

Grammar

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Vorwort

Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen

der Name des Werkes lässt schon erkennen – mit diesem Band haben Sie eine Sammlung von Aufgaben an der Hand, die Themen/Schwerpunkte der ersten beiden Sekundarjahre in Englisch aufgreifen bzw. ergänzen. Die Aufgaben sind dabei in 5 Kategorien unterteilt (*Grammar – Vocabulary – Reading/Writing – Speaking/Writing – Let's play together*).

Jede Kategorie und Einheit bietet inhaltsreiche, kompetenz-orientierte Zusatzangebote für Schüler, die aufgrund ihres Abwechslungsreichtums motivieren. Dank des detaillierten Lösungsteils steht einer eigenverantwortlichen Selbstkontrolle nichts im Wege.

Die zunehmende Heterogenität in den Klassen fordert uns täglich heraus. Manche Schüler/innen sind mit ihren Aufgaben schneller fertig als andere, manche haben Lücken im Lehrstoff, andere wiederum machen auch gerne zu Hause freiwillig zusätzliche Arbeiten.

Oft sind Aufgaben für zuhause in den Ferien oder das Wochenende gewünscht oder angebracht. In Phasen von Fernunterricht sind sie eine große Hilfe für Lehrpersonal, Schüler und Eltern. Die Spiele aus der Rubrik „*Let's play together*“ laden zum (nebenbei lehrreichen) Spiel in/mit der Familie ein. Gleichzeitig können sie jederzeit auch in Lern- oder Übungstheken, in Lernzirkeln, zur Differenzierung oder in Vertretungsstunden eingesetzt werden.

Auf jeden Fall garantiert dieses Werk mit dieser Vielfalt Spaß, Motivation und Erfolg. Dies wünschen Ihnen der Kohl-Verlag und

Jochen Vatter

Symbole:



Partnerarbeit/Dialog



Merken!

1 The s-genitive



Den s-Genitiv benutzt du bei Personen oder Tieren, jedoch nicht bei Dingen. Im Englischen wird das Genitiv-s immer mit einem **Apostroph '** angehängt.

1. Steht die Person oder das Tier im *Singular (Einzahl)*, wird **'s** angehängt. (Tom's trousers are blue.)
2. Handelt es sich um *mehrere* Personen oder Tiere (*Plural*), wird die Pluralform gebildet, indem du ein **s** an das Wort hängst. Dahinter folgt **nur ein Apostroph '** . (The boys' teacher is cool. The giraffes' necks are long.)
3. Wird die Pluralform *unregelmäßig* gebildet, wird **'s** angehängt: (The children's school uniform is blue and grey.)

1. Who owns what? Trace the lines.

Example: The baker's bread.



2 Simple Past (Aussage und Verneinung)



Das **Simple Past** ist eine Zeitform und wird im Deutschen einfache Vergangenheit (oder lateinisch *Präteritum*) genannt. Sie liegt vor der Gegenwart.

Mit dem **Simple Past** drückst du also Handlungen aus, die in der **Vergangenheit** stattfanden, also **abgeschlossen** sind.

Bei **regelmäßigen Verben** wird im Simple Past **-ed** angehängt, z. B. watch – watched, play – played.

Die Vergangenheit der **unregelmäßigen Verben** musst du **lernen** (!).
z. B. go – went, have – had, write – wrote (Du findest die Verben in der Tabelle in deinem Buch).

In der **Verneinung** (*negatives*) steht das Verb in der Grundform, nur das Hilfsverb do erhält die Vergangenheitsform (= **did not = didn't**).

Signalwörter:

Immer wenn dir diese Wörter begegnen, musst du das **Simple Past** verwenden: yesterday, last.... (last Sunday, last week, last month, last summer,...),ago (a week ago, two hours ago,...).

1. Make negative sentences.

I played football on Wednesday.

Sandy played tennis on Thursday.

Sandy helped Mum in the kitchen.

Bob helped Dad in the garage.

Tom went to school by bike.

Yesterday Bob went to school by bus.

Last Wednesday Dad worked at home.

I liked that movie.

I saw Tom's partner.

You ran to the bus stop last Monday.

You had that chocolate ice cream.

In autumn we worked in the garden on Fridays.

We really enjoyed that basketball match.

We had the neighbour's cat for two weeks.

We took a bath yesterday.

My uncle really loved my dog.



I did not play football on Friday.

She did not play tennis on Thursday.

Tom _____

Tom _____

Sandy _____

He _____ bike.

He _____ in his office.

But _____ Superman.

But _____ Tom.

You _____ on Friday.

But you _____ lemon flavour.

_____ on Saturdays.

But _____ the football match.

_____ their dog.

But _____ two days ago.

He _____ the aggressive dog next door.

2 Simple Past (Aussage und Verneinung)

2. I didn't do it. ✗ Sarah did it. ... ✓ Build sentences.

Example: I didn't watch TV but Sarah watched TV yesterday.

watch TV • read books • read e-mails • listen to music • communicate with ... facebook groups • watch movies on ... tablet • play computer games • repeat English vocabulary • read English books • write in ... diary • draw pictures • solve crosswords • make phone calls with ... friends • go to school • play football • play the drums • go swimming • help Mum in the garden • buy new shoes • walk the dog • go for a jog with ... friends • cycle • hang out with ... friends • meet the drama group • visit ... grandma

3. Did or didn't? Build sentences.

a)



Samantha

b)



Caroline

c)



Jasper

d)



Claire

e)



Jeremy

f)



the Millers

- a) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____
 d) _____
 e) _____
 f) _____

15 It's spring time

3. Match the words with the pictures.

butterfly • tulip • grass • beetle • vegetables • caterpillar • flowers • (to) plant



4. Partner work. Build sentences. Refer to the poem above.
Partner A starts the sentence. **Partner B** finishes the sentence.

- March is the first
- In April the weather
- In Germany Mother's Day
- In spring a lot of flowers
- My favourite flower
- The tulips in our garden
- In spring I like
- The grass
- We often see
- Caterpillars eat
- Caterpillars turn
- Butterflies are
- There are many
- Spring is my.....

17 Happy Halloween



1. Read the text. Look up the words you don't know.

scary/creepily = gruselig
frightful = angsteinflößend
glowing = leuchtend
century = Jahrhundert

limits = Grenzen
disguises = Verkleidungen
expect = erwarten
prank = Streich



Happy Halloween

Many people like Halloween. Many don't. I don't like it either.

There live a lot of American soldiers with their families in my hometown. Most of them like Halloween because this tradition was first known as an American festivity. However, it has its origin in Ireland. So they decorate their gardens and homes with pumpkins, scary figures and other frightful things. A glowing pumpkin in front of a house is called „Jack O'Lantern“.

In the years before the end of the 20th century Halloween was exported from the USA to the rest of the world. In more and more countries all over the world you can see pumpkins and creepily dressed children at the end of October. Halloween („All Hallows' Eve“) takes place on October, 31st.

Other features you may know of Halloween are witch hats or witch brooms, spiders and cobwebs, bats, vampire teeth, blood, crypts, skulls, black cats, dark colours such as black and blood red, but also orange. There are no limits to the imagination of the disguises. On Halloween children go from house to house and say „Trick or treat!“. That means they want sweets from the neighbours. If the children don't get sweets from them, they will play a prank on the neighbours.



2. Talk about the text to a partner. You can summarize in German.

3. Answer the questions on the text.

Where does Halloween originally come from?

What's the name of a glowing pumpkin in front of the house?

When do people celebrate Halloween?

What does "Trick or treat!" mean?

17 Happy Halloween

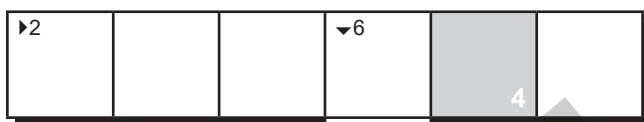
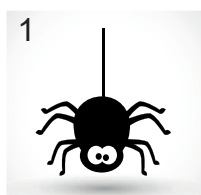
4. Halloween words. Find the German words. Look them up in a dictionary.

witch broom
spiders
cobweb
blood
bats
vampire teeth

witch
skull
ghost
black cat
pumpkins
witch hat

magician
skeleton
witches on brooms

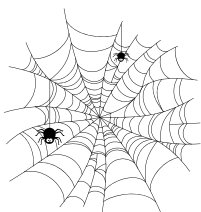
5. Crossword. Find the words. You'll get to know the name of the narrator's hometown.



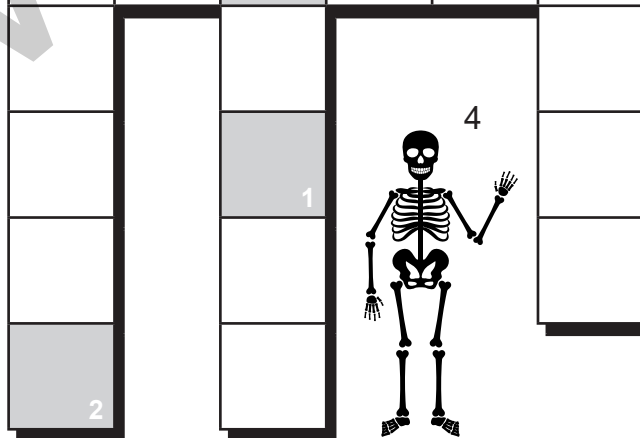
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5



18 Persons I like

 My penfriend Mandy	My penfriend Mandy is from Germany. She lives in Regensburg and is twelve years old. We met in our holidays in Italy last year. She is nice and friendly. We write e-mails every week and skype a few times a month. We invited her for next summer. We all look forward to these holidays. I think we are going to be good friends.
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2. Who is it? Read the texts. Find the person.

- a) This person is twelve years old. It's ...
- b) This person loves cars. It's ...
- c) This person plays the drums. It's ...
- d) This person is nice and friendly. It's ...
- e) This person seems to be beautiful and lovely. It's ...
- f) This person helps her mum and isn't lazy. It's ...

3. Write about some persons you like. Schreibe über Personen, die du magst. Mache vorher Stichpunkte. Lasse das Ergebnis danach von deinem/r Lehrer/in kontrollieren.

	
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