

## Methode

Im Double circle begegnen die Schüler nach Ablauf eines vorher vereinbarten Zeitraums neuen Partnern zur weiteren Zusammenarbeit. Dadurch erhalten sie bei jedem Partnerwechsel neue Ideen und können im Anschluss an die Double circle-Phase entscheiden, von welchem Ausgangspunkt aus sie weiterarbeiten möchten. Somit ist auch eine sinnvolle Differenzierung gewährleistet, da auf die Kreativität und Ideenfindung verschiedener Lernpartner gleichzeitig zurückgegriffen werden kann.



## Hinweise/Tipps

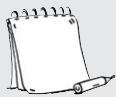
In der Einzelarbeitsphase beschäftigen sich die Schüler intensiv mit den Ländern, Städten und Besonderheiten des Vereinigten Königreiches.

Je nach Lerngruppe bietet sich hier alternativ auch eine Partnerarbeit an, um den Schülern vor dem Austausch mit anderen Schülern mehr Sicherheit zu geben.

Das Rotieren im Kugellager muss vor der Durchführung von der Lehrperson klar durchdacht sein: Sie muss festlegen, welcher Kreis beginnt und in welchem Kreis wie viele Personen nach rechts oder links gehen, um doppelte Gesprächspartner zu vermeiden und Bewegung ins Spiel zu bringen.

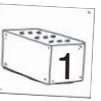
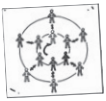
Es ist außerdem empfehlenswert, den Arbeitsauftrag mit Handbewegungen zu unterstreichen, da eine Richtungsangabe, je nachdem welcher Kreis sich angesprochen fühlt, oftmals zu Verwirrungen führt (Beispiel: Die Anweisung „The inner circle moves three persons to the right.“ sollte mit einer Geste in die zu laufende Richtung untermalt werden.).

Um zu überprüfen, ob das eben Gesagte verstanden wurde, empfiehlt es sich, eine Check-up-Phase einzulegen: Die Schüler, die gerade die Rolle des Zuhörers eingenommen haben, erklären einem neuen Partner der „Expertengruppe“, was sie verstanden haben. Der „Experte“ kann helfen, korrigieren oder zustimmen. Diese Check-up-Phase kann auch mehrmals erfolgen. Ist der Klassenraum zu eng, kann die Double circle-Phase je nach Lerngruppe und Gegebenheiten der Schule vor dem Klassenraum durchgeführt werden.



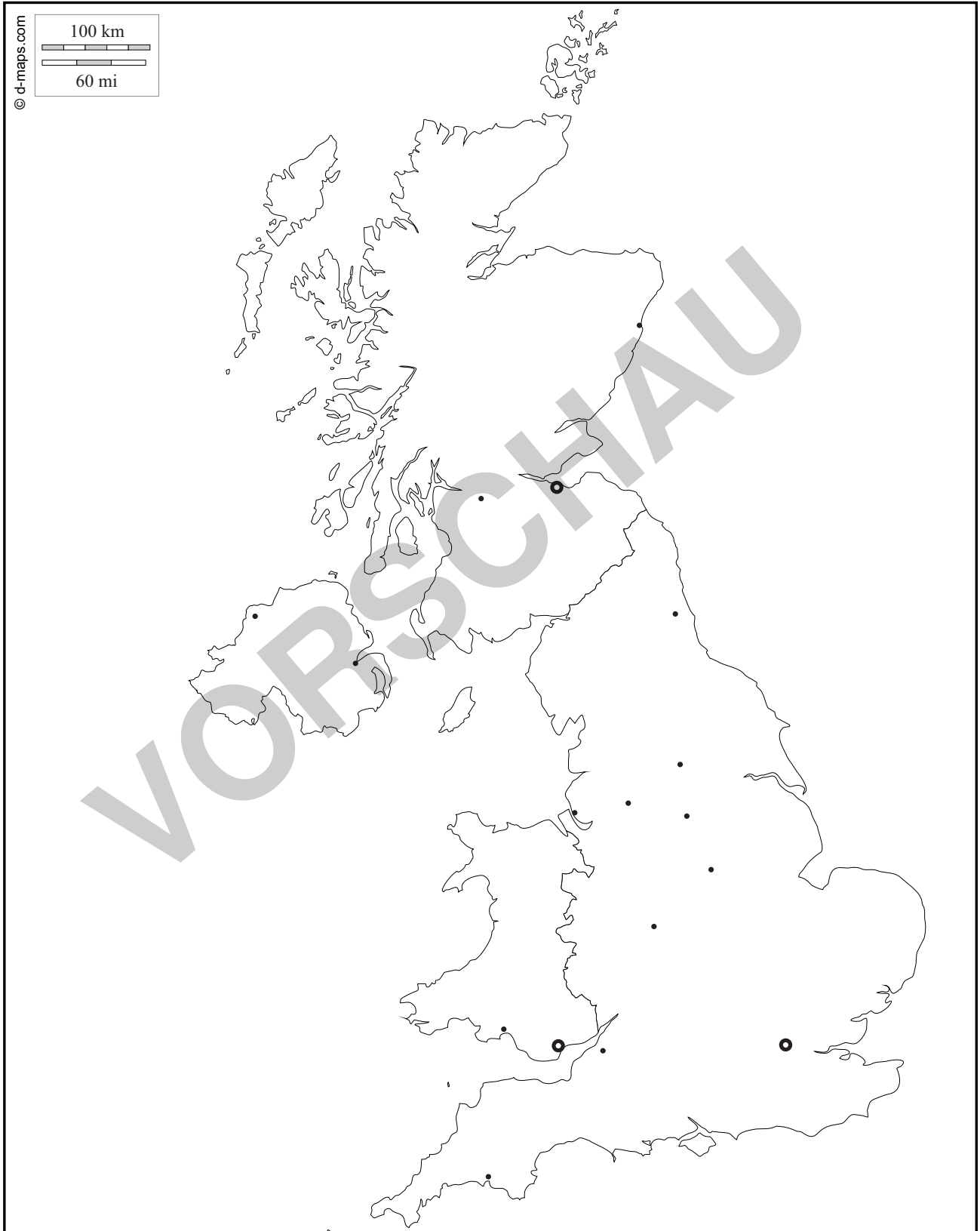
## Material

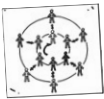
- Materialseite 1 in Klassenstärke
- Materialseiten 2 bis 4 in halber Klassenstärke
- eventuell Bilder der Länder



**1 a** Label the map and colour in the parts of the United Kingdom.

**b** Use a map or the Internet and fill in the capitals of the provinces and the big cities.





**2 a PARTNER A**

Work with a partner. Try to fill in the boxes about the provinces of the United Kingdom.

You can use the Internet, your English book and a dictionary.

**England**

Capital: \_\_\_\_\_

Population: \_\_\_\_\_


Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Language(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Big cities: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Famous sports: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other interesting information:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Wales**

Capital: \_\_\_\_\_

Population: \_\_\_\_\_


Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Language(s): \_\_\_\_\_

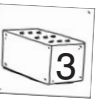
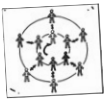
Big cities: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Famous sports: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other interesting information:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**b** Talk to your partner about the two provinces you've had a look at. Also listen to his/her information. Write down what you can remember; then find an expert in class and check if your notes are correct.



**2 a PARTNER B**

Work with a partner. Try to fill in the boxes about the provinces of the United Kingdom.

You can use the Internet, your English book and a dictionary.

**Scotland**

Capital: \_\_\_\_\_

Population: \_\_\_\_\_


Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Language(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Big cities: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Famous sports: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other interesting information:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Northern Ireland**

Capital: \_\_\_\_\_

Population: \_\_\_\_\_


Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Language(s): \_\_\_\_\_

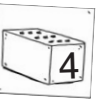
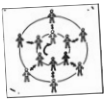
Big cities: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Famous sports: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other interesting information:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**b** Talk to your partner about the two provinces you've had a look at. Also listen to his/her information. Write down what you can remember; then find an expert in class and check if your notes are correct.



**2 PARTNER A**

- a** Read the text and mark the most important information.
- b** Read it again and write down short notes in your exercise book.
- c** Talk to a partner and tell him/her what you've learned about England.

**England**

England is a small country in the northwest of Europe with a huge population. More than 53 million people live there. London is not only the capital of England; it's the capital of the United Kingdom. About 8.5 million people live in this beautiful city. The most famous river of England is Thames. It's about 346 km long and connects London with the North Sea. The capital is also the residence of the Royal Family, who carry out a lot of public engagements (= *Verpflichtungen*). The head of state is Queen Elisabeth II.



The highest mountain in England is Scafell Pike, which is about 980 metres high. Unique characteristics (= *einzigartige Besonderheiten*) are the beautiful nature and the impressive (= *beeindruckend*) coasts. Sports are very popular in England – first and foremost football, cricket and rugby. Popular English celebrities (= *Berühmtheiten*) are David Beckham, Daniel Craig, Kate Winslet, Keira Knightley, Mick Jagger and Elton John.

**2 PARTNER B**

- a** Read the text and mark the most important information.
- b** Read it again and write down short notes in your exercise book.
- c** Talk to a partner and tell him/her what you've learned about Scotland.

**Scotland**

Scotland is in the north of Great Britain and a part of the United Kingdom. More than 5.3 million people live there; its area is about 78,500km<sup>2</sup> (compare: Germany's area is four times bigger).



The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh. About 450,000 people live there. Edinburgh is only the second biggest city of Scotland. The biggest city is Glasgow with a population of about 650,000 people. In Scotland there are two official languages: English and Gaelic. Scotland is a country with a lot of history; therefore there are a lot of interesting and beautiful sights, for example castles, ancient (= *alt*) villages and ruins. Scotland is surrounded (= *umgeben*) by 790 small islands, but only 130 of them are occupied (= *bewohnt*). The most famous islands are the Orkney Islands, the Isle of Skye and Ilay. Each island has its own character and fantastic nature. Near the coast you often find huge rocks and beautiful beaches. The head of state is Queen Elisabeth II. Famous Scottish people are Amy MacDonald, Sean Connery and Gerald Butler.

