

Dear 6b students,

I hope you had a nice weekend and you are ready for two more weeks of homeschooling that are before us.

As you didn't text me via WhatsApp I think you found the audio files on the Internet and you were able to listen and understand.

In our last lesson on Thursday you read the text about Lucy, Maya, Sam and Justin who went to Dartmoor to visit Lucy's grandparents on their farm.

Here you can check if your answers are correct:

1) Please **answer** the following questions:

a) On what day do they go to Dartmoor?	On Saturday
b) How do they get from Plymouth to the farm?	They go to Tavistock station by bus and then they go by Lucy's grandma's car to the farm
c) What is Lucy's grandparents' family name?	Tillard
d) What's for second breakfast?	Scones and tea
e) What do the four friends do after breakfast?	Lucy and Maya feed the rabbits and Sam, Justin and Grandpa look around the farm.
f) What do Lucy's grandparents need the tractor and the horses for?	They need the tractor to bring in hay from the fields to the hoes and rabbits. They need the horses to round the Dartmoor ponies up <small>(see background file)</small> in autumn.
g) Where are the ponies?	They live out on the moor all year long.

2) Do **exercise 3 on p. 69**: Find the sentences in the text and the photo story. Say who the speakers are and who is "we/they/she ... etc.".

Sentence number	Who says the sentence?	Who do the personal pronouns mean?
1	Lucy	We= Lucy, Sam and Justin
2	Sam	She= Lucy's grandma
3	grandma	Sam and Justin
4	Sam	You = Lucy's grandpa or both grandparents
5	grandpa	They = ponies
6	Grandpa	we= all of them
7	grandpa	He= Sam

3) Then, please read more about the **Dartmoor ponies in the background file** on sb.p.68 and **write down** which three facts you think are most interesting. → **it's your choice**

NOW I want to tell you something about our class : Vincent Kegel changes to another school in Ermsleben, you are not going to see him in our class again, because by the time the corona lockdown will be over, Vincent is going to learn with other students there. So, I think it is a nice idea if you say a personal goodbye to him in our chatgroup, don't you think?

After the winter holidays Emily, a girl from Solingen, is going to join our class. Stella already knows Emily and has shown our books, which are new for Emily, to her. I think all of you can help Emily to get along in a new federal state (Bundesland), in a new school building, with new teachers and classmates. A new start is not always easy, especially if you have to leave good friends behind. But I think you can be good friends to Emily.

So, are you ready now for something new?

In the texts “Saturday morning” and “Sunday afternoon” there were lots of sentences in a new verb tense (Zeitform):

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THE PRESENT PERFECT (Das Perfekt)

□ examples:

(l. 4) I'	ve	texted	you ...
(l. 6) Mum	hasn't	phoned	me.
(l. 7) We'	ve	checked	the time.
(l. 23) I	haven't	eaten	anything today.

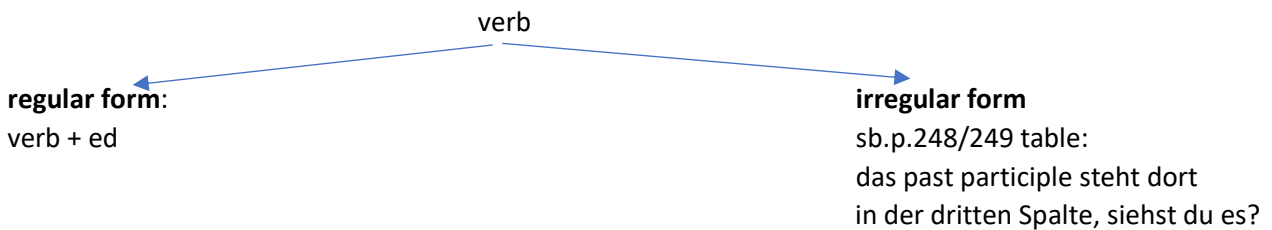
Formation (Bildung)

I you he/she/it	} have (not) has (not)	+ 3 rd form of the verb
we you they	} have (not)	+ 3 rd form of the verb



Und was ist diese “3. Form des Verbs” ?????

Die heißt: **past participle**, und so baut man sie zusammen:



Und woher soll man nochmal wissen, ob ein Verb regelmäßig oder unregelmäßig ist?

→ das habt ihr schon bei den Vokabeln gelernt, als es um das simple past ging

→ steht das Verb **nicht** hinten in der Tabelle auf S. 248/9, so ist es **regelmäßig** und man braucht nur **-ed** anzuhängen

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Und wir üben: Bitte immer S. 248 daneben liegen haben

infinitive	Present perfect		
(to) do	I	have (not)	done [irregular: aus der Liste]
(to) speak	You	have (not)	spoken [irregular]
(to) visit	Grandma	has	visited us twice since summer. [regular]
(to) understand	Yes, I	have	understood present perfect! [irreg]
(to) watch	No, I	have not	watched Harry Potter yet. [reg]
(to) dance	No, Luke	has not	danced with a girl before. [reg]

1. Bitte übernehmt alles zwischen den Sternen * bis * in euren Hefter in grammar: bitte schön bunt und nicht nur ausdrucken und hinkleben: euch fehlt dann ein wichtiger Schritt in der Gedächtnissicherung .

2. Ergänzt dann darunter:

Use[Gebrauch]: Wozu braucht man das present perfect?

Mit dem **present perfect** drückt man aus, dass irgendwann in der Vergangenheit etwas geschehen ist. Es ist nicht wichtig, wann das war, deshalb wird auch kein genauer Zeitpunkt genannt.

Oft hat die Handlung Auswirkungen auf die Gegenwart oder die Zukunft:

Sue **has broken** her leg, so she cannot walk around now.

----- past-----, so -----present-----



Noch nicht so ganz verstanden?

Dann lies auf S. 167 GF 9, am besten laut vor dich hin.

Und gib nicht auf, meist ergibt sich das Verstehen beim Ausprobieren:

Für die folgenden Übungen rate ich euch, die Übersicht zum present perfect in der Nähe liegen zu lassen, dann könnt ihr immer mal drauflooken:

- Sb.p.70, **Looking at language**: a) Write down more example sentences from the text.
And b) write down the infinitives and say if the verb is regular or irregular.
- Sb. p. 70, 1: Write down the **full** sentences into your folder: exercises.
- Sb. p. 70, 2 a+b+c.

Sollten unterwegs Fragen aufgetaucht sein, die sich mit Hilfe der Lösungen am Donnerstag nicht klären lassen, dann meldet euch per WhatsApp.

Übernächstes Mal sende ich euch einen Link zu einem Erklärvideo.

Kind regards,

Mrs Kahl