

Worksheet 8c 11.05.-15.05.20

Dear 8c,

Did you enjoy your weekend? I hope you had a good time and are now relaxed. This week we are going to have another look at the if-clauses and do some exercises.

I think that's doable. So let's start!

**1) Test**

Again I would like to give you the chance to check if you have learned to vocabulary good enough and if you have understood the revision of the if-clauses.

Take out your exercise books, the headline is "Test 2".

I) Vocabulary

Grad	_____
Landschaft	_____
Wohltätigkeit	_____
Spaß machen	_____
verteidigen	_____
irgendwo	_____
Grenze	_____
erzeugen	_____

II) Irregular Verbs

Write down the English forms:

kämpfen	_____	_____	_____
tragen	_____	_____	_____
verbreiten	_____	_____	_____
verlassen	_____	_____	_____
schlagen	_____	_____	_____

III) If-clauses

Fill in the gaps:

1. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain), that \_\_\_\_\_ (be) good for our nature.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ (do) your homework if you \_\_\_\_\_ (want) good marks.
3. If my sister \_\_\_\_\_ (get) home early from school today, we \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) our favourite series together.

4. Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on time today if his car \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ break down) again.

5. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) happy if he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/meet) his girlfriend after school.

Was it OK? You can check your answers next week.

## 2) Check your answers

Textbook p. 54 ex 1

are/ will find/ will get/ climb/ take/ are/ should visit/ can take/ go/ won't have/ like/ visit/ can-might see/ visit/ won't forget/ choose/ will have

ex 2

If you want my feedback, send me your sentences.




An example could be:

If you want to drink excellent wine, you should come to Würzburg.

Workbook p. 35 ex 1+2

**Stars and Stripes**

Fill in the names of the buildings below the photos and complete the sentences.



the Capitol      the White House

On the American flag there are fifty stars, one for each state. And there are thirteen red and white stripes, one for each of the thirteen British colonies which became the United States of America after the War of Independence. The capital city of the US is Washington DC, which means District of Columbia. It doesn't belong to any state. The seat of the US government is the Capitol, and the residence of the US President is the White House.

**Texas or Michigan?**

Do these names or words belong to Texas or to Michigan? Put them into the right group.

the Alamo • beaches and cliffs • cold winters • cowboys • Dallas • deserts • Detroit • Great Lakes • Hispanics • Houston • iron and cars • Motor City • Motown music • oil • San Antonio • Stevie Wonder

TEXAS	MICHIGAN
<u>the Alamo</u>	<u>beaches and cliffs</u>
<u>cowboys</u>	<u>cold winters</u>
<u>Dallas</u>	<u>Detroit</u>
<u>deserts</u>	<u>Great Lakes</u>
<u>Hispanics</u>	<u>iron and cars</u>
<u>Houston</u>	<u>Motor City</u>
<u>oil</u>	<u>Motown music</u>
<u>San Antonio</u>	<u>Stevie Wonder</u>

Which state would you like to visit? Explain why in one or two sentences.

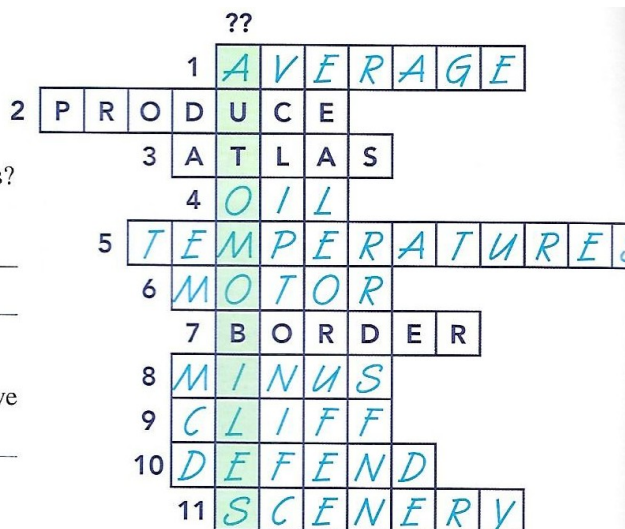
freie Schüleräußerung

W&P

### 3 Crossword puzzle

Find the words or write definitions.

- 1 What's the ... age of the pupils in your class?  
– Fourteen.
- 2 to make something
- 3 a book of maps
- 4 Texas is famous for ...
- 5 In winter ... aren't high.
- 6 part of a machine that makes something move
- 7 line between two countries
- 8 Ten ... four is six.
- 9 a high steep side of a hill by the sea
- 10 opposite of 'attack'
- 11 The mountain ... is beautiful.



→ American for 'cars': AUTOMOBILES

Sit 1

### 4 Split words

Can you find the missing parts?

camp • place • road • shine • surfing • trail •  
walk • ward • way

sun shine  
wind surfing  
west ward

mountain bike trail  
some place  
half way

rail road  
summer camp  
side walk

Sit 1

### 5 If or when?

Give German translations of these sentences that make the different meanings of *if* and *when* clear.

- ☛ When I see her, I'll give her the book. Sobald (Wenn) ich sie sehe, werde ich ihr das Buch geben.
- ☛ If she is my friend, she'll help me. Falls (Wenn) sie meine Freundin ist, wird sie mir helfen.

Ex 1

### 6 If-sentences

Complete the dialogue. Be careful, sometimes you need a modal verb.

- Helen If you (walk) walk along a trail in Yellowstone Park, you (meet) can/might meet a grizzly bear. In this travel guide they say you should sing loudly when you walk in the mountains. If a bear (hear) hears you, it (not / want) won't want to meet you.
- Andy Me singing loudly? I can imagine that ... Anyway, I'll travel through Yellowstone by car. If I (see) see a bear then, it (not / be) won't be dangerous and I (take) ll/will take a photo of it.
- Helen They say that a bear (open) can open a car like a tin if it (want) wants to.
- Andy Don't be silly. Lots of tourists travel safely through Yellowstone Park every year. If they (be able to) 're/are able to do it, I (do) can do it, too!

### 3) Grammar

Read situation 2 p. 55 in your textbook.

Now...have a look at the if-clauses you find there. For example:

If you were in San Francisco at ten o'clock in the evening and you phoned someone in New York, you would probably wake them up.

What is different? I'm sure you have realized it at once: The tenses have changed!

If you **were** in San Francisco at ten o'clock in the evening and you **phoned** someone in New York, you **would** probably wake them up.

Turn to p. 110/111 and read from letter "b".

Wenn wir uns die if-Sätze anschauen, ist es ganz wichtig, dass wir verstehen, dass in den verschiedenen if-Sätzen verschiedene Bedingungen zum Ausdruck kommen:

Type I: Erfüllbare, wahrscheinliche Bedingung (probable)

Type II: Unwahrscheinliche Bedingung (improbable), Dinge, die man sich vorstellt (imaginary)

Zurück zu unserem Beispiel:

If you were in San Francisco at ten o'clock in the evening and you phoned someone in New York, you would probably wake them up.

➔ Hier wird also zum Ausdruck gebracht, dass es so wäre, wenn du in San Francisco wärst. Das ist **nicht sehr wahrscheinlich**, da der Satz in einem deutschen Schulbuch für die 8. Klasse steht. Im Deutschen entspricht das den Sätzen:

- Wenn ich eine Million hätte, dann...
- Wenn ich Fußballprofi wäre, dann...

Fazit: Durch die Verwendung verschiedener Zeitstufen drücken wir den Grad der Wahrscheinlichkeit aus.

Let's watch a youtube-video for explanation (Anmerkung: „Conditional“ ist ein anderes Wort für „If-clause“): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RB8cDdvj5uc>

And another one just about conditional/if-clause II (You don't need to do the test at the end):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l1OmLNCdmP8>

OK? I really would like to be at the beach, too!

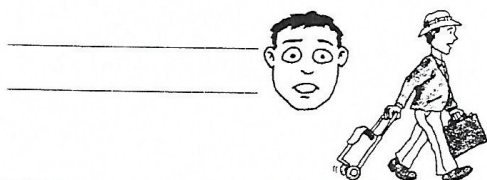
Copy the following text into your grammar book and try to fill in the gaps:

## If-Clauses type II

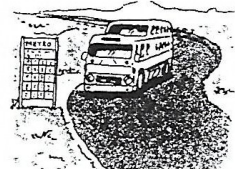
- II. If someone \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) me a role in a movie, I \_\_\_\_\_  
very happy.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ disappointed if I \_\_\_\_\_ the role.

if-clause

main clause



If he hurried,  
he would catch the bus.



Please check if you have filled in the gaps correctly:

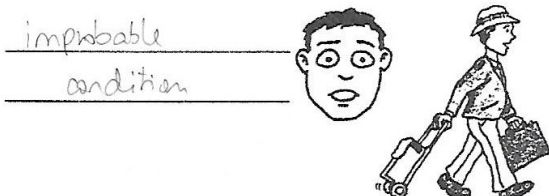
- II. If someone offered (offer) me a role in a movie, I would be  
very happy.  
I would be disappointed if I didn't get the role.

if-clause

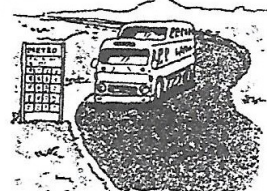
simple past

main clause

conditional I  
would + infinitive of the verb



If he hurried,  
he would catch the bus.



### 4) Practise

Textbook p. 55

ex 3: Write down three sentences about what you'd do if you had a million dollars.

If I had a million dollars....

ex 4:

Write the sentences into your exercise book. **Jetzt bitte genau lesen: Du musst immer BEIDE Optionen verwenden und schreiben, was du tun würdest und was du nicht tun würdest. Schau dir das Beispiel genau an!**

Workbook p. 37 ex 7+8

Take care and goodbye!