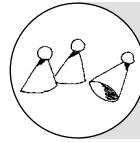




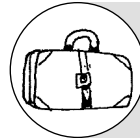
# Gedicht über tenses



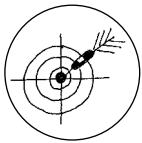
9. – 12. Klasse



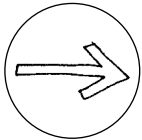
45 min



Arbeitsblatt, Lösungsblatt,  
Heft, Stift, Grammatik



Wiederholung der verschiedenen *tenses* und deren Anwendung



Arbeitsblatt kopieren und zerschneiden, Lösungsblatt kopieren

Jeder Schüler erhält das Gedicht in Streifen à 2 Zeilen zerschnitten und versucht, anhand des Reimschemas und des Inhalts, den Text in die richtige Reihenfolge zu bringen. Der Lehrer greift unterstützend und kontrollierend ein. Ist das Gedicht fertig zusammengesetzt, benennt der Schüler in seinem Heft den Namen der im Text vorkommenden *tenses* und beschreibt kurz deren Verwendung. Bei Bedarf können die bereit gestellten Grammatiken konsultiert werden. Die Lösungen können in der Klasse besprochen oder anhand des Lösungsblatts kontrolliert werden.



Bearbeiten des Gedichts in Partnerarbeit

## Lösungen:

<b>Simple present:</b>	Almost every day I <u>learn</u> my English. And it is not as easy as it <u>seems</u> . My brain really cannot <u>finish</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to express actions that happen regularly</li> <li>typical signal words: <i>always, often, every day, every weekend</i> etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Present progressive:</b>	And now verbs are <u>coming up</u> in my dreams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to express actions that are going on at the moment</li> <li>typical signal words: <i>now, at the moment, just</i> etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Past progressive:</b>	I <u>was learning</u> the past progressive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to express actions that were going on at a certain time in the past</li> </ul>
<b>Simple past:</b>	But that <u>didn't last</u> . And I almost <u>turned</u> aggressive. For, up <u>jumped</u> the simple past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to express actions finished in the past</li> </ul>
<b>Past perfect:</b>	I <u>had expected</u> to be a little faster. The past perfect I <u>had wanted</u> to get.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to express actions that happened before another action in the past.</li> <li>used in if-clauses type III</li> </ul>
<b>Conditional III:</b>	I <u>would have been</u> a real master If the conditional <u>had not made</u> me upset.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to describe actions that refer to the past but were not fulfilled.</li> <li>used in the main clause of if-clauses type III.</li> </ul>
<b>Present perfect simple:</b>	The present perfect I <u>haven't respected</u> . Though you can believe me how <u>I've tried</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to describe actions that started in the past, but have not finished; to describe actions that happened in the past, but are still important for the present.</li> </ul>
<b>Present perfect progressive:</b>	The progressive I <u>have been attempting</u> To the rules I <u>have</u> myself <u>tied</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used to express actions that started in the past, but are still going on up to the present.</li> </ul>
<b>will-future:</b>	They say the future <u>won't</u> either <u>be</u> easy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>refers to actions in the future you cannot plan. You can only make a prediction.</li> </ul>
<b>Going to-future:</b>	Of that sentence <u>I'm</u> quite certain But <u>I'm going to make</u> an effort, really.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>refers to actions in the future you can plan.</li> </ul>

# *Tense up with English tenses*

Read the poem below. Underline and determine the different tenses. Then say when they are used. Write into your exercise book. You can use a grammar book if needed.

Almost every day I learn my English.  
And it is not as easy as it seems.  
My brain really cannot finish.  
And now verbs are coming up in my dreams.

I was learning the past progressive.  
But that didn't last.  
And I almost turned aggressive.  
For, up jumped the simple past.

I had expected to be a little faster.  
The past perfect I had wanted to get.  
I would have been a real master  
If the conditional had not made me upset.

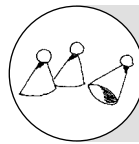
The present perfect I haven't respected.  
Though you can believe me how I've tried.  
The progressive I have been attempting  
To the rules I have myself tied.

They say the future won't either be easy.  
Of that sentence I'm quite certain.  
But I'm going to make an effort, really.  
I don't want it to be another burden.

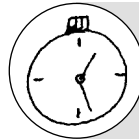
But the thing that keeps me going,  
As I'm fighting with each tense,  
Is that maybe in the future  
It will perhaps make some kind of sense.



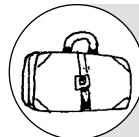
# Idiomatic expressions



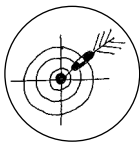
10.–12. Klasse



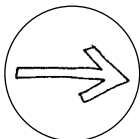
45 min



Arbeitsblatt, Lösungsfolie,  
einsprachiges Wörterbuch,  
Stift, Heft



Erweiterung der lexikalischen Kenntnisse im Bereich idiomatischer Ausdrücke



Arbeitsblatt kopieren, Lösungsfolie vorbereiten

Die Schüler erhalten das Arbeitsblatt und ordnen anhand der vorgegebenen Definitionen die in der Box abgedruckten idiomatischen Ausdrücke zu und übertragen sie in ebenso idiomatisches Deutsch. Danach erfolgt für alle ein Vergleich mit der Lösungsfolie.



Zur kommunikativen Vertiefung können im Unterrichtsgespräch typische Situationen zur Anwendung der gefundenen Idiome erörtert werden.



In diesem Zusammenhang kann der Umgang mit dem einsprachigen Wörterbuch intensiviert werden, indem geklärt wird, unter welchem Eintrag Idiome im Wörterbuch verzeichnet sind.

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## Lösungen:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. fair-weather friend: Schönwetterfreund                 | 13. pain in the neck: Störenfried/Nervensäge                      |
| 2. sunset years: Lebensabend                              | 14. couch potato: Stubenhocker                                    |
| 3. white lie: Notlüge                                     | 15. sitting duck: leichte Beute                                   |
| 4. sacred cow: heilige Kuh                                | 16. four-letter word: Schimpfwort                                 |
| 5. tough cookie: zäher Brocken                            | 17. tower of strength: Fels in der Brandung                       |
| 6. golden rule: goldene Regel                             | 18. back-seat driver: schlechter Beifahrer                        |
| 7. hard shoulder: Standstreifen                           | 19. top dog: Platzhirsch  |
| 8. stag night: Junggesellenabschied                       | 20. sleeping policeman: Bodenschwelle                             |
| 9. hen's night: Jungesellinnenabschied                    | 21. armchair traveller: Sofareisender                             |
| 10. sore trail: leidvolle Erfahrung                       | 22. country bumpkin: Landei                                       |
| 11. to be wet behind the ears: grün hinter den Ohren sein | 23. red-letter day: Tag, den man im Kalender rot anstreichen muss |
| 12. black looks: böser Blick                              |   |

# Idiomatic expressions

Read the words in the box and the definitions below. Match the corresponding expressions and definitions by searching for semantic associations. Then translate the idiomatic expressions into idiomatic German and write them into your exercise book.



1. a friend only for as long as things are going well: \_\_\_\_\_
2. the years after one's retirement: \_\_\_\_\_
3. a lie that is not serious, a lie told to avoid upsetting someone: \_\_\_\_\_
4. someone/something considered to be exempt from criticism/questioning: \_\_\_\_\_
5. someone who is clever and successful and defends what he/she does: \_\_\_\_\_
6. a wise rule, the best rule: \_\_\_\_\_
7. the area beside a road where drivers can stop when they are in trouble: \_\_\_\_\_
8. the night before a man's wedding which he spends with his male friends: \_\_\_\_\_
9. the night before a woman's wedding which she spends with her girlfriends: \_\_\_\_\_
10. a painful, disagreeable experience: \_\_\_\_\_
11. inexperienced youth: \_\_\_\_\_
12. angry or revengeful looks: \_\_\_\_\_
13. a real nuisance, a source of continuous annoyance: \_\_\_\_\_
14. someone who spends most of his/her time sitting at home: \_\_\_\_\_
15. an easy and obvious target: \_\_\_\_\_
16. a word you should not say because it is offensive: \_\_\_\_\_
17. a person one can always turn to for support: \_\_\_\_\_
18. a passenger in a car who gives unwanted advice how to drive: \_\_\_\_\_
19. a dominant person: \_\_\_\_\_
20. narrow raised part in a road which makes traffic go slowly: \_\_\_\_\_
21. someone who talks or reads about being a traveller but does not travel: \_\_\_\_\_
22. a rude word for someone from the countryside: \_\_\_\_\_
23. a day of special importance: \_\_\_\_\_