

TO-DO-LIST: 04.05.2020 – 09.05.2020

GRAMMAR: if-clauses

<i>present simple</i>	<i>future with "will"</i>
<i>If you like the dress, If we don't hurry,</i>	<i>we will buy it. we won't see the show.</i>

<i>past simple*</i>	<i>conditional present</i>
<i>If you liked the dress, If we didn't hurry,</i>	<i>we would buy it. we wouldn't see the show.</i>

<i>past perfect</i>	<i>conditional perfect</i>
<i>If you had liked the dress, If we hadn't hurried,</i>	<i>we would have bought it. we wouldn't have seen the show.</i>

* Bei "to be" kann in allen Personen "were" verwendet werden: *If I were you, ... / If Tom were here, ...*

If- clauses: Put the verb into the correct form!

- 1) If a wallet in the street, what would you do with it? (you / find)
- 2) I must hurry. My friend will be annoyed if on time. (I / not / be)
- 3) I didn't realise that Gary was in hospital. If he was in hospital, I would have gone to visit him. (I / know)
- 4) If the phone, can you answer it? (ring)
- 5) I can't decide what to do. What would you do if in my position? (you / be)
- 6) A: What shall we do tomorrow?
B: Well, if a nice day, we can go to the beach. (it / be)
- 7) A: Let's go to the beach.
B: No, it's too cold. If warmer, I wouldn't mind going. (it / be)
- 8) A: Did you go to the beach yesterday?
B: No, it was too cold. If warmer, we might have gone. (it / be)
- 9) If enough money to go anywhere in the world, where would you go? (you / have)
- 10) I'm glad we had a map. We would have got lost if one. (we / not / have)
- 11) The accident was your fault. If more carefully, it wouldn't have happened. (you / drive)
- 12) A: Why do you read newspapers?
B: Well, if newspapers, I wouldn't know what was happening in the world. (I / not / read)

GRAMMAR: Prepositions / Adjectives and adverbs

1

Using prepositions

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- 1 Good morning and welcome _____ my presentation.
- 2 My name is Jill Sanders and I am going to talk _____ Austria's role in tourism.
- 3 Well, what _____ overnight stays in the first half of this year?
- 4 Now let's have a look at the exact figures _____ that period.
- 5 Could you stand up and come _____ here, please?
- 6 As you can see _____¹ the OHT my presentation consists _____² three parts.
- 7 So let's start _____ an article that was recently published in a trade journal.
- 8 Has anyone here ever spent their holidays _____ Tyrol?
- 9 Perhaps you would like to follow me _____¹ a short tour _____² Austria's main tourist attractions.
- 10 Please have a look at the statistics _____ page 19 of your handout.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

Adjectives and adverbs

Do you remember the difference between how *adjectives* and *adverbs* are used? Complete the sentences with the missing information:

Adjectives normally describe a _____¹, whereas

adverbs normally describe an _____² or a _____³.

If you want to turn an *adjective* into an *adverb*, you often just have to add the syllable _____⁴.

2

Using adjectives and adverbs correctly

Complete the sentences choosing the correct form.

The tour we booked with Travelling Europe was **absolute/absolutely**¹ marvellous. If they organize all tours that **good/well**², it is no surprise that their customers are **high/highly**³ satisfied. We chose the **individual/individually**⁴ tour. On the first few days we were a little **anxious/anxiously**⁵ about whether everything would work out as planned. But when we checked in at our hotel late in the evening and the rooms were still waiting for us, we realized that we could really feel **total/totally**⁶ relaxed. Together with our kids, we really enjoyed all the **wonderful/wonderfully**⁷ places that we saw on our way. Also, we met a lot of **interesting/interestingly**⁸ people and some of them have even become **good/well**⁹ friends of ours.

READING

Work with the text "To prevent next coronavirus, stop the wildlife trade, conservationists say"

Pre-reading: Answer these questions (→ write full sentences)

1. What is the difference between a pandemic and an epidemic? State briefly how they differ.
2. The corona outbreak is the latest pandemic to strike the world. Describe how globalization influences the spread of diseases worldwide.
3. As a reaction to the spread of coronavirus, governments have shut down public life and introduced restrictions that affect businesses and the economy. Make a list of measures and areas concerned. Which measures have affected you most and why? And which measures do you think are most effective? Give reasons.

Reading Comprehension:

Read the text "To prevent next coronavirus, stop the wildlife trade, conservationists say" and answer the following questions!

- a) Summarize the view of conservationists on the spread of coronaviruses.
- b) Explain why pangolins cause such big problems.
- c) What is Dr. Alonso Aguirre's main criticism?
- d) Outline why live animal trade creates an ideal situation for new viruses to emerge.

Are the following statements true (T), false (F), or not mentioned in the text (N)? Mark (✓) the correct box.

Statement	T	F	N
a) Coronaviruses are more dangerous to humans than to animals.			
b) Future pandemics that begin with animals might be prevented by banning all wildlife trade.			
c) As a reaction to the latest corona outbreak, China has permanently banned all trade in wild animals.			
d) Chinese people are critical of wildlife trade and the risk it poses for the population.			
e) Conservationists are relieved about the current ban on wildlife trade because it can help to stop the current pandemic.			
f) The destruction of the environment favors the outbreak of epidemics.			

Vocabulary

In the following sentences, fill in the gaps with a word from the vocabulary list given below the article. Be careful because sometimes you will need to change the form of the word.

1. Illegal animal _____ is a huge problem in China and creates a worldwide health _____.
2. China has _____ a temporary ban on animal trade.
3. Both palm civets and camels have been the _____ of coronavirus epidemics.

4. Animal traders _____ cage upon cage on Asian markets, which _____ the spread of diseases.
5. Unfortunately, the rest of the world doesn't have much influence on China's _____ policy.
6. When a disease has been _____ from animals to humans, there's always the danger of a pandemic.
7. In China, the trade and _____ of wild animals is still very common.
8. There would be less danger if animals were not _____ at meat markets but before they get there.

LISTENING

Go to the website www.matura.gv.at / SRDP / Lebende Fremdsprachen / Frühere Prüfungsaufgaben / Englisch / Hören / Nebentermin 2 AHS... - 10.01.2020
Do the four listening tasks and check your results!

READING - Make your Way 7, p. 152/153, Ex. 1

Read about **advertising techniques** and match the titles with the definitions

WRITING - How do you feel about advertising?

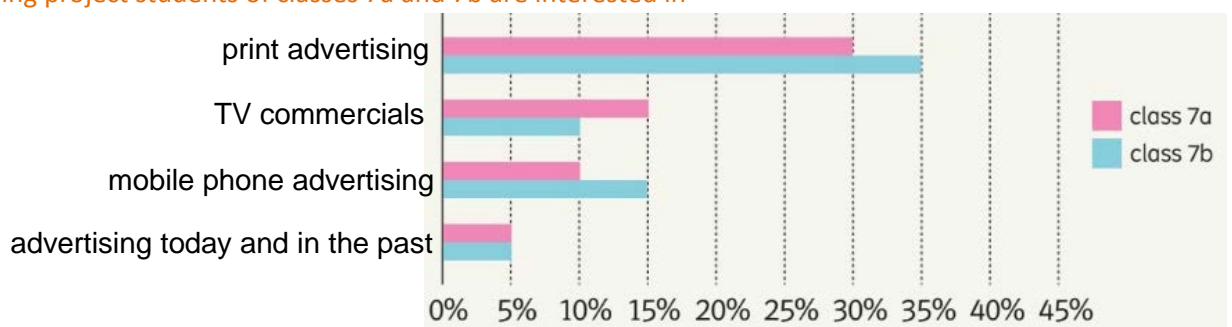
Answer in short paragraphs! (write full sentences)

- a. Where or when are you exposed to advertising frequently?
- b. Have you ever bought an item because you saw it in an ad?
- c. Which advertisements do you like best?
- d. What ads are most likely to make you buy a product?
- e. Do you like commercials on TV?
- f. Do you think that advertising is dangerous?

WRITING - Report

Your English language assistant wants to do a project on advertising with two seventh-grade classes at your school. He has suggested a number of projects and wants to know which ones the classes are interested in. You have been asked to write a report based on a survey you have done among the students of the two classes and to outline your ideas on the project

Advertising project students of classes 7a and 7b are interested in



In your report you should:

- present the results of your survey
- give reasons for the results
- outline your ideas for the project

Write around 300 words. Divide your report into sections and give them headings.

Information on how to write a report:

Report

Definition

A report is a written text that presents **information** in a **factual** way, often referring to diagrams, tables or other infographics.

Purpose

The purpose of a report is to **inform**, **evaluate** something and/or **make suggestions** and recommendations as **clearly** and **concisely** as possible.

Structure and layout

Start your report with information about the **recipient** of the report, the **writer** and the **subject** (To:/ From:/ Date:/ Subject:). In order to make the report reader-friendly, divide it into clear **sections** with the following **headings**.

Introduction (usually just one sentence)

Findings (usually consists of more than one paragraph; use one paragraph for each idea and linking words to connect paragraphs)

Conclusion (often no more than one sentence) and **Recommendations** (if appropriate)

Style and register

Use **neutral** and **factual language** and a **formal register** (no contractions, no colloquial expressions). If possible, use **standard phrases** to make the report sound more professional. In order to avoid the personal 'I' (except when making suggestions / recommendations in the last part), **the passive** is frequently used in reports.

Remember the **ABC of factual reports**: Accuracy (be exact, make sure facts are correct), Brevity (keep it short and to the point), Clarity (make sure everyone understands).

Useful expressions

The aim of this report is to point out/compare the advantages and disadvantages of ... • *This report tries to show that ...* • *This report is intended to .../aims to ...*

It is obvious/was found that ... • *... clearly shows that...* • *Most people seem to feel that ...*
Several people explained/said/suggested/thought that ... • *The current situation is satisfactory/unsatisfactory/disappointing for ... because ...*

It was concluded/agreed/decided that ... • *In conclusion/concluding it can be said that ...* • *To summarise, ...*

I/We would therefore recommend/suggest ... • *It would seem that ...* • *It is recommended/suggested that ...*



The (visual) layout:

From:
Subject:
Date:

Introduction

Heading
Content point

Heading
Content point

Heading
Content point
(Recommendation)

(Conclusion)