

Methode

In Gruppen bearbeiten die Schüler unterschiedliche Aufgaben. Anschließend erstellt jede Gruppe zu ihrem Thema eine Mindmap, die auf dem Tisch ausgelegt wird. Jeder Schüler innerhalb der Gruppe erhält eine Nummer. Ein Gruppenmitglied bleibt an seinem Tisch. Die anderen Schüler verteilen sich so auf die Tische, dass alle, die die gleiche Nummer erhalten haben, vor der gleichen Mindmap stehen. Der „Experte“, der am jeweiligen Thema gearbeitet hat, fasst nun für seine Mitschüler die wichtigsten Informationen zusammen. Diese machen sich Notizen. Nach einem Signal des Lehrers wechseln alle Gruppen an einen neuen Tisch und der Schüler, der an der Erstellung des nächsten Produktes beteiligt war, erklärt dieses usw. Die Exhibition ist beendet, wenn alle Sehenswürdigkeiten vorgestellt wurden.



Hinweise/Tipps

Die Schüler werden in fünf Gruppen aufgeteilt und bearbeiten gemeinsam innerhalb ihrer Gruppe jeweils einen Text einer Sehenswürdigkeit. Nach dem Lesen des Textes soll in jeder Gruppe ein Austausch stattfinden, um sicherzustellen, dass der Text von allen Gruppenmitgliedern verstanden wurde. Erst danach soll jeder Schüler die wichtigsten Informationen anhand von Stichpunkten festhalten. Anschließend erstellen sie gemeinsam eine Mindmap zu der jeweiligen Sehenswürdigkeit.

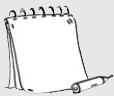
Der Lehrer hat während der Exhibition zweimal die Möglichkeit, Einfluss auf die Gruppenzusammenstellungen zu nehmen. Ob Zufallsgruppen oder leistungsdifferenzierte Gruppen besser geeignet sind, sollte je nach Klasse entschieden werden. Es bietet sich jedoch gerade in der ersten Austauschphase, in der das Textverständnis und das Notieren von Stichpunkten im Vordergrund stehen, an, schwächeren Schülern eine Orientierung an leistungstärkeren Schülern zu ermöglichen.

Alternativ können die Produkte für die zweite Austauschphase auch an unterschiedliche Wandseiten gehängt werden und die Präsentationen finden im Stehen statt.

Je nachdem, wie viel Zeit zur Verfügung steht, bietet es sich nach der Exhibition an, dass die Schüler wieder in ihre Stammgruppe zurückkehren und ihre Aufzeichnungen der unterschiedlichen Präsentationen vergleichen.

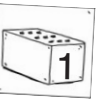
Andere Möglichkeiten, das Text- und Hörverständnis sicherzustellen, wären ein Quiz, bei dem der Lehrer Fragen zu den verschiedenen Sehenswürdigkeiten stellt, oder ein Lückentext.

Die Schüler können sich hierbei durch Fragen bei der jeweiligen Expertengruppe nochmals rückversichern.



Material

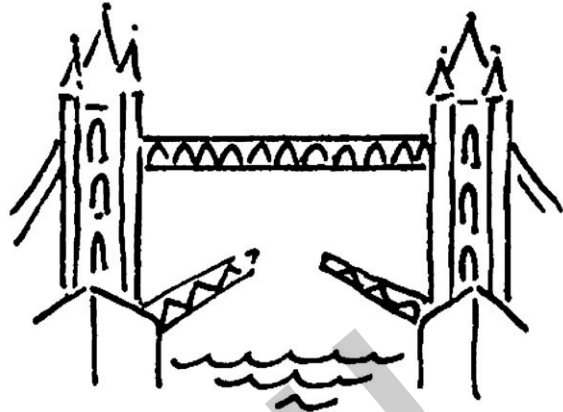
- Materialseite 1 in Klassenstärke
- Materialseiten 2 bis 6: je ein Text pro Gruppenmitglied
- Materialseite 7 in doppelter Klassenstärke
- bunte Stifte
- eventuell Bilder der Sehenswürdigkeiten



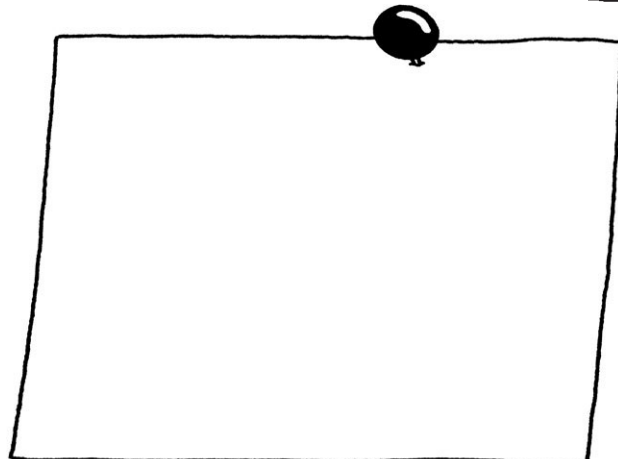
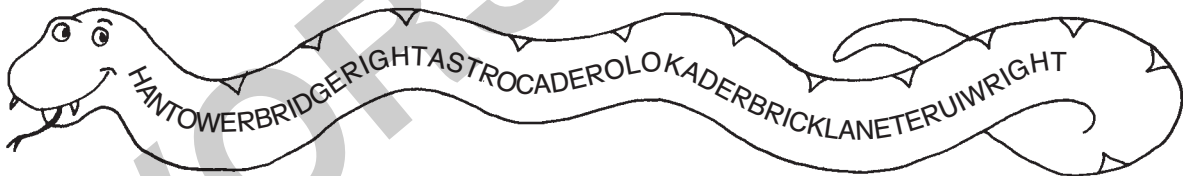
1 a Create an acrostic. Find a London sight for each letter.

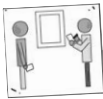
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b Which sights are hidden in the wordsnakes? Colour them and write them in the list below. Watch the spelling.



**2 GROUP A**

- a** Read the text and mark the most important information.
- b** Talk to your group and discuss what you've marked.
- c** Write short notes in your exercise book.
- d** Design a mind map with your group about Tower Bridge.

Tower Bridge

Tower Bridge is one of the most beautiful and most impressive bridges of the world. It was built in 1894 and is about 244 metres long. About 40,000 people cross Tower Bridge every day. You can get across the bridge by car or bus or you can walk and enjoy a beautiful view. People who walk use the pedestrian (= *Fußgänger*) bridge. It has windows so that visitors can take pictures. You can also look at pictures and videos about the history and the design of Tower Bridge. It's interesting to watch a big ship going by. Then all the traffic on the bridge stops because the two parts of the bridge open up to let the ship go through. The bridge needs 90 seconds to lift. Don't be afraid to walk on the pedestrian bridge while the two parts of Tower Bridge open up – the pedestrian bridge doesn't open.

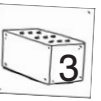
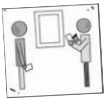
**2 GROUP B**

- a** Read the text and mark the most important information.
- b** Talk to your group and discuss what you've marked.
- c** Write short notes in your exercise book.
- d** Design a mind map with your group about Buckingham Palace.

Buckingham Palace

Buckingham Palace is one of the world's most famous buildings and a big tourist attraction in London: more than 50,000 people visit the palace every year. The Queen and the Royal Family live there. The palace has about 600 rooms, a swimming pool, a cinema and also a really big garden with a lot of trees around it. The Queen has a garden party there every summer. In August and September the doors are open to every tourist. You always know when the Queen is there: look at the flag on top of the palace. If you can see the flag, the Queen is at home.



**2 GROUP C**

- a** Read the text and mark the most important information.
- b** Talk to your group and discuss what you've marked.
- c** Write short notes in your exercise book.
- d** Design a mind map with your group about Madame Tussauds.

Madame Tussauds

Madame Tussauds is a wax museum with famous people from the areas of entertainment, sports and politics. There are no bodyguards, you can get as close as you want to the stars. One of the main attractions of the museum is the Chamber of Horrors. This part of the museum includes some victims (= *Opfer*) of the French Revolution and also newly-created figures of murderers and other criminals. The wax museum has now become a major tourist attraction in London. It has expanded (= *sich ausbreiten*) with branches (= *Ableger*) in Amsterdam, Las Vegas, New York City, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Washington D.C., Berlin and Hollywood. The museum is named after its founder, Madame Tussaud. She was born in France where she learnt how to make waxworks. In 1802, she came to England with her collection and travelled around Great Britain and Ireland. In 1835, she finally opened a wax exhibition (= *Ausstellung*) in London. Her last work was her self-portrait, which is at the entrance of the museum. Madame Tussaud was 89 years old when she died in 1850.

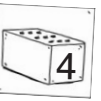
**2 GROUP D**

- a** Read the text and mark the most important information.
- b** Talk to your group and discuss what you've marked.
- c** Write short notes in your exercise book.
- d** Design a mind map with your group about Brick Lane Market.

Brick Lane Market

Brick Lane is one of London's most popular tourist attractions. There are a lot of great markets in London, but Brick Lane Market is the biggest. It's near Tower Hamlets. Lots of young people go there to look for trendy second-hand clothes. You can find almost everything there: from cheap leather clothes to stylish furniture. Brick Lane is full of interesting shops and great Indian restaurants, too. The best day to visit Brick Lane is on Sundays, but the shops and restaurants are open every day. You also see street performers (= *Straßenkünstler*) and musicians on every corner. The nearest Tube station is Aldgate East (about seven minutes away on foot).



**2 GROUP E**

- a** Read the text and mark the most important information.
- b** Talk to your group and discuss what you've marked.
- c** Write short notes in your exercise book.
- d** Design a mind map with your group about the London Eye.

London Eye

The London Eye is about 135 metres high and one of the biggest Ferris wheels in the world. You can find it on the River Thames, opposite Big Ben. Each high-tech glass capsule can carry 25 people. So in one day, the 32 capsules of the wheel can carry over 15,000 visitors. The London Eye is the UK's most popular tourist attraction and more than 3.5 million people visit it every year. A ride on the London Eye takes about 30 minutes. From up there you have a fantastic view over London. You can see the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace and St. Paul's Cathedral. On a clear day you can see almost 40 kilometres in each direction. The London Eye was built in 2000 to celebrate (= *feiern*) the new millennium (= *Jahrtausend*). It was created (= *entworfen*) by David Marks and Julia Barfield, a married architect team. The main sponsor of the London Eye was the company "British Airways".

**2 GROUP F**

- a** Read the text and mark the most important information.
- b** Talk to your group and discuss what you've marked.
- c** Write short notes in your exercise book.
- d** Design a mind map with your group about Hyde Park.

Hyde Park

Hyde Park was created (= *erschaffen*) in 1536 by Henry VIII for hunting. It's one of the royal parks, which means it belongs to the Queen. Hyde Park is nice and green and you can see more than 4,000 trees. There is something for everyone in Hyde Park: you can relax, walk or play ball games. There is also a big lake (Serpentine Lake) where you can paddle with a boat. The park is divided in two (= *zweigeteilt*) by the Serpentine and the Long Water. Many people have a picnic in the park. It's easy to forget that you are in the middle of London. In the evening you can go to open air concerts. The most famous and most crowded (= *überfüllt*) concert in Hyde Park was *The Rolling Stones* in 1969 with about 250,000 to 500,000 visitors. The park is open from 5 am until midnight.

