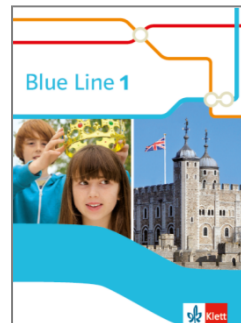


Wie viel Grammatik braucht der Mensch?

Ready to teach



Dr. Frank Haß
Institut für Angewandte Didaktik

- I. Welchen Stellenwert hat Grammatik im kompetenzorientierten Englischunterricht?
- II. Welche Grammatik soll im Unterricht eine Rolle spielen?
- III. Wie soll Grammatik unterrichtet werden?

... unverzichtbar

> historischer Bezug: Grammatik-Übersetzungsmethode

... überflüssig

> historischer Bezug: Direkte Methode

Wichtig:

Unterscheidung von

- natürlichem Zweitspracherwerb und
- institutionellem Fremdsprachenlernen

Frage:

Wie kann eine Fremdsprache unter den (restriktiven)
Bedingungen der Institution Schule am besten gelernt werden?

> Kompetenzorientierter Englischunterricht

Was ist Kompetenz?

Kompetenz ist das Vermögen eines Individuums, eine lebensweltliche Situation (sprach)handelnd zu bewältigen.



Kompetenz entwickeln heißt

- Handlungsbereitschaft herstellen (Motivation und Volition)
- Fähigkeiten entwickeln (physisch und psychisch)
- Wissen aufbauen (Sachwissen, Sprachwissen, Sozialwissen, Strategiewissen, Kulturwissen, ...)
- Fertigkeiten ausbauen (sachliche, sprachliche, strategische, kulturelle ...)
- Situationsbewältigung trainieren

Kompetenzorientierter Englischunterricht ist ein Wechselspiel aus

- focus on communication
- focus on language

- Handlungsbereitschaft herstellen (Motivation und Volition)
- Fähigkeiten entwickeln (physisch und psychisch)
- Wissen aufbauen (Sachwissen, Sprachwissen, Sozialwissen, Strategiewissen, Kulturwissen, ...)
- Fertigkeiten ausbauen (sachliche, sprachliche, strategische, kulturelle ...)
- Situationsbewältigung trainieren

Hier lerne ich, mich über mein Zimmer zu unterhalten.

Luke's bedroom

1 (LISTENING) Look at the bedroom. Listen and point.

2 (SPEAKING) Match the numbers with the words.

shelf	chair
box	mobile
T-shirt	poster
table	football
book	bed

Number 1 is a table.
Number 2 is a ...

3 (READING) Read about Luke's bedroom.

1 It's Saturday. Luke is at home. He's in his bedroom.

Luke: Yes? Who is it?
Dave: It's me! Are you ready, Luke?
Luke: Hi, Dave. I'm under the bed.
Are we late?
Dave: Yes, Luke.
Luke: I can't find my new mobile, Dave.
Dave: What colour is it, Luke?
There's a red mobile on the table.

10 Luke: My new mobile is blue. Where is it?
Dave: Is it in a box? There are two black boxes on the shelf, next to your books.
Luke: No, Dave.
Dave: Luke, your room is a mess!
What's that?
Luke: It's my mobile, Dave. It's on the chair, under the T-shirt!

4 Finish the sentences.

- Luke is under the bed.
under the table - under the bed
- He and Dave are
late - in Dave's bedroom
- Luke can't find
his new mobile - his football
- His new mobile is
blue - black
- There are two boxes
on the table - on the shelf
- The mobile is
under the bed - under a T-shirt

Way in Station 1 Station 2 Reading corner Meditation Film corner Checkpoint Extra activities

1

5 Who or what is in the room?

a) Look at Luke's room. Who or what is it? → p. 129

- It's under the T-shirt. It's blue. It's a mobile.
- It's red and it's on the table. It's
- It's red and white. It's on the chair.
- He's next to Luke.
- It's black and white. It's on the shelf.
- He's under the bed.

b) Make more sentences.

6 Look at the room again.

a) Make sentences about the room. → p. 129

There is one - two - three - four - ...

There are chairs - boxes - mobiles - footballs - shelf - table - T-shirt - dog - posters - bed - books

Language tip → p. 63, p. 162

There is a book.
There is one book.
There are two books.

b) Make more sentences about the room. → V Room things, p. 191

wardrobe trainers carpet scarf lamp alarm clock

7 (LISTENING) Right or wrong?

Look at the room again and listen. Are the sentences right or wrong?

- That's wrong.
- That's

8 (GAME) Make a quiz about Luke's room.

Are the sentences right or wrong?

A: There are three books on the table.
B: That's wrong! There are two books on the table!
There is one football on the shelf.
A: That's right.

- Handlungsbereitschaft herstellen (Motivation und Volition)
- Fähigkeiten entwickeln (physisch und psychisch)
- Wissen aufbauen (Sachwissen, Sprachwissen, Sozialwissen, Strategiewissen, Kulturwissen, ...)
- Fertigkeiten ausbauen (sachliche, sprachliche, strategische, kulturelle ...)
- **Situationsbewältigung trainieren**

Language detectives → G4, p. 163

Luke is from Greenwich.
Is Luke from Greenwich?

Schau dir die beiden Sätze an.
Was ändert sich bei der Frage?



9 (SPEAKING) Ask your classmates. → M Milling around, p. 179
Find two classmates.

Questions	Yes
1. Are you a football fan?	Tim, Anne
2. Are you eleven?	Lea, Lara
3. Are you from Germany?	Nils, Lars
4. Are you crazy?	
5. Is your favourite colour blue?	
6. Is your room a mess?	
7. Is your mobile black?	
8. Is your favourite animal a dog?	

Yes, I'm a football fan.



No, I'm a music fan.



10/4-5 10 (WRITING) Write the questions.

- a) Complete the questions. Find the right answers. → p. 129
- Luke's bedroom a mess?
Is Luke's bedroom a mess? – Yes, that's right.
 - Fluff and Honey cats? – No, that's wrong.
 - Claire Olivia's mother? – ...

- Is Are
- Dave's lucky number six? – ...
 - Luke and Dave twelve? – ...
 - Lucy and Holly sisters? – ...

b) Make your own quiz for the class.

11 (PUZZLE) Find the right answers.

- Who is it?
It's
- What is that?
It's
- Where is Sherlock?
He's



GRAMMAR → G4, p. 163

Bei Fragen mit Fragewort steht das Fragewort am Anfang, dann das Verb (is oder are).
Who is it? → Wer ist das?
What is that? → Was ist das?
Where are they? → Wo sind sie?

Way in Station 1 Station 2 Reading corner Meditation Film corner Checkpoint Extra activities

1

12 Make questions and answers. → M Walking sentences, p. 179

a) Put the words in the right order.

- ? + what + is + your name
- you + where + from + ? + are
- ? + are + who + your friends
- your favourite colour + what + is + ?
- is + what + in your room + ?



b) Answer the questions in a).

13 Make a dialogue.

a) Complete the questions. → p. 130

- Where's Luke? – He's with Dave.
- is Dave? – He's Luke's friend.
- Sherlock with Luke and Dave?
– No, Sherlock is under Luke's bed.
- they in the park?
– No, they're at the football match.
- 's that? – It's Luke's old mobile.
- 's my magazine?
– Your magazine is on the bed.

Where (2x)
Who Is
Are What



Grundkurs

b) Make your own dialogue about your room. The dialogue in a) can help you.

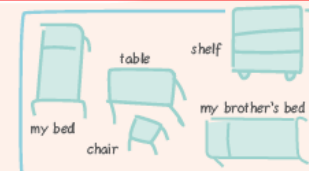
Grundkurs

14 (YOUR TURN) My room → V In my room, p. 196

a) Draw a plan of your bedroom. Write the words.

b) Ask your partner about his or her room.

- A: What's in your room?
B: There are two beds, a chair, a table and a shelf in my room.
A: Are there posters in your room?
B: Yes, there's a football poster in my room.
(No, there are no posters in my room.)
A: Where's the poster?
B: It's next to my bed.
A: Is your room a mess?
B: Yes, it's a mess! (No, it's OK!)



a bed two chairs two shelves ...
cat music ...
my brother's bed my sister's bed
the shelf ...

Ich kann mich über mein Zimmer unterhalten. ✓

- Handlungsbereitschaft herstellen (Motivation und Volition)
- Fähigkeiten entwickeln (physisch und psychisch)
- **Wissen aufbauen** (Sachwissen, **Sprachwissen**, Sozialwissen, Strategiewissen, Kulturwissen, ...)
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Language detectives → G4, p. 163

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Schau dir die beiden Sätze an.
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Questions	Yes
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4. Are you crazy?	
5. Is your favourite colour blue?	
6. Is your room a mess?	
7. Is your mobile black?	
8. Is your favourite animal a dog?	

Yes, I'm a football fan.



No, I'm a music fan.



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- Luke's bedroom a mess? — Yes, that's right.
- Luke's bedroom a mess? — Yes, that's right.
- Fluff and Honey cats? — No, that's wrong.
- Claire Olivia's mother? — ...

- Dave's lucky number six? — ...
- Luke and Dave twelve? — ...
- Lucy and Holly sisters? — ...

b) Make your own quiz for the class.



11 (PUZZLE) Find the right answers.

- Who is it?
It's
- What is that?
It's
- Where is Sherlock?
He's



GRAMMAR → G4, p. 163

Bei Fragen mit Fragewort steht das Fragewort am Anfang, dann das Verb (is oder are).
Who is it? → Wer ist das?
What is that? → Was ist das?
Where are they? → Wo sind sie?

Way in Station 1 Station 2 Reading corner Meditation Film corner Checkpoint Extra activities

1

12 Make questions and answers. → M Walking sentences, p. 179

a) Put the words in the right order.

- ? • what • is • your name
- you • where • from • ? • are
- ? • are • who • your friends
- your favourite colour • what • is • ?
- is • what • in your room • ?



b) Answer the questions in a).

13 Make a dialogue.

a) Complete the questions. → p. 130

- Where's Luke? — He's with Dave.
- is Dave? — He's Luke's friend.
- Sherlock with Luke and Dave? — No, Sherlock is under Luke's bed.
- they in the park? — No, they're at the football match.
- 's that? — It's Luke's old mobile.
- 's my magazine? — Your magazine is on the bed.

Where (2x)
Who Is
Are What



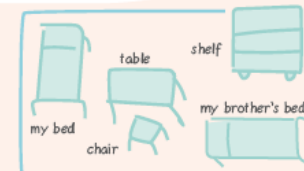
b) Make your own dialogue about your room. The dialogue in a) can help you.

14 (YOUR TURN) My room → V In my room, p. 196

a) Draw a plan of your bedroom. Write the words.

b) Ask your partner about his or her room.

- A: What's in your room?
B: There are two beds, a chair, a table and a shelf in my room.
A: Are there posters in your room?
B: Yes, there's a football poster in my room. (No, there are no posters in my room.)
A: Where's the poster?
B: It's next to my bed.
A: Is your room a mess?
B: Yes, it's a mess! (No, it's OK!)



a bed two chairs two shelves ...
cat music ...
my brother's bed my sister's bed
the shelf ...

Ich kann mich über mein Zimmer unterhalten. ✓

Unit 1



G4 Fragen mit be

Questions with be



Fluff and Honey! Are you there?
Where are you?

Fluff und Honey! Seid ihr da?
Wo seid ihr?

Fragen, auf die man mit Ja oder Nein antworten kann, bildest du so:

Am I late?	Bin ich zu spät?
Is Holly from Greenwich?	Ist Holly aus Greenwich?
Are you at home?	Bist du zu Hause? Seid ihr zu Hause?
Are Sherlock and Sid guinea pigs?	Sind Sherlock und Sid Meerschweinchen?

Bei Fragen mit Fragewörtern steht das Fragewort immer am Satzanfang.

Who is Holly?	Wer ist Holly?
Where are Fluff and Honey?	Wo sind Fluff und Honey?
What is under the bed?	Was ist unter dem Bett?



(TEST YOURSELF) Put in Who, Is, Are, Where, What or How.

- is Dave? He's in the garden.
- your mobile blue? No, it's red.
- old are you? I'm eleven.
- is the girl's name? Laura.
- the boys from London? No, they're from Berlin.
- is it? It's Ben.

(FÜR PROFIS)

Manchmal benutzt man im Englischen andere Verben als im Deutschen. Vergleiche:

What colour is your mobile?

Welche Farbe hat dein Handy?

- das generative Prinzip: von endlichen Mitteln unendlichen Gebrauch machen
- Sprachen schwanken zwischen Analogie und Anomalie / Regel und Ausnahme
- Regelmäßigkeiten helfen, vom bloßen Auswendiglernen wegzukommen
- grammatische Variationen sind Sinnvariationen
- Lerner wollen wissen, wie Sprache funktioniert
- fehlerfreier Gebrauch der Sprache erfordert Bewusstmachung (u.a. Vermeidung von Fehlern durch falsche Analogiebildung)
- Abkürzung natürlicher Lernprozesse durch Wissensvorsprung des Lehrenden
- ...

Carroll (1962): vier Aspekte von Sprachenlernbegabung

- die Fähigkeit, auditorisches Material so zu dekodieren / kodieren, dass es identifiziert, wiedererkannt und über längere Zeit erinnert wird (*phonetic coding*)
- die Fähigkeit, mit Grammatik, d.h. mit Sprachformen und deren Anordnung in natürlichen Äußerungen umzugehen (*grammatical sensitivity*)
- die Fähigkeit, eine große Menge Sprachmaterial in relativ kurzer Zeit zu behalten (*rote memory*)
- die Fähigkeit, Muster und Regeln in komplexer Sprache zu erkennen (*inductive language learning ability*)

Leitfragen:

- Welche Redeabsicht soll versprachlicht werden?
- In welcher Situation soll sie zum Tragen kommen?
- Mit welchen Sprachmitteln ist sie am effektivsten zu bewältigen (funktionale Reflexion)?
- Ist sie für die Lerngruppe geeignet?
- Ist meine Auswahl konform mit dem Curriculum?

Bitte ordnen Sie folgende grammatische Phänomene nach ihrer Wichtigkeit.

Present Progressive

s-Genitiv

Past Perfect

Simple Present

Simple Past

Word Order

Olivia and her family

Hier lerne ich, über meine Familie zu sprechen.

1 (LISTENING) Look at the photos. Then listen and point.

2 (READING) Read about the Fraser family.

3 Complete the sentences. → WB 4/1

- Olivia is with her family.
- Lucy is her — .
- Desmond is her — .
- Janet is her — .
- Claire is her dad's — .
- Olivia: I have no — .

4 (SOUNDS) Listen, read and say. → WB 4/2

In this photo I can spy my mother (my brother, my father) with my little eye!

5 (WRITING) What are the words? → WB 4/3

a) Write the words. → p. 128

- sis — sister
- mo — er
- bro —
- f — er
- f — m — l —
- fr —

b) Find the words. → V Family

- a father's brother
- a mother's sister
- a father's mother
- a mother's father
- a mother and a father

1

6 Find the names.

a) Find the names for the numbers. → p. 128

- Kate is next to Olivia.
- Lucy is next to Claire.
- Kate's mother is number 6.
- Rob is Desmond's brother and Kate's father. He's number 5.

b) Find the words. → V Family

- Rob is Olivia's — .
- Lisa is Olivia's — .
- Olivia and Lucy are Kate's — .
- Desmond is Kate's — .

7 (SONG) The family song

Sing the song. Group A sings lines 1–4. Group B sings lines 5–8. Everyone sings the chorus.

1 This is my dad, football is his game.
This is my mum, she's a music fan.
This is my brother, he's a crazy kid.
Together we are a family.

5 We're in the garden, everyone is here.
Mum and Dad and my brother too.
We live here, our name is on the door.
Together we are a family.

(Chorus): Mum and Dad, my brother and me,
This is my family.
Mum and Dad, my brother and me,
Together we are a family.

Hey, it's my friend!
Hi, come in and meet my family!
Hi, nice to meet you! Hello there!
(Chorus)

14 fourteen

fifteen 15

Unit 1

Language tip

G1 Besitzangaben mit 's

The possessive form with 's



Psst. This is Olivia's bike.

Psst. Das ist Olivias Fahrrad.

Wenn du sagen willst, zu wem etwas gehört, hängst du 's an die Person.

Lucy's sister	Lucys Schwester
Dave's cat	Daves Katze
Kate's mum	Kates Mama
Rob's brother	Robs Bruder
my mother's father	der Vater meiner Mutter
my friend's football	der Fußball meines Freundes

my mother's father =
der Vater meiner Mutter



Achtung, wenn mehreren Personen etwas gehört und bereits ein s am Wortende steht. Vergleiche:

my brother's room	das Zimmer meines Bruders (ein Bruder)
Aber: my brothers' room	das Zimmer meiner Brüder (mehrere Brüder)



Im Deutschen kannst du Besitzangaben unterschiedlich ausdrücken. Vergleiche:

Sherlock is Luke's dog.	Sherlock ist Lukes Hund.
	Sherlock ist der Hund von Luke.

Im Deutschen gibt es kein Häkchen (Apostroph) vor dem s.

(TEST YOURSELF) Put in the right form.

1. — bike is cool. (Olivia)
2. — dog is crazy. (Luke)
3. Sid is — cat. (Dave)
4. Fluff and Honey are — pets. (Holly)
5. Olivia is — sister. (Lucy)
6. Janet is — mother. (Olivia)

1. Präsentation des grammatischen Phänomens in einem typischen situativen Kontext

Hier lerne ich, mich über mein Zimmer zu unterhalten.

Luke's bedroom

1 (LISTENING) Look at the bedroom. Listen and point.

2 (SPEAKING) Match the numbers with the words.

Number 1 is a table.
Number 2 is a ...

shelf	chair
box	mobile
T-shirt	poster
table	football
book	bed



3 (READING) Read about Luke's bedroom.

1 It's Saturday. Luke is at home. He's in his bedroom.

Luke: Yes? Who is it?

Dave: It's me! Are you ready, Luke?

Luke: Hi, Dave. I'm under the bed.

5 Are we late?

Dave: Yes, Luke.

Luke: I can't find my new mobile, Dave.

Dave: What colour is it, Luke?

There's a red mobile on the table.

10 Luke: My new mobile is blue. Where is it?

Dave: Is it in a box? There are two black boxes on the shelf, next to your books.

Luke: No, Dave.

Dave: Luke, your room is a mess!

15 What's that?

Luke: It's my mobile, Dave. It's on the chair.

under the T-shirt!

4 Finish the sentences.

1. Luke is under the bed.
under the table - under the bed
2. He and Dave are
late - in Dave's bedroom
3. Luke can't find
his new mobile - his football

4. His new mobile is
blue - black
5. There are two boxes
on the table - on the shelf
6. The mobile is
under the bed - under a T-shirt

Way in

Station 1

Station 2

Reading corner

Meditation

Film corner

Checkpoint

Extra activities

1

5 Who or what is in the room?

a) Look at Luke's room. Who or what is it? → p. 129

1. It's under the T-shirt. It's blue.
It's a mobile.
2. It's red and it's on the table.
It's
3. It's red and white. It's on the chair.
It's
4. He's next to Luke.
5. It's black and white. It's on the shelf.
6. He's under the bed.

b) Make more sentences.

6 Look at the room again.

a) Make sentences about the room. → p. 129

There is one - two - three - four - ...

There are chairs - boxes - mobiles - footballs - shelf - table - T-shirt - dog - posters - bed - books

Language tip → p. 63, p. 162

There is a book.
There is one book.
There are two books.

b) Make more sentences about the room. → V Room things, p. 191

wardrobe trainers carpet
scarf lamp alarm clock

7 (LISTENING) Right or wrong?

1, 11 Look at the room again and listen. Are the sentences right or wrong?

1. That's wrong.
2. That's

8 (GAME) Make a quiz about Luke's room.

Are the sentences right or wrong?

A: There are three books on the table.
B: That's wrong! There are two books on the table!
There is one football on the shelf.
A: That's right.

19 nineteen

1. Präsentation des grammatischen Phänomens in einem typischen situativen Kontext
2. Offenlegen einer möglichen kognitiven Dissonanz
3. Analyse (induktiv oder deduktiv)



Language detectives → G4, p. 163

Luke is from Greenwich.

Schau dir die beiden Sätze an.
Was ändert sich bei der Frage?



Is Luke from Greenwich?



9 (SPEAKING) Ask your classmates. → M Milling around, p. 179

Find two classmates.

Questions	Yes
1. Are you a football fan?	Tim, Anne
2. Are you eleven?	Lea, Lara
3. Are you from Germany?	Nilb, Lars
4. Are you crazy?	
5. Is your favourite colour blue?	
6. Is your room a mess?	
7. Is your mobile black?	
8. Is your favourite animal a dog?	

Yes, I'm a football fan.



No, I'm a music fan.



10/4-5 10 (WRITING) Write the questions.

a) Complete the questions. Find the right answers. → p. 129

- Luke's bedroom a mess?
Is Luke's bedroom a mess? – Yes, that's right.
- Fluff and Honey cats? – No, that's wrong.
- Claire Olivia's mother? – ...

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- Lucy and Holly sisters? – ...

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11 (PUZZLE) Find the right answers.

- Who is it?
It's
- What is that?
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- Where is Sherlock?
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GRAMMAR → G4, p. 163

Bei Fragen mit Fragewort steht das Fragewort am Anfang, dann das Verb (is oder are).
Who is it? → Wer ist das?
What is that? → Was ist das?
Where are they? → Wo sind sie?

Way in Station 1 Station 2 Reading corner Meditation Film corner Checkpoint Extra activities

1

11/7 12 Make questions and answers. → M Walking sentences, p. 179

a) Put the words in the right order.

- ? • what • is • your name
- you • where • from • ? • are
- ? • are • who • your friends
- your favourite colour • what • is • ?
- is • what • in your room • ?



b) Answer the questions in a).

13 Make a dialogue.

a) Complete the questions. → p. 130

- Where's Luke? – He's with Dave.
- is Dave? – He's Luke's friend.
- Sherlock with Luke and Dave?
– No, Sherlock is under Luke's bed.
- they in the park?
– No, they're at the football match.
- 's that? – It's Luke's old mobile.
- 's my magazine?
– Your magazine is on the bed.

Where (2x)
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Are What



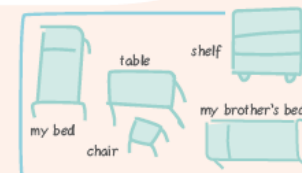
b) Make your own dialogue about your room. The dialogue in a) can help you.

11/8 14 (YOUR TURN) My room → V In my room, p. 196

a) Draw a plan of your bedroom. Write the words.

b) Ask your partner about his or her room.

- A: What's in your room?
B: There are two beds, a chair, a table and a shelf in my room.
A: Are there posters in your room?
B: Yes, there's a football poster in my room.
(No, there are no posters in my room.)
A: Where's the poster?
B: It's next to my bed.
A: Is your room a mess?
B: Yes, it's a mess! (No, it's OK!)



a bed two chairs two shelves ...
cat music ...
my brother's bed my sister's bed
the shelf ...

Ich kann mich über mein Zimmer unterhalten. ✓

Unit 1



G4 Fragen mit be

Questions with be



Fluff and Honey! Are you there?
Where are you?

Fluff und Honey! Seid ihr da?
Wo seid ihr?

Fragen, auf die man mit Ja oder Nein antworten kann, bildest du so:

Am I late?	Bin ich zu spät?
Is Holly from Greenwich?	Ist Holly aus Greenwich?
Are you at home?	Bist du zu Hause? Seid ihr zu Hause?
Are Sherlock and Sid guinea pigs?	Sind Sherlock und Sid Meerschweinchen?

Bei Fragen mit Fragewörtern steht das Fragewort immer am Satzanfang.

Who is Holly?	Wer ist Holly?
Where are Fluff and Honey?	Wo sind Fluff und Honey?
What is under the bed?	Was ist unter dem Bett?



(TEST YOURSELF) Put in Who, Is, Are, Where, What or How.

- is Dave? He's in the garden.
- your mobile blue? No, it's red.
- old are you? I'm eleven.
- is the girl's name? Laura.
- the boys from London? No, they're from Berlin.
- is it? It's Ben.

(FÜR PROFIS)

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What colour is your mobile?

Welche Farbe hat dein Handy?



1. Präsentation des grammatischen Phänomens in einem typischen situativen Kontext
2. Offenlegen einer möglichen kognitiven Dissonanz
3. Analyse (induktiv oder deduktiv)
4. Verbalisierung der Regel (Funktion und Form) durch den Lerner
5. Paradigmatische Darstellung der Form

Unit 1



G4 Fragen mit be

Questions with be



Fluff and Honey! Are you there?
Where are you?

Fluff und Honey! Seid ihr da?
Wo seid ihr?

Fragen, auf die man mit Ja oder Nein antworten kann, bildest du so:

Am I late?	Bin ich zu spät?
Is Holly from Greenwich?	Ist Holly aus Greenwich?
Are you at home?	Bist du zu Hause? Seid ihr zu Hause?
Are Sherlock and Sid guinea pigs?	Sind Sherlock und Sid Meerschweinchen?

Bei Fragen mit Fragewörtern steht das Fragewort immer am Satzanfang.

Who is Holly?	Wer ist Holly?
Where are Fluff and Honey?	Wo sind Fluff und Honey?
What is under the bed?	Was ist unter dem Bett?



(TEST YOURSELF) Put in Who, Is, Are, Where, What or How.

- is Dave? He's in the garden.
- your mobile blue? No, it's red.
- old are you? I'm eleven.
- is the girl's name? Laura.
- the boys from London? No, they're from Berlin.
- is it? It's Ben.

(FÜR PROFIS)

Manchmal benutzt man im Englischen andere Verben als im Deutschen. Vergleiche:

What colour is your mobile?

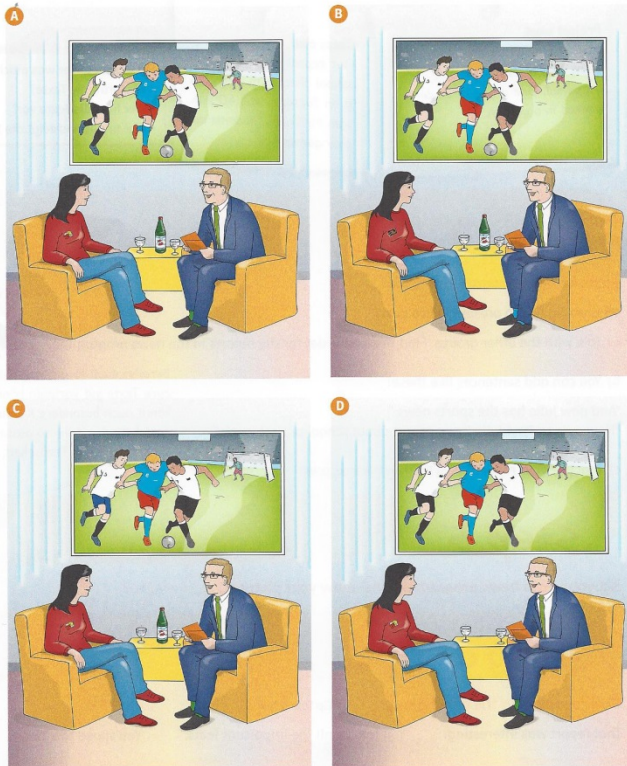
Welche Farbe hat dein Handy?

1. Präsentation des grammatischen Phänomens in einem typischen situativen Kontext
2. Offenlegen einer möglichen kognitiven Dissonanz
3. Analyse (induktiv oder deduktiv)
4. Verbalisierung der Regel (Funktion und Form) durch den Lerner
5. Paradigmatische Darstellung der Form
6. Vergleich mit anderen Sprachen / Dialekten / etc.
7. Abgrenzung zu anderen Phänomenen der Zielsprache
8. Geläufigkeitstraining (nicht- und halbkommunikative Übungen) > Automatisierung



A picture quiz

Find a partner and choose one of the pictures.
Your partner asks questions and tries to find out which picture you have chosen.
Then take turns. Who can find the correct picture with the least questions?



104 one hundred and four

Way in Station 1 Station 2 Reading corner Mediation Film corner Checkpoint Extra activities

5

Where ...?

Who ...?

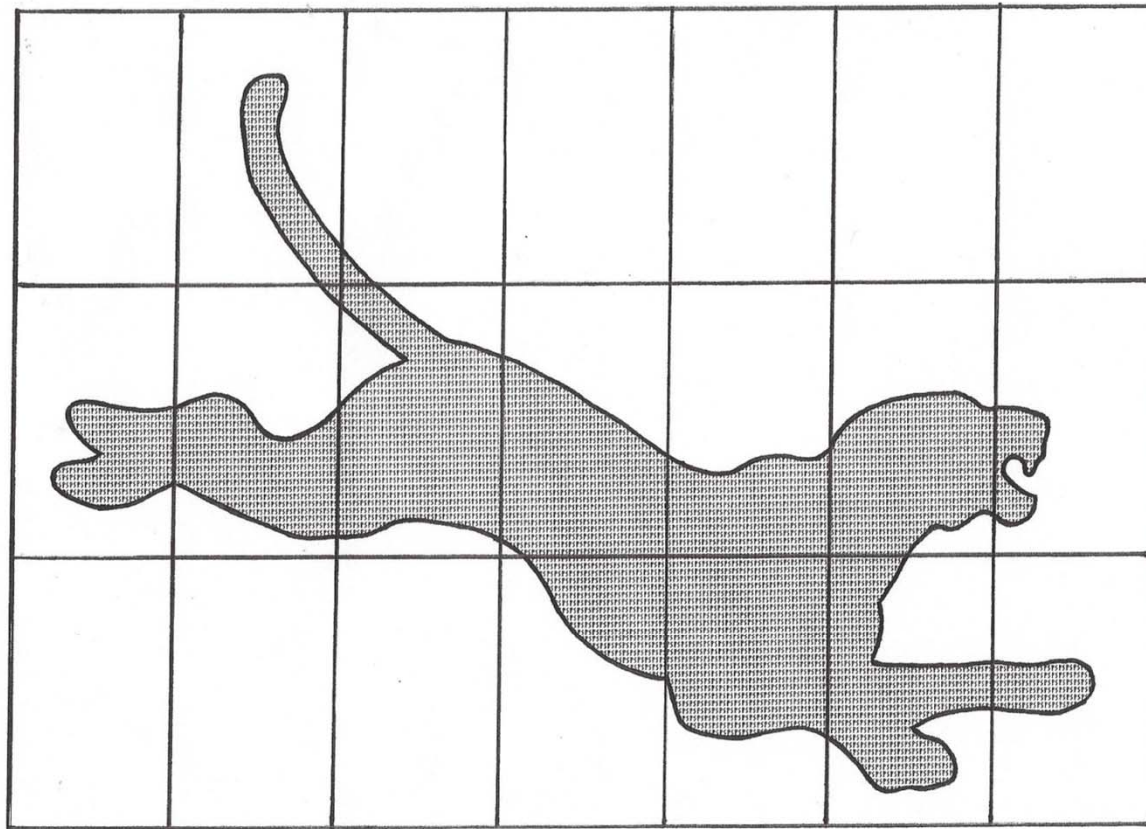
What ...?

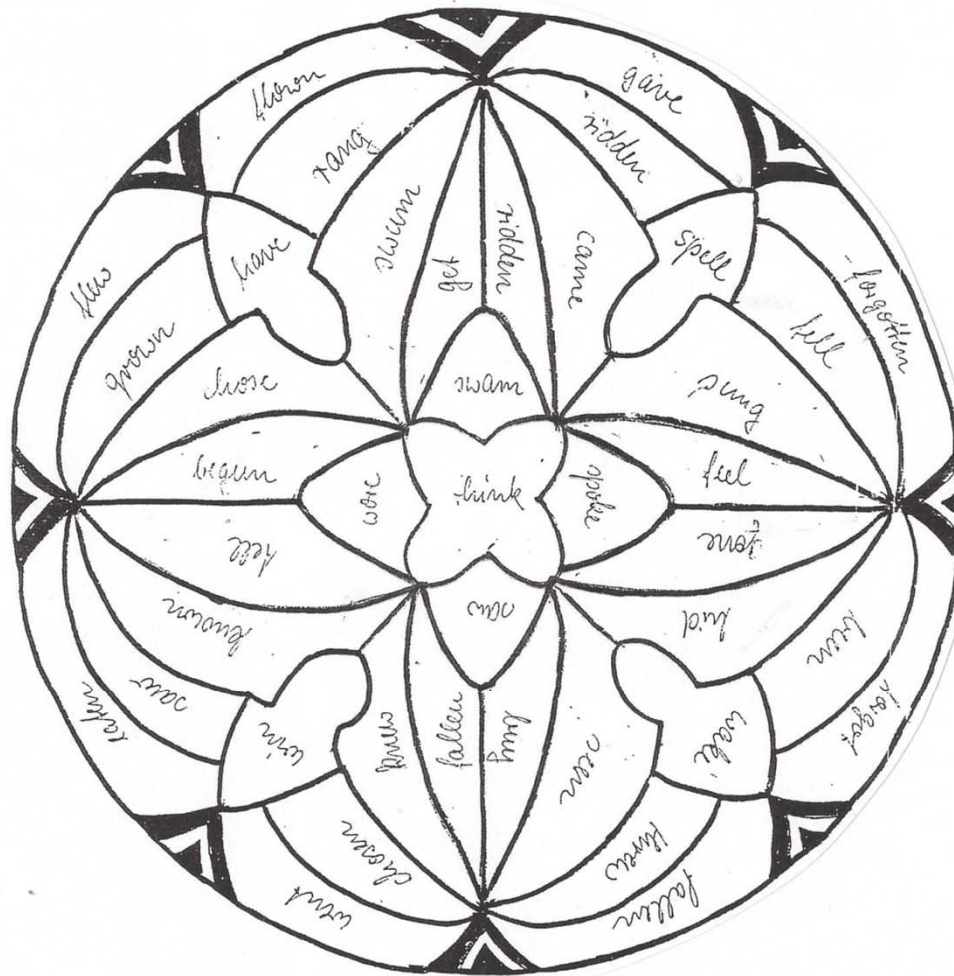


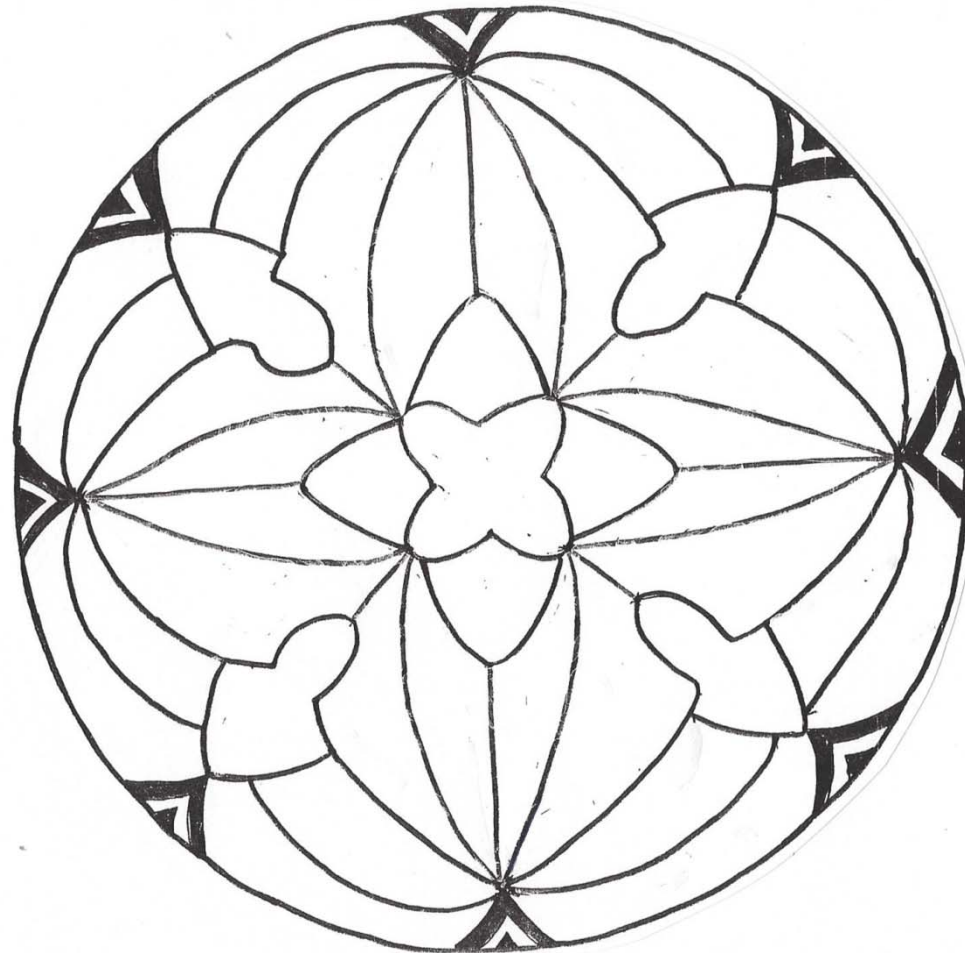
one hundred and five 105

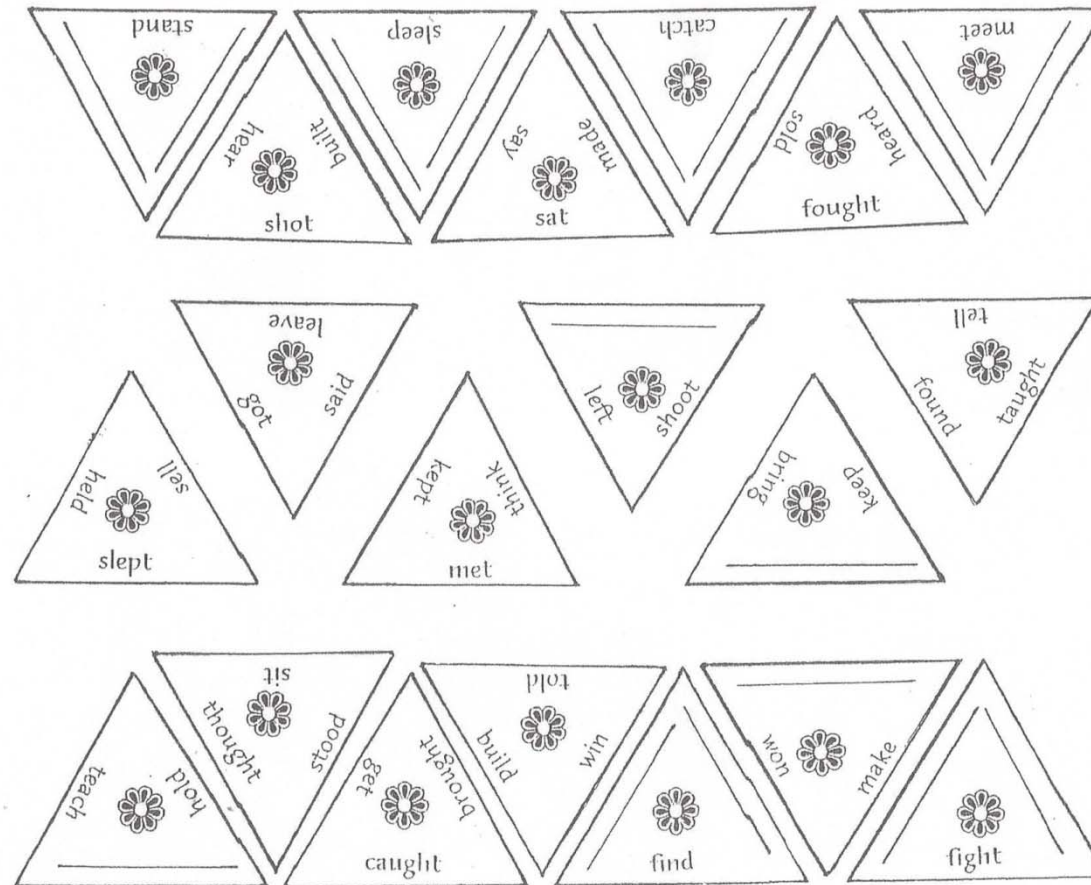
sell	meet	send	win	write
have	hold	keep	drive	drink
speak	eat	forget	leave	make
pay	sit	take	sleep	lay

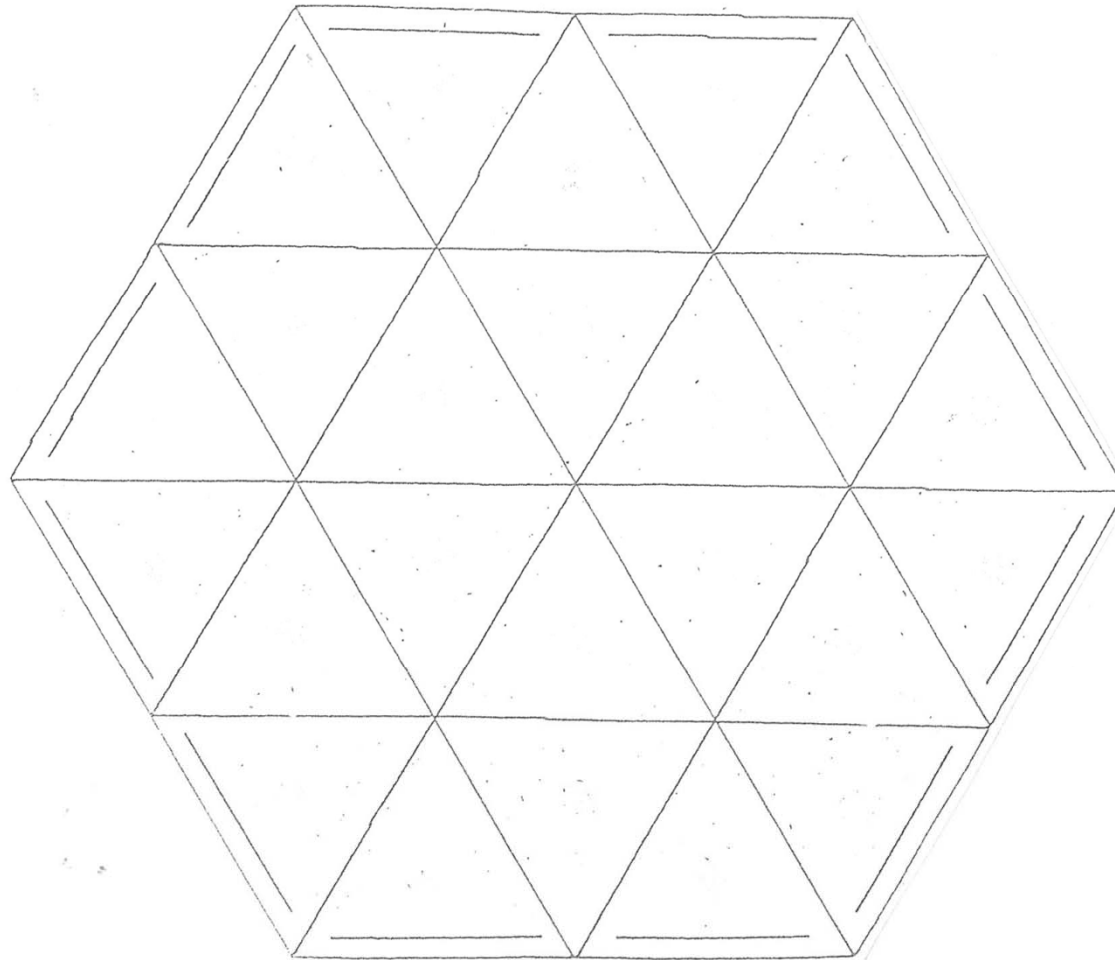
ate	made	left	sat	drank
wrote	slept	sold	paid	sent
took	drove	laid	met	kept
won	had	spoke	held	forgot

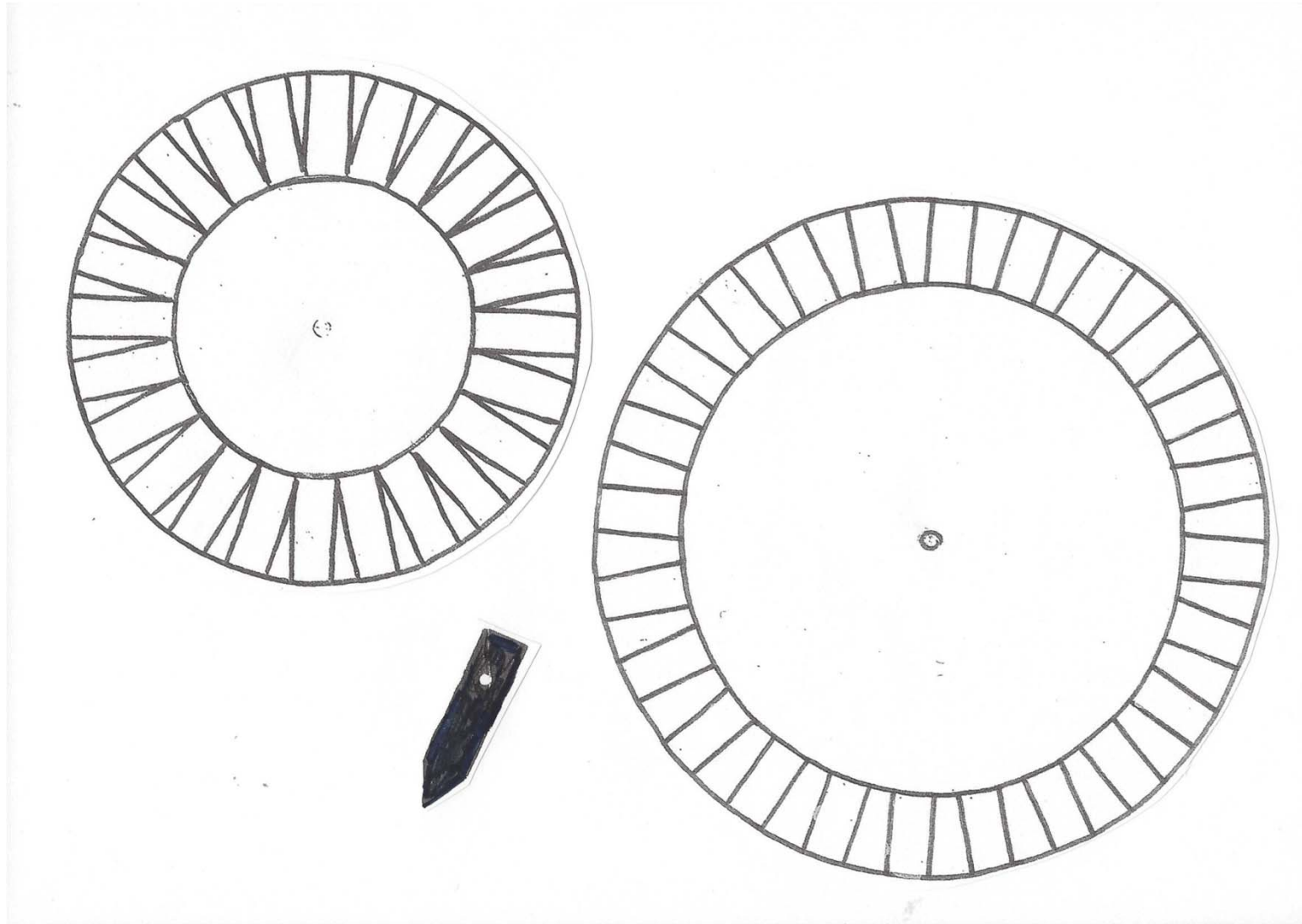


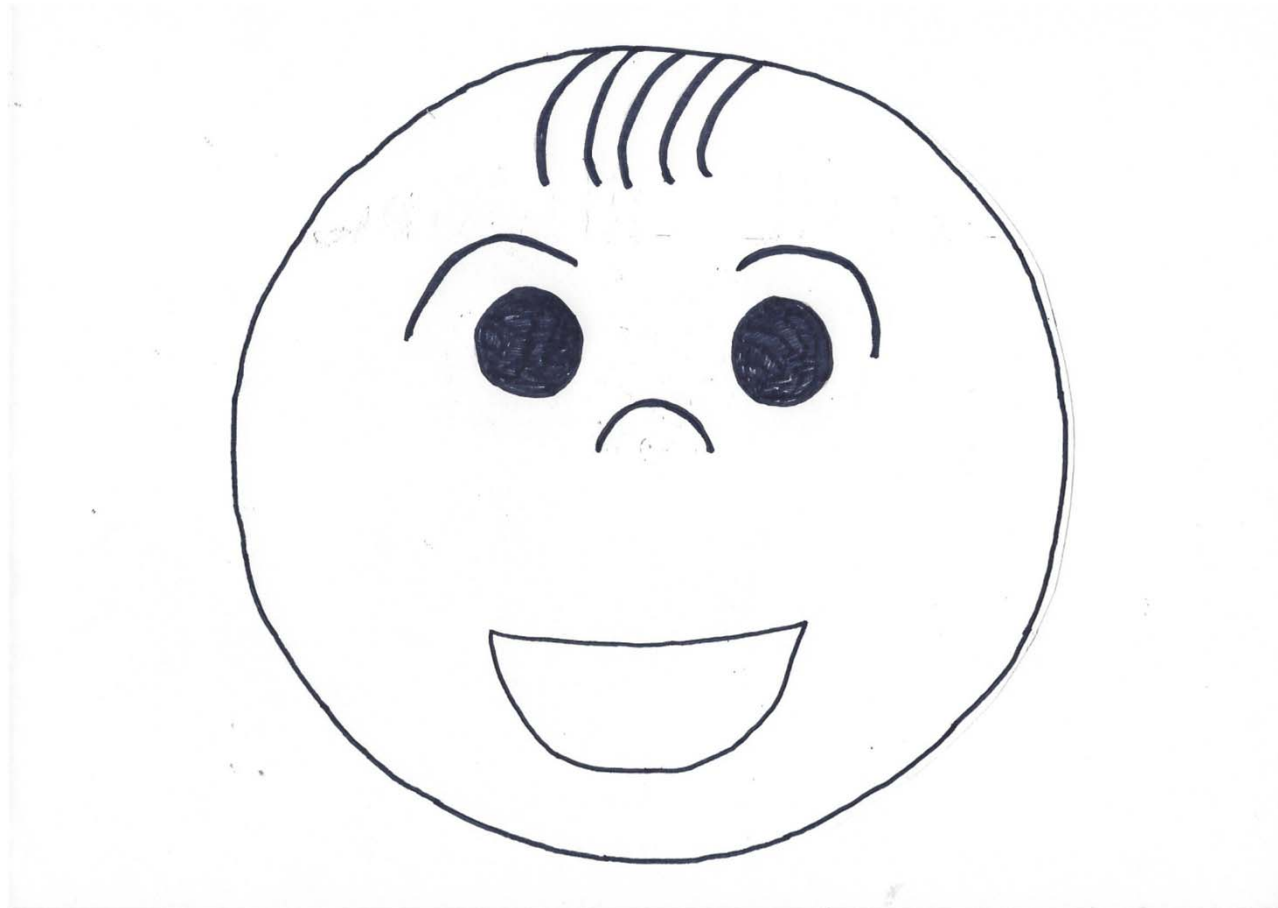




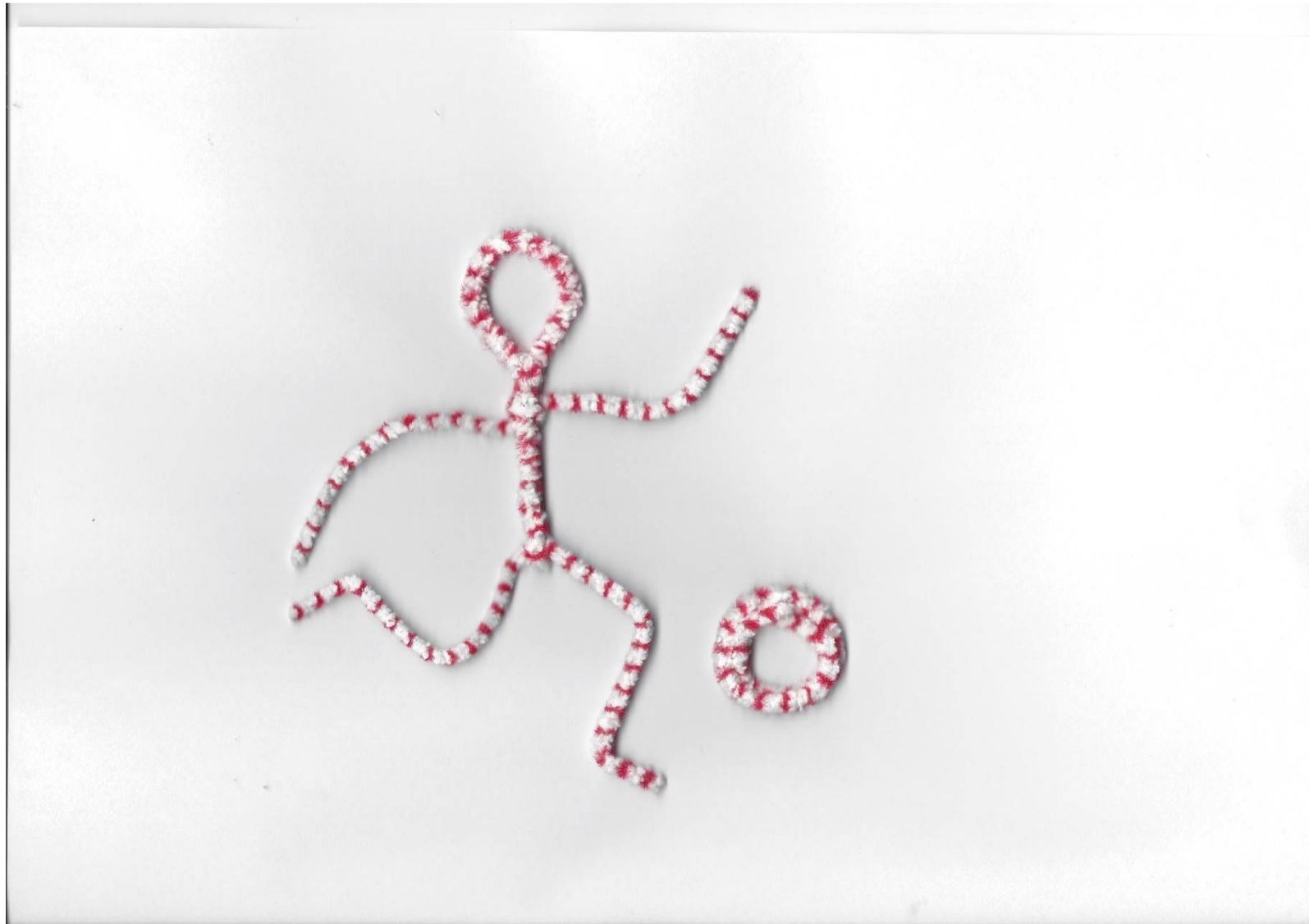








bring	sang	
fight	taught	
think	bought	
teach	sank	
catch	brought	
buy	drank	
seek	thought	
drink	fought	
sink	caught	
sing	sought	



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9. Kommunikative Anwendung des grammatischen Phänomens im situativen Kontext



Language detectives → G4, p. 163

Luke is from Greenwich.

Schau dir die beiden Sätze an.
Was ändert sich bei der Frage?



Is Luke from Greenwich?



9 (SPEAKING) Ask your classmates. → M Milling around, p. 179

Find two classmates.

Questions	Yes
1. Are you a football fan?	Tim, Anne
2. Are you eleven?	Lea, Lara
3. Are you from Germany?	Nils, Lars
4. Are you crazy?	
5. Is your favourite colour blue?	
6. Is your room a mess?	
7. Is your mobile black?	
8. Is your favourite animal a dog?	

Yes, I'm a football fan.



No, I'm a music fan.



10/4-5 10 (WRITING) Write the questions.

a) Complete the questions. Find the right answers. → p. 129

- Luke's bedroom a mess?
Is Luke's bedroom a mess? – Yes, that's right.
- Fluff and Honey cats? – No, that's wrong.
- Claire Olivia's mother? – ...

- Dave's lucky number six? – ...
- Luke and Dave twelve? – ...
- Lucy and Holly sisters? – ...

b) Make your own quiz for the class.



11 (PUZZLE) Find the right answers.

- Who is it?
It's
- What is that?
It's
- Where is Sherlock?
He's



GRAMMAR → G4, p. 163

Bei Fragen mit Fragewort steht das Fragewort am Anfang, dann das Verb (is oder are).
Who is it? → Wer ist das?
What is that? → Was ist das?
Where are they? → Wo sind sie?

Way in Station 1 Station 2 Reading corner Meditation Film corner Checkpoint Extra activities

1

11/7 12 Make questions and answers. → M Walking sentences, p. 179

a) Put the words in the right order.

- ? + what + is + your name
- you + where + from + ? + are
- ? + are + who + your friends
- your favourite colour + what + is + ?
- is + what + in your room + ?



b) Answer the questions in a).

13 Make a dialogue.

a) Complete the questions. → p. 130

- Where's Luke? – He's with Dave.
- is Dave? – He's Luke's friend.
- Sherlock with Luke and Dave?
– No, Sherlock is under Luke's bed.
- they in the park?
– No, they're at the football match.
- 's that? – It's Luke's old mobile.
- 's my magazine?
– Your magazine is on the bed.

Where (2x)
Who Is
Are What



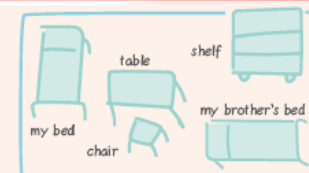
b) Make your own dialogue about your room. The dialogue in a) can help you.

11/8 14 (YOUR TURN) My room → V In my room, p. 196

a) Draw a plan of your bedroom. Write the words.

b) Ask your partner about his or her room.

- A: What's in your room?
B: There are two beds, a chair, a table and a shelf in my room.
A: Are there posters in your room?
B: Yes, there's a football poster in my room.
(No, there are no posters in my room.)
A: Where's the poster?
B: It's next to my bed.
A: Is your room a mess?
B: Yes, it's a mess! (No, it's OK!)



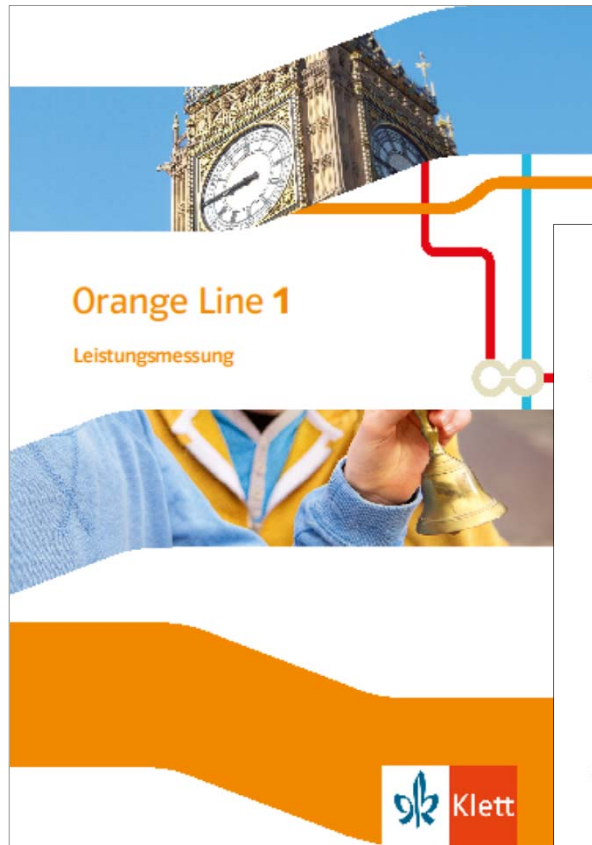
a bed two chairs two shelves ...
cat music ...
my brother's bed my sister's bed
the shelf ...

Ich kann mich über mein Zimmer unterhalten. ✓

twenty-one 21

20 twenty

- formativ
und
- summativ



Station 2 GRAMMAR 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Grammar

1 Put in the right plural form. There is one example.
Setze die richtige Pluralform (Mehrzahl) ein. Es gibt ein Beispiel.

Example: There are three books (book) on the shelf.

- There are three _____ (mobile) on the table.
- There are two _____ (box) under the table.
- Are the _____ (dog) in the garden or in the park?
- There are two English _____ (family) in this photo.
- There are two _____ (shelf) in my room.
- Ben: "I can't find my new _____ (T-shirt). Where are they?"



2 Put in the right form.
Setze die richtige Form ein.

There is 1. _____ ten books on the table.

There are 2. _____ one red chair next to the table.

3. _____ one green box under the bed.

4. _____ two T-shirts on the bed.

5. _____ one crazy poster in my room.

6. _____ three cats in the garden.

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Ready to teach!



Herzlichen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!