

## Klasse 10c

### Aufgaben für **Englisch** (Woche 14):

Wir sind jetzt in homeschooling week 3 angekommen und ich hoffe, dass euch hin und wieder die Lust packt, etwas für Englisch oder überhaupt für die Schule zu tun.

Von Frau Herzer bekommt ihr ja die Informationen darüber, wie es generell weitergeht, die Prüfung in Englisch ist für Mittwoch, 27. Mai vorgesehen.

Der Durchschnitt der KA war 3,4. Von Frau Herzer habt ihr ja sicher eure Noten erfahren.

Falls ihr etwas korrigieren lassen wollt, gilt immer noch das Angebot, dass ihr es mit zu Korrektur schicken könnt.

Heute habe ich euch schwerpunktmäßig Aufgaben für den B- Teil zusammengestellt. Auf den ersten Blick sieht das zwar nach stumpfsinnigem Drill aus, aber das sind genau die Aufgabenformen, die ihr im B- Teil können solltet.

Schaut auch noch einmal die Bildung von Relative Clauses - Relativsätzen an. Im Stark Buch findet ihr dazu ein Kapitel. Were oder where oder gar witch (=Hexe) sind keine Relativpronomen!!!!

Bitte arbeitet im Stark Buch einfach weiter an den Prüfungen. Da habt ihr alle verschiedenen Aufgabenformen. Bitte seid bei den Lösungen kritisch mit euch selbst. Was bei den Musterlösungen angegeben wird, ist in etwa der Standard, der erwartet wird.

Für die Osterferien bekommt ihr keine Aufgaben!

Viel Spaß bei der Arbeit, bleibt gesund, schöne Osterferien !!!!

kein Wort!

A) word families: fill in the table

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	synonym	opposite
danger	--			--	
		real		--	--
	visit	--	--		--
	--	possible		--	
border	--	--	--		--
	--	beautiful			
	--	deep		--	
	--	high		--	
	to wonder	wonderful			
	see	--	--	--	--
		amusing	--	--	
	to free	free		--	--
	decide	--	--	--	--
	--	sad			
	know	well-known	--	--	
	improve	--	--		--
	--	young	--	--	
	--	important	--	--	--
	suggest	--	--	--	--
	to differ			--	
	to succeed			--	--
	agree	--	--		
	speak	--	--		--
	arrive	--	--	--	
	die			--	
		correct		--	
		lively	--		
		interesting	--	--	
	choose	--	--	--	--
peace	--				
	--	childish	--		

**B) Comparing adjectives: fill in the correct form**

positive	comparative	superlative
happy		
nice		
important		
terrible		
hot		
dangerous		
good		
fast		
bad		
sunny		
expensive		
hard		

**C) who/which/whose: fill in the correct form**

who = der, die, das (bezieht sich auf Personen)

which = der, die, das (bezieht sich auf Dinge/Tiere)

whose = deren, dessen, wird bei Personen und Dingen verwendet

1. Tourists ..... look for adventure could go on a safari in Africa.
2. Tourists ..... health is weak should not go to hot countries.
3. Here is the bus ..... takes you to the river ..... name is *Yunkong*

**D) Fill in the words in their correct form**

**1. National parks in the USA**

During the summer months, Yosemite Valley and the other (...) parks of the USA (...) with people.

What is the reason why such a huge number of (...) come to America's parks every year?

They want to see the (...) landscape.

Some people think the number (...) people should be (...) because all these parks are (...) important for (...) nature.

If you go in early spring or late autumn, however, there is still a chance of (...) nature all by yourself.

nation  
crowd  
visit  
beauty  
? / limit  
real / protect  
enjoy

**2. 'Free Willy' – the story of a whale**

'Free Willy' was a whale and the star of a very (...) film, in which a boy fights to save Willy from an (...) park (...) who wants to kill Willy for insurance money.

At the end of the film Willy is able to return to the (...) of the ocean.

Fans (...) to discover that after the film life had not changed for Willy at all.

He was still living in the marine park in a tank (...) (...) too small and too warm for him.

After a long campaign that thousands of (...) supported all over the world, Willy (...) on a extraordinary journey.

Environmentalists put him in a special (...) on a huge place and flew him to Iceland where they (...) took him to a (...) bay.

Experts were watching him to make up the (...) when they could let him swim in the open seas.

succeed  
amuse/ own  
free  
(shock)  
? / be  
child / go

contain  
final / protect  
decide

### 3. Summer camps

Summer camps are an institution for (...) Americans. They (...) spend a lot of time on outdoor (...) there.

However, since some years, (...) sorts of camps (...) popular

There are even special camps for teenagers (...) idea is to prepare for

(...) future jobs. Youngsters attend these camps to learn (...) about important aspects of the (...) world. They run imaginary firms where they buy and sell goods, visit companies and learn a good (...) in difficult situations.

They get advice on things like how to dress for work. But what is even more (...) is that they learn how to become self-confident and how to (...) in their (...).

youth / usual  
active  
difference / become  
?  
they / much  
busy  
behave  
importance  
success / life

### 4. The story of the Titanic

Lilian Asplund, a (...) survivor, lost her father in the Titanic disaster.

Since then she (...) entered a ship again. Even today she does not want to talk about her (...) loss. Lilian's mother (...) in 1964.

Next week, BBC (...) a documentary about disasters at sea. It includes an interview with Lilian. She told the reporter: „Not all passengers could succeed in (...) into a lifeboat For the third-class passengers (...) wanted to get on deck it was (...) (...) to open the doors of the (...) rooms.

Sweden  
never enter  
tragedy / die  
broadcast  
get  
? /real / danger  
flood

### 5. The Australian Aborigines

Before the (...) of the European settlers, the Aborigines (...) in most areas of the (...) continent. Although their culture was simple, they had a great (...) about nature and they were (...) connected with the land and the environment They (...) seasonal food, nuts, roots, vegetables and fish.

They were also (...) people who had holy places like Ayers' Rock (...) other name is 'Uluru'. Today many Aborigines live in (...).

arrive/ live  
Australia /know  
deep  
eat  
religion / ?  
poor

### 6. Car accidents

An eye witness is telling a newspaper reporter what she saw when two cars crashed.

„The driver of the family car had stopped (...) in front of the red traffic lights when a new sports car (...) into it. The driver of the sports car is well- (...) in town for (...) at high speeds. He (...) his driving licence yet. Every year the (...) of the sports car buys a new car which is (...) expensive. I was (...) shocked when I saw how he tried to blame the driver of the family car for the accident. The poor man could hardly defend (...) The police arrived (...) that I had expected and I told (...) immediately what I had seen.

correct  
crash / know  
drive /not lose / own  
extreme / deep  
oneself  
fast / they

### 7. Strange pets

Sugar gliders\* as pets?      \* *Fledermausart*

I (...) my first pairs of gliders about three years ago. I spent many hours just (...) them They checked out every corner of their cage, their ears rotating to get up even the (...) sound. They could make a noise (...) can't be described.

I have lots of school groups who come out to my farm. One day I took the sugar gliders' nesting box without (...) to the kids what was inside and I asked (...) what was in the box. After (...) listened to the strange noise inside the box, they looked (...) alarmed. I told them that I thought that sugar gliders are one of the (...) and (...) pets.

get / watch  
small  
?  
show / they  
have / real  
good / interesting

### 8. To India by bike – a trip with a (...)

When I got a bike and an atlas for my tenth birthday I decided to cycle to India. I still know (...) why I made this (...). And it was logical, too because I had made two discoveries: First, cycling was a wonderful way of (...) and second it was possible to get to India without crossing a lot of water. I did not tell my parents because they would have said it was a (...) dream. That was at the (...) of December 1941 and I (...) in Delhi on 8th July 1963, almost six months after I (...) Ireland. Later in my life I did much more long bike trips, but that first one had been the (...) one.

different  
exact/decide  
travel  
child  
begin / arrive  
leave  
exciting

# PARTNER ACTIVITY: Phrasal verbs

etwas aufgeben	sich/etwas anziehen	etwas aufschreiben	etwas nachschlagen	
jn./etwas fernhalten	sich/etwas ausziehen	etwas herausfinden	etwas ausarbeiten	
etwas einschalten	cut • fill • find give • keep • look make • pick • put (2x) set • take • throw • tidy try • turn (2x) • wake work • write	<i>sth.</i> <i>sb.</i>	away (2x) • down (2x) in (1x) • off (2x) • on (3x) out (3x) • up (7x)	
				etwas anprobieren
aufräumen				etwas erfinden
etwas aufheben	etwas wegwerfen	etwas ausschalten	etwas einsetzen	
etwas hinlegen	jemanden wecken	etwas ausschneiden	etwas aufbauen	

- Write down the English phrasal verbs for the 20 German verbs.
- Compare your phrasal verbs with a partner's: *What's 'etwas aufschreiben' in English?*
- Use the phrasal verbs in situations. Tell your partner to act or mime your situations: *Look up the word 'rocket' in a dictionary. Pick up the paper from the floor.*

## Lösungen

etwas aufgeben	sich/etwas anziehen	etwas aufschreiben	etwas nachschlagen	
etwas ausarbeiten	sich/etwas ausziehen	etwas herausfinden	jn./etwas fernhalten	
etwas einschalten	cut • fill • find give • keep • look make • pick • put (2x) set • take • throw • tidy try • turn (2x) • wake work • write	<i>sth.</i> <i>sb.</i>	away (2x) • down (2x) in (1x) • off (2x) • on (3x) out (3x) • up (7x)	
etwas anprobieren				etwas einschalten
etwas erfinden				etwas erfinden
etwas aufheben				etwas erfinden
etwas aufbauen	jemanden wecken	etwas ausschneiden	etwas hinlegen	
etwas aufschreiben	etwas aufschreiben	sich/etwas anziehen	etwas aufgeben	

A) word families: fill in the table

noun	verb	adjective	adverb	synonym	opposite
danger	--	dangerous	dangerously	--	safe
reality	realize	real	really	--	--
visit/visitor	visit	--	--	guest	--
possibility	--	possible	possibly	--	impossible
border	--	--	--	frontier	--
beauty	--	beautiful	beautifully	nice good-looking	ugly
depth	--	deep	deeply	--	high
high	--	high	highly	--	low/deep
wonder	to wonder	wonderful	wonderfully	to ask	to know
sight	see	--	--	--	--
amusement	amuse	amusing	--	--	boring
freedom	to free	free	freely	--	--
decision	decide	--	--	--	--
sadness	--	sad	sadly	unhappy	happy
knowledge	know	well-known	--	--	to ignore
improvement	improve	--	--	make better	--
youth youngster	--	young	--	--	old
importance	--	important	--	--	--
suggestion	suggest	--	--	--	--
difference	to differ	different	differently	--	the same
success	to succeed	successful	successfully	--	--
agreement	agree	--	--	--	disagree
speech speaker	speak	--	--	talk	--
arrival	arrive	--	--	--	leave
death	die	dead	deadly	--	live be born
correction	to correct	correct	correctly	--	incorrect/wrong
life	to live	lively	--	--	to die
interest	be interested in	interesting	--	--	--
choice	choose	--	--	--	--
peace	--	peaceful	peacefully	--	war
child	--	childish	--	kid	adult

**B) Comparing adjectives: fill in the correct form** answer sheet

positive	comparative	superlative
happy	happier	happiest
nice	nicer	nicest
important	more important	most important
terrible	more terrible	most terrible
hot	hotter	hottest
dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
good	better	best
fast	faster	fastest
bad	worse	worst
sunny	sunnier	sunniest
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
hard	harder	hardest

**C) who/which/whose: fill in the correct form**

1. Tourists **who**... 2. Tourists **whose**... 3. Here is the bus which .../ the river **whose**...

**D) Fill in the words in their correct form****1. National parks in the USA**

national / are crowded / visitors / beautiful / of / limited / really / protecting

**2. 'Free Willy' – the story of a whale**

successful / amusement / owner / freedom / were shocked / which / was / children / went / container / finally protected / decision

**3. Summer camps**

young / usually / activities / different / have become / whose / their / more / business / behaviour / important / succeed / lives

**4. The story of the Titanic**

Swedish / has never entered / tragic / died / will broadcast/is going to broadcast/ getting / who / really / dangerous flooded

**5. The Australian Aborigines**

arrival / lived / Australian / knowledge / deeply / ate / religious / whose / poverty

**6. Car accidents**

correctly / crashed / known / driving / hasn't lost / owner / extremely / deeply / himself / faster / them

**7. Strange pets**

got / watching / smallest / which (that) / showing / them / having / really / best / most interesting

**8. To India by bike – a trip with a (...)**

difference / exactly / decision / travelling / childish / beginning / arrived / had left / most exciting

## Lösungen

### SB 62/3

1. Some boys have to try to find a flat stone in the water.
2. Kahu asks what is wrong with Koro and wants to make Koro happy.
3. Kahu and Rawiri go for a ride in Rawiri's boat. Nani decides to go with them.
4. Rawiri tells Nani about the stone.
5. Kahu dives overboard. Nani is very worried.
6. Rawiri and Nani dive overboard and try to find Kahu.
7. The dolphins show Kahu where the stone is.
8. Kahu picks up the stone and a crayfish.
9. She shows the crayfish to them and gives Nani the stone.
10. Nani doesn't want to tell Koro what happened.

### SB 62/4

Musterlösung:

1. Koro Apirana's test (lines 1 – 28)
2. What's wrong? (lines 29 – 40)
3. A ride in a boat (lines 41 – 67)
4. Is it a stingray? (lines 67 – 88)
5. Like a balloon with legs (lines 89 – 111)
6. Something white in the water (lines 112 – 132)
7. He's not ready yet. (lines 133 – 151)

### SB 63/5

a) Musterlösung:

*Special: is very good at swimming and diving, can talk to dolphins, isn't afraid of deep water, can find the stone*

*Typical: loves her great-grandfather and the other people in her family, wears a dress, likes swimming and trips in boats, laughs when the others are worried*

b) Musterlösung:

*Kahu is eight years old. She lives with her great-grandmother and her great-grandfather. She loves her great-grandfather. Koro, very much and she likes to go out in the boat with her uncle. She is very good at swimming and diving. She isn't afraid of deep water. She is special because she can talk to dolphins and she can find the stone that Koro has thrown into the sea. The other boys in the tribe couldn't do that.*

### SB 63/6

Musterlösung:

1. This means that Nani Flowers also wants Kahu to become the new chief, but she thinks that Koro Apirana needs more time to get used to the idea of having a girl as a chief. This shows that Nani is a clever woman who knows her husband very well.
2. The flat stone stands for the role of the chief of the tribe. Only the right person can find the stone, and only the right person can be the chief.

### SB 63/7

Musterlösung:

*I liked the story and I think it is very interesting. It's about the Maori and they are very different from people in Germany. But they also like to go out in boats on a nice day and they have family arguments and get worried, just like people here. I think the story is funny when Nani Flowers and Rawiri jump into the water and Nani looks like a big balloon. The end of the story is strange. Nani seems to know that Koro Apirana will accept Kahu later. And maybe Paiked also wants Kahu to be the new chief. I would like to read the book or watch the film because then I would find out if Kahu really becomes the next chief of the tribe.*

### SB 63/8

Individuelle Lösungen