

Lösungen

8c

Lösungen Französischaufgaben vom 18.05-20.05.20

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Le «Journal» correspond à la «Tagesschau», «Nos chers voisins» à «Verbotene Liebe», «Koh-Lanta» correspond à «Dschungelcamp», «Le plus grand cabaret du monde» – je ne sais pas, «Les enquêtes de Murdoch» c'est comme «Awake», «Capital» correspond à «Plusminus», «Rugby» c'est comme chez nous, «Monsieur Papa» c'est un film comme «Kokowääh» et le documentaire existe aussi chez nous.

Die übrigen Aufgaben der letzten Wochen bestehen aus individuellen Lösungen.

Solutions: Tasks English 8c 18th May 2020**1) Reading**

Individual solutions

2) Grammar

The definite article *the*: no article or the?

SOLUTIONS

Hi John,

I arrived in the USA last Monday. We left x Rome, flew over the Alps and made a quick stop in x London. There we went shopping at x Harrods, visited the Tower and enjoyed a sunny afternoon in x Hyde Park. On the following day we left for x New York. The time on board wasn't boring as there were two films to watch on the monitor. The people on the plane were all x Italian. Before we landed at x JFK airport, we saw the Statue of Liberty, x Ellis Island and the Empire State Building. The hotel I stayed in was on the corner of x 42nd Street and x 5th Avenue. I don't like x hotels very much, but I didn't have x time to rent an apartment.

Choose the best way to complete these sentences.

much, isn't, some information, permission, many, a little, a real piece of luck, much, some, a few, a lot of

3) Vocabulary Check Unit 4

You can check the vocabulary with your textbook.

Japan – The Japanese Car Industry

Tasks:

1. Describe and explain the success of the Japanese car industry.

Japan is currently the third largest automotive producer in the world. One reason behind this success story was the invention of new production methods in Japan that are now used worldwide by the automobile industry. With the help of these production methods the Japanese automobile industry was able to keep production costs per unit low and to produce cheaper than the competitors. At the same time Japanese cars are famous for innovation and quality. This was achieved by investing a lot of money into research and development and by setting very strict quality standards. Another defining characteristic of the Japanese car industry is the high motivation of its workers that is the result of a very pronounced identification of the employees both with the final product and the company they are working for.

2. During the crisis, many car manufacturers worldwide had to stop production, not only for occupational safety reasons. What are the reasons why the crisis has caused problems in automobile production in particular? Take special reference to the production methods.

Reasons:

The production methods are based on close cooperation with suppliers worldwide.

Many of the parts come from suppliers in other countries (**lean production**). Due to **just-in-time production**, the car companies do not have large warehouses with components, but the components are delivered just before assembly. Due to **global sourcing**, automotive companies produce in other countries in order to save costs and many production facilities are located abroad.

Due to the coronavirus, production was stopped in many supplier industries. A lot of transports with container ships and airplanes did not take place, so that the production chains were interrupted.

This applies not only to the Japanese automotive industry, but to the automotive industry worldwide, including Germany.

Musterlösung 8. Woche

S. 140 Nr. 8

$$\text{geg.: } d = 26'' = 26 \cdot 2,54 \text{ cm} = 66,04 \text{ cm}$$

350 Umdrehungen ; $\pi = 3$

$$U = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r = \pi \cdot d = 3 \cdot 66,04 \text{ cm} = 198,12 \text{ cm}$$

$$350 \cdot 198,12 \text{ cm} = 69342 \text{ cm}$$

S. 141 Nr. 13

a) geg.: $U = 40.000 \text{ km}$

ges.: r

$$U = 2\pi \cdot r$$

$$r = \frac{U}{2\pi} = \frac{40.000 \text{ km}}{2\pi} = 6366,1977 \text{ km}$$

b) geg.: $U = 40.000 \text{ km} + 2 \text{ m} = 40.000.002 \text{ m}$

ges.: r

$$U = 2\pi \cdot r$$

$$r = \frac{U}{2\pi} = \frac{40.000.002 \text{ m}}{2\pi} = 6366198,042$$

gewonnene Strecke:

$$6366198,042 \text{ m} - 6366197,7 \text{ m} = 0,32 \text{ m}$$

Man hätte 0,32m Platz. Das wäre sehr wenig.

* Nr. 11a

Parallelogramm: $a = 3,5 \text{ cm}$; $h = 3 \text{ cm}$

$$A_p = a \cdot h = 3,5 \text{ cm} \cdot 3 \text{ cm} = 10,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

Rechteck: $a = 2 \text{ cm}$; $b = 1 \text{ cm}$

$$A_R = a \cdot b = 2 \text{ cm} \cdot 1 \text{ cm} = 2 \text{ cm}^2$$

Kreis: $r = 0,5 \text{ cm}$

$$A_K = \pi \cdot r^2 = \pi \cdot 0,5^2 \text{ cm}^2 = 0,79 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{\text{ges.}} = A_p - A_R - A_K = 10,5 \text{ cm}^2 - 2 \text{ cm}^2 - 0,79 \text{ cm}^2 \\ = 7,71 \text{ cm}^2$$

Umfang außen: $3,5 \text{ cm} \cdot 2 + 2,5 \text{ cm} \cdot 2 = 12 \text{ cm}$

$$\text{innen: } U_K = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 0,5 \text{ cm} = 3,14 \text{ cm}$$

$$U_{\text{innen}} = 3,14 \text{ cm} + 2 \text{ cm} + 2 \text{ cm} = 7,14 \text{ cm}$$

$$U_{\text{ges.}} = 12 \text{ cm} + 7,14 \text{ cm} = 19,14 \text{ cm}$$



2. In how far does religious extremism in general and Islamic extremism in particular differ from right-wing and left-wing extremism? And what do they have in common?

Differences:

Extremism is usually based on beliefs and not so much on facts, but religious extremists are loyal to a **particular religious belief system** (e.g. Islam, Christianity etc.), while for example, right-wing extremists believe that their race and/or nationality is superior to others.

Religious extremists mainly aim to convert others, meaning they want everyone to change their religion to their own (e.g. that everyone becomes a Muslim) or to eliminate uncontrollable people meaning those who do not want to convert or those who are pagans, because there are considered to be the enemy, a threat to ones own religion.

Islamic extremism in particular can be subdivided into three categories:

- **Jihadism:** political violence (e.g. terrorist attacks, violent insurgencies)
- **Islamism:** non-violent political activism (e.g. extremist political parties)
- **Islamic Fundamentalism:** non-political extremist activities (e.g. domestic violence inspired by an interpretation of Islam)

Similarities:

Goals and means all extremists have in common are the usage of violence (varying degrees and different forms, of course) or criminal actions to abolish the fundamental democratic principles and especially the basic human right.

3. To what extent is Islamic extremism a problem in Germany?

- There is violent Islamic extremism in Germany, but the state and its institutions dealt or rather deal with it well. It is under control. (For example, in 2016 Anis Amri drove a truck into a crowded Christmas market in Berlin. By doing that he killed 12 people and injured another 42.)
- Non-violent Islamic extremism is a more serious problem in Germany because Islamist organisations have too much influence on political and public matters, which is threat to liberal democratic order.
- As Islamic fundamentalism is non-political and mostly occurs in the domestic sphere (at home) the extent cannot be estimated.

4. Outline the situation in Denmark.

- **What is the problem?**
- **What do Islamic extremists in Denmark fight for? / What do they want to establish?**

In Denmark Islamic extremists are recruiting gang members to push the Islamic law into immigrant communities. This Islamic law is also known as Sharia. On the example of the young Lebanese Christian immigrant woman it becomes clear that the extremists want her to wear the burka, but she doesn't want to. She demonstrates against Islamic extremism and for that she is treated badly, for example, men insult her or threaten her by saying that people like her get stoned to death.

The developing association of extremists and gang members could have devastating effects in terms of the propensity to violence and the actual acts of violence carried out.

They want to establish or rather **enforce** Sharia law in Denmark and abolish democracy and all existing laws. **Sharia law** is Islam's legal system. It is derived from both the Koran, Islam's central text, and fatwas - the rulings of Islamic scholars. Sharia law acts as a code for living that all Muslims should adhere to, including prayers, fasting, wearing a hijab and donations to the poor. It aims to help Muslims understand how they should lead every aspect of their lives according to God's wishes. Sharia can inform every aspect of daily life for a Muslim. Whoever violates the Sharia is severely punished, in some cases even with death.