

Aufgaben - Klasse 6d - Englisch - 4. WocheDas simple past **SB** p. 15- Revision**Bejahte Aussagesätze mit regelmäßigen Verben**Das *simple past* bildest du aus dem Infinitiv des Verbs und der Endung *-ed*: *start – started*.

Manche Verben ändern ihre Schreibweise:

Stummes -e → + d (dive – dived)

Konsonant + y → -ied (tidy – tidied)

Nach einem Vokal wird ein Konsonant verdoppelt (*plan – planned*).1. Zayn Malik and One Direction

Schreibe die Verben im „simple past“.

Zayn Malik was born in Bradford, in England. His first school was Lower Fields Primary School. When he finished (1 finish) there he _____ (2 move) to Tong High School in Bradford. He _____ (3 start) to write songs. Then one day the singer Jay Sean _____ (4 visit¹) his school and _____ (5 ask) the students to sing with him. That's when Zayn _____ (6 perform²) for the first time.

In 2010 Zayn was on the reality TV show *The X Factor*. The judges³ _____ (7 like) his music. They _____ (8 group) him with four other singers – Harry Styles, Niall Horan, Liam Payne and Louis Tomlinson – and the group “One Direction” was born. In February 2011 they _____ (9 play) for 500 000 people in Britain. In 2015, Zayn _____ (10 want) to start a solo career. His CD came out in 2016 and was very popular.

¹visit besuchen ²perform spielen, aufführen ³judge Richter

2 My day at school yesterday

Schreibe fünf Sätze im „simple past“. Verwende fünf verschiedene Verben. Beispiel: *I finished breakfast at 7.30.*

finish • help • learn •
listen • play • start •
work

- 1 The first lesson _____
- 2 My maths teacher _____
- 3 In English I _____
- 4 My lessons _____
- 5 After school I _____
- 6 In the evening I _____

Das simple past **SB** p. 15

Bejahte Aussagesätze mit unregelmäßigen Verben

Einige Verben haben unregelmäßige Formen im *simple past*. Diese besonderen Formen musst du auswendig lernen. Eine Übersicht findest du auf S. 253 in deinem Schülerbuch.

come → came have → had think → thought

3 JK Rowling and Harry Potter

a) Lies den Text über JK Rowling und trage die Verben in die richtige Liste ein.

When Joanne Rowling finished university she worked for Amnesty International and then she worked as a teacher of English. Then one day in 1990 she took the train from Manchester to London, and in the train she had an idea – not for one book, but for seven books! And when she came home she started to write the first Harry Potter book. Joanne had a baby girl and she often wrote in a cafe when her child slept. She finished the first Harry Potter book in 1995. It became an international bestseller. Children read it in 65 different languages. The first Harry Potter film followed in 2001. Thousands of people went to see it in countries all over the world.

Regular verbs		Irregular verbs	
Verb	simple past	Verb	simple past
<i>finish</i>	<i>finished</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>went</i>



b) Ergänze die Lücken mit Verben aus den Listen in **a**. Du brauchst nicht alle Verben, ein Verb benötigst du aber zweimal.

- 1 Yesterday I went to school at 7.30.
- 2 I _____ lunch in the school canteen.
- 3 At the end of the school day I _____ home by bus.
- 4 First I _____ a good book.
- 5 Then I _____ a few messages to my friends.
- 6 It was a long evening, and when I _____ too tired I _____ to bed.
- 7 I _____ from 10 o'clock last night to 10 o'clock this morning!

4 Quiz

a) Schreibe die Verben im „simple past“. Falls du die Form nicht kennst, schau dir die Liste auf S. 253 in deinem Schülerbuch an. Wenn du die Antworten nicht kennst, suche sie im Internet.

The Beatles • Emma Watson • London • ~~Leonardo di Caprio~~ •
Leicester City • Beyoncé • Barack Obama • Neil Armstrong

- 1 He got (get) an Oscar in 2016 for his role in *The Revenant*. Leonardo di Caprio
- 2 They _____ (have) hits in the 1960s with songs like *She Loves You*. _____
- 3 He _____ (go) to the moon in 1969. _____
- 4 They _____ (win) the English Premier Football League in 2016. _____
- 5 This city _____ (have) the Olympic Games in 2012. _____
- 6 He _____ (be) US President from 2009 to 2016. _____
- 7 This singer _____ (make) a film called *Lemonade* in 2016. _____
- 8 She _____ (act) Hermione in the Harry Potter films. _____

b) Schreibe nach dem Vorbild in a drei Sätze über deine Eltern oder Geschwister.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

5 My favourite star

Finde etwas über das Leben deines Lieblingsstars heraus und schreibe drei Sätze über seine/ ihre Vergangenheit.

was born in ... had ... went to ... moved ... became a ...
learned ... liked ... lived in ... played in ...

Steigerung von Adjektiven **SB** p. 55

Revision

Die Steigerungsformen der Adjektive verwendest du, wenn du etwas miteinander vergleichen willst.

a) Steigerung mit „-er/-est“

Mit „-er/-est“ werden kurze, einsilbige Adjektive gesteigert und zweisilbige, die auf -y enden. Nach einem betonten Vokal wird ein Konsonant verdoppelt, ein stummes -e am Ende entfällt.

	positive	comparative	superlative
	old	older (than)	the oldest
-y	easy	easier (than)	the easiest
	big	bigger (than)	the biggest
-e	nice	nicer (than)	the nicest

b) Unregelmäßige Steigerungsformen

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many/much	more	the most

6 Logic quiz

a) Mia sieht diese Spielzeugdinosaurier in einem Laden. Ergänze die richtigen Namen.

						
£10	£6	£16	£12	£7	£18	£14
		Bob				

- Bob is the biggest dinosaur in the shop.
- Joe is the cheapest dinosaur.
- Bob is cheaper than Tim.
- Rex is the scariest dinosaur.
- Dude is cooler and funnier than the others.
- Sam isn't the smallest dinosaur, but he's smaller than Joe.
- Pip isn't the cheapest dinosaur, but he's cheaper than Rex.

b) Sieh dir die Dinosaurier und Preise an und vervollständige die Sätze.

funny • cheap • small • scary

- Tim is nicer _____.
- Dude is _____ than _____.
- Joe is _____ than _____.
- Pip is the _____ dinosaur.
- _____ is _____ than _____.
- The dinosaur that I like best is _____.

Steigerung von langen Adjektiven mit *more / the most* **SB** p. 55

Zweisilbige Adjektive, die nicht auf -y enden (*famous, careful, boring, ...*) und drei- und mehrsilbige Adjektive (*popular, interesting, ...*) werden mit *more/most* gesteigert.

positive	comparative	superlative
exciting	more exciting than	the most exciting

7 London for tourists

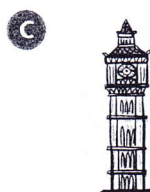
Ergänze den Text mit den richtigen Komparativen oder Superlativen.

London is one of the most multicultural (multicultural) cities in the world. One of _____ (popular) areas to eat is Chinatown, with nearly 50 Chinese restaurants! You can travel very fast in London on the underground¹, but it's _____ (interesting) to go by bus – you can see more. You can go by taxi too, but that's much _____ (expensive) than the bus! The _____ (important) house in London is number 10, Downing Street, where the prime minister² lives. But a _____ (exciting) home is Buckingham Palace, home of the royal family.

¹underground U-Bahn

²prime minister Premierminister/in

In a London souvenir shop



a) Schreibe die Sätze mit den richtigen Komparativen oder Superlativen.

b) Was kaufen die Schülerinnen und Schüler? Ergänze den richtigen Buchstaben.

- Mia: That little London bus is the cutest (cute) present. I think I'll buy it for my German friend.
- Berry: I don't have much money, so I think I'll probably buy a pen. They're _____ (cheap) than the other things.
- Luca: I'd like to buy that book about London. It's _____ (interesting) than the others.
- Adam: I want the hat with the flag on it! It's _____ (good) thing in the shop!
- Ellie: I like that model of Big Ben because Big Ben is _____ (beautiful) thing in London.

A

8 TV programmes

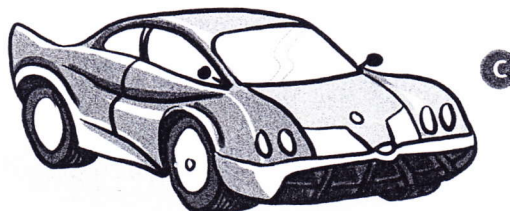
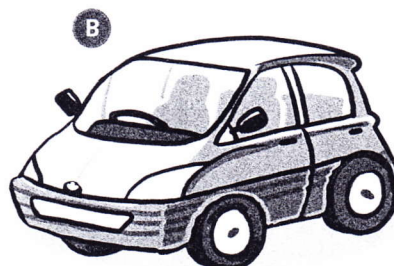
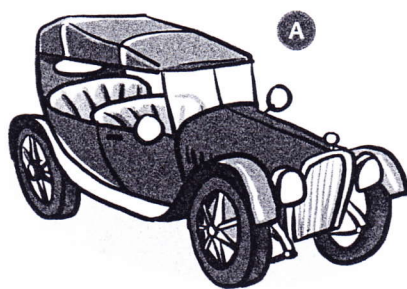
Was meinst du? Ergänze die Sätze mit Superlativen und mit den Namen von Fernsehsendungen.

- (scary) 1 The scariest detective series is _____
- (interesting) 2 The _____ chat show is _____
- (funny) 3 The _____ programme on TV is _____
- (good) 4 The _____ sports programme is _____
- (boring) 5 The _____ soap opera is _____
- (stupid) 6 The _____ game show is _____
- (cool) 7 The _____ reality show is _____
- (popular) 8 The _____ sitcom is _____

9 Three very different cars

Sieh dir die Bilder an und vergleiche die Autos. Schreibe sieben Sätze mit Komparativen und Superlativen.

Car C is newer (new) than car A.



- 1 Car B is _____ (small) than car C.
- 2 Car A is _____ (slow) than car C.
- 3 Car A is _____ (beautiful) than car B.
- 4 Car A is _____ (old) than car B.
- 5 Car C is _____ (expensive) than car B.
- 6 Car C is _____ (exciting) than car A.
- 7 Car B is _____ (fast) than car A.

Das Futur mit *going to* (positive and negative) SB p. 52

- Revision

Das Futur mit *going to* verwendest du, um über **Vorhaben** und **Pläne** für die Zukunft zu sprechen oder um auszudrücken, dass etwas **gleich geschehen wird**, weil es bereits **Anzeichen** dafür gibt.

Bejahte Aussagesätze

Yes

I'm he's/she's/it's you're/we're/they're + going to + Infinitiv

I'm going to do my English homework this evening.

Verneinte Aussagesätze

No

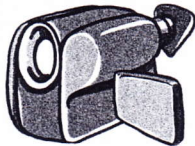
I'm not he/she/it isn't you/we/they aren't + going to + Infinitiv

I'm not going to forget my homework.

11 Plans for this evening

Sieh dir die Bilder und die durcheinander gebrachten Wörter an. Schreibe, was die Leute machen werden.

1



Ellie kame a eodiv

3



Berry downdoaal some umcis

1 Ellie is going to make a video.

2

2



Adam & Luca og ingwimms

4



Mia & Tim tach onlien

3

4

12 Noah's to-do list

Sieh dir Noahs to-do-Liste an. Er hat einen Stern* neben die Dinge geschrieben, die er **heute** tun wird. Schreibe fünf Sätze: Was Noah **heute** tun und nicht tun wird.

He's going to clean his football boots.

Tip!
my → his

- ★ clean my football boots
- tidy my room
- do my geography homework
- ★ buy a birthday card for Ava
- ★ take the dog to the park