

Hallo, liebe SchülerInnen. Ich freue mich sehr, mit euch zu kommunizieren, auch im Distanz-Unterricht. In den letzten Aufgaben übten wir, gute / bessere Sätze zu bilden in Englisch.

Im WB:

- S. 58: den TIP lesen

- nr. 1 und nr. 2 lösen

Hier ein Lösungsmuster:

1 Saying when things happened (Time markers) → SF13 (p. 75)

a) Read the tip, then put the time markers in the box into lists 1–3:

last Saturday · a week ago · first · suddenly · on my birthday · second · next · for an hour · then · in the morning · after that · finally · for a long time · about ten minutes · minutes later · a whole week · at Easter · for a while

TIP: Time markers help to make a text clear. They tell the reader what happened **when** (e.g. *last Friday*), **in what order** events happen (e.g. *first*) and **for how long** (e.g. *for half an hour*). Time markers which say **when** and **in what order** often come at the beginning of a paragraph or sentence:
After school, I met my friends.
First, we went to the shops.
 Time markers which say **for how long** often come at the end of the sentence.
We stayed in the café for about half an hour.

1 **When?** *last Saturday, a week ago, suddenly, on my birthday, in the morning, minutes later, at Easter*

2 **In what order?** *first, second, next, then, after that, finally*

3 **For how long?** *for an hour, for a long time, about ten minutes, a whole week, for a while*

b) Rewrite the text in your exercise book. Add a different time marker to each sentence to make the text better.

I went to town with two friends. We looked round a new shopping centre. We went into a computer shop. We looked at all the new games. We decided to go to a café for a sandwich. I found that my mobile was missing.

2 Writing better sentences (Linking words) → SF10 (p. 74)

Use the linking word in brackets to make one sentence. Change the tense of the verbs if you have to.

1 Ashling showed the guests their cottage. She gave them food and drinks. (as soon as)

As soon as Ashling had shown the guests their cottage, she gave them food and drinks.

2 Lewis went to his room. He posted a message to Chloe. (after)

After Lewis had gone to his room, he posted a message to Chloe.

3 Lewis was writing to Chloe. Ashling saw a blue light in the cottage. (while)

While Lewis was writing to Chloe, Ashling saw a blue light in the cottage.

TIP: Linking words are important in written English. They **improve** the style of your texts – and your test results! It's better to join two short sentences together with a linking word. Linking words are e.g.: *after, as soon as, because, before, so, when, while.*

- S. 59: den TIP lesen

- nr. 4 lösen

4 Beginning a report (The 5Ws) → SF11 (p. 75)

Write full sentences from the notes. Choose a good order for the information.

1 my family and I – on the River Liffey – on Friday – went on a cruise
On Friday, my family and I went on a cruise on the River Liffey.

2 our class – last week – by bus – to the Burren – went on a trip
Last week, our class went on a trip to the Burren by bus.

3 I – rode – to get information for a project – last Saturday – on my bike – to the National Museum
Last Saturday, I rode to the National Museum on my bike to get information for a project.

TIP: In the first two or three sentences of a report, give the reader quick information about the **5Ws (+ How)**: Who? What? When? Where? Why? (+ How) You can choose a different order. You often see the order *when – who – what – where – why/how*.

Neuer Lernstoff

Zur Befestigung der Zeitangaben (Time markers), Übung im **WB, S. 58, nr. 3**.

Den TIP über time markers oben auf der Seite 58 nochmal lesen. Empfehlenswert ist auch Siklls File SF 10 auf Seite 144 unter „Adverbien ... time markers“. Auf der Seite 146 findest Du Hinweise über den Gebrauch der time markers (using time markers in a story)

Nr. 5, S. 59 im WB bietet die Möglichkeit, das Leseverständnis zu üben in a) und b). Lies die beiden Texte ein erstes Mal und markiert die unbekanntenen Vokabeln, sucht die Bedeutung in der Wortliste am Ende des Buchs oder im Wörterbuch. Ein zweites Lesen gibt Dir dann ein präziseres Verständnis. Du brauchst es, um c) zu lösen.

In c) handelt sich darum, den a) zu ergänzen oder zu verbessern, etwas zu ändern. Schreibt dann den neuen Text ins Heft.

Nicht vergessen: Homeschooling ist keine Zeit „to have a rest“. You must work seriously / ernsthaft. Homeschooling can be a very good experience. Try and see!