequence of comments which appear below an initial comment or post. These comments are reactions to the initial post. 7
7. a thread (text: Jeff)	( ) An action in which a person reacts to an item on social media by clicking an icon to show that they like this item. 5

- b. For each of the ten sentences below, rewrite the sentence using one of the verbs in bold from the four passages in the text exercise. For some sentences, you will need to write the verb in the past (in these cases, all the verbs are regular). There is one verb you don't need.

Example: 'I hate that photo of me! Don't publicly insert my name if you put it on Facebook!'

= 'I hate that photo of me! Don't TAG me if you put it on Facebook.'

(the verb 'tag' is in Phil's text)

- Selena Gomez has over 100 million followers on Instagram.  
= More than 100 million people \_\_\_\_ follow \_\_\_\_ Selena Gomez on Instagram.
- My old classmate added me as a friend on Facebook.  
= My old classmate \_\_\_\_ friended \_\_\_\_ me on Facebook.
- An anonymous person repeatedly wrote horrible comments about my photos on Instagram.  
= Somebody \_\_\_\_ is trolling \_\_\_\_ me on Instagram.

# Language for ...

one stop english

MACMILLAN  
DICTIONARY  
www.macmillandictionary.com

## social media

Worksheet

4. Funny videos of little babies laughing often become extremely popular online.  
= Funny videos of little babies laughing often \_\_\_\_\_ becomes viral.
5. Tim read an interesting article and clicked a button so that his friends could read the same article.  
= Tim \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting article for his friends to read.
6. Yesterday, a lot of people spoke about Christmas shopping on social media.  
= Yesterday, the phrase 'Christmas shopping' \_\_\_\_\_ trended \_\_\_\_\_ on social media.
7. A stranger kept sending me messages on LinkedIn so I instructed the website not to allow him to send me any more messages.  
= A stranger kept sending me messages on LinkedIn so I \_\_\_\_\_ blocked \_\_\_\_\_ him.
8. Jane added a new photo to her Instagram.  
= Jane \_\_\_\_\_ posted \_\_\_\_\_ a new photo on her Instagram
9. I don't want to publicly ask Harold about his exam results, so I'll write to him directly.  
= I'll \_\_\_\_\_ DM \_\_\_\_\_ Harold to ask about his exam results.
10. A lot of people clicked a button to show the politician's tweet to their friends.  
= A lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ retweeted \_\_\_\_\_ the politician's tweet.

c. Look at the words and phrases in bold and circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. The school in Townsville promoted the summer concert using the **hashtag/handle** #townsvilleconcert.
2. Yesterday, Martin shared a photo of his new painting and it already **has hundreds of threads/likes**.
3. During the last X-Factor, I **followed/friended** all the contestants on Instagram.
4. Hi everybody. Can't wait to **see** you at the party this Saturday! Please **DM/follow** me if you have any questions about how to get to my house.
5. Sorry, Chris. I don't think we're friends on Facebook so I couldn't **share/tag** you in the photos from the festival.
6. Every year, as soon as Halloween finishes, the word 'Christmas' starts to **trend/retweet** on social media.
7. Anna first heard about the Paris marathon when she saw a video about it on her Facebook **status update/newsfeed**.
8. Public **figures** like politicians and journalists often get **trolled/blocked** on social media by people who don't agree with their ideas.

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Konsti du Bastard

Verpiss dich aus meinem Dokumokument



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## social media

Worksheet

### 4 Communication



a. Discuss the questions below with your classmate.

- Do you know any stories about people who had lost contact but got back in touch because of social media?
- Are there any people who you would never friend on social media? Explain. (For example, your parents, your children, your partner, your ex, your teacher, your boss, etc.)
- Do you follow any famous people on social media? If so, describe their style of interaction.
- Are there any people on social media (famous or personal contacts) whose style of interaction you find irritating? Explain.
- What type of information would you be comfortable putting on a public profile on social media? (For example, date of birth, job, telephone number, interests, home address, etc.)
- According to the World Health Organisation, Internet addiction is a 'significant public health concern'. How can social media have an addictive element?

b. Social media is a context where people use a lot of slang. For example, imagine your friend sends you a link to a video on YouTube and includes this message:



- According to the World Health Organisation, internet addiction is a 'significant public health concern'. How can social media have an addictive element?

- b. Social media is a context where people use a lot of slang. For example, imagine your friend sends you a link to a video on YouTube and includes this message:

This totally made me LOL. But really NSFW, so be careful!

Circle the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- What type of video is it? *sports* funny / interesting
- Where would be the best place to watch the video? *at work* at home / on the bus

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- c. With your classmate, read the following four short social media chats. They each contain slang words. In pairs, discuss the question after each chat.



Jess: Did you see Beyoncé's performance at Coachella?

Tim: OMG, she slayed it.

Jess: IDK, I found parts a bit basic.

1. Do Jess and Tim agree about Beyoncé's performance?

TIM NO JESS YESS

Clare: What do you think of Justin Bieber's enormous new tattoo?

Alex: I'm a bit shook, TBH.

Clare: He used to be a total bae but RN he's definitely not.

2. Do Clare and Alex like Justin Bieber's new tattoo?

NO

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Nina: Are you coming to lunch with the girls tomorrow?

Maggie: I have to go to the dentist! I've got total FOMO!

Nina: Oh, come on. Can't you cancel the dentist?

Maggie: LOL. YOLO!



Maggie: LOL. YOLO!

3. Is Maggie considering cancelling her dentist appointment?

No

Emma: What do you think of Meghan Markle?

Terry: I think she seems pretty woke if you read some of her interviews.

Emma: I know, right? Goals!

Yes

4. Do Emma and Terry have a positive opinion of Meghan Markle?

- d. Now your teacher will provide you with a list of meanings for the above slang words. How many of the questions did you guess correctly?

#### Red Words

like (noun)\*    thread\*\*    follow\*\*\*    share\*\*\*    block\*\*    post (verb)\*\*    basic\*\*\*

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20.03.2023

Donnerstag, 16. März 2023 14:52

# Elias & Rubak == The Goats = true;

Montag, 27. März 2023 08:43

Nuclear power plants use uranium or plutonium as fuel to generate heat through a process called nuclear fission. This heat is then used to create steam, which drives a turbine to generate electricity. The fuel is usually in the form of pellets or rods, which are arranged in bundles called fuel assemblies.

Water is used as a coolant and a moderator to control the fission process. The water absorbs the heat generated by the nuclear reaction and carries it away from the reactor core to a heat exchanger, where it is used to create steam.

In addition to uranium and plutonium, some nuclear power plants use other fuels such as thorium and enriched uranium. However, the most common fuel used in nuclear power plants is uranium, which is found in nature and must be mined and processed before it can be used in a reactor.

*Elias*

*Phillip Rubak*



CLIL\_Diet-a  
nd-diseas...

smart football

it can measure speed and can play music bc bluetooth  
has squishy light materials in it so they wont break and