

Solange IServ nicht funktioniert, erreicht ihr eure Englischlehrerinnen unter ihren Email-Adressen:

Frau Schwartz: [c.schwartz@rvw-schule.de](mailto:c.schwartz@rvw-schule.de) ; Frau Narberhaus: [b.narberhaus@rvw-schule.de](mailto:b.narberhaus@rvw-schule.de)

14<sup>th</sup> January 2021

**Topic:** Simple past

**Deadline:** 15<sup>th</sup> January 2021, 6pm

**Any questions?** ⇒ Send me an Email on IServ!



## ENGLISH PLAN

*Dear students,*

***I wish you a Happy New Year, HEALTH and all the best for 2021!***

*Unfortunately (=leider) we cannot meet at school! So I will send you your homework etc. via IServ.*

*Please work on **ALL** English plans that I send you. **They will be part of your English mark** (= Sie werden Teil eurer Englischnote sein.).*

*If you have any problems, send me an email and I will try to help you!*

**Don't forget: I expect you to learn/to repeat (=wiederholen) all vocabularies and the irregular verbs (textbook, p.282/283; workbook, p. 128) regularly!**

**This week you will repeat the simple past (=Die einfache Vergangenheit). The simple past is very IMPORTANT!!!**

Task	material	Bewerte die Aufgaben ☺ easy ☹ okay ☹ difficult Any questions?
<b>1. 5R Die einfache Vergangenheit (The simple past)</b> a) TB, p. 185, 5R: <b>Read and learn!</b> b) Worksheet, ex. 1  <i>@ Send a picture to your teacher!</i>	TB worksheet	
<b>2. 6R Die einfache Vergangenheit: Verneinung (The simple past: Negation)</b> a) TB, p. 186, 6R: <b>Read and learn!</b> b) Worksheet, ex. 2  <i>@ Send a picture to your teacher!</i>	TB worksheet	
<b>3. 7R Die einfache Vergangenheit: Entscheidungsfragen und Kurzantworten (The simple past: Yes/no questions and short answers)</b> a) TB, p. 186, 7R: <b>Read and learn!</b> b) Worksheet, ex. 3  <i>@ Send a picture to your teacher!</i>	TB worksheet	

<p><b>4. My Christmas holidays</b></p> <p>Now write an <b>email</b> to your teacher and tell about your Christmas holidays. Write about <b>100 words</b>.</p> <p><b>Don't forget: The holidays are over, so you have to use the simple past!!!</b></p> <p>Use at least <b>10 different verbs</b> (regular and irregular)!</p> <p>You can write about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christmas in your family (traditions, decoration, food, your presents, ...)</li> <li>- What else did you do in your holidays (meet friends/family members, play games, do sports, play in the snow, watch films, ...)?</li> <li>- New Year's Eve (traditions, food, games, decoration, family/friends, ...)</li> <li>- Wishes for the New Year!</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Help: TB, p. 175</div> <p><b>@ Send an email to your teacher!</b></p>		
<p><b>Extra:</b></p> <p>Design a LiF*-poster about the simple past for our classroom.</p> <p>If you like you can work together with a course mate (IServ, telephone, WhatsApp,...).</p> <p><b><i>Bring your poster to school so we can hang it on the wall.</i></b></p> <p>*LiF = Language in Focus (siehe TB ab S. 181)</p>	<p><b>TB</b> <b>(p. 185/186)</b></p> <p><b>poster</b></p>	

**LEGENDE:**

Extra tasks = Zusatzaufgaben, p. = page, ex. = exercise (Aufgabe), no.= number (Nummer),

TB = Textbook (dickes Buch), WB = Workbook,

extra sheet = Zettel von deinem Block, ws = worksheet = Arbeitsblatt (AB), solution sheet = Lösungsblatt

>>> = Vergleiche mit der Lösung! @ = Sende die Ergebnisse zur Englischlehrkraft

## The simple past

### 1. 5R Die einfache Vergangenheit (The simple past)

#### a) Regular verbs: Fill in the gaps and write two more sentences using regular verbs!

- Last week I watched (watch) the new film with Emma Watson.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) it very much.
- In my holidays I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my grandparents. I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) them in the garden.
- My dad \_\_\_\_\_ (work) a lot last week.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) with their friends and their parents  
\_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to each other in the garden.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

#### b) Irregular verbs

##### 1) Complete the grid (help: WB, p. 128)

Infinitive (= Grundform des Verbs)	simple past	past participle*	German
			sein
		broken	
	bought		
			wissen; kennen
make			
	said		
		spoken	
			(mit)nehmen; bringen; brauchen
write			

\* Das past participle werden wir erst später benötigen, da es für die Bildung anderer Zeitformen notwendig ist. Dennoch solltet ihr die *irregular verbs* grundsätzlich alle (Zeile für Zeile) lernen, so fällt es euch später leichter.

**Beispiel: become – became – become = werden**

(Tip: Manchmal hilft es, die Verben in einer Art „Singsang“ aufzusagen, also mit Betonung. Probiert es doch mal aus. ☺)

## 2) Fill in the gaps!

- Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school with my friends.
- My brother and I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) burgers for lunch. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fantastic!
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (do not) sleep very long because I \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) too much coke.
- Paul and Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great day. First they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an exciting football match against Park School. They \_\_\_\_\_ (win) 3 - 1! Then Paul and Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in Paul's new swimming pool and \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) some delicious milkshakes. In the evening they \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) by bike to Mike's house and his dad \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) pizza for everyone! What a cool day!

## 3) Was or were?

Je nach Person und Anzahl verwendest du im simple past "was" oder "were".

	was / were		
I		in England last year.	singular
You		very nice to the old lady.	
He / Peter		a fantastic football player.	
She / Sarah		at school on Monday.	
It / The dog		big and strong.	
We		shopping last weekend.	plural
You		really hungry.	
They		very friendly at the restaurant.	

c) Regular or irregular? – Verbs, verbs, verbs!

*“Oh no, the text about Mr Boring is written in the simple present! All **36 verbs** are wrong!”*

- 1) Underline all 36 verbs (regular verbs: green; irregular verbs: red).
- 2) Then write down the simple past of each verb (see example).

**Mr Boring: Yesterday**

Mr Boring gets up at 7 o'clock. Then he takes a shower and goes into the kitchen

→ got up – took - went

where he has breakfast. Afterwards he puts the dirty dishes in the dishwasher and

→ \_\_\_\_\_

leaves the house. He locks his door and walks to the nearest bus stop. He has to wait

→ \_\_\_\_\_

for a few minutes and gets on the 7.45 bus. He arrives at the office and starts work

→ \_\_\_\_\_

at 8 o'clock. He works till 10.30. Then his secretary brings him a cup of tea. After his

→ \_\_\_\_\_

tea break he dictates a few letters, makes some telephone calls till it is time for

→ \_\_\_\_\_

lunch. In his lunch break Mr Boring goes to the little restaurant round the corner

→ \_\_\_\_\_

where he orders the *Today's Special*. After lunch he continues his boring office work.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

In the afternoon he talks with some colleagues and discusses a problem with his

→ \_\_\_\_\_

boss. At 5 o'clock he finishes work. Then he goes shopping. Later in the afternoon he

→ \_\_\_\_\_

takes the bus home. On the way he meets Mrs Piper. At 6 o'clock he prepares his

→ \_\_\_\_\_

dinner. Then he reads the newspaper. After dinner he clears the table and watches a

→ \_\_\_\_\_

film on TV. At 11 o'clock he is tired. He doesn't watch the late film. He makes himself

→ \_\_\_\_\_

a cup of hot chocolate, goes to the bathroom, brushes his teeth and then goes to bed.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. 6R Die einfache Vergangenheit: Verneinung (The simple past: Negation)

Put the underlined verbs into its negative form!

*Example: He was in London because he was ill. → He wasn't in London because he was ill.*

- a) Trevor was in Birmingham but he saw his aunt.

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- b) Linda and her mum visited the Museum of Natural History because the sun was shining.

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- c) The animals in the zoo were fit and active because it was terribly hot last Sunday.

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- d) I became a doctor because I can't see blood.

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## 3. 7R Die einfache Vergangenheit: Entscheidungsfragen und Kurzantworten (The simple past: Yes/no questions and short answers)

- a) Open your workbook on page 34. Read the text in No. 2. Prepare 6 Yes/No questions for this text and give short answers.

Example:

**Did** the girl break her arm? Yes, she did.

**Was** she at the doctor's. No, she wasn't.

Tip: There is just <b>ONE past form</b> in the sentence.
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- b) Call one of your course mates and ask questions on the phone.

