**Our golden rules:**

Please turn off your microphone until Anne calls on you. Write an exclamation mark = “!” in the chat whenever you want to say something. Kindly give everyone else a chance to speak, too.   
If Anne doesn’t see your comment or question, please post it again. Thank you! ☺

1. What are you doing to socially distance yourself from others during the lockdown?
2. What items have you stocked up on?
3. What did you forget to pick up?
4. What items are you running out of?
5. How do you organize going grocery shopping?
6. How are you keeping up with your loved ones?
7. What personal changes have you experienced so far?
8. What has the lockdown kept you from doing?
9. What are you catching up on at home during this time of social distancing?
10. How has the 'stay at home' order affected the way you work?
11. How has your attitude changed since you heard the term 'social distancing'?
12. When did reality about the new situation set in?
13. What essential businesses do you think should stay open?
14. What key services should stay readily available?
15. What media resources do you use to keep up with the latest news?
16. What fake news or conspiracy theories have you experienced during this crisis?
17. How do you think society will change because of the pandemic?
18. How will the current situation change the way we do things in the future?
19. Can you suggest 5 ways to reduce any anxiety this situation may cause?   
    UK: /səˈdʒest/ US: /səgˈdʒest/
20. What other tips do you have for the coming week?

socially distance yourself (v.)

lockdown – *Sperrung*

stock up on sth. – *sich eindecken mit etw.*

run out of sth. – *etw. geht einem aus*

keep from …-ing – *daran hinden ,…*

keep up with – *auf dem Laufenden bleiben*

catch up on sth. – *etw. nachholen*

affect – *beeinflussen*

set in – *einsetzen, beginnen*

readily (adv.) – *schnell, einfach*

**Present perfect**

What has happened so far during the corona virus lockdown?

What have you (not) done (so far)?

Why use the present perfect?

Because the lockdown isn’t not over yet - you could still do this next week.

Make true sentences for yourself:

1. I have (have not)…   
   stocked up on toilet paper/ fixed my bike/cleaned my car/stayed at home/ gone to work/walked the dog/ gained weight/ played more games/ visited Oma/ had video conferences/ uploaded documents/ collaborated virtually/fallen asleep during a meeting...
2. The crisis has (has not)…   
   affected my daily life/ changed the way I…/ made me…/ kept me from …-ing

**Form:**

Every verb has three forms: do (infinitive), did (past), done (past participle = pp)

I have + pp /She has + pp I do not have + pp/ He does not have + pp

I have stayed home. She has not visited Oma.

**Regular verbs:**

bake, baked, baked -> fix, clean, gain, play, visit, organize, affect, stay, require, respond,...

**Pronounce:**

/d/ changed, played, gained, cleaned, stayed, organized, happened, heard...

/t/ fixed, stocked, picked, shopped, kept...

/id/ affected, visited...

**Irregular verbs:**

do did done

keep kept kept

leave, left, left

take took taken

fall fell fallen

run ran run

have had had

catch caught caught /kɔːt/

buy bought bought /bɔːt/

hear heard heard /hɪə(r)//hɜː(r)d/

read read read /riːd//red/

deal dealt dealt /diːl//delt/

**In class reading**

**1** Read this news report from the NYT, then answer the questions:

1. What has changed in Britain as a result of the coronavirus outbreak?
2. How do the measures taken by Boris Johnson differ from those taken by the French and German governments?
3. What is the political issue behind the decision?

1. Facing a growing storm of criticism about his laissez-faire response to the fast-spreading coronavirus, Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced on Monday that he would place Britain under a virtual lockdown, closing all nonessential shops, banning meetings of more than two people, and requiring people to stay in their homes, except for trips for food or medicine. People who flout the new restrictions, the prime minister said, will be fined by the police.

2. The steps, which Mr. Johnson outlined in a televised address to the nation, bring him into alignment with European leaders like President Emmanuel Macron of France and Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany, who have all but quarantined their countries in a desperate bid to slow the outbreak. “No prime minister wants to enact measures like this,” a grave Mr. Johnson said. “I know the damage that this disruption is doing and will do to people’s lives, to their businesses and to their jobs.”

3. But while these were the most draconian restrictions placed on the British people since World War II, Mr. Johnson is still leaving a bit of breathing room. The prime minister said people also could leave their houses for exercise, either alone or with family members, and he did not close parks in London, which became a symbol of Britain’s nonchalant response this weekend when they were thronged with people. Nor is Britain requiring that people who leave the houses carry documents, as France now does. Mr. Johnson did not detail what fines those who did not comply with the rules would face.

4. The prime minister’s prior reluctance to take restrictive measures, analysts said, is rooted in both his own libertarian streak and in the politics of his party. Mr. Johnson has long campaigned against the so-called nanny state, promising before he took office to lift taxes on sugary, salty and fatty foods. Some commentators said his live-and-let-live sensibility is rooted in his own less-than-tidy lifestyle.

Extracted from:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/23/world/europe/coronavirus-uk-boris-johnson.html>

**2 Define or explain any of the highlighted words above. Let your classmates guess which word you mean.**

**3** Note: spread spread spread = /spred/   
**Find other regular and irregular verbs above and add them to the two lists and the pronunciation guide on page 3.**

**Extended Reading – General English**

Read this review of Albert Camus’ *The Plague* (*Die Pest*), then answer the questions.

1. What is everyday life like as the reviewer waits for the pandemic to arrive in New York?
2. According to the reviewer, what are the topics from the Postwar era that are topical today?
3. Camus holds up a mirror to the society of his time. In his work, *The Plague*, how does the population react as the first signs of the disease appear? Are there any similarities to our current outbreak?
4. What are the escalation stages of the pandemic?
5. What does the reviewer say is the deeper meaning of Camus’ work?
6. What are your thoughts about this book? Does it have anything to tell us today? What have we learned to do differently? What are your hopes for a positive outcome?

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| --- | --- |
| 1 | In my self-isolating household in upstate New York, the pandemic has so far produced boredom eating, boredom watching, hiking, candlelight dinners and, later in the evening, some reading out loud. We are living in the vacuum before the storm. A friend emails from the Bay Area to say she’s baked her first loaf of bread; another writes from Australia to say that this epidemic will be “a giant mirror held up to everyone.” A neighbor walking his dog calls "hello!" from across the fence. He doesn’t dare come closer, but he has something he wants to say: “Perhaps this will be a Great Reset.” |
| 2 | The last time the globe experienced a huge, simultaneous, nearly universal reset was immediately after World War II. In the relatively brief period of time between Hiroshima and the dawn of the welfare state, two writers produced two masterpieces of political introspection. In the aftermath of Trump’s victory, readers seized for obvious reasons, on one of these, Orwell’s “1984.” Now, understandably, they’re reaching for the other – the 1947 novel “The Plague,” by Albert Camus. |
| 3 | In a commercial port in Algiers, a disease appears, as if from nowhere. It begins inconspicuously, with the appearance of a few disordered rats, then works its way virulently through the human population, aided by indifference, hypocrisy and laziness. Shops close, streets empty. But the infection picks up steam, spreading according to a geometric progression, producing a steeply rising “death graph.” The city is quarantined, but inside its walls there is a shortage of medical staff and lifesaving equipment and, yes, a controversy over whether masks are useless. |
| 4 | At first, the epidemic, like all catastrophes, confirms what everyone believes — that it will kill our enemies while sparing us. The public cycles through moods: denial, dread, panic; then piety, followed by abandon. Eventually, the town lapses into collective hopelessness with one exception: the privileged few, with money to burn. |
| 5 | By writing about an infectious disease, Camus was emphasizing the relative unimportance, to him, of the motivations of an evil enemy. Evil lies, like the microbe, beyond reason. But that’s the easy part. The hard part is: What are my own reasons? Why do I fight, and for what and whom? |

Excerpt and rewrite from Stephen Metcalf, “Albert Camus’ ‘The Plague’ and our own Great Reset,” Los Angeles Times,   
23 March 2020

<https://www.latimes.com/entertainment-arts/books/story/2020-03-23/reading-camu-the-plague-amid-coronavirus>

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | self-isolate – *sich abschotten*  boredom – *Langeweile*  loaf – *Laib*  fence – *Zaun*  reset – *zurücksetzen* |
| 2 | brief – *kurz*  dawn – *Morgendämmerung*  seize on – *greifen nach, festhalten an*  reach for – *greifen nach* |
| 3 | as if – *als ob*  inconspicuously – *unauffällig*  disordered – *unorganisiert*  virulently – *virulent*  indifference – *Gleichgültigkeit*  hypocrisy – *Heuchelei*  pick up steam – S*chwung aufnehmen*  shortage – *Mangel*  controversy – K*ontroverse* |
| 4 | epidemic – *Epidemie*  catastrophe /*kəˈtæstrəfi/ – Katastrophe*  spare so. – *jmd. verschonen*  cycle (v.) – z*yklisch durchlaufen*  denial – *Verleugnung*  dread – *Furcht*  piety – *Pietät*  abandon (n) – V*erwahrlosung*  lapse into – *verfallen*  money to burn – *Geld im Überfluss* |
| 5 | infectious disease – *Infektionskrankheit*  emphasize – *betonen*  enemy – *Feind*  beyond – *jenseits*  reason – *Vernunft*  reason(s) *– Begründung* |