

| Arbeitsplan für die Woche 23.- 27.März 2020 Klasse 8 c Klassenlehrkraft: Ismail Yigit | |
|---|---|
| Fach | Aufgaben |
| Deutsch | Täglich einen Artikel aus der Zeitung abschreiben, Deutschbuch S.131-134 lesen und die Aufgaben dazu erledigen |
| Englisch | Arbeitsblätter |
| Mathe | Wiederholungsaufgaben auf S. 106 und S. 107 |
| GL | Fasse zusammen, was in der Woche von 20.3-27.3. wichtig war (z. B Corona Deutschland und weltweit, Klima, Flüchtlingsfrage oder andere) |
| AL & ITG | Aufgabe 1:Nenne stichpunktartig die wichtigsten Bausteine einer Hausarbeit. Recherchiere selbstständig, beispielsweise über das Internet, wie eine Hausarbeit aufgebaut ist. Aufgabe 2: Recherchiere (Internet/Nachrichten/Zeitung) über die aktuellen Ereignisse rund um den Corona-Virus. Erläutere schriftlich, ob eine Schulschließung Sinn macht. |
| Physik | Buch S.134-141 lesen, zusammenfassen (mindestens drei Sätze pro Thema), Merksätze abschreiben |
| Chemie | PRISMA Chemie, Seite 76 ff: Die chemische Reaktion Seite 79, Text lesen, Merksatz incl. Überschrift abschreiben und 3 Aufgaben schriftlich bearbeiten Seite 80-81, Text lesen, Merksatz (rechts) incl. Überschrift & Reaktionsschema (links) abschreiben und 6 Aufgaben schriftlich bearbeiten |

FAST FOOD

Everyone is always in a hurry these days. No one has time to sit and have a meal comfortably. Fast food restaurant is the place for people who want to eat fastly.

Fast food originated in the United States during the 50s.

Basically it is food that can be prepared very quickly. In the fast food restaurants you can have sandwiches, hamburgers, hot dogs, French fried potatoes or fried eggs and you can drink Coca Cola or other soft drinks. You can also have dessert like ice-cream, milk shakes or various kind of cakes.

Fast food are often frequented by teenagers and by ordinary office staff who want some quick and cheap to eat.

In many Italian towns you can find several chains of fast food restaurants such as McDonald's Burgy, etc.

Many of the fast food restaurants have special offers for families, and do their best to attract children. Some even organize children's birthday parties.

They are open from 10 o'clock in the morning till 12 o'clock at night.

TRUE/FALSE

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1) Fast food restaurants are places where you can eat fastly | T | F |
| 2) People go to the fast food restaurants because they want to sit and have a meal comfortably | T | F |
| 3) Fast food originated in Europe | T | F |
| 4) Fast food originated in 50s | T | F |
| 5) In a fast food restaurant you can have regional dishes | T | F |
| 6) Children don't go to fast food restaurants | T | F |
| 7) Fast food restaurants are frequented by teenagers | T | F |
| 8) It's impossible to organize children's birthday parties in a fast food restaurant | T | F |
| 9) Many fast food restaurants have special offers for families | T | F |
| 10) Fast food restaurants are open 24 hours a day | T | F |

Answer to these questions:

- 1) What can you eat in a fast food restaurant?

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- 2) Do you go the fast food restaurants? Do you like this kind of food?

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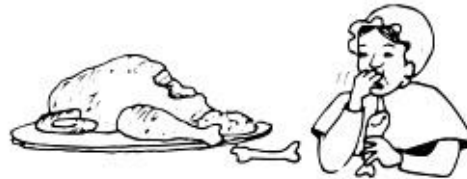
Mealtime Manners

What do you think your parents would say if, at your next Thanksgiving dinner, you took a handful of turkey from the platter and crammed it into your mouth? What if you then used the serving spoon to eat some dressing, and took your grandmother's glass of water and used it to wash down your mouthful? Of course, they would be horrified, but this style of eating would actually be true to tradition. The Pilgrims, celebrating their first Thanksgiving dinner with their Native American friends, probably ate in just such a manner.

Today, most people in Western cultures expect to eat meals with their own set of silverware, their own plate, and their own glass. Diners use the plates to hold their food and drink only from their own glasses. But Europeans did not always eat this way.

In the 1500s, members of the ruling classes used knives to carve helpings of meat. Since they rarely had their own plates and bowls, they would eat the slice of meat off the tip of the knife. They would use shared spoons to eat soup and would dip bread or their fingers into serving bowls of gravy or stew. If a person was rich enough to own a spoon or knife, he or she would carry these to a banquet and use them instead of their hands. There were a few rules for eating behavior. It was considered rude to taste something from a spoon if it was being passed down to another diner. If you had a bone left in your hand after eating a chicken leg, you were expected to toss it politely under the table.

The working poor had even fewer mealtime manners, since they were usually just worried about getting enough food each day to survive. Their main utensils were their hands. When Europeans, such as the Pilgrims, settled in the New World, they brought this eating style with them. They used pieces of bread as spoons for



soup, used their fingers for other food, and passed a shared cup at meals.

While the colonists were sharing cups and dipping their fingers into bowls of food, European royalty and nobility were starting to expand their tableware. They were also developing manners to go with their new knives, forks, spoons, plates, and napkins. They started to think of sharing cups or platters as unsanitary and even rude. Their new manners set them apart and underscored their status as an upper class. By the 1700s, these new customs had spread to wealthy American settlers. As new landowners, they wanted to have a higher status than they would have had in Great Britain. They bought their own dishes and silverware and brought them to the colonies.

By the late 1800s, mealtime manners had changed for everyone. As the American middle class grew, so did their demand for tableware that showed off their prosperity. There was also an elaborate system of etiquette or manners by this time. This new emphasis on behavior extended to every aspect of everyday life, but was particularly important at meals.

And what about the 21st century? Do our manners continue to become more complex? Just the opposite seems true. We eat fresh fruit and raw vegetables by hand, along with cheese and crackers. We buy burgers and fries at a fast-food restaurant and eat them in the car. We use our hands to eat pizza and tacos. Mealtimes are becoming more casual all the time.

Mealtime Manners (cont.)

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - A. Thanksgiving dinner was eaten by hand.
 - B. Manners for mealtimes have changed over time.
 - C. We are eating more and more like our ancestors.
 - D. Sharing cups and spoons was not rude in the 1500s.

2. Choose the supporting detail for this sentence: "There were a few rules for eating behavior in the 1500s."
 - A. It was considered rude not to use a napkin.
 - B. European royalty started to expand their tableware.
 - C. You were supposed to toss any bones under the table.
 - D. There was an elaborate system of etiquette for banquets.

3. Why did landowners in colonial America buy silverware and dishes?
 - A. They wanted to eat more neatly and not spill as many things.
 - B. They wanted to prove they had a higher status than they would have had in Great Britain.
 - C. They wanted to become members of royalty.
 - D. They wanted to have more sanitary eating conditions in their homes.

4. What is ironic about mealtime manners in the 21st century?
 - A. After developing a system of table manners, we are starting to eat by hand again.
 - B. We are starting to share cups and plates again.
 - C. After importing a lot of dishes and silverware, we have worse manners.
 - D. We are eating like the Pilgrims, even at Thanksgiving dinner.

Directions: Match the vocabulary words to their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 5. _____ status | A. manners |
| 6. _____ etiquette | B. silverware |
| 7. _____ elaborate | C. unclean |
| 8. _____ utensils | D. rank |
| 9. _____ unsanitary | E. complicated or complex |

Übertrage die Meinungsäußerungen in deinen Vokabelheft

Meinung äußern (allgemein)

| | |
|--|--|
| It seems to me that ... | Mir scheint, dass ... |
| In my opinion, ... | Meiner Meinung nach ... |
| I am of the opinion that .../ I take the view that .. | Ich bin der Meinung, dass ... |
| My personal view is that ... | Meine Meinung dazu ist, dass ... |
| In my experience ... | Meiner Erfahrung nach ... |
| As far as I understand / can see, ... | Soweit ich das beurteilen kann, ... |
| As I see it, ... / From my point of view ... | So wie ich das sehe, ... |
| As far as I know ... / From what I know ... | Soviel ich weiß, ... |
| I might be wrong but ... | Vielleicht liege ich falsch aber ... |
| If I am not mistaken ... | Wenn ich mich nicht täusche ... |
| I believe one can (safely) say ... | Ich glaube, man kann (mit Sicherheit) sagen ... |
| It is claimed that ... | Wie behauptet wird, ... |
| I must admit that ... | Ich muss zugeben, dass ... |
| I cannot deny that ... | Ich kann nicht leugnen, dass ... |
| I can imagine that ... | Ich kann mir vorstellen, dass ... |
| I think/believe/suppose ... | Ich denke/glaube/nehme an ... |
| Personally, I think ... | Ich persönlich denke ... |
| That is why I think ... | Deshalb denke ich ... |
| I am sure/certain/convincd that ... | Ich bin mir sicher, dass ... |
| I am not sure/certain, but ... | Ich bin mir nicht sicher aber ... |
| I am not sure, because I don't know the situation exactly. | Ich bin mir nicht ganz sicher, weil ich den Sachverhalt nicht genau kenne. |
| I am not convinced that ... | Ich bin nicht davon überzeugt, dass ... |
| I have read that ... | Wie ich gelesen habe ... |
| I am of mixed opinions (about / on) ... | Ich bin geteilter Meinung (über) ... |
| I am of mixed opinions about / on this. | Ich habe eine geteilte Meinung dazu. |
| I have no opinion in this matter. | Ich habe dazu keine Meinung. |

Tatsachen herausstellen

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| The fact is that | Fakt ist, dass .. |
| The (main) point is that ... | Der Punkt ist, dass ... |
| This proves that ... | Das beweist, dass ... |
| What it comes down to is that ... | Letztlich läuft es darauf hinaus, dass ... |
| It is obvious that ... | Es ist offensichtlich, dass ... |
| It is certain that ... | Es ist sicher, dass ... |
| One can say that ... | Man kann sagen, dass ... |
| It is clear that ... | Es ist klar, dass ... |
| There is no doubt that ... | Es gibt keinen Zweifel daran, dass ... |

Adverbien

Schreibe den Satz noch einmal und setze das Adverb an der richtigen Stelle ein.

1. We were in London. (last week) →

We were in London last week.

2. He walks his dog. (rarely) →

3. She waited. (patiently) →

4. My father goes fishing. (always) →

5. Your bedroom is. (upstairs) →

6. We don't go skiing. (in summer) →

7. Cats can hear. (well) →

8. I saw him. (there) →

9. The girl speaks English. (fluently) →

10. I have seen that film. (never) / (before) →