Englisch Grundkurs 11
Lösungen Tasks (Part 1)
Tasks (Part 2)

My dear students,

First of all, I hope that everything is fine with you and your families!
These are special times, and we have to deal with this very special situation caused by the coronavirus. This also includes your education. For me, life without school is really strange and challenging (and boring – yes I think it really is!!!) and no one can tell when our schools re-open. This is why it is very important that you should keep on working on the tasks from home as long as there is no other means of teaching and learning.

Below you will find some "example-solutions" for the tasks from before the holidays. You should compare them with your results: if you have more or less the same content, fine, if not, please add the missing aspects and/or correct your mistakes.
By the way, I do not force you to send your work to me, but I was a bit disappointed that I didn't receive any of your solutions so far. Giving a feedback is not a means of controlling you - I'm really happy to assist you in improving your skills!

You will also find some new tasks for the following two weeks (until the end of April).
If you have any questions, problems, or if you would like to get a feedback, please do not hesitate to send a mail (gerald.ziegler@googlemail.com).
Even if you don't send some of your work, it would be nice to hear from you and to learn that you're OK!

Best wishes and take care,

Gerald Ziegler

Example solutions

1) + 2)
   The problem all countries are facing is the spread of the coronavirus and the consequences of the measures the countries are taking to contain it.
   The measures different countries took at the time when the article was published:

USA and Britain:	restrictions were seen as premature, widespread testing was slowly instituted, later the UK-prime minister told people to work from home and not to hold big gatherings, non-essential travelling was discouraged, the US-president followed and issued tighter guidelines
China:	the province of Hubei with about 60m people was in quarantine, some restrictions were eased
South Korea:	hundreds of thousands of people were tested
Italy:	a shut down was begun
France:	nobody is to leave their home except to shop for essentials, attend medical appointments, or do jobs that cannot be done from home, schools, universities, cafés, cinemas, hairdressers and museums were closed

   Many countries have closed their borders to arrivals from countries with infections.
   Most big economies have announced big spending packages to support the economy.
2) See above.
3) Individual answers.
4) b)
   p. 70 ex. 1
   The correct order is 5, 3, 4, 1, 2

   p. 71 ex. 2
   Statement 4 is correct: third-person narrator, point of view limited to Lu.

   p. 71 ex. 3
   a) Examples: l. 33 “But he’d seen it in the boss’s face – the factory would close.” or ll.66-67 “Around Lu, the screams rose in pitch and small feminine fists flailed at the air. Who were they shouting at?”
   b) Example: The narrator adopts Lu’s point of view and so we can experience the story through his eyes. This deepens our connection with Lu and helps to identify with his problem at the end of the extract.

   p. 71 ex 4
   Example:
   China needs western consumers to buy its products. Economic hardship in the west could lead to consumers buying fewer Chines products => result described in the story.
   Western consumers are becoming more socially aware, buying more fair trade Products => mass producing factories are losing market share, are closing down

Tasks for April

1) Read the article 'Will the new coronavirus spell the end for globalization' (see following pages) and look up words you don't know:
2) Do the following tasks, use the information from the article:
   a) Name the consequences the coronavirus has on Germany's industry.
   b) Explain what "repatriating production" means.
   c) Explain what the author means by saying "And no double standards please!"
   d) Find out what 'just in time'-policy means in the context of the production of goods and explain why companies might not want to follow this policy anymore after the coronavirus-crisis.
3) Textbook (TB) p. 169 Past perfect and simple past exercise a) and b)
4) TB p. 71 ex. 5a + 5b
5) WB p. 38 ex. 11 + 12
6) TB p. 71 ex. 6 a OR b (before read S14 Creative writing p. 136)
7) TB p. 156f. S 29 Working with cartoons (reading) then WB p. 91 ex. 39

Opinion: Will the new coronavirus spell the end of globalization?

Will the new coronavirus accelerate a general, Donald Trump-inspired shift away from globalization? DW's Henrik Böhme believes that we can at least expect a new global division of labor.

Just look at a car leaving the assembly lines in Sindelfingen or Wolfsburg, Germany. Be it an E-Class Mercedes or a VW Golf — "Made in Germany" is no longer really applicable there. Only about a quarter of all parts assembled still comes from the carmakers themselves with the rest being provided by numerous suppliers. Components come from all corners of the world.

It is a huge logistical challenge. Supply chain management is not plain sailing. And if, say, a container with parts from China doesn't arrive at the port of Hamburg, Sindelfingen and Wolfsburg can quickly have a huge problem.

Bottleneck scenarios are currently being analyzed by many companies in Germany and beyond. Carmakers are dealing with this issue, and so are machine builders, small- and medium-sized businesses, and DAX-listed firms. The topic has also gone viral in Germany's health care system, where the new coronavirus has exacerbated an already simmering drugs shortage.

Many people are asking whether we're seeing the beginning of the end of globalization. Do we have to reassess the global division of labor? Do nations have to bring production back home? Is there a working alternative to the global factory that's been built over the past three decades?

Repatriating production

Here's some disappointing news for all those who believe that all current problems in the world are caused by globalization: There are no easy solutions. On the one hand, globalization has led to an enormous increase in wealth and well-being, and not just in industrialized nations.

Some nations have been able to leave their status of being developing countries and have become emerging economies, lifting millions upon millions of people out of dire poverty.

DW business editor Henrik Böhme

Of course one shouldn't ignore problems related to working conditions, or social and environmental standards. But if anyone in the West demands that production be repatriated, lots of jobs would be lost elsewhere if that came to pass.

And no double standards, please! Lots of people go ballistic when US President Donald Trump speaks of bringing back jobs to America. But when German Economy Minister Peter Altmaier or his French counterpart, Bruno Le Maire, talk about creating more production facilities in Europe and bringing back key production capacities, people here are far less worried, if at all.

That doesn't mean that no changes are required at all. Take the pharmaceutical industry. If Germany, just like France, gets some 80% of all required active ingredients for drugs from abroad (40% from China alone), the system needs to be tweaked.

But let's not forget how the discrepancy emerged in the first place. Domestic production had grown too expensive and cost pressures exerted on the industry by health insurance funds were enormous.

It's wrong to believe, though, that Germany is fully in the hands of Chinese players in many industries. The German economy as a integral part and beneficiary of the global division of labor is not dependent on any single country. None of its trading partners accounts for more than 10% of the country's overall imports and exports respectively, according to the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (DIHK).

Back to the 19th century?

Of course, COVID-19 is prompting companies to reevaluate their supply chains with a view to further lessening dependence on selected market players. There may also be a debate on how good "just in time" really is and whether it would be wiser to return to a policy of buying ahead.

I disagree with the head of the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China, Jörg Wuttke, who believes the times are over for companies to produce where it can be done most efficiently. After all, that would negatively impact Germany as an export-oriented nation.

Germany's economic output dropped by 5% back in 2009 at the height of the global financial crisis. It would suffer a lot more if globalization were to be rolled back. Back to domestic production only — back to the 19th century, really?

With protectionism on the rise in many nations, policymakers are well-advised to scrape together some good arguments to tell people why their well-being will take a hit.