Unit 4	Working at home	Worksheet 3

Hinweis: Die folgenden Aufgaben sind bis Freitag (03.04.2020) zu erledigen. Eine gute Einteilung der Aufgaben kann dir helfen. Ich schlage folgende Zeiteinteilung vor:
Montag (30.03.): Revision (past perfect, verb forms, vocabulary)
Dienstag: Skills training: Asking for and giving directions
Mittwoch: Introduction 2 tasks **1)** and **2)**
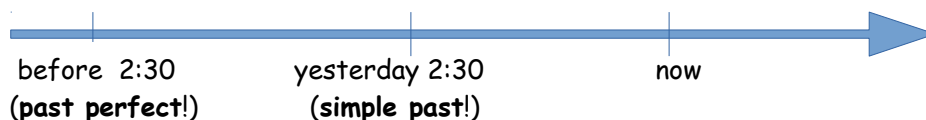Donnerstag: Introduction 2 tasks **3) - 6)**
Freitag: Introduction 2 tasks **7) – 9)**

<div align="center">

Revision

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- Wiederholung: *past perfect*

Luke´s story
Lewis´s friends, Luke and Jack, had planned to go to a football match. Read what Luke told Lewis in his email and complete it with **simple past** or **past perfect** forms.

before 2:30   yesterday 2:30   now
(past perfect!)   **(simple past!)**

Yesterday I **(1)**___*wanted*___ (want) to go to a football match with Jack at Easter Road.

Jack **(2)**_____ (already, buy) tickets. The plan was to meet at the main gate at 2:30.

Well, I **(3)**_____ (leave) the house in a hurry. At the bus stop, I found that I **(4)**_____

(forget) my money. I couldn´t phone Jack because I **(5)**_____ (leave) my mobile at home

too. I **(6)**_____ (run) back home, but when I **(7)**_____ (get) there I couldn´t get

in because I **(8)**_____ (not take) my keys with me – and everybody

(9)_____ (go) out.

I thought about my bike, but I **(10)**_____ (put) it in the garden shed (=Schuppen) that

morning – and the key was in the house. So there I was: no money, no phone, no keys, no bike.

Why **(11)**_____ I _____ (be) so stupid? At last I **(12)**_____ (arrive) at

Ester Road. Jack **(13)**_____ (phone) me several times, but of course I

(14)_____ (not answer) his calls. The match **(15)**_____ (already, start).

The man at the gate **(16)**_____ (ask) for our tickets. Tickets? Jack had them. But after Jack

(17)_____ (look) through all his pockets, he remembered that he **(18)**_____

(leave) them in his school trousers at home.

- Wiederholung: verb forms

Complete the table. Then check pp. 244/245.

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	
be			sein
become		become	
bring			bringen
built			bauen
buy			bauen
catch			fangen
come	came		
do	did		
drink	drank		
drive		driven	
eat			essen
feel	felt		
fight	fought		
find	found		
forget			vergessen
get	got		
give	gave		
go			gehen
have	had		
keep	kept		
know			wissen
leave	left		
make		made	
meet			treffen
put	put		
read		read	
say			sagen
see	saw		
sleep			schlafen
take		taken	
think		thought	
understand		understaood	
write			schreiben

- Wiederholung: vocabulary Intro 1/Skills training

1) Hi Jane, I´m _____ (erfreut) to meet you.

2) northern – eastern - _____ - western

3) I love science. I want to become a _____ (Wissenschaftler).

4) I need to get some money from the bank. Where is the _____ (nächstgelegene) bank?

5) foreground ≠ _____

6) This animal has no feet and no wings. It eats mice.: s_____

7) Gewalt = _____

8) Most people in the north of Ireland were Protestants, most people in the south were _____

9) People in southern Ireland wanted i_____ from Britain.

10) Another word for clover = s_____

Skills training: Asking for and giving directions (p.64)

Do you remember how to give directions (class 5)?

1) Fill in the gaps in the phrase box p.64.

2) Look at the map of Dublin (p.64) and give directions (schriftlich!):

- Jeff is at Lincoln Place and he has to go to the Bank of Ireland.

- After he got money from the Bank of Ireland he wants to see the Jeanie Johnston.

Introduction 2: Tips for tourists to Ireland

1) Copy and learn the vocabulary of Introduction 2 (p.186 'oyster' – p.187 'knead')

2) Practise: Which are these words? Bring die Buchstaben in die richtige Reihenfolge und übersetze.

  a) ytsreo b) pruseris c) thun d) nervac

3) Read the text *A visit to Carlingford* (p.66) and translate the first paragraph into German (mündlich).

4) Look at the blue box (p.66). Read a, b and c. Can you fill i n the gaps? Überlege, was einzusetzen ist.

5) Print or copy Tafelbild 1: '**if-sentences, type 1: results**' (siehe unten!) and fill in the missing words.

6) Practise: book p. 67 ex. 3; workbook p. 49-50, ex. 1-3

7) Look at the blue box (p. 67). Read a, b and c. Überlege, was einzusetzen ist.

8) Print or copy Tafelbild 2: '**if-sentences, type 0: facts and rules**' and fill in the missing words.

9) Practise: workbook p. 50, ex. 4

Lösungen

Luke´s story
Lewis´s friends, Luke and Jack, had planned to go to a football match. Read what Luke told Lewis in his email and complete it with **simple past** or **past perfect** forms.

Yesterday I **(1)**___wanted____ (want) to go to a football match with Jack at Easter Road.

Jack **(2)**___had already bought____ (already, buy) tickets. The plan was to meet at the main gate at 2:30.

Well, I **(3)**__left_____ (leave) the house in a hurry. At the bus stop, I found that I **(4)**__had forgotten____

(forget) my money. I couldn´t phone Jack because I **(5)**___had left__ (leave) my mobile at home too. I

(6)___ran___ (run) back home, but when I **(7)**_____got_____ (get) there I couldn´t get in because I

(8)___had not taken_____ (not take) my keys with me – and everybody **(9)**_____had gone ___ (go) out.

I thought about my bike, but I **(10)**_____had put__ (put) it in the garden shed (=Schuppen) that morning –

and the key was in the house. So there I was: no money, no phone, no keys, no bike.

Why **(11)**___had____ I _____been___ (be) so stupid? At last I **(12)**__arrived____ (arrive) at Ester Road.

Jack **(13)**___had phoned_____ (phone) me several times, but of course I **(14)**__had not answered__ (not

answer) his calls. The match **(15)**___had already started____ (already, start). The man at the gate

(16)___asked____ (ask) for our tickets. Tickets? Jack had them. But after Jack **(17)**_____looked_____

(look) through all his pockets, he remembered that he **(18)**___had left_____ (leave) them in his school

trousers at home.

vocabulary Intro 1/Skills training

1) Hi Jane, I´m ____pleased__ (erfreut) to meet you.

2) northern – eastern - ____southern____ - western

3) I love science. I want to become a _____scientist____ (Wissenschaftler).

4) I need to get some money from the bank. Where is the _nearest____ (nächstgelegene) bank?

5) foreground ≠ _____background____

6) This animal has no feet and no wings. It eats mice.: _____snake_____

7) Gewalt = ____violence_____

8) Most people in the north of Ireland were Protestants, most people in the south were _Catholics___

9) People in southern Ireland wanted _____independence_____ from Britain.

10) Another word for clover = _shamrock____

Introduction 2: Tafelbilder:

if-sentences, type 1: results

If-sentences sind Bedingungssätze. Sie sagen aus was passiert, **falls/wenn** etwas anderes passiert.

Sie bestehen aus einem Nebensatz, der mit *if* eingeleitet wird, und einem Hauptsatz.

a)

if-clause	main clause
If + simple present	*will/can/might*
If you **visit** Carlingford,	*you´ll* **see** the real Ireland.
If you **go** to the harbour,	*you* **can visit** the old castle.
If you _____ there,	*you* _____ about the Carlingford leprechauns.
If it _____ nice weather,	*you* _____a great day out.
If you _____lucky,	*you* _____ one...

b)

You probably won´t see a real leprechaun if you go there.

→ Satz umgestellt!

main clause	*if*- clause
You probably **won´t see** a real leprechaun	if you **go** there.

c)

if-clause	main clause
If + simple present	*should* or imperative (=Befehlsform)
If you **come** here in August,	*you* **should go** to the Oyster festival
So if you **want** to have a fun day,	*visit* Carlingford!

if-sentences, type 0: facts and rules

Manche if-Sätze (Bedingungssätze) beschreiben Tatsachen oder Regeln, die immer gelten. Solche if-Sätze werden als Typ o bezeichnet. Sowohl im Nebensatz als auch im Hauptsatz steht das *simple present*.

Bsp. *If you **mix** red and yellow, you **get** orange.*

*If it **is** very cold, water **turns** to ice.*

If it rains, you _____ (not want) to go outside.

If people don´t get enough sleep, they _____ (be) in a bad mood.

If people _____ (be) happy, they _____ (sing) in the shower.

Lösungen

<u>vocabulary:</u>

1) oyster - Auster   2) surprise - Überraschung   3) hunt - Jagd   4) cavern - Höhle

<u>book p. 67 ex. 3</u>

1 will get/ ´ll get

2 don´t watch

3 will come/ ´ll come

4 make

5 will disappear/ ´ll disappear

<u>workbook pp 49/50</u>

<u>ex. 1</u>

In Carlingford you can…

see the real Ireland   visit the old castle

eat fish and oysters   go to the Oyster Festival

hear the Carlingford leprechauns   find a leprechaun statue

do a tour of the Leprechaun Cavern   have a great day out

<u>ex. 2 a)</u>

1. ´ll visit, will see, won´t visit,

2. ´ll do, will hear,

3. ´ll go, will eat, won´t try

4. ´ll go on, will have, won´t find

<u>ex. 2 b)</u>

1. Will they see…? - No, they won´t.

2. Will they go down…? - Yes, they will.

3. Will they find…? - (Yes, they will.)

4. Will they eat… ? - (No, they won´t.)

5. Will they visit…? - (Yes, they will.)

<u>ex. 3 a)</u>

1. visits, will see

2. ´ll hear, does

3. go, will eat

4. ´ll have, go

<u>ex. 3 b)</u>

1. go, can see

2. might, see, walk

3. might go up, stop

4. can walk/go, go/walk

ex. 3 c)

If you want to have a fun day out in the real Ireland, visit Carlingford.

If you come to Ireland, you should bring some gold for the leprechauns.

You should make Irish stew if you want to try to catch a leprechaun.

You should go to a pub if you like listening to traditional music.

If you want to experience the real Ireland, come to beautiful Connemara.

ex. 4

1. If it rains, people get wet.

2. If you don´t sleep at night, you get very tired.

3. If you mix black and white, it becomes grey.

4. If you drop an egg, it breaks.

5. If you want to bake a cake, you need some flour.