

LS 06 One day I ... – Partner jigsaw on the future tenses

		Zeitrichtwert	Lernaktivitäten	Material	Kompetenzen
1	PL	5'	L gibt einen Überblick über den Ablauf der Stunde und verweist auf die Aufgabe M1.A1.	M1.A1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funktionalen Zusammenhang grammatischer Kategorien (Tempus) kennen und nutzen - Arbeitsaufträge erfassen und korrekt umsetzen - sinnerfassend lesen - Informationen entnehmen - zielgerichtet arbeiten und kooperieren - Entscheidungen treffen - mithilfe von Stichwörtern Arbeitsergebnisse vortragen - anschaulich über Arbeitsergebnisse informieren - aufmerksam zuhören - Feedback geben
2	EA/PA	5'	S lesen ihren Text (entweder a. zu der Zeitform <i>will-future</i> oder b. der Zeitform <i>going to-future</i>) und entnehmen ihm Informationen.	M1.A1 (a oder b)	
3	PA	5'	S besprechen ihre Ergebnisse und erstellen jeweils einen Stichwortzettel. Anschließend üben S die Erklärungen miteinander, besprechen sich und verbessern sich gegenseitig.	M1.A2	
4	PA	20'	Neue Partner mit zwei verschiedenen Texten finden sich und erklären sich gegenseitig die Inhalte ihrer Texte. Partner bereiten die Präsentation der beiden Zeitformen vor und visualisieren wichtige Informationen (auf Plakat/OHP-Folie).	M1.A3	
5	PL	5'	L entscheidet per Los, welches Tandem präsentiert wird. Im Anschluss an die Präsentation erhält die Klasse Feedbackbögen für die Rückmelderunde.	M1.A4	
6	PL	5'	Rückmeldung mithilfe der Feedbackbögen.	M1.A4	

✓ Merkposten

Für die Präsentationsvorbereitung im 4. Arbeitsschritt Plakate oder Folien für den OHP bereiten.

Tipp

Paarkarten erstellen: Namen von bekanntem

Erläuterungen zur Lernspirale

Ziel der **Stunde** ist, dass die Schüler die beiden Zeitformen *will-future* und *going to-future* selbstständig arbeitend wiederholen. Sie erhalten Informationen zur Anwendung und zur Bildung der Verbformen sowie Beispiele. Sie erkennen, dass es im Englischen für meistens zwei verschiedene Zeitformen für die Zukunft gibt, eine, die Vorhersagen, Annahmen und spontane Entschlüsse beschreibt und eine, die für bestehende Planungen verwendet wird. Die Unterrichtssequenz arbeitet in

Im **3. Arbeitsschritt** erstellen die Schüler gemeinsam jeweils einen Stichwortzettel und üben anschließend die Erklärungen miteinander, besprechen sich und verbessern sich gegenseitig. Im **4. Arbeitsschritt** werden neue Tandems gebildet, von denen jeweils ein Partner den Text zum *will-future* und einer den zum *going to-future* bearbeitet hat. Die neuen Tandems kann man im Vorfeld schon organisieren, indem man die Rückseiten der Texte mit entsprechenden Zahlen



06 One day I ... – Partner jigsaw on the future tenses

A1 a)

Read the text carefully.

The will-future

Use

- (1) We use the will-future when we assume that something might happen in future or if we predict something. Often these are events which we cannot influence. Common expressions which are used for predictions or assumptions are I think, I suppose, I believe, I expect, perhaps, maybe or probably. Tense markers or signal words for the future tenses are next week/month/..., tomorrow, in two days/weeks/years/..., in 2045, ...
- (2) We also use the will-future if we express the intention to do something spontaneously or if we promise something.

Examples

- (1) + (positive statement): I think the sun **will shine** this afternoon.
I hope my dad **will bring** a cake from work.
- (negative statement): Perhaps it **won't rain** this weekend.
I suppose I **won't fail** the test.
- ? (question): **Will it rain** tomorrow?
Will your sister **marry** a rich man?
- (2) + (positive statement): Oh no, it's raining! – No problem, I'll **lend** you my umbrella.
- (negative statement): Oh, I forgot to note down my English homework. –
Don't worry. I **won't forget** to text you what's for homework.
- ? (question): Oh no! Look at this mess! **Will** you **help** me to clean it up?

Rule



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A1 b)

Read the text carefully.

**The going to-future****Use**

- (1) We use the going to-future when we want to express that we definitely want to do something or plan to do something. Tense markers or signal words for the future tenses are next week/month/..., tomorrow, in two days/weeks/years/..., in 2045, ...
- (2) We also use the going to-future if we talk about something that is likely to happen and we already can see evidence that something is going to happen.

Examples

- (1) + (positive statement): Next year we **are going to fly** to New York.
My sister **is going to sit** her final exams tomorrow.
- (negative statement): We **are not going** to cook dinner today, we plan eating out.
Dad **is going to repair** my bike tomorrow, he promised.
- ? (question): **Are you going to read** this book this evening or can I borrow it?
Is your sister really **going to study** medicine after school?
- (2) + (positive statement): Oh, look at these clouds! It **is going to rain** soon!
- (negative statement): The sun **is not going to shine** then and we **are not going to swim** in the sea.
- ? (question): **Are you going to study** after school? Here are many university brochures lying around ...
Is your sister **going to come** to the cinema with us tomorrow night? I saw her buying some tickets today.

Rule

Normally use **am/is or are + going to + ing-form** of the verb.

In negative statements (-) we have to use **am/is or are + not + going to + ing-form**.

In questions (?) we start with **am/is or are + SUBJECT + going to + ing-form**.

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A2

Compare your results with your partner. Add and correct if necessary. Then discuss the most important points with your partner, write a cheat sheet with keywords for your presentation. Practise the presentation together. Each of you must be able to present and explain the tense to a new partner.

A3

1. Present and explain the tense to your new partner and listen when your partner presents and explains his/her tense to you.
2. Ask and answer questions. Make sure that you two now know everything about the two tenses.
3. Prepare a presentation of your two tenses together. You can use a poster or cards or a transparency for the overhead projector.

A4

1. Your teacher will decide by drawing lots which team is going to do the presentation.
2. Listen to the presentation and add information or correct mistakes if necessary.
3. Use the feedback sheet as a help for your feedback:

Presentation of and

Date:

My name:

Feedback!

	☹ because ...	😊, because ...	☹ because ...
Loud enough?			
Did they look at you?			
Visualisation?			

Talk

LS 07 Bus stop (Lerntempoduett) – Exercises on the future tenses

		Zeitrichtwert	Lernaktivitäten	Material	Kompetenzen
1	PL	5'	L gibt einen Überblick über den Ablauf der Stunde.		- Arbeitsaufträge korrekt umsetzen
2	EA/PA	70'	Durchführung des Lerntempoduetts: S lesen Arbeitsaufträge auf M1 und bearbeiten M1.A1. Nach Fertigstellung der ersten Aufgabe stehen die S leise auf, suchen sich einen Partner (zu <i>bus stop A1</i> gehen) und besprechen gemeinsam die Aufgabe. Nach demselben Prinzip wird auch mit den Aufgaben A2-4 verfahren.	M1.A1-4, LS03.M1 (S. 14), LS03.M2 (S. 18)	- funktionalen und situativen Zusammenhang grammatischer Kategorien (Tempus) kennen und anwenden - Wortarten (Verb) kennen und funktional gebrauchen - zuhören und Feedback geben - zielgerichtet und kooperativ arbeiten
3	PL	15'	Reflexion der Übungsstunde. Möglichkeit, Fragen zu stellen.		- konstruktiv diskutieren - Entscheidungen treffen

✓ Merkposten

Bereiten Sie ausreichend Lösungsvorschläge für die einzelnen Aufgaben vor, sodass die Schülertandems die Möglichkeit haben, sich nach der gemeinsamen Klärung und Besprechung von der Richtigkeit ihrer Ergebnisse zu überzeugen.

Tipp
Erklären Sie den Schülern folgende wichtige Regel zum Lerntempoduett:

Suche dir nicht nur deine Freunde oder...

Erläuterungen zur Lernspirale

Ziel der Doppelstunde ist das Üben und Festigen der grammatischen Strukturen der *future tenses* in Form eines Lerntempoduetts. Dieses besteht aus dem Wechsel von Einzel- und Partnerarbeit, wobei der besondere Vorteil ist, dass jeder Schüler in der Einzelarbeit in Ruhe in seinem individuellen Lerntempo an der Aufgabe arbeiten kann. Im Anschluss finden sich zwei Schüler, die für das Erledigen der Aufgabe in etwa die gleiche Zeit benötigen und besprechen diese gemeinsam. Hilfestellung zum Finden eines Partners bieten die „bus stop signs“ (LS03.M2), die an verschiedenen Stellen im Klassenraum ausgehängt werden können und als Treffpunkte für die jeweiligen Aufgaben (M1.A1-A4) gelten.

Zum Ablauf im Einzelnen:
Im 1. Arbeitsschritt gibt der Lehrer den Schülern den Lernauftrag und erklärt den Ablauf der bevorstehenden Aufgabe. Im 2. Schritt mit der Schülern das Prinzip des

Die Schüler lesen im 2. Arbeitsschritt den Text „How to work with this work sheet“ (LS03.M1, oben) in Einzelarbeit durch und beginnen mit der Bearbeitung von A1. Nach Fertigstellung der ersten Aufgabe steht der jeweilige Schüler leise auf und sucht sich einen Partner. Dazu geht er zum entsprechenden „bus stop sign“, das der Lehrer im Klassenzimmer ausgehängt hat. Hier trifft er auf einen Partner, der die Aufgabe in ungefähr dem gleichen Tempo bearbeitet hat. Gemeinsam besprechen die Partner die Aufgabe, vergleichen ihre Ergebnisse und helfen sich gegenseitig. Nach Beendigung der Partnerarbeit bearbeitet jeder Schüler wieder in Einzelarbeit die nächste Aufgabe. Nach dem gleichen Prinzip sollen die Schüler so mit wechselnden Partnern arbeiten und mindestens drei der vier Aufgaben (M1.A1-A4) bearbeiten und besprechen.

Der 3. Arbeitsschritt dient der Reflexion der



07 Bus stop (Lerntempoduett) – Exercises on the future tenses

A1



Read the following horoscopes and find yours.

Now look at all horoscopes and write down the different future tenses that are used.

going-to future	will future	present progressive with future meaning
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Your horoscope



Aries (Mar 21–Apr 20)

The sun is on your side. You'll have a date soon. But stay on the ground and don't expect too much.



Taurus (Apr 21–May 21)

As you're going to have less time for yourself in the next weeks, you should go on a wellness day to relax or make a weekend trip to the sea.



Gemini (May 22–June 21)

Be confident! Your taking a big chance next week and you now that nothing can't go wrong.



Cancer (June 22–July 23)

You're frightened because you're going to talk about something very important to a person you like. Don't worry. The person will understand your feelings.



Libra (Sept 24–Oct 23)

A project that you're going to begin next week will be very complicated. You'll need a clear head to manage it.



Scorpio (Oct 24–Nov 22)

Somebody you haven't seen for a long time is going to visit you. Take this chance and tell him what you always wanted to get of your chest.



Sagittarius (Nov 23–Dec 21)

Be a teamplayer and try to cultivate contacts with your class- or work-mates. Together you'll master problems easier.



Capricorn (Dec 22–Jan 20)

Some wonderful days are waiting for you. You'll have a nice weekend with your family and your friends.



Aquarius (Jan 21–Feb 19)

If you expect that you're going to

A2



Complete this dialogue between a fortune teller and Mary with correct forms of the *will-future*.

Mary wants to know more

Mary: Hello, my name is Mary and I want to learn more about my future. Can you tell me something?
 Fortune teller: Of course I can, I'm a fortune teller and I can see your future in my crystal ball.
 Mary: Wonderful. What can you see?
 Fortune teller: Well, next week you (1) (travel) to a big city.
 Mary: (2) I (be) there on my own?
 Fortune teller: No, you (3) (be) there with another person.
 Mary: Cool! Who is it?
 Fortune teller: I can see a tall black-haired man.
 Mary: Oh, this must be my boyfriend George.
 Fortune teller: And you (4) (fly) there. You (5) (arrive) at the airport at 10 o'clock in the morning.
 Mary: (6) we (have) breakfast in the plane or in the airport café?
 Fortune teller: You (7) (not have) a cheap breakfast. I think you (8) (eat) breakfast in a nice restaurant.
 Mary: (9) we (spend) our day in a museum or in the city centre?
 Fortune teller: You (10) (not visit) a museum, you (11) (visit) the Empire State Building.
 Mary: Wow! This means we (12) (fly) to New York!
 Fortune teller: Yes, you (13) But (14) you (not stay) at the Hilton, you (15) (stay) in a cheaper hotel.
 Mary: How many days (16) we (spend) there?
 Fortune teller: Wait ... I can't see the exact number of days, but I think you (17) (stay) there at least three days - I can see your luggage.
 Mary: Oh, great! Thank you so much for the information! Now I'm really happy!
 Fortune teller: And you (18) (be) even happier after your trip!
 Mary: (happen)?

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A3



George is telling his friend Marc about his plans for the next week.
Complete the dialogues with correct forms of the *going to-future*.

George's surprise

George: Hi Marc, I'm so happy! Guess what I'm planning!

Marc: I've no idea, but I'm sure it has got something to do with you and Mary.

George: Right! I (1) (book) two flights to New York this afternoon.

Marc: Wow, that's cool. What (2) you (do) there?

George: First we (3) (arrive) at the airport at 10 o'clock in the morning. That's the perfect time for a nice breakfast. I (4) (reserve) a table at a nice little restaurant near the airport.

Marc: (5) you (drink) some champagne?

George: Of course! And after that we (not take) a simple cab to the city centre of Manhattan, I (7) (order) a stretch limo which (8) (take) us right to Times Square.

Marc: Ok, ok, man. And what (9) you two (do) next?

George: The driver (10) (bring) our luggage to the hotel. We (11) (not stay) at the Hilton, we (12) (stay) at a cheaper hotel.

Marc: For how many days (13) you (stay) in New York?

George: We (14) (spend) the whole week there.

Marc: Really?

George: Yes. We (15) (visit) some real nice places, but I (16) (not visit) a museum.

Marc: I can understand that!

George: Yes, and the best thing is that we (17) (zip) up to the 102nd floor observation deck on the Empire State Building.

Marc: A pool on the roof?

George: Yes, it's fantastic!



A4



Complete the sentences and use the *will-future* or the *going to-future* and each of the verbs in the list. Explain your choices.

do – present – find – drink – help – phone – pick up – see – take – visit

1. You are in a sports shop. You want to buy the pink football boots, but they are too expensive. The orange football boots are quite nice and they are cheaper. You say, "I
..... the orange football boots, please."
2. In the zoo a man often stands in front of the elephants and sells bags with fruit and vegetables. Lots of families who the zoo animals stop there and buy a bag or two from him to feed the elephants.
3. When Sally was ill last month, her mum brought her some fruit and said: "It
..... you good!"
4. Tim and Tom are learning for their grammar test and Tim doesn't understand part of the exercises. Tom is working too hard at the moment, so he tells Tim: "I
you later!"
5. Last Saturday Paul and Pam met Sally in front of the cinema. "We
a cola and then we the new Disney-film," Paul told Sally and asked her: "Would you like to come with us?"
6. Sally was very sad when her boyfriend Brad left her two months ago. But her dad thought positively. "Maybe she a new one pretty soon!"

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LS07.M1

A1 Your Horoscope

Will future: will happen, you'll need, will bring, will be, will go, won't go, you'll learn, will understand
Going to future: going to cause, going to begin, going to be away

Present progressive with future meaning: you're seeing, you're taking

A2 Mary wants to know more

(1) will travel, (2) Will I be, (3) will be, (4) will fly, (5) will arrive, (6) Will we have, (7) will not have, (8) will eat, (9) Will we spend, (10) will not visit, (11) will visit, (12) will fly, (13) will, (14) will not stay, (15) will stay, (16) will we spend, (17) will stay, (18) will be, (19) will happen, (20) will marry, (21) I will come

S. 6 ff.

A3 George's surprise

(1) am going to book, (2) are you going to do, (3) are going to arrive, (4) am going to reserve, (5) Are you going to drink, (6) are not going to take, (7) am going to order, (8) is going to take, (9) are you going to do, (10) is going to bring, (11) are not going to stay, (12) are going to stay, (13) are you going to stay, (14) are going to spend, (15) are going to visit, (16) am not going to visit, (17) are going to zip up, (18) am going to do, (19) am going to ask

A4

1. will take (spontaneous decision)
2. are going to visit (plan)
3. will do (assumption, prediction)
4. will help (spontaneous decision, promise)
5. are going to drink/see (plan)
6. will find (assumption, prediction)
7. am going to present (plan)
8. will phone (spontaneous decision), will pick up (prediction, assumption)

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