

Klasse 6d - Englisch - 5. Woche

1 A class camping trip

a) Einige Schüler sind zelten und sagen, was passieren und nicht passieren wird. Schreibe ihre Sätze mit dem „going to“-Futur. (book p. 177, LF 10)

- A (You/hurt your finger) You're going to hurt your finger.
- B (We/get wet) _____
- C (The teacher/not be happy) _____
- D (They/feel too hot) _____
- E (It/rain) _____
- F (We/not sleep well) _____
- G (He/crash into a tree) _____
- H (I/not go swimming) _____

b) Verbinde nun die Sätze A–H mit dem, was die Schüler davor gesagt haben.

1 Look, it's dark outside and it's only 2 pm!	→ E	5 A boy in our tent talks in his sleep!	→ _____
2 Be careful with that penknife*!	→ _____	6 We haven't brought anoraks or umbrellas.	→ _____
3 Abdul and Ola are sitting too near to the fire.	→ _____	7 I've forgotten my money for the trip.	→ _____
4 The water in the lake is really cold!	→ _____	8 Billy is riding his bike, but he isn't looking ...	→ _____

*penknife Taschenmesser

2 You've won money!

Stell dir vor, du gewinnst 2.000 Euros. Was wirst du damit machen? Schreibe Sätze mit „going to“.

Ideas: buy • give • go to • spend it on • have a holiday in

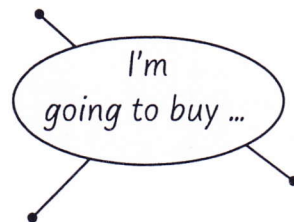
Wow, I've won 2,000 euros! Now I'm going to buy

3 What about you?

a) Finde Wörter und Sätze, die zu diesen Verben passen. Benutze die Wörter aus der Box. Notiere dann zusätzliche Ideen, wenn du kannst.

badminton • ~~bowling~~ • a new bike • ~~to the beach~~ • in a hotel • camping • beach volleyball • at home • lots of ice cream • shopping • some sunglasses • cards • the piano • to America • with my dad

bowling to the beach



b) Was wirst du im Sommer tun und nicht tun? Schreibe Sätze über deine Pläne mit „going to“. Du kannst Ideen aus a) nutzen und diese Sätze:

**You can write
about your real plans, or
invent* the details!**

I'm going to ... • I'm probably going to ... • I'm definitely going to ... •
I'm definitely not going to ... • My parents are probably going to ... •
I think we're all going to ... • It's going to be (great/...)!

*invent erfinden

Das *simple past* – Fragen und Kurzantworten **SB** p. 176, LF8

Yes/No – Fragen im *simple past* bildest du mit *did* und dem Infinitiv des Verbs. Du stellst *did* voran, dann folgen das Subjekt und der Infinitiv.

Did you **like** the aquarium? – Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.

Bei Fragen mit Fragewörtern (*where/when/why/...*) stehen diese am Satzanfang.

Where did she take the photo? **When did** she take the photo?

Bei Fragen im *simple past* ist das Verb in der Grundform. Aber bei den Antworten musst du das Verb in die Vergangenheitsform setzen.

What **did** he watch? He **watched** the fireworks.

Kurzantworten bildest du nach *yes* mit *did*, nach *no* mit *didn't*.

Yes, I **did**. No, he/she/it **didn't**.

4 Last night

Luca fragt Ellie, was sie gestern Abend gemacht hat. Sieh dir die Antworten an und schreibe Lucas Fragen.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <u>What did you do last night?</u> | I went bowling. |
| last night / you / what / do / did / ? | |
| 2 _____ | No, I didn't. I went with my mum. |
| you / with / did / Mia / go / ? | |
| 3 _____ | Yes, thanks. I had a really good time. |
| did / a good time / you / have / ? | |
| 4 _____ | We had dinner in town. |
| do / you / what / after that / did / ? | |
| 5 _____ | At Brown's. It was really good. |
| eat / where / did / you / ? | |
| 6 _____ | At 8.30. |
| when / you / home / did / get / ? | |

Some und any **SB** p. 177, LFG

- *Some* steht vor allem in bejahten Aussagesätzen. Es bedeutet „einige, ein paar“ (*some avocados/ CDs/boys/...*) oder „etwas“ (*some milk/money/music/...*).

I can make **some** sandwiches. Can I have **some** milk, please?

- In verneinten Aussagen verwendest du *any* statt *some*.

We don't have **any** scones today.

5 Planning a party

Poppys Freunde planen eine Geburtstagsparty für sie.

Umkreise das richtige Word: „some“ oder „any“.

Ola: We can make some / any big pizzas.

Emily: Yes, and we can buy any / some crisps.

Ben: Good idea. Let's make any / some sandwiches too.

Ola: What about drinks? We don't have any / some drinks yet.

Emily: No problem. I'll get any / some juice and cola.

Ben: Do you have any / some balloons, Emily?

Emily: We don't need to buy some / any balloons –
I've got some / any.

Ola: I don't have any / some good party music.

Ben: Don't worry, I'll bring some / any CDs – and my guitar! I'll play some / any songs for you.

Ola: Do you know some / any famous songs, Ben?

Ben: Yeah, I can play any / some cool songs. I think you'll like them.

Ola: Sounds great. What about games? Do you know any / some good games?

Emily: Maybe Poppy would like to play any / some computer games. I can bring any / some cool ones from home.

Ben: I don't think Poppy likes computer games. I know that she loves sport! Let's play any / some football in the park and maybe any / some basketball later.

Ola: Great idea!

Emily: Okay, let's do that.

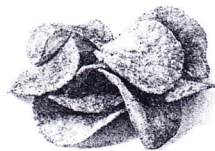


6 At the party

Hier sind einige Fragen, die gestellt werden. Vervollständige die Sätze mit „some“ oder „any“.

1

Would you like some food?



5

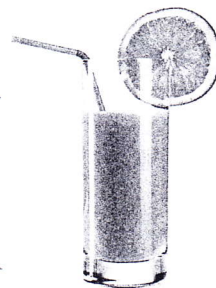
Are there _____ crisps in the kitchen?

2

This music is boring – do you have _____ different music?

6

Can I have _____ orange juice, please?



3

Could you give me _____ salad, please?

7

Does Mia have _____ brothers or sisters?

4

Do you have _____ cola?

8

_____ more pizza?



Mm, yes please!

7 She's got some chicken

Sieh dir das Essen an. Schreibe mit „some“, was die Freunde haben, und mit „any“, was sie nicht haben.

1 chicken, carrots, salad; ~~cake~~

Mia has got _____

She hasn't got _____

2 beef, chips/fries, beans; ~~salad~~

Luca has got _____

He hasn't got _____

3 fish, potatoes; ~~ice cream~~

Ellie has got _____

She hasn't got _____

4 lasagna, salad; ~~biscuits/cookies~~

Adam has got _____

He hasn't got _____

8 A poster for a restaurant *- Steigerung der Adjektive b.p. 178/LF11*

Im Drake Circus Shopping Center hat ein neuer Laden aufgemacht. Lies, was andere über ihn sagen und vervollständige ihre Sätze mit dem Superlativ.

1 It's the newest (new) shop in Drake Circus.

2 I love it. It has the _____ (good) clothes!

3 You know, they have the _____ (nice) toilets – they have flowers in them!

4 I think it has the _____ (friendly) assistants. They really help you.

5 Yes, but it has the _____ (high) prices. I can't go there!

9 I'm hungry!

Mia, Luca und Berry suchen ein Café. Ergänze den Dialog mit Komparativen und Superlativen.

Mia: I think *Cakes & Co* looks like the nicest (nice) cafe.

It's definitely a very _____ (cool) cafe.

Luca: But *T for 2* is _____ (cheap) than the other cafes.

Mia: No, it isn't. Its prices are _____ (high) than in *Cafe West*.

Luca: *Cafe West* has _____ (good) cakes out of the three cafes.

Mia: No, the cakes in *Cakes & Co* are _____ (good) than *Cafe West*'s cakes. And they're _____ (big) out of all the cafes. And I think *Cakes & Co* looks _____ (friendly) than the other two.

Luca: Hmm ... *T for 2* isn't very popular – look, it's _____ (quiet) than the other two and it's _____ (small) out of the three cafes. *Cafe West* has _____ (young) people in it than the others. I like that.

Berry: Oh, PLEASE choose – I can't wait any longer! I must be _____ (hungry) than you two!



Much, many, a lot of/lots of SB p. 178, LF 12

Im Englischen musst du, wenn du über große Mengen oder eine große Anzahl von etwas sprichst, darauf achten, ob es sich um ein zählbares oder um ein nicht zählbares Nomen handelt:

- Plural von zählbaren Nomen: many *oder* a lot of/lots of → DVDs, names, apples, kids, ...
- Nicht zählbare Nomen: much *oder* a lot of/lots of → milk, money, meat, time, ...
- Bejahte Aussagesätze: a lot of/lots of → We need **lots of** apples and **lots of** juice.
- Verneinte Aussagesätze und Fragen: many, much → We don't need **many** bananas or **much** milk. How **many** biscuits do we need? How **much** money do we have?
- Aussagesätze mit too und so: many, much → There were **so many** kids. I ate **too much** food.

10 Erin's new house

Vervollständige den Dialog zwischen Mia und Erin.

Mia: How many rooms does your new house have, Erin?

Erin: It has _____ rooms – it's great.

Mia: Is your village big? _____ people live there?

Erin: It's very small, and there aren't _____ young people. It's quiet here. There aren't _____ cars and there isn't _____ noise. It's a nice area.

Mia: Do you like your new school? _____ time does it take you to go there?

Erin: It takes an hour. The school is OK, and there are _____ nice teachers. But it isn't _____ fun at the moment. I don't have _____ friends because I'm new.

Mia: Don't worry. I'm sure you'll soon have _____ friends!

how much (1x) •
how many (2x) •
much (3x) • many (3x) •
lots of (2x)

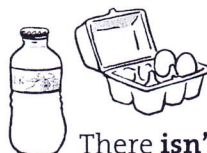
M Ellie's mum goes shopping

Ellies Mutter schreibt eine Einkaufsliste. Sieh dir die Bilder an und vervollständige die Sätze.



There **isn't any** milk.

There **aren't any** eggs.



There **isn't much** milk.

There **aren't many** eggs.



There **is lots of** milk.

There **are lots of** eggs.



1 There isn't any cheese but there is lots of bread.



2 There _____ bacon but there _____ sausages.



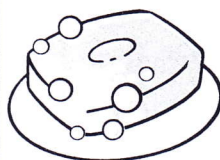
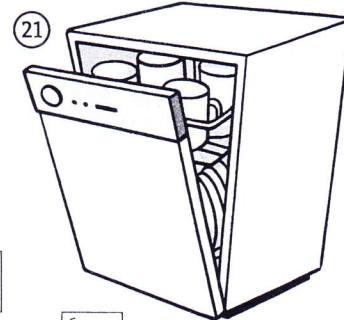
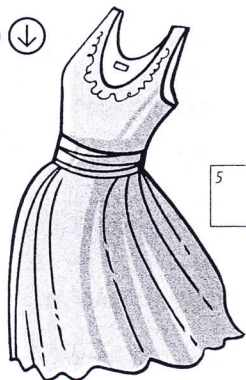
3 There _____ carrots but there _____ beef.



4 There _____ peas but there _____ peppers.

12 Crossword (book: p. 203-207)

18 ↓



10 ↓



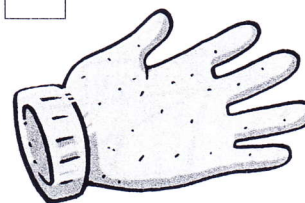
7



14



10 →



1 → • full

1 ↓ • boring

2 Sb. who doesn't give presents to friends is ???

3 I like languages, for ??? French.

4 → Be careful with the scissors – don't ???
your finger!

4 ↓ • expensive

5 You can read it, but it isn't a book.

6 I'm 12. My sister is 14. So she's older ??? me.

8 It's good to ??? your rubbish.

11 I watched an exciting football ??? last night.

12 • everybody

13 I love my sofa because it's very ???.

15 Let me ??? you some photos.

16 • close

17 When you ask lots of people what they
think, you do a ???.

18 → Luca's ??? was his parents' garage before.

19 I can only stay ??? three o'clock.

20 Another word for "too"

Best wishes Mrs
Bamberg