

UNIT 1 Hello again!

1.1. Back to school with wonderful holiday memories and new classmates.

1. Read the text and look at the words and phrases.



Tina meets her friends in front of the school building.

Tina: Hello everybody! How are you?

Nick: Hello, Tina. I'm OK.

Peter: Hello, I'm great.

Betty: Hello, Tina. I'm fine and how are you?

Tina: I'm fine too because I see you again. How was your holiday?

Betty: First we all stayed at home for three weeks. My parents did not want to leave the little Newfoundland behind and they did not want to travel with my four-year-old brother for hundreds of kilometres.

Tina: You told us about that.

Betty: Right. In July two postcards arrived – one from Italy and one from Bavaria. Then I read your emails and showed them to my parents.

Peter: I hope they liked them.

Betty: Oh, yes, they did. After another week my parents decided to go on holiday.

Tina: Great! Where did you go?

Betty: We went to a nearby farm in the countryside with Teddy, our dog.

Nick: How long did you stay?

Betty: For two weeks.

Peter: What was the weather like?

Betty: It was OK.

Tina: Did your brother and the dog enjoy the holiday?

Betty: They both enjoyed it immensely. My brother Johnny liked the kittens and calves and Teddy made a new friend – a mini Shetland pony.

Tina: How wonderful! Tell us more about it in the afternoon. Let's go in now or we'll be late on our first day of school.

The children walk up the stairs to their classrooms and see Mrs Miller at the end of the corridor. She is talking to two new pupils. Suddenly the bell rings.

holiday memories (Ferienereinerungen), to arrive (eintreffen, ankommen), to go on (a) holiday (in die Ferien/in den Urlaub fahren), nearby (nahe gelegen), in the country(side)(auf dem Land), kitten (Katzenjunges), calf (Kalb, pl. calves Kälber), to make a friend (Freundschaft schließen)



Mrs Miller comes into the classroom with the two new pupils.

Mrs Miller: Hello, and good morning to all of you! Welcome back to a new school year.

These two are Ryan from Ireland and Olivia from Australia. They will be here for a year and I hope you can support them.

Nick: Hello, Ryan, and hello, Olivia! It's nice to have you here and I'm sure your stay will be great.

Tina: Maybe Ryan and Olivia can tell us something about their lives.

Mrs Miller: You are right. Please, go ahead, Ryan.

Ryan: My name is Ryan Collins and I am 12 years old. Both my parents are doctors and work for the Red Cross worldwide, so they move around regularly. I have got one brother and one sister. They attend a boarding school in Dublin. My grandparents live there too and we visit them very often.

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Olivia: My name is Olivia Williams and I'm also 12 years old. My mum is a single parent and works for an international company. I haven't got any brothers and sisters, but I have got some good friends in Sydney. I already miss them very much.

Tina: Welcome to our class. I'm sure we will become friends soon.

Mrs Miller: Now let's talk about your holidays. Who went on holiday? All the pupils raise their hands. Where did you go? Nick raises his hand first.

Nick: We went to Italy.

Mrs Miller: Who went with you?

Nick: My parents and my cousin Walter.

Mrs Miller: How long did you stay?

Nick: For three weeks. It was fantastic.

Mrs Miller: Where did you stay?

Nick: At a campsite near the sea.

Peter: May I ask a question?

Mrs Miller: Of course.

Peter: What did you do and was there anything special?

Nick: We went swimming when the sun was shining and we played some games in the afternoons and evenings. One day I was walking along the beach with my cousin. Suddenly I found a beautiful little shell. I kept it and today it is my lucky charm.

Mrs Miller: Thank you, Nick. What a lovely holiday memory!

Now for your homework children: Interview two classmates about their holidays and write down the interviews.

classmate (Klassenkamerad/in), to support (unterstützen), stay (Aufenthalt, to stay = bleiben), to go ahead (vorangehen, hier: fang an), regularly (regelmäßig), to attend a boarding school (ein Internat besuchen), single parent (Alleinerziehende/r), to become friends (sich anfreunden), to raise a hand (Hand heben), campsite (Campingplatz), shell (Muschel), to keep (behalten), lucky charm (Talisman)

1.2. Explanation of grammar and vocabulary.

1. Past simple (revision).

Mit Hilfe der Mitvergangenheit beschreibt man abgeschlossene Handlungen und Ereignisse. Signalwörter sind z.B. an hour ago, yesterday, last week, in 1996.

Die Bildung ist unterschiedlich:

regular verbs – an die Nennform wird **-ed** oder nur **-d** angefügt, e.g. asked, phoned

Achtung bei Aussprache: [t] nach stimmlosen Lauten wie – I/you/he/we asked, looked, laughed
 [d] nach stimmhaften Lauten wie – I/you/he/we phoned, played, cleaned
 [ɪd] nach t, d wie – I/you/he/we wanted, visited, ended

irregular verbs – say > **said**, have > **had**, tell > **told**, is > **was**

Mit Ausnahme von **to be** werden bei allen Personen die gleichen Formen der Verben verwendet, z.B. I asked, Tina asked, we asked – I said, Tina said, we said – I had, Tina had, we had etc.

2. Questions in the past simple (revision).

Bei **to be** tritt das Verb in der Frage an die erste Stelle.

I/She was late. **Was** I/she late?
 We/You were ready. **Were** we/you ready?

Bei anderen regelmäßigen und unregelmäßige Verben (Ausnahme Modal Verbs) steht **did** am Beginn des Fragesatzes (Entscheidungsfrage).

Did you like the food in Italy? Yes, I did./No, I didn't.
Did they stay at a good hotel? Yes, they did./No, they didn't.

Fragewörter stehen prinzipiell am Satzbeginn – vor **to be** und vor **did**.

How was your holiday? **Who** was with you? **Where** were you? **What** was the weather like?
How long did you stay? **Who** went with you? (Fragewort **wer** – **there is no did here!**)
Where did you go? **What** did you do? **When** did you leave?

3. Negation in the past simple (revision).

Die Verneinung folgt ähnlichen Regeln wie die Fragesätze.

Bei **to be** wird **not** eingefügt bzw. die Kurzform **n't**.
 I/She was **not** late. I/She **wasn't** late.
 We/You were **not** ready. We/You **weren't** ready.

Bei anderen Verben (Ausnahme Modal Verbs) wird bei allen Personen **did not (didn't) + Infinitive (of a verb)** verwendet.

I **did not (didn't) like** the food in Italy. They **did not (didn't) stay** at a good hotel.

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4. Past progressive and negation (revision).

Um eine länger andauernde Handlung in der Vergangenheit auszudrücken (oder zu verneinen), verwendet man **was (not/wasn't) oder were (not/weren't) + Infinitive (of a verb) + -ing**, z.B. The sun **was shining**. I **was walking** along the beach for two hours. Many people **were gathering** shells.

Achtung: Einige Verben werden nicht in der „Verlaufsform“ verwendet, z.B. to be, hate, hear, know, like, love, see, understand, want, wish, ...

5. Some – any – every – all

Indefinite Pronouns sind Wörter, die unbestimmte Mengen oder eine unbestimmte Anzahl angeben. Es gibt verschiedene Zusammensetzungen und Bedeutungen. Das gilt besonders für **all**, das nicht nur als Pronomen genutzt wird.

some – einige, etwas, manche, ein paar; **somebody/someone** – jemand; **something** – etwas; **somewhere** – irgendwo; **somehow** – irgendwie

any – irgendein(e), etwas, jede(r/s); **anybody/anyone** – (irgend)jemand, jeder Beliebige; **anything** – (irgend)etwas, jedes Beliebige; **anywhere** – irgendwo, überall

every (man/woman sg.) – jede(r/s); **everybody/everone** – jeder(mann), alle; **everything** – alles; **everywhere** – überall

all – alle, alles, ganz

Some wird in positiven Aussagesätzen und höflichen Fragen (man erwartet ein JA) verwendet, z.B. There are some apples on the table. There is some milk in the fridge.

Would you like some tea? Yes, please. May I have some sugar? Yes, of course.

There is somebody/someone at the door. Would you like something to drink? He must be somewhere in the park. Today she is somehow different (anders).

Any wird bei Verneinungen und in Fragen verwendet (man erwartet ein NEIN oder man ist sich nicht sicher), z.B. There aren't any apples on the table. There isn't any milk in the fridge.

Have you got any bread left (übrig)?

In positiven Sätzen: I'm sure anybody/anyone can do it. Take anything you like. My ring can be anywhere in the house.

In Bedingungssätzen: If you have any questions, please, ask me. If there are any apples left, can I have one? If I had any money, I would buy a new phone.

Every ist jede(r/s) aus einer unbestimmten Anzahl und wird (gewöhnlich) mit einem Substantiv verbunden, z.B. Every child likes to play games. Every day I learn something new in English. Every two hours she feeds the baby. Every other day (= every second day) he goes to the gym (gymnasium = Turnhalle).

Everybody/Everyone in my class loves the seaside. Everything is OK. The Euro is not accepted everywhere in the world.

All wird verwendet, um über eine Gesamtheit oder eine Gruppe zu sprechen, z.B. All are welcome. They all went to the party. We all enjoyed the party.

all + plural: All my friends like pizza. All the students are in the classroom. I spoke to all of them.

all + singular (Bedeutung ganz): All the water is gone. They worked all day/night.

Redewendungen: all of a sudden/all at once (ganz plötzlich), all by myself (ganz allein), first of all (zu allererst), not at all (ganz und gar nicht), ...

1.3. Tasks and some games.

1. Past simple. Fill in the correct forms of the regular and irregular verbs.

Last summer the Clarks _____ (travel) to Italy. Everyone _____ (be) very excited and _____ (have) many plans. They _____ (pack) their suitcases (Koffer) and then they _____ (go) away. After five hours the family _____ (arrive) at their holiday resort (Urlaubsort). They _____ (stay) at a little hotel near the sea.

Every morning after breakfast Mr and Mrs Clark and their two children _____ (walk) to the beach. The parents _____ (want) to relax and _____ (try) to read some books. Their two children _____ (go) swimming and _____ (build) big sand castles. This _____ (be) a lot of fun for them. At noon the family _____ (go) back to the hotel and _____ (have) lunch.

In the afternoon they usually _____ (play) games and _____ (collect) minerals. Most of the time the weather _____ (be) fantastic. The Clarks _____ (like) their holiday very much and _____ (send) many postcards and emails.

2. Questions in the past simple. Look at the underlined words in the text above (oben) and ask 9 questions.

Example: When did the Clarks travel to Italy?

→ last summer

What _____ ?

→ their suitcases

When _____ ?

→ after five hours

Where _____ ?

→ at a little hotel near the sea

_____ ?

→ Mr and Mrs Clark and ...

_____ ?

→ _____

_____ ?

→ _____

_____ ?

→ _____

_____ ?

→ _____

_____ ?

→ _____

3. Negation in the past simple. Negate the following sentences.

Example: Jack went to France. No, Jack did not (didn't) go to France.

There were many children in our camp. No, _____

The weather was fine. No, _____

My parents got home after five hours. No, _____

She stayed at home this year. No, _____

We saw them in Paris. No, _____

My grandmother played table tennis. No, _____

We collected many shells. No, _____

They fell asleep at 6 o'clock. No, _____

You went there by train (Zug). No, _____

I travelled by boat/plane (Flugzeug)/coach (Reisebus). No, _____

The Millers met their friends in Rome. No, _____

He forgot his mobile at the hotel. No, _____

1.4. More tasks and online exercises.

1. Read Bob's card to his friend Frank, then write down the text in the past tense.

Hi Frank,

I am at my granny's in Greece. My parents and I have great fun because we go swimming and snorkeling every day. The weather is fantastic. I love Greek food and I want to have a picnic on the beach. I hope your holiday in Spain is fine too.

Best wishes,

Bob

After his holiday in Spain, Frank reads Bob's card. Then he tells his mum:

Bob was at his granny's in Greece. His parents and he _____

He sent his best wishes.

2. Bob interviews his friend Frank. Read the text and then interview YOUR friend. Write down at least (mindestens) 6 questions and 6 answers.

Bob: Hello, Frank. Nice to see you.

Frank: Hello, Bob. Nice to see you too.

Bob: How was your holiday in Spain?

Frank: It was great because we saw a lot.

Bob: Where did you stay?

Frank: We stayed at a holiday resort (Ferienanlage) in the south of Spain.

Bob: How did you get there?

Frank: First we travelled to Malaga by plane, then my parents rented (to rent = mieten) a car at the airport.

Bob: How long did you stay?

Frank: For two weeks.

Bob: What did you do?

Frank: I often went swimming and snorkeling with my brother. Sometimes we played football and table tennis with the other children.

Bob: How was the food?

Frank: It was very good.

Bob: Did you leave the resort?

Frank: Yes, of course. One day we visited Granada and the famous Alhambra. On other days we drove along the coast and stopped at some viewpoints (Aussichtspunkte). It was really fantastic!

Bob: What was the weather like?

Frank: It was very hot, but with the wind from the sea it wasn't so bad.

Bob: Thanks, Frank.

Frank: It was my pleasure (es war mir ein Vergnügen).

4. A seaside surprise.

Read the text and put the six parts of the story in the correct order (1 - 6).

"Where did it come from?" Emma asked, gently petting the puppy. They looked around, but there was no one.

One sunny afternoon, the Smith family went to the beach for a fun day by the sea. Father, mother, and their 12-year-old twins (Zwillinge), Emma and Jack, brought towels, sandwiches, and a beach ball.

As they played, Jack accidentally kicked the ball too far, and it rolled into some nearby rocks. "I'll get it!" Jack shouted and ran to find the ball. But when he got there, he didn't find the ball – instead, there was a tiny puppy (Welp) wagging its tail at him. "Look, Emma, what I've found!"

After setting up near the shore, Emma and Jack started playing with their ball near the waves. Their parents relaxed on the beach towels, enjoying the sound of the ocean.

"It looks like we're going home with a new friend," their father said with a smile. The children were very happy. The family never expected their day at the beach to end with a surprise new family member!

"Mum! Dad! Come quickly!" Jack and Emma called. Their parents rushed over to see the puppy. It was brown and had white paws, but no collar (Halsband).

5. Some online exercises to learn past tense forms.



digi.schule/ME2W4 → past simple questions



digi.schule/ME2W5 → past simple mixed forms