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Lehrerhinweise

Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen,

bei den vorliegenden Kopiervorlagen handelt es sich um dreifach differenziertes Unterrichtsmaterial zu den essenziellen Grammatikthemen in Klasse 6. Ihre Schülerinnen und Schüler erhalten die Möglichkeit, die bereits eingeführten Strukturen in Einzel- und Partnerarbeit zu üben und zu festigen. Mit dieser Materialsammlung können Sie ohne zeitaufwendige Recherche und Vorbereitung binnendifferenziert und dennoch gemeinsam mit allen Schülern arbeiten.

Aufbau:

Es gibt jede Kopiervorlage in drei Schwierigkeitsgraden. Die Unterschiede in den Anforderungsebenen sind durch Sterne gekennzeichnet: Ein Stern kennzeichnet das untere, zwei Sterne das mittlere und drei Sterne das obere Anforderungsniveau. Dabei wird der Inhalt weitestgehend beibehalten. So wird bei allen drei Niveaus an den gleichen Aufgaben gearbeitet. Die Differenzierung findet meist durch die Variation der Hilfestellung, der Beispiele oder der Vorgaben statt. Dies ermöglicht eine unkomplizierte und gemeinsame Hinführung, Besprechung und Sicherung der Lösungen. Da die Aufgaben auf den verschiedenen Niveaus auf gleiche Weise aufgebaut sind, funktionieren die Partneraufgaben auch niveauübergreifend.

Die Kopiervorlagen sind zu einem Großteil so konzipiert, dass sie mit zwei geschlossenen Aufgaben beginnen und mit einer offeneren Aufgabe schließen.

Veranschaulichung des Differenzierungsansatzes anhand von zwei Aufgaben:

Eine geschlossene Aufgabe zum Thema „The simple past – questions“:

Niveau *

Vervollständige die Fragen mit **did** und dem passenden Infinitiv. Die Antworten helfen dir.

_____ the Webbers _____ to Greece last year?

– No, the Webbers didn't go to Greece last year.

Niveau **

Complete the questions.

_____ the Webbers _____ to Greece last year?

– No, the Webbers didn't go to Greece last year.

Niveau ***

Write the questions to the answers.

_____ ?

– No, the Webbers didn't go to Greece last year.

Lehrerhinweise

Eine offene Partnerarbeit zum Thema „adverbs of manner“:

Niveau *

Arbeitet zu zweit. Führe fünf Tätigkeiten auf eine bestimmte Art und Weise aus. Dein Partner / deine Partnerin soll erraten, **was** du **wie** machst. Die Verben und Adverbien aus dem Kasten helfen dir. Wechselt euch ab.

Example:

You:



Your partner:

You are dancing crazily.

dance walk laugh sleep smile talk play the piano write drive sing read	crazily funnily slowly nicely fast badly carefully quietly angrily
---	---

Niveau **

Work with your partner. Do something in a special way and let your partner guess what you are doing. Look at the box to get some ideas. Present five activities to your partner. Take turns.

Example:

You:



Your partner:

You are dancing crazily.

dance walk laugh sleep smile talk play the piano write drive sing read	crazy funny slow nice fast bad careful quiet angry
---	---

Niveau ***

Work with your partner. Do something in a special way and let your partner guess what you are doing. Look at the box to get some ideas. Present five activities to your partner. Take turns.

Example:

You:



Your partner:

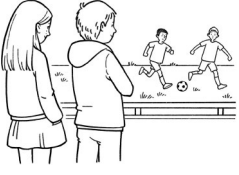




You are dancing crazily.

dance walk laugh sleep smile talk play the piano write drive sing read
--

Ich wünsche Ihren Schülern und Ihnen viel Freude und Erfolg bei der Arbeit mit dieser Materialsammlung.

1. Where were they?

Schau dir die Bilder an und schreibe auf, wo die Menschen wann waren.
Benutze **was** oder **were**.

<p>football match / last Saturday</p> 	<p>a. beach / this morning</p> 	<p>b. school / last Tuesday</p> 	<p>c. station / yesterday</p> 	<p>d. cinema / last month</p> 
<p>Example: <i>Alex and Lisa were at a football match last Saturday.</i></p>	<p>We _____ at _____.</p>	<p>Charly _____ at _____.</p>	<p>You _____ at _____.</p>	<p>I _____ at _____.</p>

2. Where was Santa Claus?

Vervollständige die Fragen mit den richtigen Fragewörtern und **was / were**. Die Wörter im Kasten und die grau markierten Wörter in den Antworten helfen dir.

Example: *Where was Santa Claus yesterday?*
– *Santa Claus was at the beach yesterday.*

how where
when who

- a. _____ at the Italian restaurant last week? – Bill was at the Italian restaurant last week.
- b. _____ you in Berlin? – We were in Berlin last April.
- c. _____ the pizza? – The pizza was terrible.

3. It's all wrong!

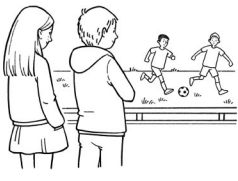




Korrigiere die unterstrichene Information. Benutze die richtige Form der Verneinung: **wasn't / weren't**.

Example: *I was at the library last night.*
– *No, I wasn't at the library last night. I was at a party.*

- a. We were quiet and lovely when we were young. – No, we _____ quiet and lovely. We were loud and crazy!
- b. Bill and his friend Barry were at work last night. – No, they _____ at work. They were at a pub.
- c. Thirty years ago, Lisa's grandmother was old. – No, she _____ old. She was young.

1. Where were they?

Look at the pictures and write down where they were. Use 'was' or 'were'.

<p>Alex and Lisa / football match / last Saturday</p> 	<p>a. we / beach / this morning</p> 	<p>b. Charly / school / last Tuesday</p> 	<p>c. you / station / yesterday</p> 	<p>d. I / cinema / last month</p> 
<p>Example: Alex and Lisa were at a football match last Saturday.</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

2. Where was Santa Claus?

Complete the questions with the correct question words and 'was'/'were'.

The words marked in grey help you.

Example: Where was Santa Claus yesterday? – Santa Claus was **at the beach** yesterday.

- a. _____ at the Italian restaurant last week?
– **Bill** was at the Italian restaurant last week.
- b. _____ in Berlin? – We were in Berlin **last April**.
- c. _____ the pizza? – The pizza was **terrible**. I have a stomach ache now.

3. It's all wrong!

The underlined parts are wrong. Use 'wasn't' and 'weren't'. Write the sentences into your exercise book.

Example: I was at the library last night. – **No, I wasn't at the library last night. I was at a party.**


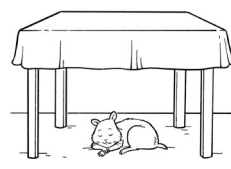

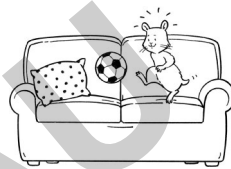
- a. We were quiet and lovely when we were young. _____ We were loud and crazy.
- b. Bill and his friend Barry were at work last night. _____ They were at a pub.
- c. Thirty years ago, Lisa's grandmother was old. _____ She was young.
- d. You were boring on our date last night. _____ You were sweet.

1. Donald's week

Was macht der Hamster Donald an den verschiedenen Tagen?

Satzbau

Subjekt → Prädikat → Objekt → Ortsangabe → Zeitangabe
 Donald → reads → a book → in the shower → on Monday.

<p>Monday</p> 	<p>a. Tuesday</p> 
<p>Example: Donald reads a book in the shower on Monday.</p>	<p>_____ the table _____.</p>
<p>b. Wednesday</p> 	<p>c. Thursday</p> 
<p>_____ a banana _____.</p>	<p>_____ football _____.</p>

2. We walked to Berlin last week.

Vervollständige die Sätze mit den Wörtern aus den Klammern.

Example: Lisa rides the zebra in the garden at the weekend.
 (in the garden – at the weekend – the zebra)

- a. The Webbers go _____
 (every year – to Spain)
- b. Charly will live _____
 (one day – in a beautiful house)
- c. The zebra Danielle is eating _____
 (in the garden – now – a carrot)

3. Questions

Schau dir zunächst die Antworten an und vervollständige dann die Fragen.

Example: Does Michelle go to the gym every Saturday?

– Yes, Michelle goes to the gym every Saturday.


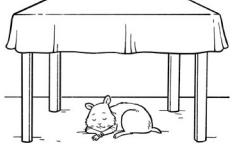

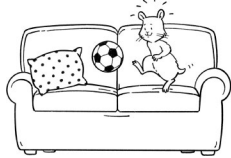

- a. Did cat Lindsay _____?
 – No, cat Lindsay didn't eat a mouse yesterday.
- b. Will Lisa _____?
 – Yes, Lisa will be a great singer one day.
- c. Is Mrs. Brown _____?

– No, Mrs. Brown _____.

1. Donald's week

Complete the sentences about what hamster Donald does on the different days of the week.

subject → verb → object → place → time

<p>Monday</p> 	<p>a. Tuesday</p> 	<p>b. Wednesday</p> 
<p>Example: Donald reads a book in the shower on Monday.</p>	<p>_____ the table _____.</p>	<p>_____ a banana _____.</p>
<p>c. Thursday</p> 		<p>d. Friday</p> 
<p>_____ football _____.</p>		<p>_____ the swimming-pool _____.</p>

2. We walked to Berlin last week.

Put the words in the correct order.

Example: rides – Lisa – at the weekend – the zebra – in the garden
Lisa rides the zebra in the garden at the weekend.

a. to Spain – the Webbers – every year – go

b. in a beautiful house – Charly – one day – will live

c. now – the zebra Danielle – a carrot – is eating – in the garden

3. Questions

Read the answers and form the correct questions.

Example: Does Michelle go to the gym every Saturday?

– Yes, Michelle goes to the gym every Saturday.

a. _____?

– No, cat Lindsay didn't eat a mouse yesterday.


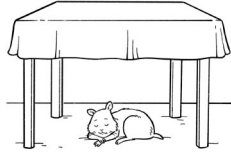

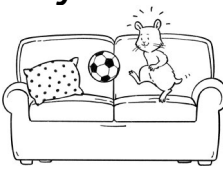


b. _____?

– Yes, Lisa will be a great singer one day.

– No, Mrs. Brown isn't

1. Donald's week

Write down what hamster Donald does on the different days of the week.

<p>Monday</p> 	<p>a. Tuesday</p> 	<p>b. Wednesday</p> 
<p>Example: Donald reads a book in the shower on Monday.</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>c. Thursday</p> 	<p>d. Friday</p> 	<p>e. Saturday</p> 
<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

2. We walked to Berlin last week.

Put the words in the correct order. Use the right tense.

simple past:	Lisa talked to Charly.
simple present:	Lisa talks to Charly.
present progressive:	Lisa is talking to Charly.
will future:	Lisa will talk to Charly.

Example: simple present: ride – Lisa – at the weekend – the zebra – in the garden
Lisa rides the zebra in the garden at the weekend.

a. simple present: to Spain – the Webbers – every year – go

b. will future: in a beautiful house – Charly – one day – live

c. present progressive: now – the zebra Danielle – a carrot – eat – in the garden

3. Questions

a. Put the words in the correct order.

Ex.: on Sundays – yes – Bill – to the gym – goes
– Yes, Bill goes to the gym on Sundays.

a. yesterday – a mouse – didn't eat – Lindsay – no

b. Lisa – yes – one day – will be – a great singer

c. isn't playing – at the moment – Mrs. Brown – no – on the PC

b. Form the questions to the sentences from a.

Does Bill go to the gym on Sundays?

_____?

_____?