

## Arbeitsplan der 4. Klassen für das Fach Englisch (04.05.-08.05.2020)

Erledige folgende Aufgaben und gib sie bis spätestens 08.05.2020 auf **Moodle** ab.

1.) **Reading:** Lies dir den **Artikel** über **Bananenplantagen** durch und beantworte die **Fragen** dazu (*siehe 2.+3. Zettel*).

2.) **Grammar:** Wir starten mit einem **neuen Grammatikkapitel**, das dir aber zum Teil schon bekannt vorkommen wird. Es geht nämlich wieder um die **IF-SENTENCES**. Hier gibt es noch einen **3. Typ (= CONDITIONAL III)**, mit dem du dich nun etwas genauer beschäftigen wirst:

✚ Lies dir dazu zuerst die **Erklärungen** und **Beispiele** (*siehe 4. Zettel*) genau durch und schreibe dir diese in dein **exercise book**.  
Verwende dabei verschiedene Farben!

✚ Anschließend siehst du dir folgendes **Erklärvideo** auf **YouTube** an (*wenn notwendig, auch mehrmals*):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AY6TXS1gPcU>

✚ Erledige alle Aufgaben im **Workbook** auf der **Seite 79**.

✚ Bearbeite die beiden **Übungsblätter** (*siehe 5. und 6. Zettel*).

Wenn du Fragen hast, melde dich bitte!

**GUTES GELINGEN!** 😊



## Reading

**1** Read the article quickly and choose the best title for it.

- ☐ Bananas and big companies      ☐ Help for banana farmers  
☐ Growing bananas at low cost



Many people in the Windward Islands near Haiti are banana farmers.

Most bananas are grown on small family-run farms. Banana farmers often spend more than half the money they earn on pesticides, and on packing and transporting their bananas from the farms to the faraway harbours.

In recent years it has become much more difficult for farmers to earn enough money to support their families. The price of bananas is very low. The big company farms are able to grow bananas very cheaply, so the small farmers find it difficult to sell their crops for good prices.

Some of these farmers now sell their bananas to the Fair Trade market. This means that they get a fair, fixed price for their bananas. They also get extra money to spend on projects that help the whole village. Georgina, who now runs the local Fair Trade group, has been a banana farmer for 15 years – the last four with a Fair Trade organisation.

She says, "The best thing about joining Fair Trade is that the price of our bananas doesn't go up and down. We know we are always going to get a good, fixed price. The extra money Fair Trade gives us helps the village a lot. We're thinking about trying to open a school and improve the roads around us. We have also been able to use fewer pesticides on our crops, and that's good for the environment."

She adds, "I hope people will buy more Fair Trade bananas and ask supermarkets abroad to sell Fair Trade products. If more people want our products, we will be able to sell more, and earn more."

Fair Trade can't solve all the farmers' problems in the Windward Islands, but it is helping some of them to earn enough to survive.

**Read the article again. How many of these tasks can you do?**

**Circle T (True) or F (False).**

- |   |   |       |
|---|---|-------|
| 1 | Most of the bananas in Haiti are grown on family-run farms.                     | T / F |
| 2 | Farmers spend quarter of their money on pesticides, packing and transportation. | T / F |
| 3 | The price of bananas has gone down in recent years.                             | T / F |

**Choose the correct answers.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 4 | It's difficult for family farmers to get a good price for their bananas because<br><input type="checkbox"/> they don't grow enough.<br><input type="checkbox"/> the bananas are low quality.<br><input type="checkbox"/> there is competition from big company farms. |
| 5 | The money that Fair Trade pays<br><input type="checkbox"/> goes up every month.<br><input type="checkbox"/> goes up and down.<br><input type="checkbox"/> doesn't go up or down.  |
| 6 | The extra money from Fair Trade helps<br><input type="checkbox"/> the local people.<br><input type="checkbox"/> the government.<br><input type="checkbox"/> farmers across the country.   |

**Answer the questions in no more than 4 words.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 7 | What is Georgina's group planning to open?<br>.....                    |
| 8 | What are the banana farmers using fewer of now?<br>.....               |
| 9 | Where does Georgina want more Fair Trade products to be sold?<br>..... |





## IF-SENTENCES: Type III (= Conditional III)

Diese Bedingungssätze drücken immer den Fall der **Unmöglichkeit** aus, denn sie beziehen sich auf die **Vergangenheit**.

### Bildung:

If + Person + Verb in der **past perfect** tense (had / hadn't + 3. Form),  
Person + **would (not) have** + **3. Form** des Verbs



Achte darauf, dass „**would**“ NIE im „**if-Teil**“ des Satzes steht!

### Beispiele:

If I **had known** your phone number, I **would have phoned** you.

*(Wenn ich deine Telefonnummer gewusst hätte, hätte ich dich angerufen.)*

If Mary **hadn't missed** the train, she **would have met** Tom.

*(Wenn Mary den Zug nicht verpasst hätte, hätte sie Tom getroffen.)*

Peter **wouldn't have been** so angry if he **had passed** the test.

*(Peter wäre nicht so wütend gewesen, wenn er den Test bestanden hätte.)*

They **wouldn't have watched** the movie if they **hadn't had** enough time.

*(Sie hätten den Film nicht geschaut, wenn sie nicht genug Zeit gehabt hätten.)*

# IF-SENTENCES

## Conditional I

**IF + PRESENT SIMPLE,  
WILL + NENNFORM**

Put the verbs into the correct **first conditional** form:

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard, you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) successful.
2. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain), we \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home.
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not understand), you \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) the exam.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ (have) fun if you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to my party.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not lose) weight if you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) too much junk food.
6. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) if Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (not show) up?
7. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema with us, he \_\_\_\_\_ (not regret) it.

## Conditional II

**IF + PAST SIMPLE,  
WOULD + NENNFORM**

Put the verbs into the correct **second conditional** form:

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it.
2. If my mother \_\_\_\_\_ (has) a lot of work to do, I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) her.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) herself if she \_\_\_\_\_ (fall off) her bike.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so tired if you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed earlier.
5. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a pencil, I \_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) one.
6. If you really \_\_\_\_\_ (love) me, you \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) me a diamond ring.
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) if you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a big spider in your room?

## Conditional III

**IF + PAST PERFECT,  
WOULD HAVE + 3. FORM**

Put the verbs into the correct **third conditional** form:

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) you were in hospital, I **would have visited** you.
2. If the rain **hadn't been** so heavy, we \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) earlier.
3. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (not drive) so fast, he **wouldn't have had** the accident.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) your homework if you **had started** earlier.
5. I **would have gone** to the party with you if you \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me.
6. If Jane **had studied** harder, she \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) her exam.
7. I **would have written** to you if you \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me your e-mail address.

# THIRD CONDITIONAL - NO POSSIBILITY

IF	CONDITION	RESULT
	PAST PERFECT	WOULD HAVE + 3 <sup>rd</sup> form
If	I had won the lottery	I would have bought a big house

RESULT	IF	CONDITION
WOULD HAVE + 3 <sup>rd</sup> FORM		PAST PERFECT
I would have bought a new house	if	I had won the lottery

We use the third conditional to talk about the past.  
It's about dreams that will never come true.



Exercise: Write the verbs in brackets using the 3<sup>rd</sup> conditional.

- 1-If he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) harder, he \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) his exams.
- 2-Sally \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so angry if she \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the driving test.
- 3-If Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (be) hungry, she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) something to eat.
- 4-My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) the house if they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the money.
- 5-Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (forgot) his mother's birthday if I \_\_\_\_\_ (not remind) him.
- 6-I \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) you if I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) your telephone number.
- 7-Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (call) a taxi if he \_\_\_\_\_ (not forget) his wallet at home.
- 8-If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) nicer, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach.
- 9-I \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) my golden ring if I \_\_\_\_\_ (not give) it to my niece.
- 10-If Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so tired, she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the concert last night.
- 11-I \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the contest if I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) all the answers.
- 12-You \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that great film if you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the cinema with us.
- 13-If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not lose) my wallet, I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the opera on time.
- 14-If Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (not miss) the train, she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Tom.
- 15-My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (be) happier if she \_\_\_\_\_ (marry) her first love.
- 16-If Tony \_\_\_\_\_ (save) some money, he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Paris last summer.
- 17-You \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) Chinese if you \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in China.
- 18-If I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) my aunt, I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) her the news.