

STOFF für die dritte Englisch-Schularbeit am _____ 2020

✓ Vocabulary

Units 5, 7, Malala wiederhole alle Vokabeln

✓ Grammar:

Want someone to do something

Tenses, Irregular verbs

Question tags

✓ Text writing:

Malala

Australia

Food

✓ SPEAKING on my own → 16th March 2020

Du kannst dir **HELP** für die **SA vorbereiten**, in eine Folie geben und vorher abgeben. Vergiss dein **Wörterbuch** nicht!

Zur Kenntnis genommen: 16. März 2020 _____

WORKPLAN → April, 16th

Cyberhomework Units 5,7 Übungen im Workbook Units 5 & 7

Writing: → E1, mail

1. Malala (150 words) Make a timeline starting from 1997 (Malala was born) up to now (she is a student and an education activist)
Why is she famous? What is she campaigning for? Why was she shot? Famous quotes?
Is she someone you admire? What is she doing now?

2. Australia

- a) Write a **factual text** (150 words) capital city? Native inhabitants? Population? Size? Aboriginal art? Sights in Australia? Main language? Map? Flying doctors? Animals that only live in Australia.
- b) Write an **e-mail** about your trip in Australia (about 150 words)
- c) Write a **blog entry** about your visit to Sydney (about 100 words)
- d) Describe an animal that can only be found in Australia. (about 70 words) WB 59

3. Food

- a) You eat meat. Write a short text about it. Give reasons.
- b) You are a vegetarian. Write a short text about it. Give reasons.
- c) My eating habits (150 words) Are they healthy? What could you do to improve them?
- d) ***You are worried about the amount of junk food that young people eat. Write an article for the school magazine about the importance of a healthy diet. Use some of the following adjectives in your description: artificial, harmful, nutritious, fresh, tasty, revolting, filling, fattening. Help: StB 52,53

→ Send your texts → johanna1.haas-missoni@lwest.at

OR send a text and arrange a meeting at school 0680 311 4880

Tipp1:
Cyberhomework
www.helbling-ezone.com

Tipp 2: Quizlet
<https://quizlet.com/119295627/more-4-unit-7-travelling-down-under-flash-cards/>

Tipp 3:
More Media App

READING: 1 The colour of food

Have you ever thought about the colour of your food? Have you ever noticed that very few items of food are blue?

In a famous experiment carried out in the 1970s, several people in a restaurant were given their dinner in the dark. They all agreed their steak was delicious. However, half way through the meal the lights were turned on and the diners saw that the steak was blue.

Now it didn't taste good. Some people even complained that they felt sick.

But why? The simple answer is that the colour of food has a big effect on us, and for some reason we don't like blue food. However, with other colours, the more colourful the food is, the better we think it tastes. In another experiment, a group of people were given cheese flavoured crisps with no colouring. Then they were given exactly the same crisps, only this time the crisps were coloured bright orange. Everyone agreed – the orange-coloured crisps tasted more like cheese.

In another experiment, people were given fruit juice with colouring added. For example, the grape juice was coloured green and the orange juice was coloured yellow. The people thought the grape juice was lime and the orange juice was lemon. When we taste things, it seems that our eyes can trick our brains sometimes. We make connections between certain colours and tastes. We expect red and orange food to taste sweet. We expect green and yellow food to taste sour and we expect white food to taste salty.

This is not good news for some scientists who believe that some added food colourings are not healthy. For example, they believe that these colourings can cause attention problems in children. They would like to see a ban on artificial colouring in food. So far there is not enough evidence for their theory, so a ban is unlikely. And the big food manufacturers won't stop adding colouring if they don't have to. If brightly coloured food sells better, they won't stop adding it. However, they certainly won't add blue!

Choose T (True) or F (False).

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Half the people had normal steak, and half had blue steak. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 We are usually attracted to brightly coloured food. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The orange crisps had more cheese in them. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Answer the questions. → E1

- 4 Why did people think orange juice was lemon juice?
- 5 What taste do our brains connect with the colour red?
- 6 According to scientists, what might not be good for us?

Complete the sentences → E1

- 7 Scientists think that some colourings might affect
- 8 There probably won't be a _____ soon.
- 9 Food manufacturers sell more products if

R2 Flying Doctors

It's the world's most exclusive airline. You can't book a ticket, in fact, there are no tickets. For people who use this airline it is 100% free, and they will fly right to your home to collect you. However, to use it you must be pretty ill and live in the Australian outback, miles from the nearest medical facility.

It is, of course, the RFDS – the Royal Flying Doctor Service. It provides health care and emergency services to victims of illness or accident, 24 hours a day, seven days a week in the remotest regions of Australia. The area it covers is enormous – it's almost the size of America.

Unlike other airlines, there is no check-in or security check and you can leave your passport at home. That is probably because most passengers who board are unconscious. Forget in-flight entertainment – there is none, and the only meal you might get is in liquid form through a needle in your arm. But the cabin crew are the most professionally trained in the world and they might save your life. The Flying Doctors work in teams of three – a doctor, a nurse and a pilot to fly the plane. They can fly more than 1,000 miles just to make one house call. If they can treat you in your home, they will. If not, then they'll fly you back to their hospital.

Of course, this is not cheap. The service costs around \$900 an hour, not including the price of the equipment. Patients pay nothing – the money comes from the government and donations from members of the public. The RFDS is one of the best supported charities in Australia.

Since it was started in 1928 by missionary John Flynn, the Flying Doctor Service has helped thousands of Australians. Kylie Donovan is just one of many. It was a case of life or death for two-year old Kylie when she touched a 240-volt power line and her heart stopped. Her mother radioed for help and within half an hour the doctor had arrived and saved her. Without the services of the RFDS she would not have survived.

Circle the correct option.

1. RFDS can be used by **Australians who are poor / Australians who don't live near towns / all Australians.**
2. Patients need to bring **their passport / nothing / a ticket.**

Complete the sentences. -> E1

- 3 On board the plane _____ look after the patient.
- 4 They sometimes cover distances of over _____
- 5 The service is free because _____

Answer the questions.

- 6 Why is John Flynn famous?
- 7 How did Kylie's doctor arrive so quickly?
- 8 What would have happened to Kylie without RFDS?

R3 Australian origins

Around four hundred years ago, captain Dirk Hartog was sailing from Holland when he came across a huge, unknown land. It was the world's largest island, and these days we call it Australia. Of course, Hartog didn't really discover Australia. It was already inhabited and was home to one of the oldest surviving civilisations – the Aborigines, a name which means 'from the very beginning' in Latin.

The Aborigines had been there for over forty thousand years. These original Aussies (as Australians are called) were very intelligent, organised people. They came to Australia from nearby places in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They called their new home the Southern Land. They lived in societies separated by very large distances and these tribes spoke different languages. They brought with them many stories and traditions.

There were possibly three quarters of a million Aborigines when the Europeans first arrived. From 1770 to 1900, the United Kingdom ruled Australia, and the number of Aborigines fell dramatically. But the population has recovered and today there are about 800,000 Aborigines again. Over the last 70 years, the Australian government and its people have started to take more care of Aborigines, and the remaining tribes are protected. There are organisations which protect their culture.

For example, for years, Uluru was a popular attraction with tourists who wanted to climb to the top and admire the view and look at the wildlife. The Aborigines were upset, as Uluru is a sacred place for them, so they didn't want people climbing it. The Australian government eventually decided to respect their wishes and no tourists are allowed to climb Uluru now. Of course, the majority (about three quarters of the entire Aborigine population) now live in the big cities in the south, such as Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. They are becoming part of modern Australia. Many Aborigines today are of mixed descent and their culture is slowly becoming mixed with that of their European 'discoverers'.

Match the beginnings and endings. There are three extra options.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 Hartog | <input type="checkbox"/> | arrived in Australia thousands of years ago. |
| 2 The first Aborigines | <input type="checkbox"/> | spoke the same language. |
| 3 About 750,000 Aborigines | <input type="checkbox"/> | sailed to Australia from Holland. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | was the first visitor to Australia. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | lived in Australia in the 1770s. |

Complete the sentences with the correct numbers or dates from the text.

- 4 The UK ruled Australia until _____.
- 5 About _____ Aborigines are alive today.
- 6 Aborigines have been protected by the government for about _____ years.

Answer the questions.--> E1

- 7 What did the tourists want to climb Uluru for?_
- 8 Why are tourists not allowed to climb Uluru?
- 9 Where do the majority of Aborigines live today?

- Jennifer:** Hi, Miss Peterson. I know you're probably busy right now, but could I ask you some questions about my presentation next week?
- Miss P:** Of course. I'm always happy to help you.
- Jennifer:** Well, I have to talk about someone I admire, but everyone else is making presentations about movie stars, pop stars and football players.
- Miss P:** That's OK.
- Jennifer:** I know, but I'd like to talk about someone else. I love movies, sport and music, but I think some writers and activists are much more important. They are remembered for much longer, and their ideas can make a huge difference to people's lives around the world.
- Miss P:** That's true. Who would you like to talk about?
- Jennifer:** I'd like to talk about Malala Yousafzai.
- Miss P:** Who's that?
- Jennifer:** She's a writer and activist for female education.
- Miss P:** Oh, yes! I remember her. She's amazing!
- Jennifer:** Yes, that's right. She's the youngest ever Nobel Peace Prize winner!
- Miss P:** Great. So what will you say in your presentation?
- Jennifer:** I'd like to do a timeline of her life from when she was born in 1997 until now.
- Miss P:** So how did she become famous?
- Jennifer:** Well, she lived in the mountains in the Swat Valley and the Taliban took over the area. When she was about 11 years old, she wrote a blog that strongly criticised how extreme the Taliban were and how they had ruined people's lives and banned things like TV, music and girls' education. She was on TV and did an interview for The New York Times. She said that all girls had the right to go to school and receive an education.
- Miss P:** She was really brave, wasn't she?
- Jennifer:** Yes, it was really dangerous. She started to receive death threats from the Taliban. And then one day in October 2012, they tried to kill her. She was shot in the back of the head as she was coming home from school. She was only 15 years old.
- Miss P:** But she survived, didn't she?
- Jennifer:** Yes, only just. She was quickly rushed to hospital in Peshawar and later moved to a hospital in Birmingham, England.
- Miss P:** What happened to her after that?
- Jennifer:** After she recovered and finally left hospital in January 2013, Malala continued to fight for girls' education around the world. She set up the 'Malala Fund', which is a charity that raises money for schools in countries like Pakistan, Afghanistan, India and Nigeria. I love her because she gives children a voice so that their stories can be heard. She has also written 2 books, *I am Malala* and *We Are Displaced*, which is about the Syrian children and refugees in Lebanon and Jordan.
- Miss P:** It sounds fantastic, Jen. I can't wait to see your presentation.

1. Tick T (True) or F (False).

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Jennifer's presentation is about someone she admires. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Jennifer is worried because the person she wants to talk about is so famous. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 She wants to talk about a songwriter. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Complete the sentences.

- 4 Malala Yousafzai is the _____ of the Nobel Peace Prize.
- 5 Malala Yousafzai wrote _____ about how she wasn't happy with life under Taliban rules.
- 6 When she was 15 _____ on her way home from school.

Answer the questions. → E1

- 7 Where was she taken for further medical treatment?
- 8 What does the Malala Yousafzai charity do?
- 9 What is her book *We are Displaced* about?

WORDS 1 Circle the correct options to complete the dialogue.

- Marie** I'm just looking at the ingredients in this orange drink. It's full of ⁽¹⁾**tasty / artificial / nutritious** things – there's nothing natural in it at all!
- Tessa** Yes, you're right. I think these things are ⁽²⁾**healthy / harmful / filling** for our bodies – they aren't doing us any good. I want to try to eat ⁽³⁾**fattening / harmful / healthy** food, which is good for us.
- Marie** Yes, let's make an effort to do that. Instead of drinking this orange drink, I'm going to eat an orange! That's much more ⁽⁴⁾**revolting / filling / nutritious** because it's full of minerals and vitamins. Also it's ⁽⁵⁾**artificial / fattening / fresh** because it hasn't been kept in a tin for ages.
- Tessa** I think fruit is ⁽⁶⁾**tasty / harmful / artificial** as well – it's much more delicious than those soft drinks! Also, an orange is more ⁽⁷⁾**revolting / fattening / filling**, which means that I won't be tempted to snack before my next meal!
- Marie** What else can we do?
- Tessa** I know! We should avoid junk food because it's ⁽⁸⁾**artificial / fattening / nutritious** – I don't want to put on weight and become unhealthy.
- Marie** I hate junk food. Yuck! I think it's ⁽⁹⁾**healthy / revolting / tasty**!

WORDS 2

Use the pictures below to help you complete the text.

I have always dreamed of going on a ⁽¹⁾w _____ around Australia. Then last summer I got the opportunity to stay with a group of ⁽²⁾A _____ for a few days. So, I left my ⁽³⁾h _____ at home and got myself ready for a few days in the ⁽⁴⁾o _____.

It was an amazing experience! I was so impressed by the group's ⁽⁵⁾s _____ in difficult conditions. When they ran out of water, they found water underground and put long hollow ⁽⁶⁾r _____ into the sand. Then they ⁽⁷⁾s _____ water from the ground.

Also, they could ⁽⁸⁾t _____ animals from their footprints. They found food to eat as well. They picked up long, white ⁽⁹⁾w _____ and wrapped them in large, green ⁽¹⁰⁾l _____. When the worms were cooked, they tasted quite good!

**WORDS 3**

Circle the correct options to complete the text.

My name is David and I'm a doctor. After working in the European ⁽¹⁾**United / Union / Unite** for a few years, I decided to travel to Australia. I've just got a job as a Flying Doctor. The Royal Flying Doctor service is like a(n) ⁽²⁾**ambulance / fire engine / police** service but on aeroplanes. It's really useful in some parts of Australia because sometimes we have to travel huge ⁽³⁾**distances / distant / journey** to get to our patients. Most people who live on farms a long way from towns have a first aid box with ⁽⁴⁾**materials / bandages / dresses** for small cuts or ⁽⁵⁾**doctors / drugs / medicals** for simple illnesses. But sometimes they need to call us for help. I've only been up in the plane ⁽⁶⁾**two time / twice / second** so far, but it makes a change from driving to work!

GRAMMAR 1

REVISION StB 65, WB 48,49 Question tags nicht wahr? oder?

<https://www.ego4u.de/de/cram-up/grammar/question-tags/exercises>

Um die deutschen Fragen **oder?** bzw. **nicht wahr?** zu bilden, verwendest du im Englischen sogenannte *question tags*. Hierbei gelten folgende Regeln:

Bei bejahenden Sätzen verwendest du einen verneinenden tag, bei verneinenden einen bejahenden.

But the others **saw** you, **didn't they?**

You're **not** going to do anything stupid, **are you?**

Im *question tag* wiederholst du das Hilfsverb (**be** oder **have**) bzw. das *modal verb* (z. B. **can / must / should / will / might**).

I'm **not** just anybody, **am I?** You **can** come on Saturday, **can't you?**

Wenn im Satz kein Hilfsverb oder *modal verb* vorkommt, verwendest du im *question tag* eine Form von **do**.

You **know** him, **don't you?**

I **didn't** say that, **did I?**

Das Nomen / den Eigennamen musst du durch ein Pronomen ersetzen.

Claire hasn't arrived, has **she?**

Choose the correct option.

Man Excuse me. I know you, ¹*do / don't I?*

Woman I don't know. Do you?

Man Yes. I'm sure we've met somewhere, ²*have / haven't we?*

Woman I'm sorry. I don't remember.

Man I know. We went to school together, ³*did / didn't we?*

Woman I don't think we did.

Man We did. You were in Miss Ward's class with me, ⁴*were / weren't you?*

Woman No. I never had a teacher called Miss Ward.

Man Oh. You didn't go to St Thomas Youth club on Friday nights, ⁵*did / didn't you?*

Woman No, I've never been there.

Man This is strange. You're not a friend of my sister Abby's ⁶*are / aren't you?*

Woman No, I don't know anyone called Abby, I'm afraid.

Man OK. You really don't know me, ⁷*do / don't you?*

Woman I'm sorry. I don't think I do.

Man What about your friend? She knows who I am, ⁸*does / doesn't she?*



Match the sentences and the question tags. Draw lines.

- 1 This is your book,
- 2 We aren't late,
- 3 You won't be long,
- 4 He wouldn't do that,
- 5 You can read,
- 6 You know Dave,
- 7 You don't want an old bike,
- 8 They lived in Paris for a while,
- 9 They didn't tell anyone,
- 10 She's got a sister,
- 11 Jenny hasn't phoned
- 12 He wasn't angry,

- a are we?
- b would he?
- c can't you?
- d don't you?
- e do you?
- f didn't they?
- g isn't it?
- h has she?
- i was he?
- j will you?
- k hasn't she?
- l did they?

KEY**Reading 1: The colour of food**

	T	F
1 Half the people had normal steak, and half had blue steak.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2 We are usually attracted to brightly coloured food.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 The orange crisps had more cheese in them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4 Why did people think orange juice was lemon juice? Because it was yellow. / Because it had the wrong colour. / Because it had another colour. / Because they were tricked.		
5 What taste do our brains connect with the colour red? sweet		
6 According to scientists, what might not be good for us? some food colourings		
7 Scientists think that some colourings might affect children / children's attention.		
8 There probably won't be a ban on food colourings / law on food colouring soon.		
9 Food manufacturers sell more products if they are coloured / they add colour / they are not blue		

Reading 2: Flying doctors

1. RFDS can be used by Australians who are poor / **Australians who don't live near towns** / all Australians.
2. Patients need to bring their passport / **nothing** / a ticket.
- 3 On board the plane **a doctor and a nurse** look after the patient.
- 4 They sometimes cover distances of over **1,000 miles / one thousand miles.**
- 5 The service is free because **the money comes from the government / the money comes from donations.**
- 6 Why is John Flynn famous?
He started the RFDS.
- 7 How did Kylie's doctor arrive so quickly?
He flew. / He came by plane.
- 8 What would have happened to Kylie without RFDS?
She would have died. / She wouldn't have survived.

Reading 3: Australian origins

Match the beginnings and endings. There are three extra options.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1 Hartog | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 arrived in Australia thousands of years ago. |
| 2 The first Aborigines | <input type="checkbox"/> spoke the same language. |
| 3 About 750,000 Aborigines | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 sailed to Australia from Holland.
<input type="checkbox"/> was the first visitor to Australia.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 lived in Australia in the 1770s. |

10

- 4 The UK ruled Australia until **1900**.
- 5 About **800,000** Aborigines are alive today.
- 6 Aborigines have been protected by the government for about **70** years.
- 7 What did the tourists want to climb Uluru for? **To admire the view. / To look at the wildlife.**
- 8 Why are tourists not allowed to climb Uluru?
It's a sacred place for the Aborigines. / It's protected. / Aborigines didn't want it.
- 9 Where do the majority of Aborigines live today? **In big cities in the south.**

Reading 4: Someone I admire

	T	F
1 Jennifer's presentation is about someone she admires.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Jennifer is worried because the person she wants to talk about is so famous.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 She wants to talk about a songwriter.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4 Malala Yousafzai is the youngest (ever) winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.		
5 Malala Yousafzai wrote a blog about how she wasn't happy with life under Taliban rules.		
6 When she was 15 she was shot (in the back of her head) / she was nearly killed / the Taliban tried to kill her on her way home from school.		
7 Where was she taken for further medical treatment? To Birmingham, UK. / To a hospital in the UK. / To England.		
8 What does the Malala Yousafzai charity do? It raises money for schools. / It helps poor children. / It helps in different countries.		
9 What is her book <i>We are Displaced</i> about? It's about Syrian children. / It's about refugees (in Lebanon and Jordan).		

Words 1

- Marie** I'm just looking at the ingredients in this orange drink. It's full of ⁽¹⁾**tasty** / **artificial** / **nutritious** things – there's nothing natural in it at all!
- Tessa** Yes, you're right. I think these things are ⁽²⁾**healthy** / **harmful** / **filling** for our bodies – they aren't doing us any good. I want to try to eat ⁽³⁾**fattening** / **harmful** / **healthy** food, which is good for us.
- Marie** Yes, let's make an effort to do that. Instead of drinking this orange drink, I'm going to eat an orange! That's much more ⁽⁴⁾**revolting** / **filling** / **nutritious** because it's full of minerals and vitamins. Also it's ⁽⁵⁾**artificial** / **fattening** / **fresh** because it hasn't been kept in a tin for ages.
- Tessa** I think fruit is ⁽⁶⁾**tasty** / **harmful** / **artificial** as well – it's much more delicious than those soft drinks! Also, an orange is more ⁽⁷⁾**revolting** / **fattening** / **filling**, which means that I won't be tempted to snack before my next meal!
- Marie** What else can we do?
- Tessa** I know! We should avoid junk food because it's ⁽⁸⁾**artificial** / **fattening** / **nutritious** – I don't want to put on weight and become unhealthy.
- Marie** I hate junk food. Yuck! I think it's ⁽⁹⁾**healthy** / **revolting** / **tasty**!

Words 2

I have always dreamed of going on a ⁽¹⁾**walkabout** around Australia. Then last summer I got the opportunity to stay with a group of ⁽²⁾**Aborigines** for a few days. So, I left my ⁽³⁾**high heels** at home and got myself ready for a few days in the ⁽⁴⁾**outback**.

It was an amazing experience! I was so impressed by the group's ⁽⁵⁾**survival skills** in difficult conditions. When they ran out of water, they found water underground and put long hollow ⁽⁶⁾**reeds** into the sand. Then they ⁽⁷⁾**sucked** water from the ground.

Also, they could ⁽⁸⁾**track** animals from their footprints. They found food to eat as well. They picked up long, white ⁽⁹⁾**worms** and wrapped them in large, green ⁽¹⁰⁾**leaves**. When the worms were cooked, they tasted quite good!

Words 3

My name is David and I'm a doctor. After working in the European ⁽¹⁾**United / Union / Unite** for a few years, I decided to travel to Australia. I've just got a job as a Flying Doctor. The Royal Flying Doctor service is like a(n) ⁽²⁾**ambulance / fire engine / police** service but on aeroplanes. It's really useful in some parts of Australia because sometimes we have to travel huge ⁽³⁾**distances / distant / journey** to get to our patients. Most people who live on farms a long way from towns have a first aid box with ⁽⁴⁾**materials / bandages / dresses** for small cuts or ⁽⁵⁾**doctors / drugs / medicals** for simple illnesses. But sometimes they need to call us for help. I've only been up in the plane ⁽⁶⁾**two time / twice / second** so far, but it makes a change from driving to work!

GRAMMAR 1

1 don't I?

2 haven't we?

3 didn't we?

4 weren't you?

5 did you?

6 are you?

7 do you?

8 doesn't she?

1g

2a

3j

4b

5c

6d

7e

8f

9l

10k

11h

12i