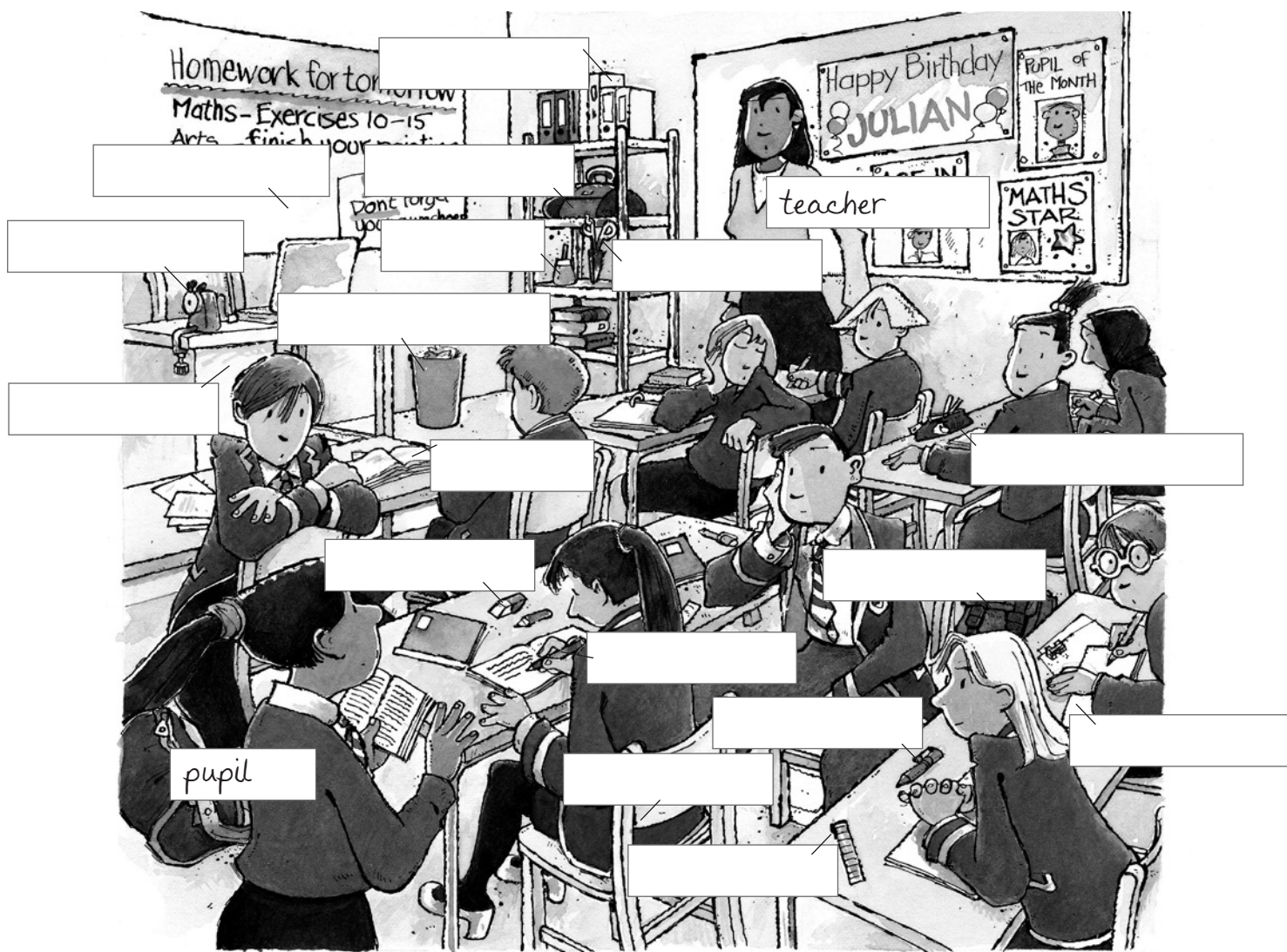


A classroom in England

Übe deinen Wortschatz zum Schulzimmer.

Bezeichne alle Gegenstände.

Kontrolliere deine Lösung anhand der Abbildung im Pupil's Book, Seite 6.



Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult



Instructions in your text book

Wiederhole die Aufgabenstellungen im Italienischen und lerne, wie sie auf Englisch lauten.

Schreibe die italienischen Anweisungen neben die zugehörigen englischen Anweisungen.

Completa il testo.

Scrivi una frase.



Write a sentence. = _____

Complete the text. = _____

Leggi le domande.

Leggi il testo.



Read the text. = _____

Read the questions. = _____

Esercitati con un compagno o una compagna.

Discuti con un compagno o una compagna.

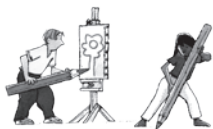


Practise with a partner. = _____

Discuss with a partner. = _____

Disegna un'immagine.

Disegna una linea.



Draw a line. = _____

Draw a picture. = _____

Osserva l'immagine.

Confronta le due immagini.



Look at the picture. = _____

Compare the two pictures. = _____

Opinion

☹️ easy ☺️ just right 😐 okay 😖 difficult



What to do in class

Learn to understand what your teacher tells you to do in three languages.

- 1 Look at the illustrations.
- 2 Read the English expressions in the little boxes.
- 3 Draw lines to link the boxes and the illustrations.
- 4 Read in Italian.
- 5 Read in another language that you know.
- 6 Write in English.

read

go

listen

stand up

look

sit down

say / speak

come

write

sing

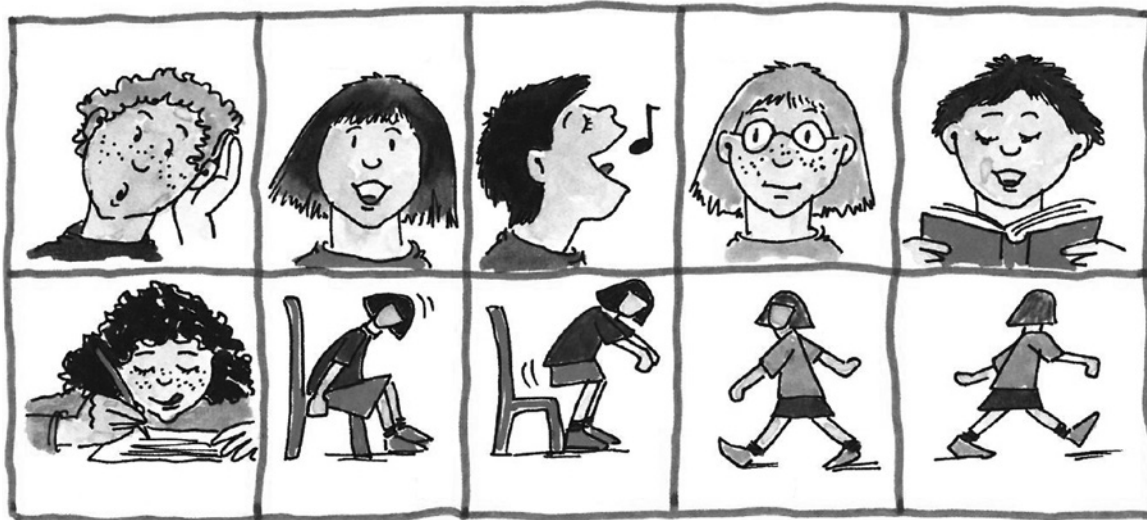
ascolta

di / parla

canta

guarda

leggi

*listen**look*

scrivi

siediti

alzati

vieni

vai

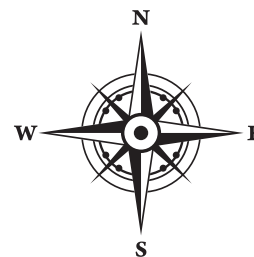
sit down

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult



European countries



Learn about European countries in English.

Fülle die folgende Tabelle aus.

Country	Nationality	Languages
_____	Swiss	Swiss German, French, Italian, Romansh

Zwei Länder im Nordwesten von Europa

Country	Nationality	Languages
Great Britain	British	_____
Ireland	_____	Irish, English

Zwei Länder im Norden von Europa

Country	Nationality	Languages
_____	Swedish	Swedish
Denmark	_____	Danish

Zwei Länder im Südwesten von Europa

Country	Nationality	Languages
_____	Portuguese	Portuguese
Spain	_____	Spanish

Ein Land im Südosten von Europa

Country	Nationality	Languages
_____	Kosovan	Albanian

Die vier Länder, die an die Schweiz grenzen

Country	Nationality	Languages
France	_____	_____
Italy	Italian	Italian
Austria	_____	Austrian German
_____	German	German

Verwende: French / Sweden / French / Spanish / Irish / English / Austrian / Portugal / Germany / Kosovo / Switzerland / Danish

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult



Where is the car from?

Learn the names of some European countries.

1 Which letters stand for which country?

CH Switzerland

N _____

IRL _____

E _____

H _____

D _____

F _____

S _____

I _____

B _____

NL _____

PL _____

IS _____

DK _____

L _____

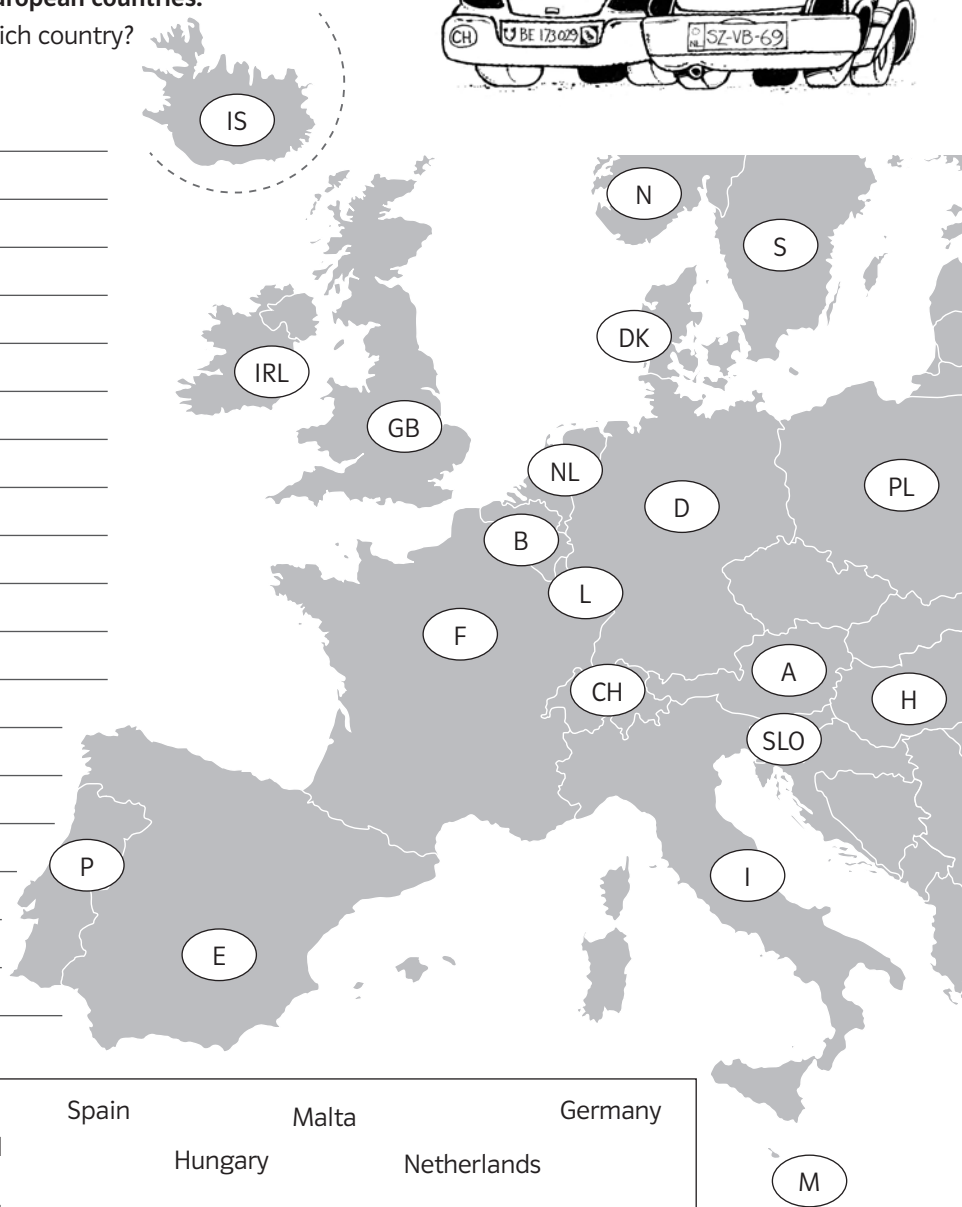
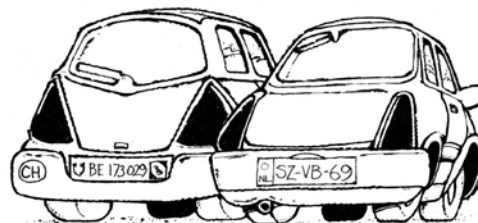
A _____

SLO _____

P _____

GB _____

M _____



Slovenia

Spain

Malta

Germany

Ireland

Portugal

Hungary

Netherlands

France

Poland

Iceland

Belgium

Denmark

Great Britain

Norway

Austria

Sweden

Italy

Luxembourg

2 Write the names of the countries in German.

Opinion

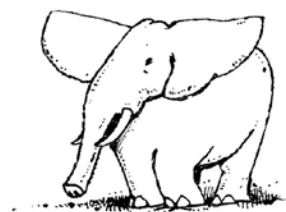
😊 easy 😊 just right 😐 okay 😞 difficult



I am a moose and I live in Canada



Write where each animal comes from.



1 Look for the names of animals and countries in the grids.

Animals

W	I	F	B	U	F	F	A	L	O	I	P
D	P	E	D	G	T	Z	J	I	K	O	B
U	K	D	D	F	G	H	C	V	B	E	V
H	A	C	M	S	K	L	C	N	B	L	B
N	N	V	O	J	E	R	T	Z	U	E	T
V	G	R	O	D	H	Z	I	L	G	P	E
B	A	U	S	H	W	E	T	Z	U	H	S
T	R	I	E	S	G	T	Z	U	J	A	W
C	O	L	S	W	Z	U	I	O	J	N	Y
X	O	S	R	T	Z	G	D	W	U	T	B
A	P	O	H	C	O	B	R	A	D	Z	C
S	R	F	G	H	U	R	E	I	O	M	V

Countries

S	D	D	H	H	K	L	N	B	C	D	V
J	U	G	C	A	N	A	D	A	D	R	Z
S	S	D	K	L	O	W	X	C	B	I	N
C	A	M	P	R	I	C	A	D	T	N	Q
Y	Q	E	Z	I	N	M	U	C	U	D	P
O	I	T	X	C	R	B	S	V	I	I	J
I	G	R	U	I	Q	P	T	E	N	A	U
S	O	U	T	H	A	F	R	I	C	A	E
W	D	T	S	U	I	D	A	S	D	F	R
S	F	G	Z	R	I	K	L	C	B	T	T
K	G	Z	I	E	O	P	I	W	U	N	Z
Z	W	V	I	R	U	C	A	B	Q	V	B

2 Find the right country for each animal.

My name _____

and my country _____

I am a m _____ and I live in C _____.

I am a k _____ and I live in A _____.

I am an e _____ and I live in S _____.

I am a c _____ and I live in I _____.

I am a b _____ and I live in the U _____.

3 Who are you

and where do you live?

Your name _____

and your country _____

Hi,

I am _____ and I live in _____.

Opinion

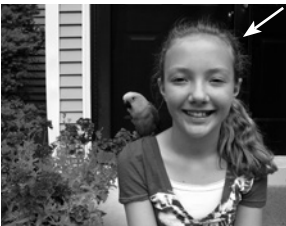
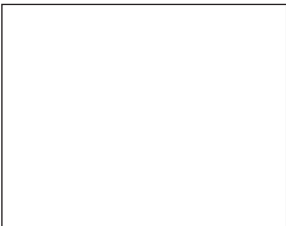
 easy  just right  okay  difficult



Who are you?

Who? How? What?

Beantworte die Fragen.

Who are you? What are you?	How old are you? What nationality are you?
 I'm <u>A</u> _____. _____ a girl.	_____ 10 years old. _____ Swiss and <u>A</u> _____.
 _____ <u>R</u> _____. _____ a parrot.	_____ 3 years old. _____ South American. 😊
 I'm <u>E</u> _____. _____ a boy.	_____ 14 _____. _____ Swiss and <u>A</u> _____ too.
?  I'm _____. _____ a _____.	_____. _____.

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult

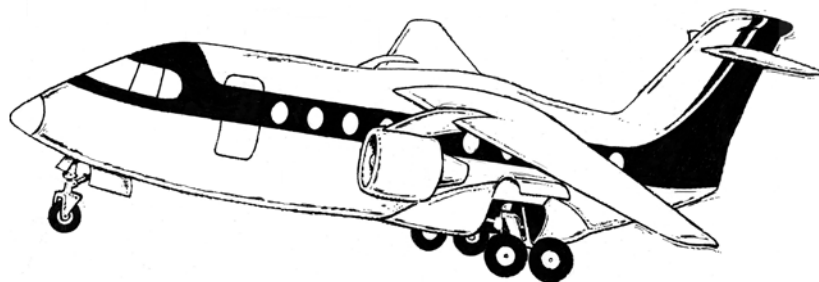
Flying kids

Fly around Europe with our flying kids.

1 Read the texts.

2 Fill in the gaps.

3 Colour each text box a different colour.



Carolina lives in SPAIN (E) with her mother. Her father works in SWITZERLAND (CH). In her school holidays, she lives with her father. So she flies from MADRID to BASEL.

Besart lives in SWITZERLAND (CH) with his f_____.

His mother lives in KOSOVO (KOS). In his school holidays, he lives with his mother. So he flies from ZURICH to PRISTINA.



Damien l_____ in FRANCE (F) with his f_____.

His m_____ works in SWEDEN (S). In his school holidays, he lives with his mother. So he flies from PARIS to STOCKHOLM.

Frank l_____ in ENGLAND (GB) with his m_____.

His f_____ works in AUSTRIA (A). In his school holidays, he lives with his father. So he flies from LONDON to VIENNA.



Gabriele l_____ in ITALY (I) with his f_____.

His m_____ works in PORTUGAL (P). In his school holidays, he lives with his mother. So he flies from ROME to LISBON.

Anna l_____ in GERMANY (D) with her m_____.

Her f_____ works in DENMARK (DK). In her school holidays, she lives with her father. So she flies from BERLIN to COPENHAGEN.

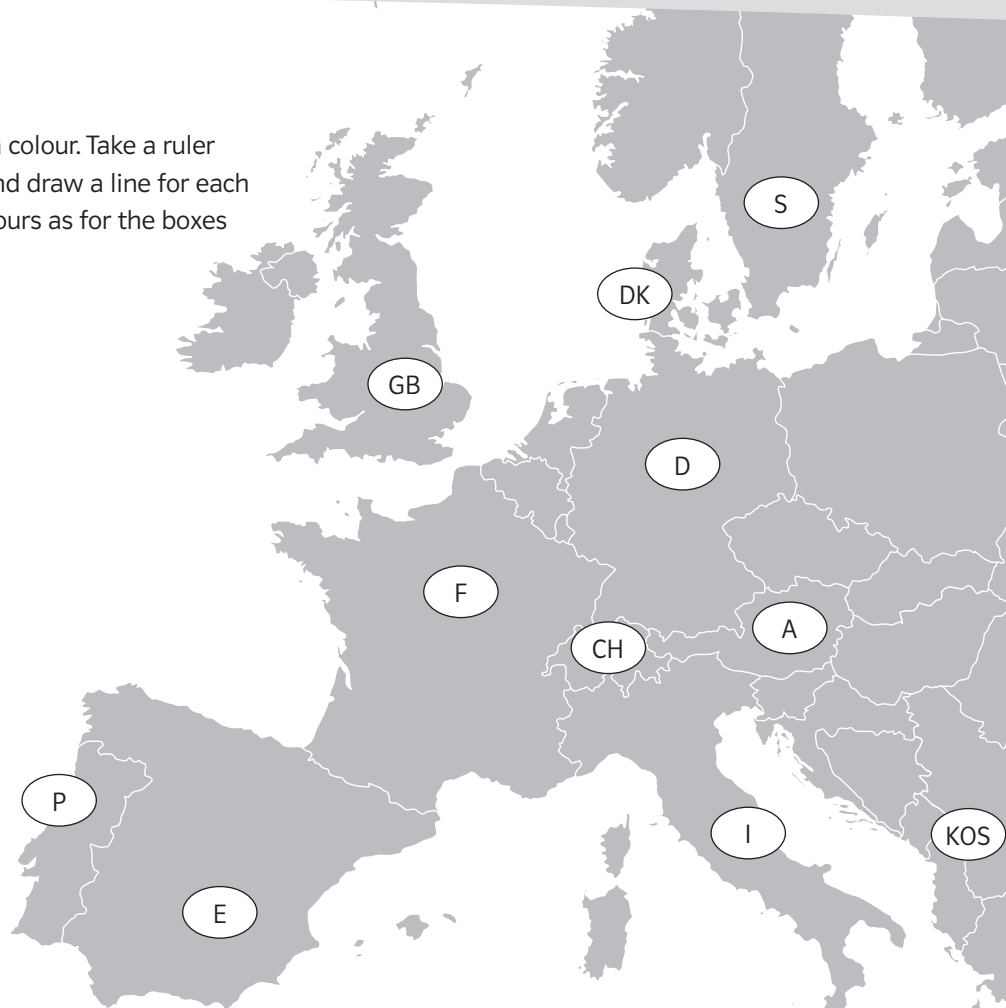


Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult



4 Each flight route has a colour. Take a ruler and a coloured pencil and draw a line for each flight. Use the same colours as for the boxes in Worksheet 5 a.



5 Fill in the table.

Name	Languages	Countries	Flight route
Carolina			
		Switzerland	
			Berlin-Co _____

ruler = Massstab / coloured pencil = Farbstift

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult



Back home

Read and write a dialogue in English, German and Italian.

The flying kids Frank, Anna and Damien are back home. At the airport Frank and Anna are met by their mothers. Damien is met by his father. Put the dialogues into the correct order.



English	Deutsch	Italiano
_____	_____	Ciao.
_____	_____	Com'è andato il volo?
_____	_____	Bene.
_____	_____	Come sta la nonna?
_____	_____	Bene. Puoi aiutarmi con la valigia?
_____	_____	Sì.
_____	_____	Hai fame?
_____	_____	Sì.
_____	_____	Andiamo.

Fine.	Fine. Can you help me with my suitcase?	Are you hungry?	How is Grandma?	Yeah.
Off we go.	Sure.	Ja.	Gut.	Hast du Hunger?
	Hallo.	Wie geht's Grossmutter?	Gut. Kannst du mir mit dem Koffer helfen?	
Wie war der Flug?	Komm, wir gehen.	Sicher.	Hi.	How was the flight?

Opinion

easy just right okay difficult



Two rooms

Cosa c'è

What is there

in this room?

nelle due camere?



This boy's father lives in Italy; his mother lives in England. He has a room in both countries.

1 In his two rooms he has

a desk

una libreria

a chair

a computer

un quaderno

a book

a lamp

un divano

un televisore

a cat

un cane

una palla

a tennis racket

due pesci

a radio

una lampada

a guitar

un pianoforte

una fotografia

a poster

Separate the English words from the Italian words. Write them in the correct box.

The English words	Le parole italiane

2 Draw his room in England and his room in Italy.

His room in England.	La sua camera in Italia.

Opinion

easy
 just right
 okay
 difficult



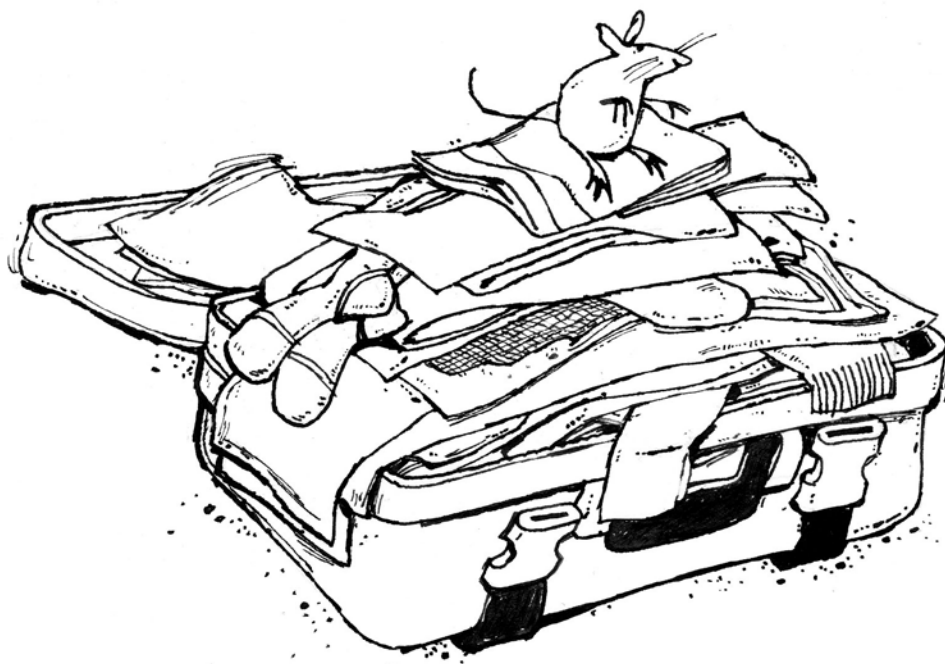
Packing for the summer camp

Carolina lives in Madrid. She is packing her bag for summer camp.

1 Fill in the gaps with a/an.

Carolina packs:

____ computer and ____ pair of pyjamas and ____ cap and ____ toilet bag and ____ pair of jeans and ____ pair of shoes and ____ bottle of mineral water and ____ box of chocolates and ____ bikini and ____ sofa and ____ volleyball and ____ pullover and my perfume and my passport and ____ iPod and ____ sandwich and ____ cactus and my rat and ____ vase and ____ camera and my plane ticket and ____ French book and ____ hammer and ____ frozen pizza and ____ CD player and ____ CD and my teddy bear and ____ banana and ____ snowboard and ____ tennis racket and 100 euros and ____ jacket and ____ melon and ____ pair of socks and ____ T-shirt and rat food, ...



¡Dios mío, qué es esto?



2 Cross out the nonsense in the list and the things that are too heavy.

3 Write a better packing list. Pack the minimum.

Carolina's Swiss-Spanish mum enters the room.

room = Zimmer / nonsense = Unsinn / too heavy = zu schwer

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult

Make your camp ID card

Stell dir vor, du besuchst ein internationales summer camp. Gestalte dafür eine *camp ID card*.

1 Überlege, wer du sein möchtest. Das nachfolgende Spiel wird noch spannender, wenn du eine neue Person spielst, die du frei erfindest.

2 Fülle die Angaben zu deiner Person in die *ID card* ein. Klebe ein Foto dazu oder füge eine Zeichnung von dir ein und male die Flagge des Landes, aus dem du kommst, ins Feld.

3 Schneide die *ID card* aus.

4 Auf die Rückseite deiner *ID card* zeichnest du eine Tabelle mit acht Feldern. Diese nummerierst du von 1 bis 8.

First name

Family name

Nationality

Languages

Age

Hobbies and interests

flag

Summer camp ID

Opinion

easy just right okay difficult

Spielanleitung: Camp activity game

Material:

- 4–6 Tische als *camp leaders' desks*
- 2 Würfel pro Tisch
- 1 Stempel pro Tisch (Variante: die *camp leaders* setzen eine Unterschrift in das betreffende Feld)
- 1 *welcome sign* pro Tisch (Worksheet 14)
- 1 Worksheet *Interview questions for camp leaders* pro Tisch (Worksheet 13)

Jeder Spieler braucht:

- eine *camp ID card* (Worksheet 10)
- das Worksheet *Information about other camp participants* (Worksheet 12)
- einen Schreibstift

Ziel des Spiels:

Ziel ist es, während der Anmeldung zu den einzelnen Veranstaltungen möglichst viele andere Mitspieler kennenlernen und die Fragen der *camp leaders* richtig zu beantworten. Wer am schnellsten zehn verschiedene richtige Informationen über Mitspieler gesammelt und alle acht Fragen der *camp leaders* richtig beantwortet hat, hat gewonnen.

Vorbereitungen:

Zuerst werden die Rollen zugeteilt. Vier bis sechs S der Klasse sind in der ersten Runde die *camp leaders*, alle andere sind *camp participants*. Die *camp leaders* stellen sich an einen Tisch und haben die Aufgabe, den Spielern Fragen zu stellen. Die *camp leaders* oder die Lehrperson gestalten pro Tisch ein *welcome sign*, das den Spielern zeigt, an welchem *activity desk* sie sich befinden. Es kann zum Beispiel drauf stehen: *Camp leader's desk – Welcome to the swimming club. / Welcome to the cooking class.*

Ablauf:

Jeder Spieler begibt sich an einen Tisch. Der *camp leader* fragt: *Can I see your camp ID card, please*. Der Spieler würfelt mit beiden Würfeln. Die Würfelaugen bestimmen die Fragen, die der *camp leader* vom Worksheet *Interview questions for camp leaders* (Worksheet 13) stellt. Jede Frage darf im Spiel nur einmal beantwortet werden. Daher gilt es, die Würfelaugen strategisch einzusetzen, so dass man möglichst schnell die acht Fragen beantworten kann.

Es gibt folgende Möglichkeiten, die Würfelzahlen einzusetzen:

- Die zwei Zahlen können einzeln genommen werden, so dass man gleich zwei Fragen beantworten kann. Wer z. B. eine 2 und eine 3 würfelt, kann sich die Fragen Nummer 2 und 3 stellen lassen.
- Die zwei Zahlen können zusammengezählt werden, so dass man nur eine Frage beantworten muss, z. B. 2 + 3 = Frage Nummer 5.
- Wer eine Zahl doppelt würfelt (z. B. 2 + 2), kann entweder die Frage 2 beantworten und dann nochmals würfeln, oder die Frage 4 beantworten.
- Wer die 5 oder 6 doppelt würfelt, hat den Joker gezogen und darf eine Frage wählen.

Für jede richtig beantwortete Frage, erhalten die Spieler einen Stempel oder eine Unterschrift ins entsprechende Feld auf der Rückseite ihrer *camp ID card*. Die Informationen, die sie über ihre Person geben, muss natürlich mit derjenigen auf der *ID card* übereinstimmen.

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult

Nach dem Beantworten der Frage/n oder falls die Würfelaugen keine der noch offenen Fragen anzeigen, wechseln die Spieler an einen anderen Tisch. Dort wiederholt sich der Ablauf.

Wer nicht gerade am Tisch steht, sondern in der Reihe wartet, versucht im Gespräch etwas über die Mitspieler herauszufinden. Diese Informationen notieren sich die Spieler auf das Worksheet 12. Wenn zwei Spieler im Gespräch sind, hat jede/jeder das Recht, eine Frage zu stellen und eine zu beantworten. Nach Möglichkeit (d.h., wenn es die Klassengrösse erlaubt), stellt man zehn verschiedenen Mitspielern je eine Frage.

Gewonnen hat derjenige Spieler, der als erstes alle acht Fragen richtig beantwortet hat, also acht Stempel oder Unterschriften hat, und gleichzeitig zehn Informationen über Mitspieler notiert hat. Sobald jemand fertig ist, liest der Gewinner seine Informationen vor und die Mitspieler bestätigen, ob die Informationen richtig sind. Danach können die Rollen gewechselt werden und der Spielverlauf wiederholt sich. Für ein neues Spiel können die Spieler eine neue *camp ID card* erstellen oder die Rückseite ihrer *ID card* mit einer neuen Tabelle überkleben.

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult

Vorlage «Camp leader's desk; Welcome sign»

CAMP LEADER'S DESK

Welcome to

Interview questions for camp leaders

1 What's your family name?

2 What's your first name?

3 Where are you from?

4 What's your nationality?

5 How old are you?

6 What languages do you speak?

7 Who lives in your house with you?

8 What's your hobby?

Information about other camp participants

Frage die Mitspieler nach ihrem Namen und stelle ihnen eine weitere Frage, so dass du etwas über sie herausfindest.

Notiere dir den Namen und die Information in die Tabelle.

Ziel ist es, die Tabelle möglichst schnell und richtig auszufüllen. Du darfst jeder Person nur eine Frage stellen.

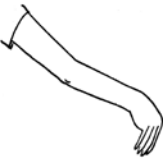
Name	Information
Total bonus points collected	



Odd one out

Finde in jeder Linie das Bild oder Wort, das nicht dazu passt.

Schreibe in die leeren Kästchen eigene Beispiele für 'Odd one out'.

				
				
fingers	hand	arm	shoulder	leg
leg	toes	knee	shoulders	foot
fingers	chest	toes	hand	foot
tummy	back	chest	toe	neck
elbow	arm	hand	finger	cheek

Opinion

 easy
  just right
  okay
  difficult



Which part of the body is it?

Fill in the missing word.

The part of the body between your shoulder and your hand is your arm.

On the top of your body there is your _____.

From your hip to your foot there is your _____.

On each foot you have five _____.

Your nose, eyes and mouth are parts of your _____.

You eat and drink with your _____.

On each side of your head you have one _____.

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult

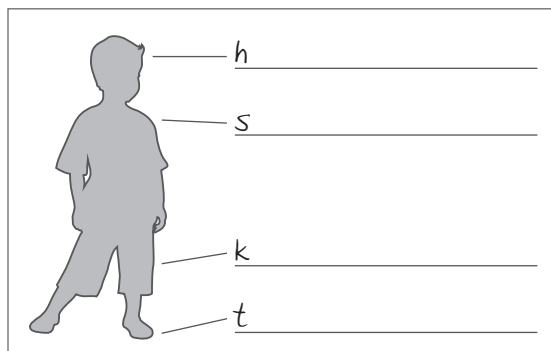


Head, shoulders, knees and toes ...



Keep fit and learn English at the same time.

The song 'Head, shoulders, knees and toes' is popular all around the world.

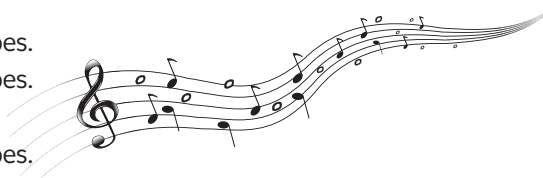


Head, shoulders, knees and toes – knees and toes.

Head, shoulders, knees and toes – knees and toes.

Eyes and ears and mouth and nose.

Head, shoulders, knees and toes – knees and toes.



1 Do research on the Internet: look for this song and listen to the tune.

2 Read, sing and act the song to the tune: touch the corresponding parts of your body as you sing.

3 Label the parts of the body in the picture above.

4 Write the English song text on the left-hand side of the table below.

5 Do you know the words for these parts of the body in Italian? Write the song text in Italian on the right-hand side of the table. Look up words you don't know in a dictionary or on the Internet.

English:	Italian:

Hint: On the Internet you can listen to this song in many languages.

mouth = Mund / tune = Melodie / hint = Tipp

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult

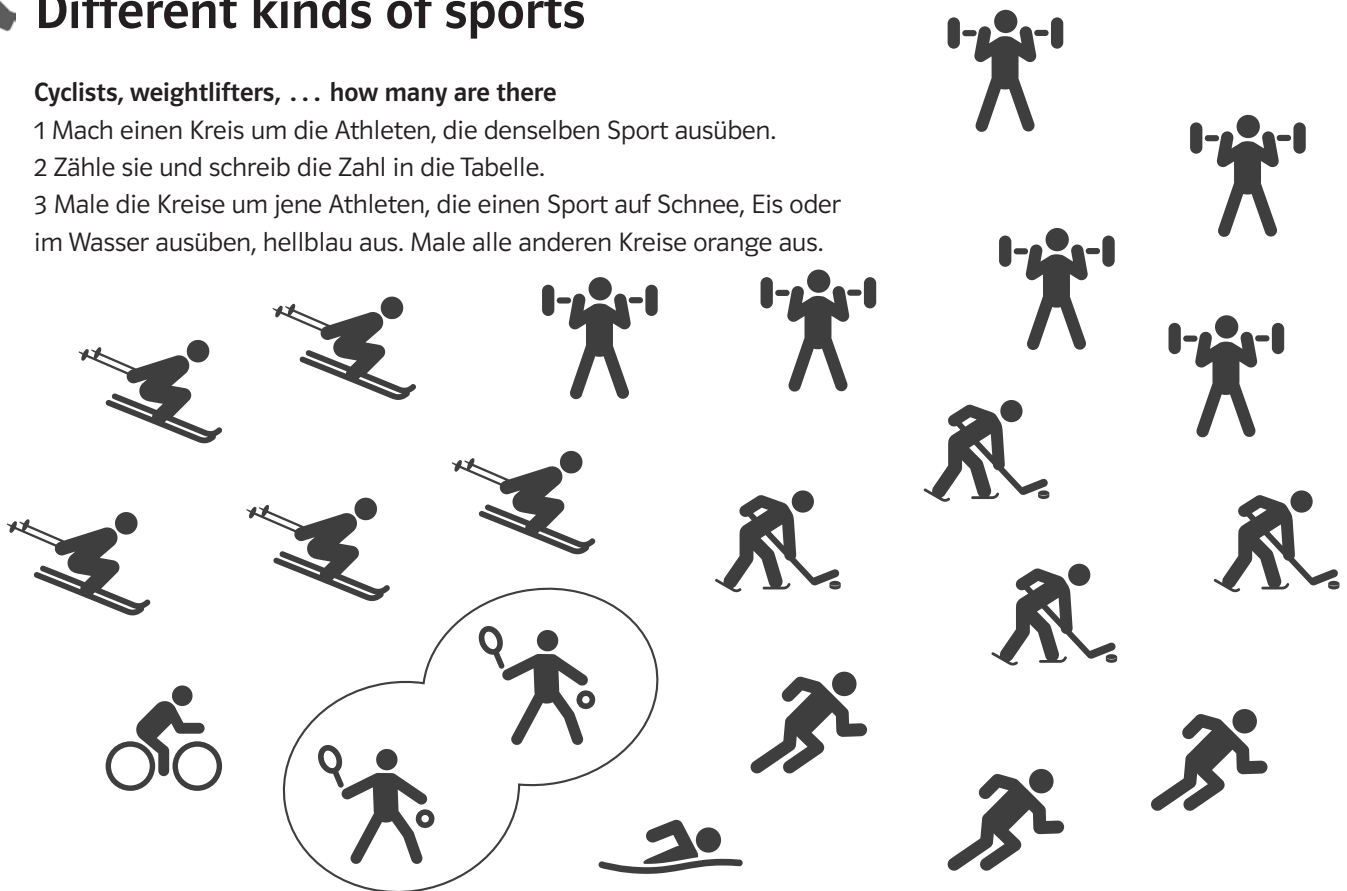
Different kinds of sports

Cyclists, weightlifters, ... how many are there

1 Mach einen Kreis um die Athleten, die denselben Sport ausüben.

2 Zähle sie und schreib die Zahl in die Tabelle.

3 Male die Kreise um jene Athleten, die einen Sport auf Schnee, Eis oder im Wasser ausüben, hellblau aus. Male alle anderen Kreise orange aus.



There are ...	There is ...
five sk_____ .	one _____ .
_____ .	_____ .
_____ .	
_____ .	
_____ .	

Use: skiers / weightlifters / ice hockey players / runners / cyclist / tennis players / swimmer

the same = dasselbe, derselbe, dieselbe / ice = Eis / snow = Schnee / water = Wasser

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult



What athletes do

What is he? What is she?

1 Ergänze die Sätze.



1. This woman, she swims.

So she's a swimmer.

2. This man, he boxes.

So he's a boxer.

3. This woman, she snowboards.

S_____.

4. This man, _____ lifts weights.

_____ weightlifter.

5. This man, _____ plays ice hockey.

_____.

6. This woman, _____ wrestles.

_____.

7. This man, _____ sits with babies.

_____.

8. This woman, _____ runs.

_____.

9. This woman, _____ plays the guitar.

_____.

10. This man, _____ plays basketball.

_____ a basketball player.

11. This woman, _____ skis.

_____.

12. This man, _____ plays tennis.

_____.

13. This woman, _____ rows.

_____.



2 Frage: Zwei dieser Personen sind keine Athleten. Welche zwei sind das?

Answer: The g_____ p_____ and the b_____.

3 Schreibe die richtige Zahl zu den Bildern.

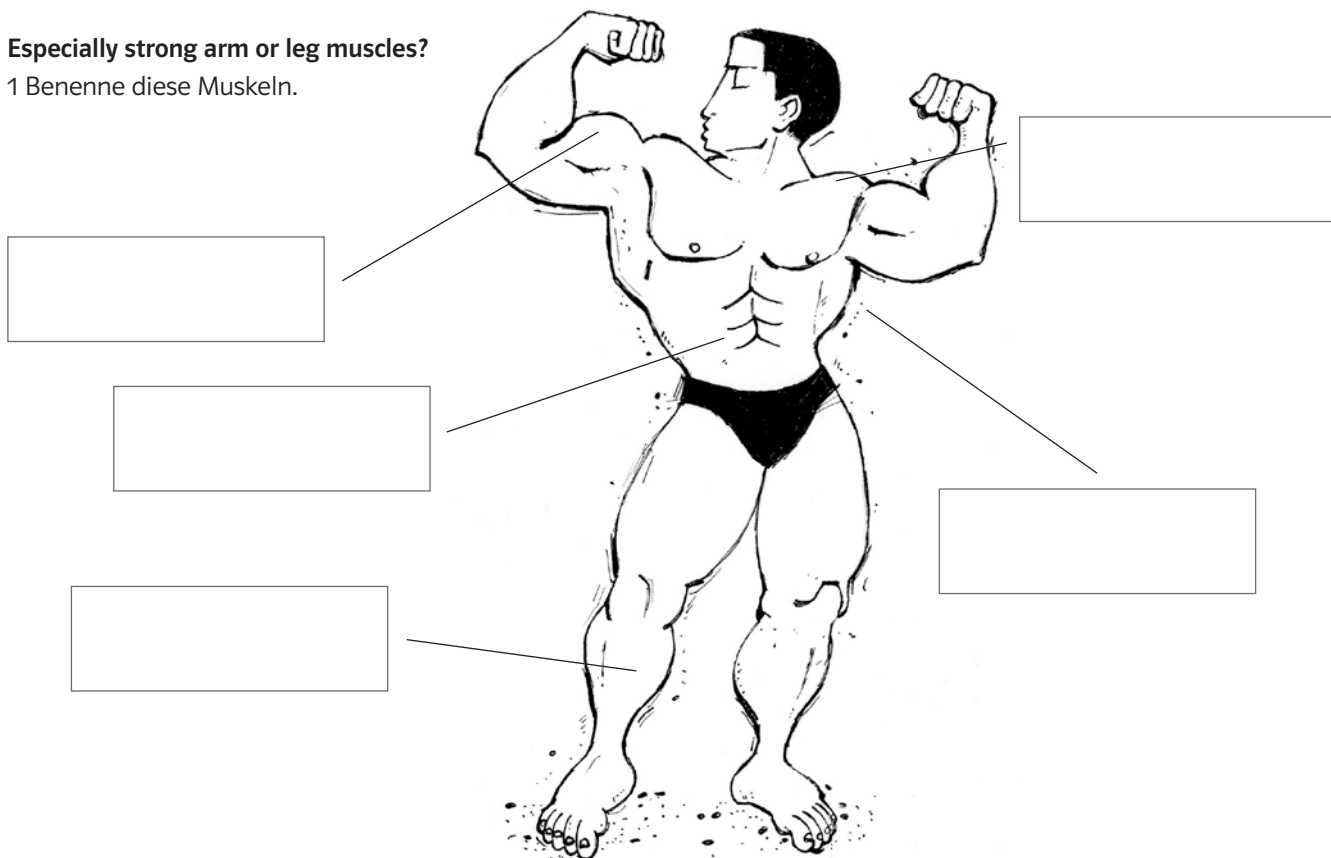
Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult

Parts of the body

Especially strong arm or leg muscles?

1 Benenne diese Muskeln.



2 Ergänze die folgenden Sätze: Was brauchen diese Athleten – besonders starke Arm- oder Beinmuskeln?

Example: Tennis players need especially strong arm muscles.

Cyclists _____

Footballers _____

Snowboarders _____

Rowers _____

need = brauchen / especially = besonders

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult



Different athletes



Athletes compare their skills and abilities.

Which sport fits best into which category? Fill in the table.

*Anna Watkins,
2008 bronze Olympic
winner in double
scull, 2010 world
champion, 2012 gold
Olympic winner.*



Questions:

1. What is your sport?
2. What kind of body do you need as a rower?
3. What was your greatest success?
4. What is your next big challenge?
5. What is important for rowing in a team?
6. How do you prepare for a competition mentally?
7. How do you prepare for a competition physically?
8. What do you eat before a competition?

3 Read the text and find the answers to each question.

I row in the women's double scull with my partner Katherine Grainger. I live and train in Reading in the south of England. To be a good rower it helps if you are tall and strong. That's the most important thing for your body. You really need to have strong arms and legs too.

My greatest success was last year in the 2010 season. We won every race that we entered, including the World Championships. My next biggest challenge now is the next World Championships. Nobody has beaten us yet so we want to win.

In rowing it is important to communicate with the other people and to have a clear plan at every stage.

When I prepare for a race mentally, I like to form a picture in my head of different races. Physically we train three times a day. We row in the water and we use the rowing machines. We lift weights and do exercises in the gym. It's a very hard lifestyle. We don't have much rest and we don't have any holidays.

I eat plenty of pasta before a race – lots of carbohydrates. In rowing you can eat a lot of food, and that's one of my favourite things about this sport.

4 Work with your partner and do an interview with Anna Watkins.

5 Write the answers 1–8 in the box.

1. _____	5. _____
2. _____	6. _____
3. _____	7. _____
4. _____	8. _____

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😐 okay 😞 difficult



From dot to dot

Count from 1 to 50 in English.

1 Verbinde die Punkte von einer Zahl zur nächsten. Sage die betreffende Zahl laut, während du die Linien ziehst.

2 Male das fertige Bild aus.



dot = Punkt / while = während

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult

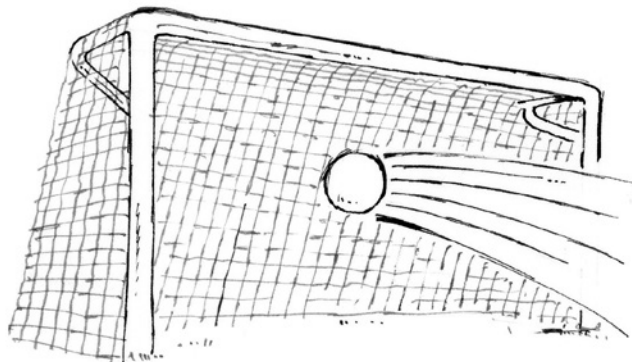


Football talk

Football is a very popular sport.

Football is an Olympic discipline. There are men's football teams and women's football teams.

Each German 'football word' below has an English synonym that is also used in German. As a help, some letters have already been placed in the crossword puzzle.



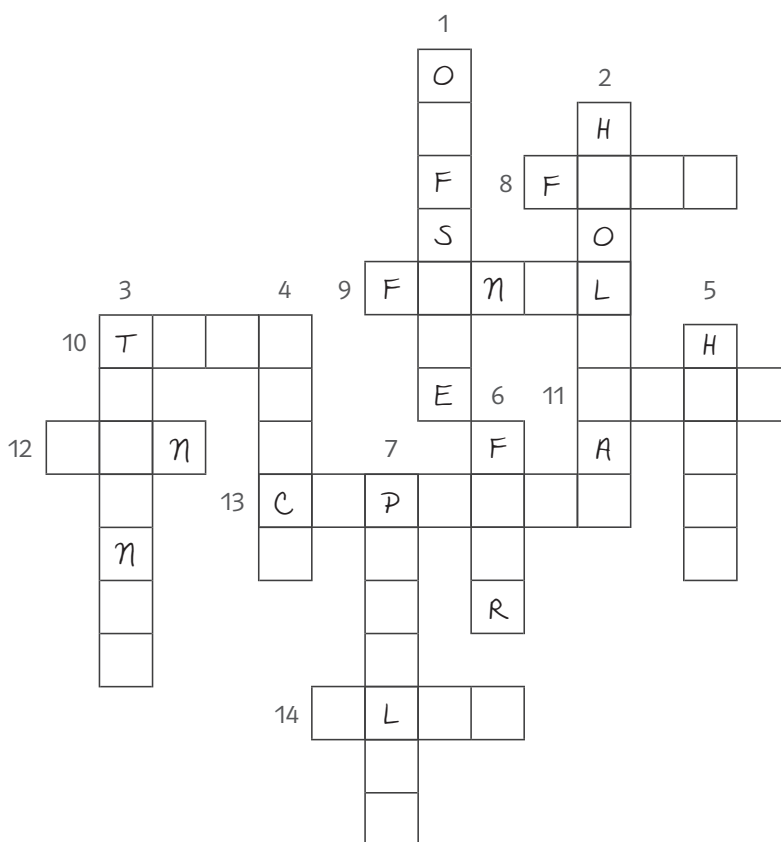
1 Complete the crossword.

Down

1. ABSEITS
2. RANDALIERER
3. COACH
4. SPIEL / BEGEGNUNG
5. HANDSPIEL
6. GERECHT
7. ELFMETER

Across

8. REGELVERSTOSS
9. ENDSPIEL
10. MANNSCHAFT
11. TOR
12. ANHÄNGER
13. MANNSCHAFTSKAPITÄN
14. VEREIN



2 One of these words is not really German. Which one? _____

Extra task for pupils who speak a language other than German or English at home:

Do you know these words in your language? Are the English words used in your language too?

Write some of them on these lines.

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult

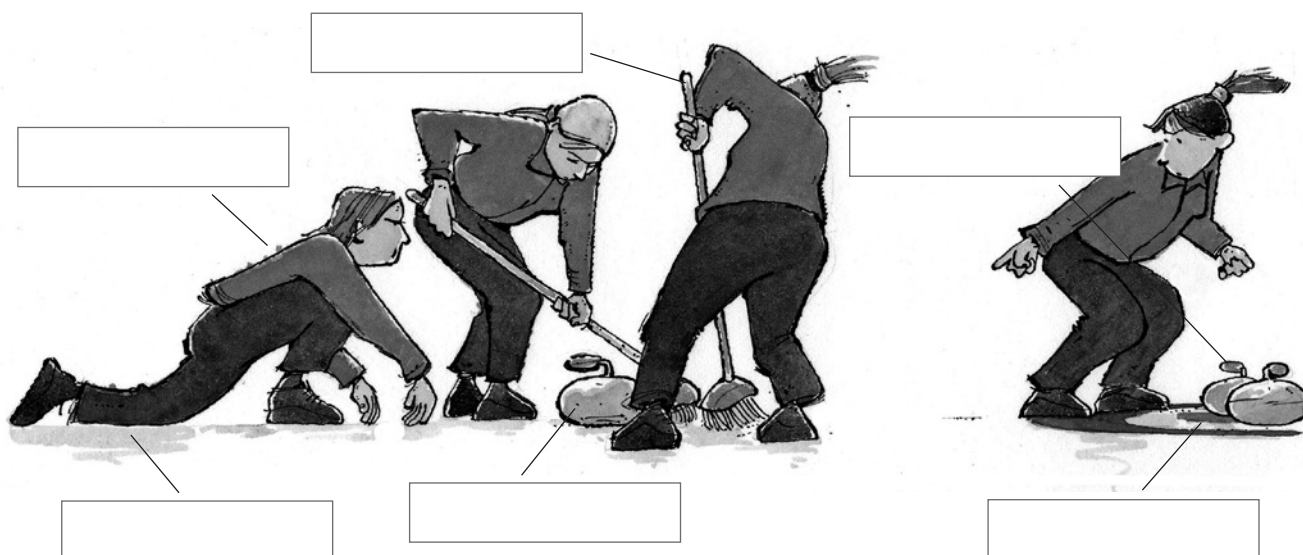


What is curling?

Find out about this extraordinary winter sport.

1 Look at the picture and read the text below.

2 Label the diagram using the information in the text.



Curling is a team sport played on ice. The track is 45 metres long and 5 metres wide with a target at each end. Each team has 4 players and 8 stones. A stone weighs about 20 kilos.

The players push their stones across the ice to the target.

Two players in each team sweep the ice with a special broom. They make the stone go faster or slower or in a different direction.

In one round all 16 stones are pushed. The team with the best stone – the one closest to the target – wins the round and gets all the points.

There are 10 rounds. The team with the most points wins.

3 Fill in the following information about the stones.

shape: _____ weight: _____ at the top: _____

number of stones per team: _____

4 Fill in the following information about the team and players.

number of players per team: _____

number of players with brooms: _____

Opinion

easy just right okay difficult



The plural machine

From one to two – work the plural machine.

General rule: to form the plural, you add an 's'.

Look.

General		
	+ s	
Singular	colour	picture
Plural	colours	pictures

Special endings		
x, z, ch, s, sh, ss	consonant + y	vowel + y
+ es	y + ies	+ s
box	hobby	boy
boxes	hobbies	boys

1 Read the rule.

2 On the left of the machine: colour the last letter in a word red.

3 On the right of the machine: write the correct plural form.

4 Colour in the machine.

Singular

one colour
one painting
one flag

one picture
one rose

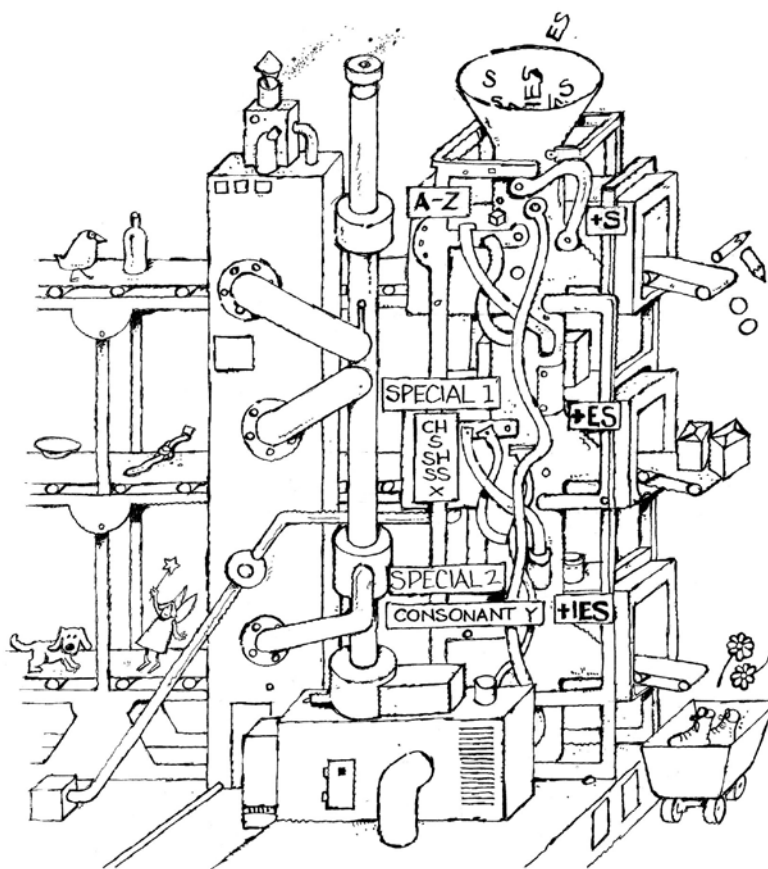
one circle
one triangle
one square

one mother
one cat

one boy

one family
one country
one nationality

one box
one cross



Plural

+ s
two colour ____
two painting ____
two flag ____

two picture ____
two rose ____

two circle ____
two triangle ____
two square ____

two mother ____
two cat ____

two boy ____

+ ies
two famil ____
two countr ____
two nationalit ____

+ es
two box ____
two cross ____

consonant = Konsonant / vowel = Vokal

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult



Shapes and patterns

corner

side

Name the shapes in English.

1 Verbinde jede Form mit ihrem Namen.

Shape						
-------	--	--	--	--	--	--

Name	circle	triangle	square	rectangle	oval	rhomboid
------	--------	----------	--------	-----------	------	----------

2 Setze das Muster fort und benenne die Formen.



square - circle - _____

3 Zeichne ein Muster und benenne die Formen.

4 Beantworte die Fragen in ganzen Sätzen auf Englisch.

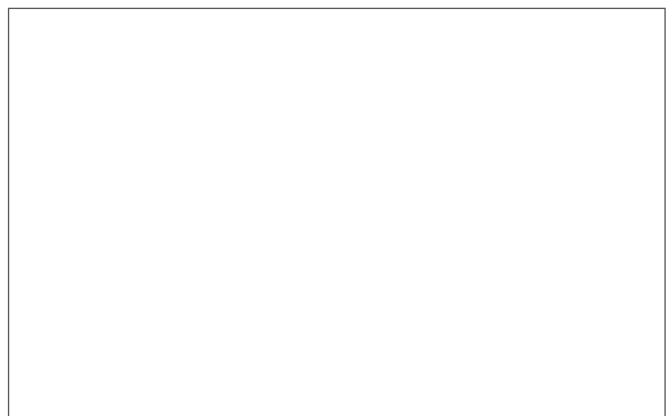
What has three corners? _____

What has no corners? _____

What has four corners? _____

What has no sides? _____

5 Fussballfelder sind voller Formen. Zähle die Formen auf, beschreibe sie und zeichne die Linien.



no = keine

Opinion

easy



just right



okay



difficult



Do you like ...?

Ask questions and give answers.

Give the correct answer: yes or no?

Do you like?

Yes, I do. I like ...

No, I don't. I don't like ...

?	+	-
Do you like apples?	Yes, I do. I like apples.	
Do you like tomato soup?		No, I don't. I don't like tomato soup.
Do you like museums?		
Do you like art?		
Do you like yellow?		
Do you like blue?		
_____ like music?		
_____ like classical music?		
_____ like rock music?		
_____ like teachers?		
_____ like cats?		
_____ like travelling?		
_____ like ball games?		
_____ like sport?		

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult



Shapes in squares

Which shape in which square? What colours?

1 Lies die folgenden Anweisungen.

Draw a blue circle in square A4.

Draw a yellow triangle in square B2.

Draw a brown oval in square D3.

Draw two black rectangles in square A2.

Draw an orange circle in square A1.

Draw a red triangle and a blue oval in square B1.

Draw a black-and-white-striped rectangle in square C2.

Draw two purple circles in square A3.

Draw three red ovals in square D1.

Draw a blue circle in a yellow triangle in square B3.

Draw two green squares in square D4.

Colour all the empty squares yellow.

2 Zeichne die richtigen Formen in die passenden Felder. Male dann die Felder gemäss Anweisung aus.

	A	B	C	D
1				
2				
3				
4				

striped = gestreift / empty = leer

Opinion

easy just right okay difficult



Positioning

Übe die Ortsangaben.

1 Lies die Ortsangaben.

top left	top middle	top right
middle left	middle	middle right
bottom left	bottom middle	bottom right

2 Zeichne mit einem Farbstift neun einfache Dinge oder Figuren.

3a Diktire deinem Partner / deiner Partnerin.

Beispiel: 'Draw a red star at the top in the middle.'

3b Zeichne, was dein Partner / deine Partnerin dir diktiert.

Ideas:

a yellow star, a red rose, a green apple, a sun, a banana, a blue house, an orange, a purple pullover, a pink balloon, ...

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😐 okay 😞 difficult



Blindfolded

Draw things blindfolded.

1 Blindfold your partner.

2 Give drawing instructions in English to your partner.

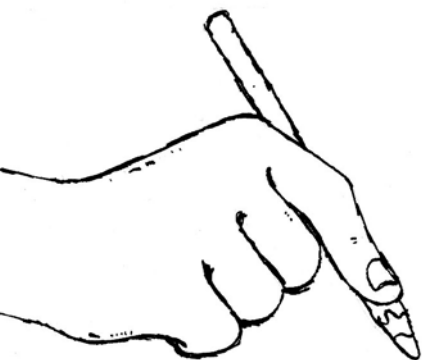
Say: 'Draw a triangle with your right hand.'

'Draw a ... with your right hand.'

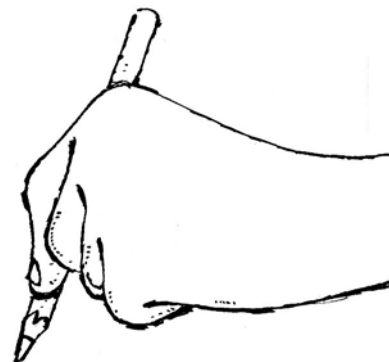
Then say: 'Draw a number one with your left hand.'

'Draw a ... with your left hand.'

3 Change roles with your partner.



right hand



left hand

Ideas:

draw ... a house, a star, a number two, a rectangle, an apple, a pullover, a sun, a balloon, a number five, ...

Opinion

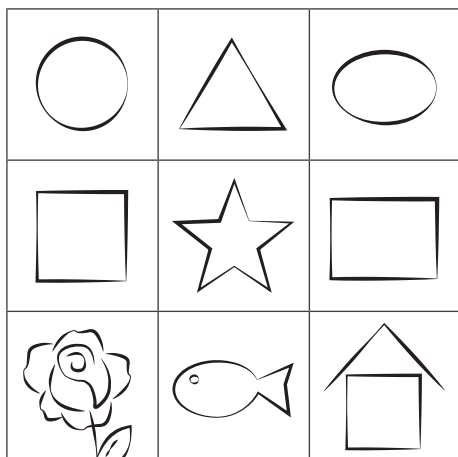
easy just right okay difficult



Tic-tac-toe

Name the position of shapes and then play the game with a partner.

1 Write down what you see.



top left:

a circle

top middle:

top right:

middle left:

_____ : a star

_____ : a rectangle

bottom left:

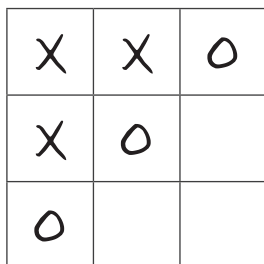
_____ : a fish

bottom right:

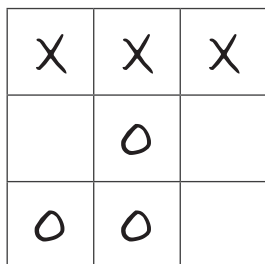
2 Play 'tic-tac-toe' - 'three in a row' with a partner.

x = cross

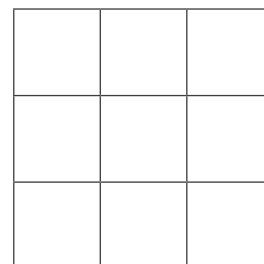
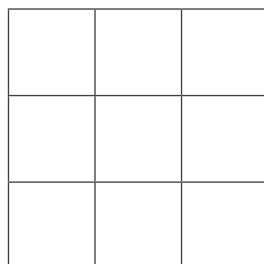
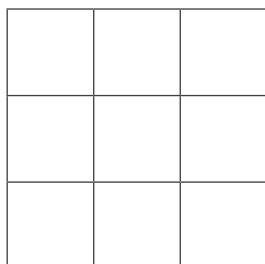
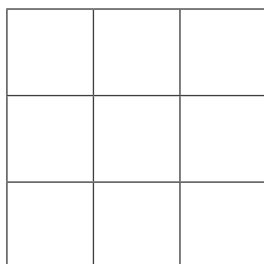
o = circle



o wins this game



x wins this game



in a row = in einer Reihe

Opinion

easy just right okay difficult



Anita explains paintings to a tourist

This is a painting in red – that is a painting in orange.

1 Ergänze die Lücken.

This is a modern painting in red.

That painting has an _____ v _____ in it.

That painting has an _____ b _____ in it.

That painting has an orange girl in it.

That painting has an _____ h _____ in it.

This painting has two _____ s _____ in it.

That is a modern painting in orange.

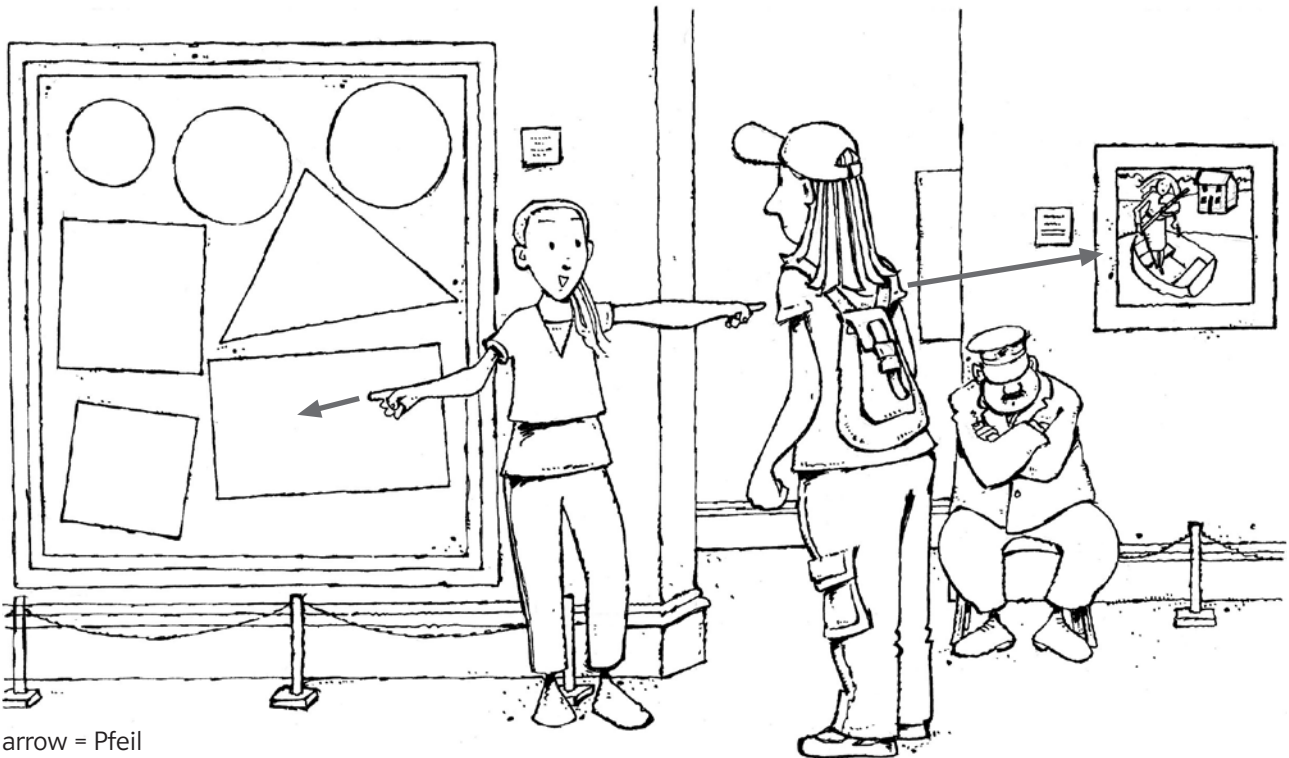
This painting has a _____ t _____ in it.

This painting has three red circles in it.

This painting has a _____ r _____ in it.

2 Male die Sätze mit «this» rot an und die Sätze mit «that» orange.

3 Nun male die Formen in den Gemälden rot und orange an.



arrow = Pfeil

Verwende: red, orange, house, boat, squares, triangle, rectangle, violin

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult



Anita explains the city to a tourist

When to use 'this' and when to use 'that'.

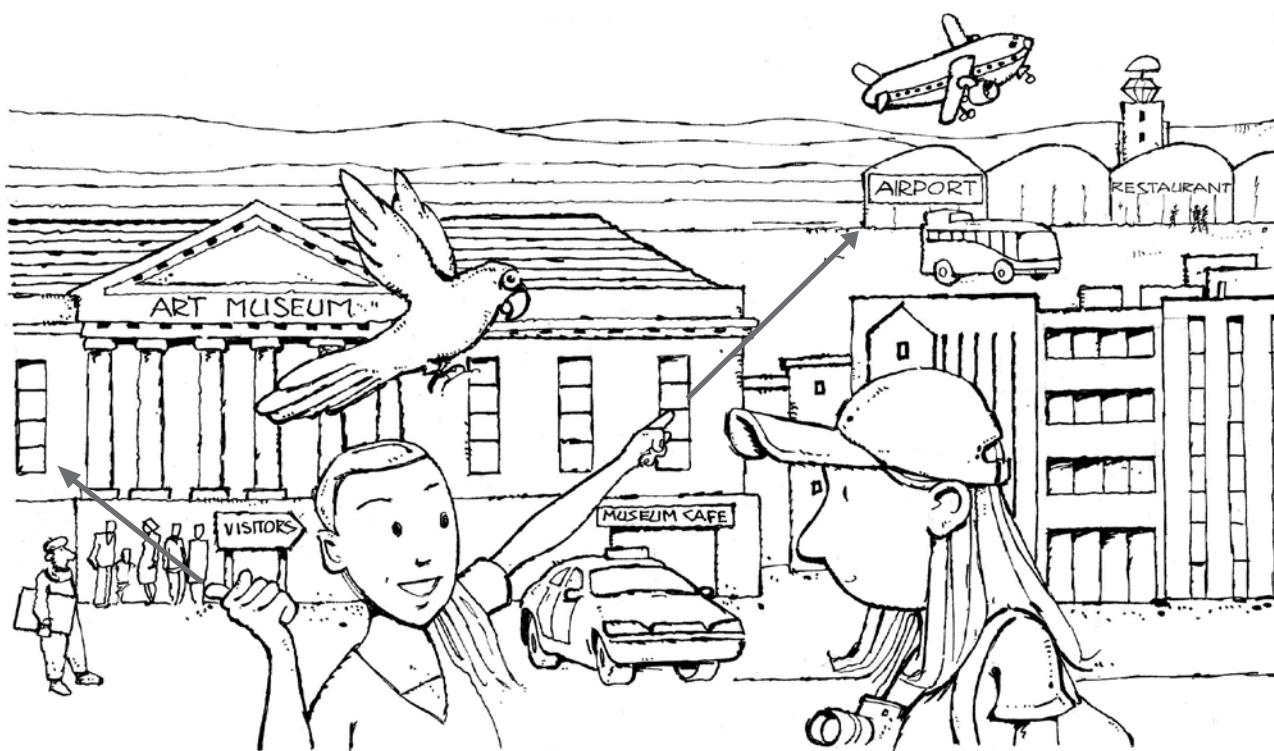
this → that →

1 Draw short (→) red arrows:

art museum, museum café, visitor, taxi, parrot.

2 Draw long (→) orange arrows:

airport, airport restaurant, passenger, airport bus, plane.



3 On the left, write sentences with the red objects.

4 On the right, write sentences with the orange objects.

This is an art museum.

That is an airport.

arrow = Pfeil

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult



Roses are red ...



Read and complete this poem.

Work in pairs.

1 Read the poem to your partner.

When Dad met Mum at sweet sixteen he said

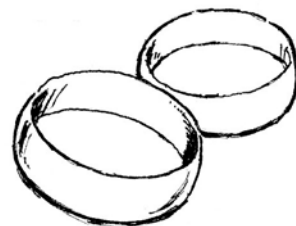
Roses are red
violets are blue
sugar is sweet
and so are you.

When Dad asked Mum to marry him he said

Roses are red
violets are blue
I love you
and I'll marry you too.

When Dad and Mum got married they said

Roses are red
violets are blue
gold is for ever
and so are you.



2 Fill in the gaps.

3 Translate into German.

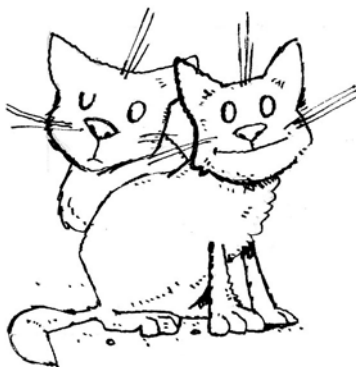
My Mum says to me

Roses are _____
violets are _____
ice cream is cool
and so _____ .

German

My Mum says to the baby

Roses are _____
_____ are blue
kittens are cute
_____ so are _____ .



German

4 Colour every 'rose' red, every 'violet' blue and all the adjectives yellow.

poem = Gedicht / Dad met Mum = Papa traf Mama / he said = er sagte / violet = Veilchen / sugar = Zucker /
and so are you = und du bist es auch / he asked = er fragte / I'll marry you = ich werde dich heiraten /
too = auch / for ever = für immer und ewig / kitten = Kätzchen / cute = niedlich / the other = die andern

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult

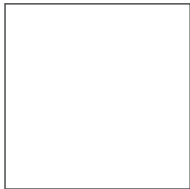


Watercolours

Mische die Farben.

1 Mische Wasserfarben in den Feldern.

2 Schreibe auf, welche Farben du gemischt hast.



yellow

plus

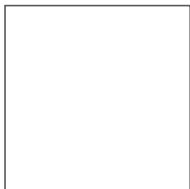


red

makes



orange



blue

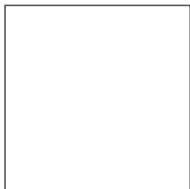
plus



yellow

makes





blue

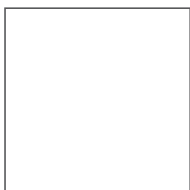
plus



red

makes





white

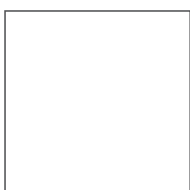
plus



black

makes





red

plus



white

makes



Opinion

easy
 just right
 okay
 difficult



Be an artist

You learn about two different styles of painting.

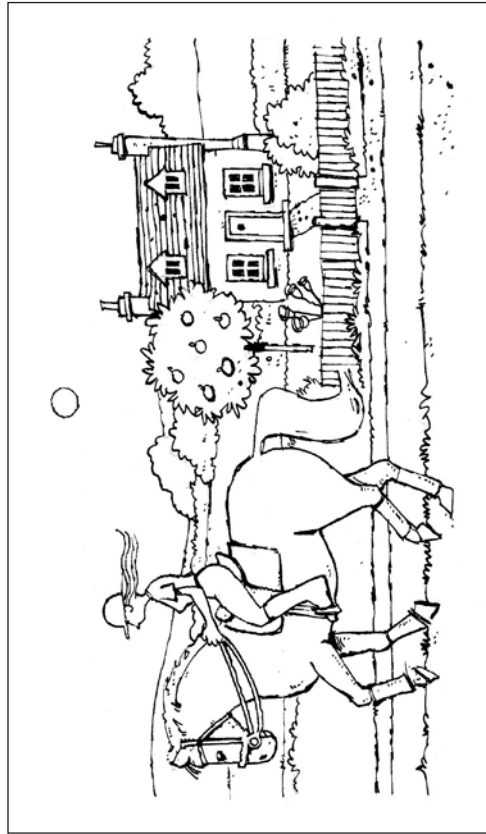
1 Read the text.

Realism

In the nineteenth century, especially from 1850 to 1900, artists painted pictures as nature is: the grass green, the sky blue, the bushes green ... like photographs. Two famous realist painters are Gustave Courbet (1819 - 1877) and Jean-François Millet (1814 - 1875).

2 Be a realist painter. Colour the painting.

3 Draw an old-fashioned frame around the painting.



4 Fill in the gaps.

The sun is _____. The house is _____.
 The pony is _____. The sky is _____.
 The bushes are _____. The grass is _____.
 The apples are _____. The rider's hair is _____.

old-fashioned = altmodisch / frame = Rahmen / sky = Himmel / rider = Reiter/-in

Opinion

easy just right okay difficult

Als Arbeitsblatt freigegeben. Klett und Balmer Verlag 2013 / Arbeitsblatt New World 1.

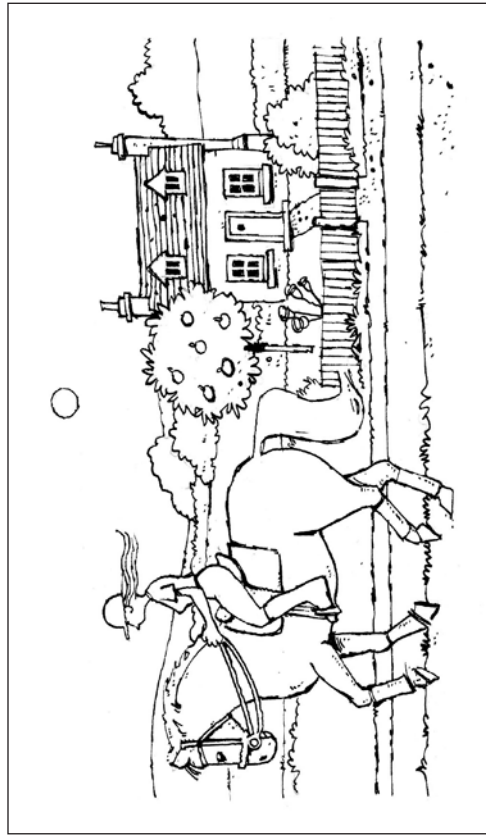
5 Read the text.

Expressionism

At the beginning of the twentieth century artists often painted things in 'crazy' colours. They painted the grass red or yellow and cats blue or pink. Two famous expressionist painters are Franz Marc (1880 - 1916) and Ernst Ludwig Kirchner (1880 - 1938).

6 Be an expressionist painter. Colour the picture.

7 Draw a modern frame around the picture.



8 Fill in the gaps.

The sun is _____. The house is _____.
 The pony is _____. The sky is _____.
 The bushes are _____. The grass is _____.
 The apples are _____. The rider's hair is _____.

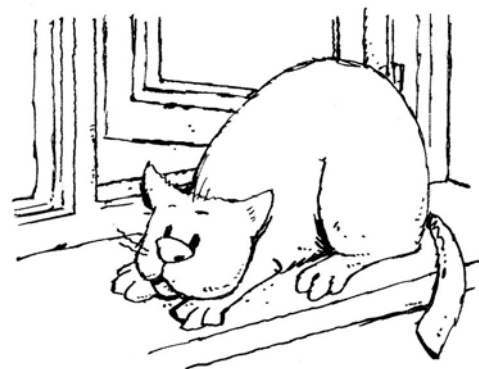


Paul Klee's studio is full of adjectives

Learn the most common adjectives.

1 Read the text in English and German several times.

2 Colour all the adjectives yellow in the English and in the German text.



English

Paul Klee is in his studio. In the middle, there are tables.

There are *little* tables and *round* tables.

On the tables there are pots, paintbrushes and paintings.

Paul Klee has many paintbrushes. There are *big* paintbrushes and *small* paintbrushes, *long* paintbrushes and *short* paintbrushes, *red* paintbrushes and *blue* paintbrushes, *black* paintbrushes and *white* paintbrushes, *wet* paintbrushes and *dry* paintbrushes.

There are *small* pots and *big* pots, *red* pots and *blue* pots, *yellow* pots and *green* pots, *brown* pots and *orange* pots.

wet = nass / dry = trocken / old = alt / bad = schlecht

German

Paul Klee ist in seinem Atelier. In der Mitte hat es Tische.

Es hat kleine Tische und runde Tische.

Auf den Tischen hat es Farbeimer, Pinsel und Gemälde.

Paul Klee hat viele Pinsel. Es hat grosse Pinsel und kleine Pinsel, lange Pinsel und kurze Pinsel, rote Pinsel und blaue Pinsel, schwarze Pinsel und weisse Pinsel, nasse Pinsel und trockene Pinsel.

Es hat kleine Farbeimer und grosse Farbeimer, rote Farbeimer und blaue Farbeimer, gelbe Farbeimer und grüne Farbeimer, braune Farbeimer und orange Farbeimer.

Paul Klee ist sehr talentiert, sehr kritisch und sehr berühmt. Er schaut alle seine Gemälde an:

Es hat neue Gemälde. – Es hat alte Gemälde.

Dies ist einfach zu malen. – Jenes ist schwierig zu malen.

Dieses ist farbig, jenes schwarz-weiss.

Dies ist ein gutes Bild. – Jenes ist ein schlechtes Bild.

Opinion

easy just right okay difficult



3 Now fill in the gaps with the missing adjectives.

4 Check with the first worksheet and correct.

Paul Klee is in his studio. In the middle, there are tables.

There are li tables and ro tables.

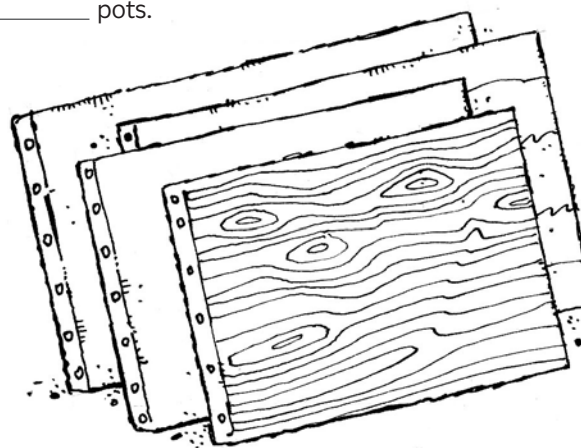
On the tables there are pots, paintbrushes and paintings.



Paul Klee has many paintbrushes.

There are bi paintbrushes and sm paintbrushes, lo paintbrushes and sh paintbrushes, re paintbrushes and bl paintbrushes, bla paintbrushes and whi paintbrushes, we paintbrushes and dr paintbrushes.

There are sm pots and bi pots, re pots and blu pots, ye pots and gre pots, br pots and ora pots.



5 Circle the 6 differences between the paintings.

6 Colour in.



Opinion

☹ easy ☺ just right 😐 okay 😖 difficult

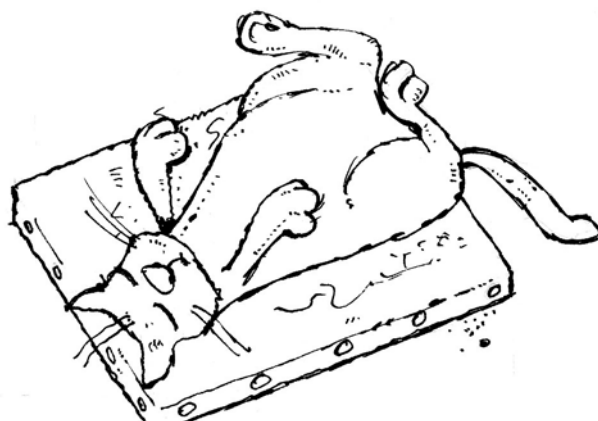


Cat art

Paul Klee has just finished a painting. Analyse a sentence.

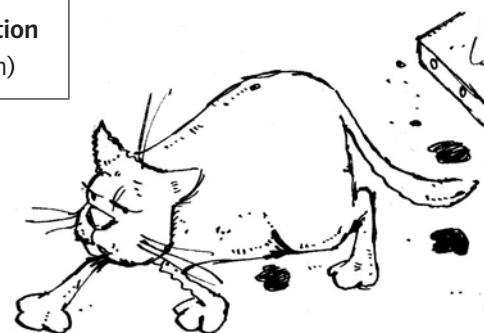
1 Link the parts of speech in the boxes with the correct words in the sentence.

2 Colour the words in the sentence and the parts of speech in the boxes in the correct colours.



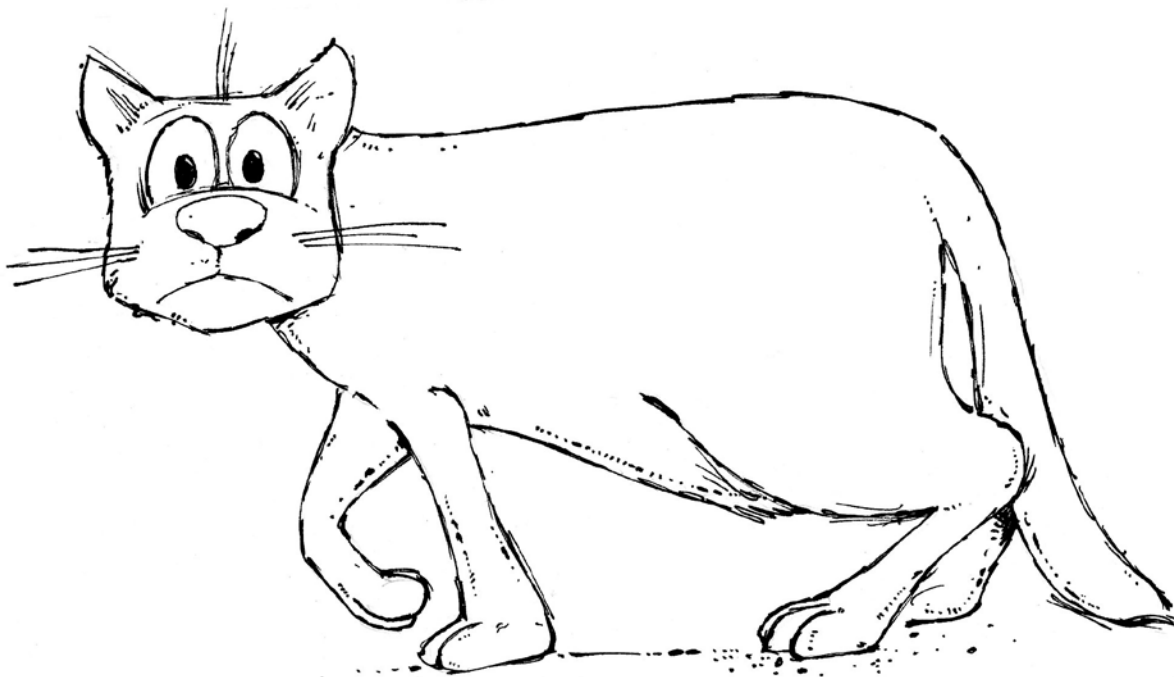
adjective (yellow)	possessive pronoun (orange)	noun (brown)	verb (blue)	preposition (green)
------------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------

Look! The fat, white cat walks over his wet painting.



comma ,	full stop .	exclamation mark !	question mark ?
----------------	--------------------	---------------------------	------------------------

3 Is the cat white now? – No, it isn't. Colour the cat.



part of speech = Wortart / sentence = Satz / wet = nass / possessive pronoun = Possessivpronomen /
preposition = Präposition / the cat walks over = die Katze spaziert über

Opinion

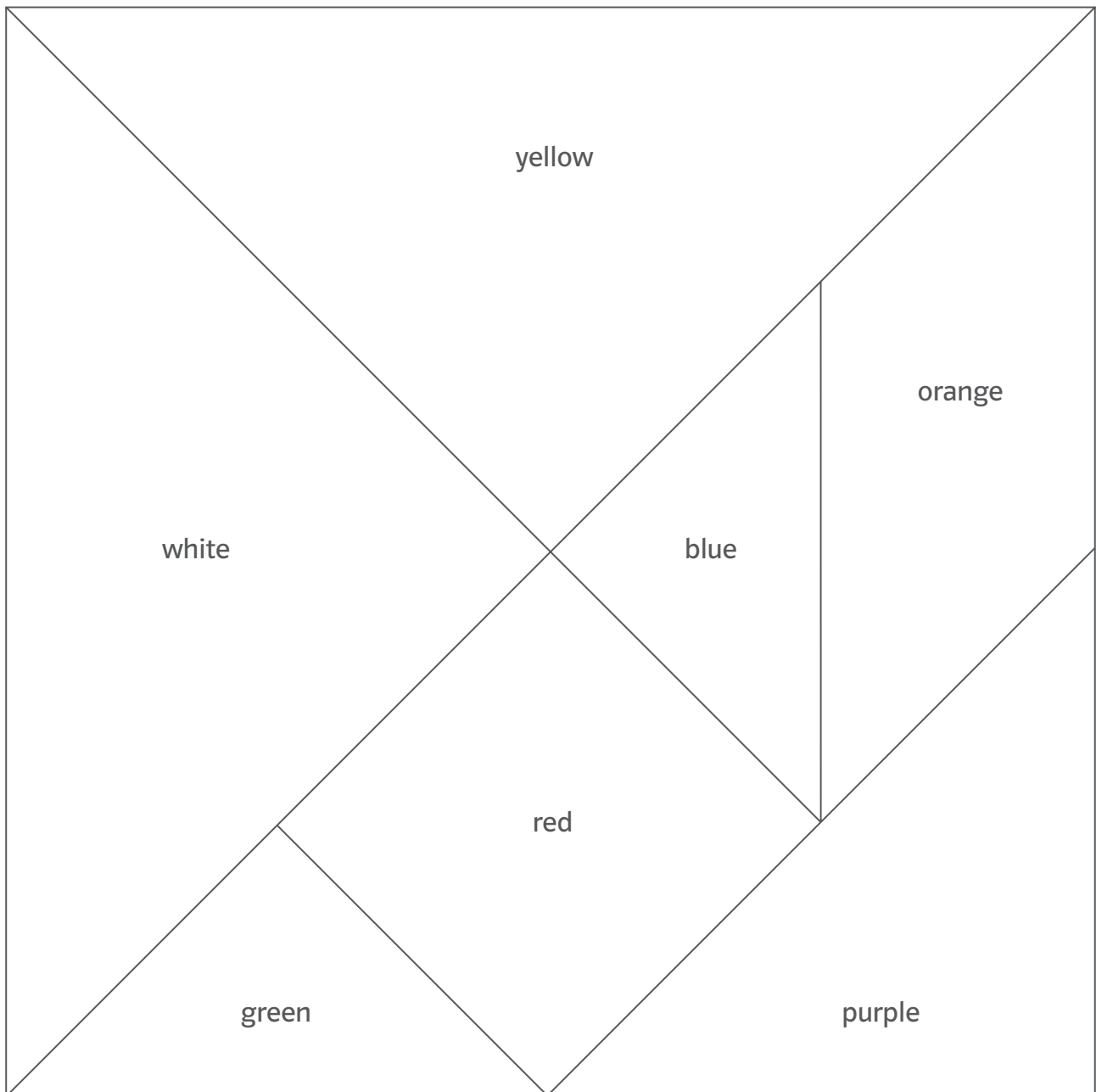
 easy  just right  okay  difficult

Tangram

With these shapes you can play the Tangram game on page 23 in your Pupil's Book.

1 Colour the shapes correctly.

2 Cut out the Tangram shapes.



Food dominoes

Play dominoes.

1 Male die Bilder aus.

2 Schneide die Dominokarten aus.

3 Spielt Domino. Legt die Karten aus.

Start		an apple		an egg	
marmalade		grapes		an orange	
an apricot		a tomato		a packet of cornflakes	
a packet of biscuits		a packet of salt		a packet of sugar	
a bottle of mineral water		a packet of rice		a loaf of bread	
a tube of mayonnaise		a carton of milk		a box of chocolates	End

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😐 okay 😞 difficult

Where is the food stored?

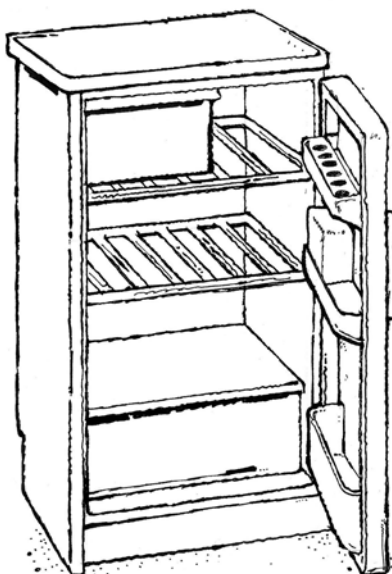
Put the food products into the right place.

1 Schneide die verschiedenen Nahrungsmittel auf dem Worksheet 2b aus.

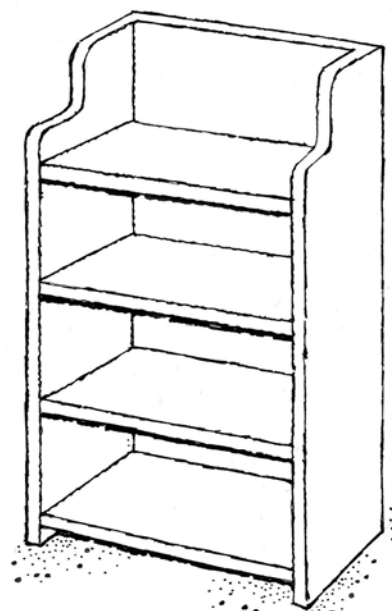
2 Stell die Nahrungsmittel an den richtigen Platz. Entscheide: fruit bowl – fridge – shelves?



in the fruit bowl



in the fridge



on the shelves

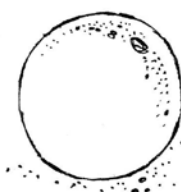
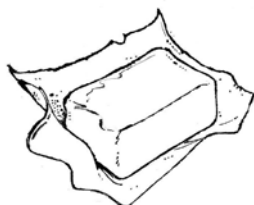
3 Mach eine Liste der Nahrungsmittel.

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Use: an apple / a packet of salt / a banana / a box of chocolates / grapes / a packet of rice / an orange / an apricot / a packet of biscuits / a packet of cornflakes / a tomato / a carton of milk / a yogurt / a packet of sugar / butter / ice cream

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult



Opinion

☹ easy ☺ just right 😐 okay 😖 difficult



Spelling and sounds



Solve the word puzzle. Read and say the [i:]-sounds.

Fill in.

1



2 I feel fr ...

3



4 a colour

5



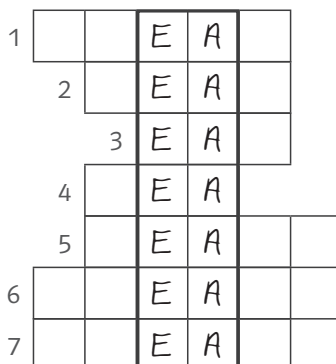
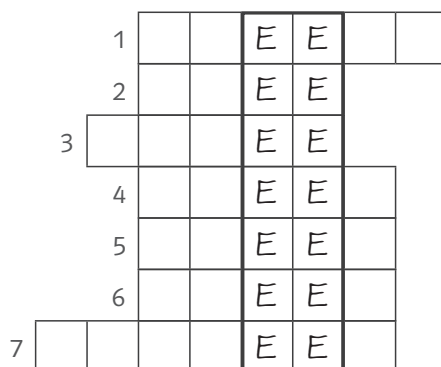
6 sugar is s ...

7



Cheese, please!

[tʃi:z pli:z]



1 I sp ... German.

2 I r ... books.

3 I e ... an apple.

4 a hot drink

5 baked b ...

6 ice c ...

7 «per favore» in English

Opinion

☹️ easy 😊 just right 😐 okay 😖 difficult



Tom's Sunday breakfast

Read and complete the following text about Tom's breakfast.

1 Ergänze die Lücken.

2 Kontrolliere deine Lösung anhand des Lösungsblattes und korrigiere sie.

3 Diktieren diesen Text einem Partner / einer Partnerin und korrigiere ihn.

4 Tauscht die Rollen.

Look! – What has Tom got on his Sunday morning breakfast plate?*

He's got t_____, b_____, b_____, b_____ and an e_____.

And look! – What has he got to drink?

He's got o_____ j_____ and t_____.



5 Beschrifte die Zeichnung.



* plate = Teller

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult



Breakfast statistics

Interview people and record their answers in the list.

1 What do you usually have for breakfast?

2 You are P1. Tick the things you usually eat or drink in column P1. If the things you have for breakfast are not on the list, add them.

3 Interview nine other people.

	P1 	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	Total: Count the number of ticks.
coffee											
tea											
milk											
hot chocolate											
orange juice											
bread											
butter											
jam / honey											
cheese											
cold meat											
egg											
cornflakes											
yogurt											
nothing at all											

4 Look at the list and complete the sentences.

P1: I have _____ for breakfast.

P2: _____ has _____ for breakfast.

5 Circle the three highest totals of ticks in the last column.

6 Discuss your results with your classmates.

usually = normalerweise / column = Spalte / cold meat = Aufschnitt / nothing at all = gar nichts /
highest score = höchste Punktzahl

Opinion

easy just right okay difficult



Fruit salad

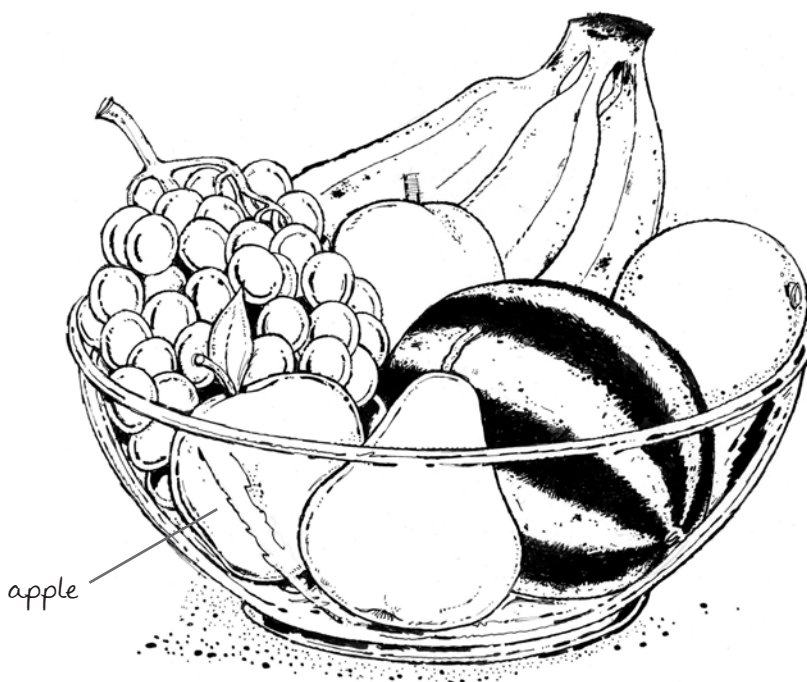
Decide what goes into a fruit salad.

1 Streiche auf der Liste alles durch, was nicht in einen Fruchtsalat gehört.

2 Benenne die Früchte in der Obstschale.

Cross out!

apricot
tomato
~~chocolate~~
biscuit
pear
salt
cornflakes
orange
ketchup
milk
apple
onions
potatoes
butter
ravioli
syrup
banana
rice flakes
Smarties
melon
spaghetti
grapes



3 Schreibe eine Liste aller Früchte; verwende die Pluralform.

apricots, p...

4 Freiwillig: Du kannst zu Hause einen Fruchtsalat zubereiten.

- Wasche und schäle die Früchte und schneide sie in kleine Stücke.
- Mische die Fruchtstücke in einer Schüssel.
- Gib etwas Zucker und Orangensaft dazu.

fruit bowl = Früchteschale / optional = freiwillig / peel = schälen / cut = schneiden / chunks = Stücke /
add = hinzufügen

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult



Let's make smoothies

Create your own smoothie.

- 1 Make a smoothie at home.
- 2 Think up a fancy name.
- 3 Note down the ingredients.
- 4 Put your smoothie in a plastic bottle.
- 5 Design a label. Stick it onto the plastic bottle.
- 6 Bring the smoothie to school.
- 7 Test the smoothies your classmates made.
- 8 Decide which is your favourite smoothie.
- 9 Ask for the ingredients and note them down.



The two smoothies I like best:

<i>Name:</i> _____ <i>Ingredients:</i> _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	<i>Name:</i> _____ <i>Ingredients:</i> _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
---	---

Opinion

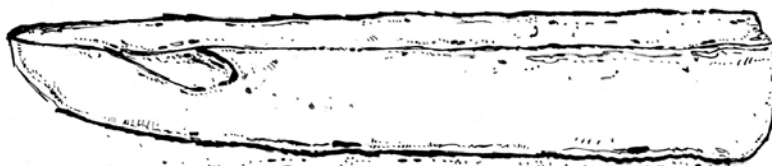
easy
 just right
 okay
 difficult



The coolest, tastiest sandwich

Create the coolest, tastiest sandwich.

1 Draw it.



2 What is in your sandwich? List the ingredients in English or German:

3 Describe your sandwich.

Is your sandwich sweet? ... sour? ... tasty?

Is it with ketchup? ... with mayonnaise? ... with mustard?

My sandwich _____

4 Sometimes crazy combinations taste nice.

In England some people eat sandwiches with butter and potato crisps in the middle. Why not try it? 😊

create = machen, kreieren / the tastiest = das schmackhafteste / mustard = Senf

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult



Mangiare e bere / eat and drink

Write in Italian, German and English.



I: una fragola

D: eine Erdbeere

E: a strawberry



I: uva

D: _____

E: grapes



I: _____

D: _____

E: _____



I: _____

D: _____

E: _____



I: un pacchetto di biscotti

D: _____

E: _____



I: un pacco di zucchero

D: _____

E: _____



I: una bottiglia di succo d'

D: eine F

E: a bottle of oran



I: _____

D: _____

E: _____



I: _____

D: _____

E: _____



I: _____

D: _____

E: _____



I: tre patate

D: _____

E: _____



I: _____

D: _____

E: i c



I: una scatola di cioccolatini

D: _____

E: ch



I: un pacco di sale

D: _____

E: _____



I: un pacco di riso

D: _____

E: _____

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult

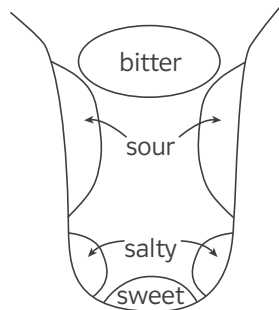


Testing food with our tongue

Where we taste what.

1 Colour in the tongue.

sweet – red
sour – yellow
bitter – brown
salty – grey



2 Test food with your tongue.

3 Tick (✓).

sweet	sour	salty	bitter	hard	soft	wet	dry	food
								1. banana
								2. lemon
								3. chocolate
								4. coffee
								5. salt

Your ideas: write and test other food.

sweet	sour	salty	bitter	hard	soft	wet	dry	What is it?
								1.
								2.
								3.
								4.
								5.

wet = nass / dry = trocken / ideas = Ideen / other food = andere Esswaren

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult



Five senses

We test food with four or five senses.

1 Read the following text.

2 Choose a colour you like for each sense. Colour in the five boxes.

Taste: With our tongue – we taste.

Touch: With our skin and our fingers – we touch and feel.

Smell: With our nose – we smell.

Hearing: With our ears – we hear.

Sight: With our eyes – we see.

3 Draw lines between the boxes that go together.

4 Colour all the boxes in your colours.

Our senses					
touch		With our eyes ...		... we smell.	
sight		With our ears ...		... we taste.	
taste		With our nose ...		... we see.	
smell		With our tongue ...		... we touch and feel.	
hearing		With our fingers/skin ...		... we hear.	

5 Which senses do you use here? Write down your answers.

pizza taste, touch, smell, sight

painting _____

cat _____

music _____

wind _____

perfume _____

baby _____

smell = Geruchssinn / hearing = Hörsinn / sight = Sehsinn / touch = Tastsinn / taste = Geschmackssinn

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult



Yummy

Order a menu in a takeaway restaurant.

<i>spaghetti</i> <i>rice</i> <i>pasta</i> <i>chicken nuggets</i> <i>a sandwich</i> <i>an omelette</i> <i>a hamburger</i> <i>a hot dog</i> <i>soup</i> <i>a pizza</i>	 with	<i>salad</i> <i>ketchup</i> <i>mayonnaise</i> <i>curry sauce</i> <i>tomato sauce</i> <i>carbonara sauce</i> <i>tuna</i> <i>cheese</i> <i>ham</i> <i>French fries</i>	and a/an	 <i>Coke</i> <i>Fanta</i> <i>orange juice</i> <i>iced tea</i> <i>mineral water</i> <i>lemonade</i> <i>hot chocolate</i> <i>tea</i> <i>coffee</i> <i>peppermint tea</i>	please
---	---	---	----------	---	--------

1 Study the menu cards on the wall. What do you like best?

2 Put together three yummy combinations.

Two examples:

Rice with tomato sauce and a Coke, please.

Pasta with carbonara sauce, cheese and an iced tea, please.

3 Ask two classmates: 'What did you choose?'

Write their answers here.

yummy = lecker / order = bestellen / cheese = Käse / ham = Schinken / French fries = Pommes frites

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult



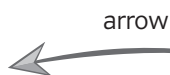
Packaged food

Match the food and the food containers.

1 Draw arrows.



a packet



arrow



a bottle



a carton

salt
rice
sugar
spaghetti
baked beans
oil
milk
mayonnaise
syrup
orange juice
ravioli
biscuits
chewing gum
ketchup



a tin



a tube

2 Write.

a packet of rice, a tin of _____

think = denken / arrow = Pfeil / container = Behälter

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult



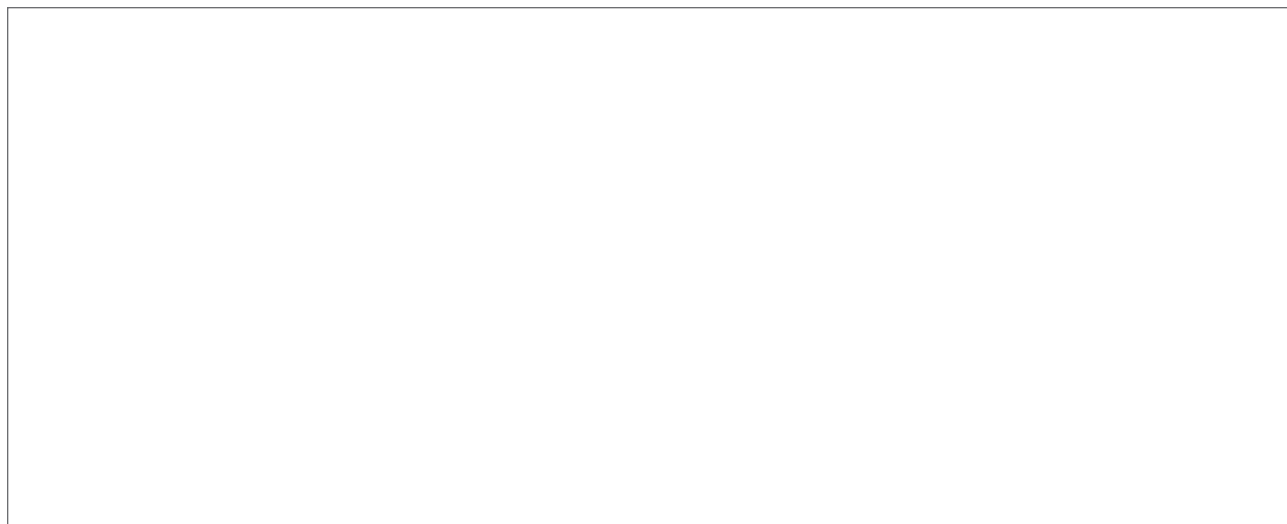
Make a picture dictionary of Jack's kitchen



1 Add the words to this picture dictionary.

2 Add lines and words to all the things in the picture that you know in English.

3 Draw other things you can find in a kitchen and find the English words.



Somebody is in the house

1 Read the text.

2 Mark the parts you want to act out.

- 1 Suddenly Jack hears a noise. He hears the front door open.
- 2 Then he hears footsteps in the kitchen downstairs.
- 3 *Oh no, the door isn't locked and now there is someone in the house!*
- 4 Then Jack remembers the news: *It's the robber! The robber who jumped out of the police van! He's in the kitchen!*
- 5 *What can I do? I – I must phone the police! Where is my mobile phone? Oh no! It's on the kitchen table!*
- 6 Jack is in a panic. Then he hears the robber go across the hall and into the dining room.
- 7 *He's in the dining room. Now I can get my mobile phone from the kitchen!*
- 8 He goes down the stairs very, very quietly. He can hear the robber moving around in the dining room.
- 9 The last step on the stairs makes a noise.
- 10 *Oh no!*
- 11 Suddenly the robber is in front of him. He has a gun in his hand.
- 12 'Help! Help!' Jack shouts.
- 13 'Shut up, you!' the robber says but Jack shouts 'Pigwig! Pigwig! Help! Help!'
- 14 'Shut up!' the robber says and hits Jack.
- 15 'Go in there and lie down.'
- 16 Jack goes slowly into the sitting room.
- 17 'Hurry up!'
- 18 'Lie down on the floor!'
- 19 Jack lies down.
- 20 'I'm going to tie you up. Lie still, boy!'
- 21 Jack has his face on the floor. Then he hears something.
- 22 Now Jack isn't scared. Jack knows something the robber can't know. Pigwig is coming. And ...
- 23 'Hey, what the heck! Ow!'
- 24 The gun falls out of the robber's hands. Jack turns and sees Pigwig – all hundred kilos of her – sitting on the robber.
- 25 'Hurrah, Pigwig, you've got him! Clever girl!'
- 26 Jack jumps up, gets the gun and runs to the telephone.
- 27 'Don't move!' he shouts to the robber, but there's no chance that he will move.

A happy end



Next day Pigwig's story is in the newspapers: 'Super-intelligent pig catches robber and saves boy.'

Pigwig is a hero. And Jack gets a big reward.

But best of all: Jack and Pigwig can stay together.

'We can't sell Pigwig now Dad, can we?'

'No, son, you don't make sausages out of a hero.'



Rudolph the red-nosed reindeer

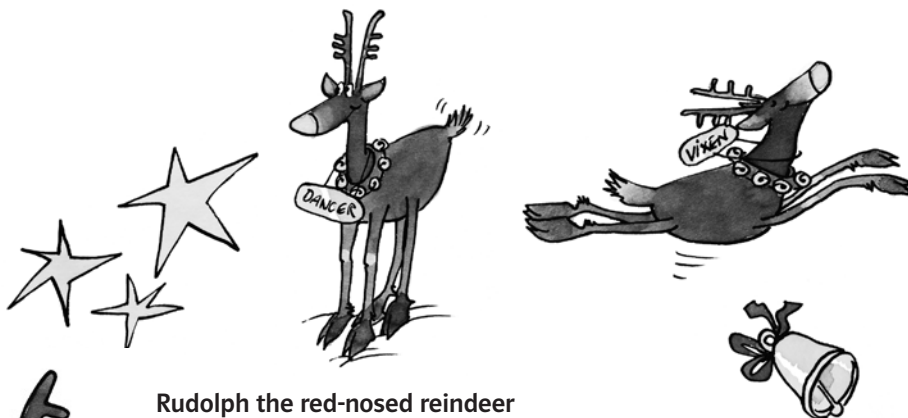


Listen, read, and sing along to this famous Christmas song.



1 Listen to the song.

2 Read the song text. Join in the singing.



Rudolph the red-nosed reindeer

You know Dasher and Dancer and Prancer and Vixen,
Comet and Cupid and Donner and Blitzen,
But do you recall the most famous reindeer of all?

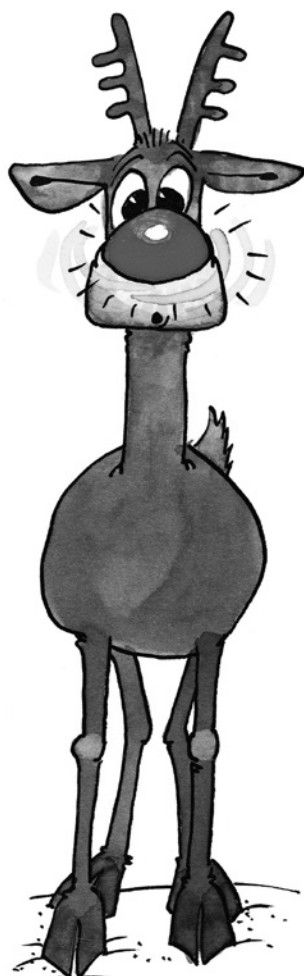
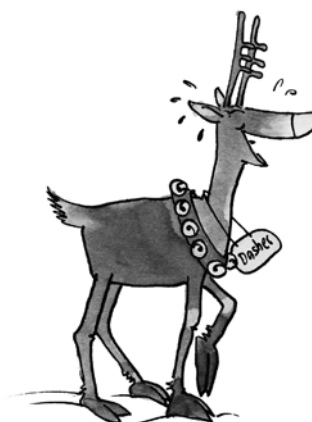
Rudolph the red-nosed reindeer
had a very shiny nose,
And if you ever saw it,
you would even say it glows.



All the other reindeer
used to laugh and call him names,
They never let poor Rudolph
join in any reindeer games.

Then one foggy Christmas eve,
Santa came to say:
'Rudolph, with your nose so bright,
won't you guide my sleigh tonight?'

Then how the reindeer loved him
as they shouted out with glee:
'Rudolph, the red-nosed reindeer,
you'll go down in history!'



Opinion

☐ easy
 ☐ just right
 ☐ okay
 ☐ difficult



Christmas



Try to find out the words for all these 'Christmas things' in German and English.

1 Colour in all the 'Christmas things' you can see on Worksheet 1b.

2 Open your Pupil's Book on pages 44 – 45 and look there. The picture is bigger and in colour.

That will help you.

3 Write the corresponding English 'Christmas words' next to the German ones.

Weihnachtsstrümpfe C _____ S _____

Weihnachtsbaum C _____ t _____

Weihnachtsgeschenke C _____ p _____

Weihnachtskarten C _____ c _____

Knallbonbons C _____ c _____

Weihnachtspudding C _____ p _____

Baumschmuck C _____ t _____ d _____

Weihnachtskugeln C _____ b _____

Truthahn t _____

Kerzen ca _____

Kronen c _____

Stechpalme h _____



Use: crowns / Christmas stockings / Christmas presents / holly / Christmas tree decoration / Christmas baubles / turkey / candles / Christmas tree / Christmas pudding / Christmas crackers / Christmas cards

Try to find out = versuche, herauszufinden / things = Dinge / the German ones = die deutschen (Wörter)

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult



Opinion

easy just right okay difficult



Cupid or Rudolph or Dancer or Donner or Blitzen?

Which reindeer is which?

1 Read and solve the logical.

Dancer

is standing

next to Rudolph.

Rudolph

is standing

on the left of Dancer.

The name

of the reindeer on the far left

is Rudolph.

The name

of the reindeer on the far right

is Donner.

Blitzen

is standing

next to Donner.

The reindeer

on the far left

hasn't got brown antlers.

Cupid

is standing

in the middle.

The reindeer

next to Rudolph

has black antlers.

One reindeer

has brown antlers.

Donner and Blitzen

have grey antlers.

And Rudolph

has a _____ nose and silver antlers.

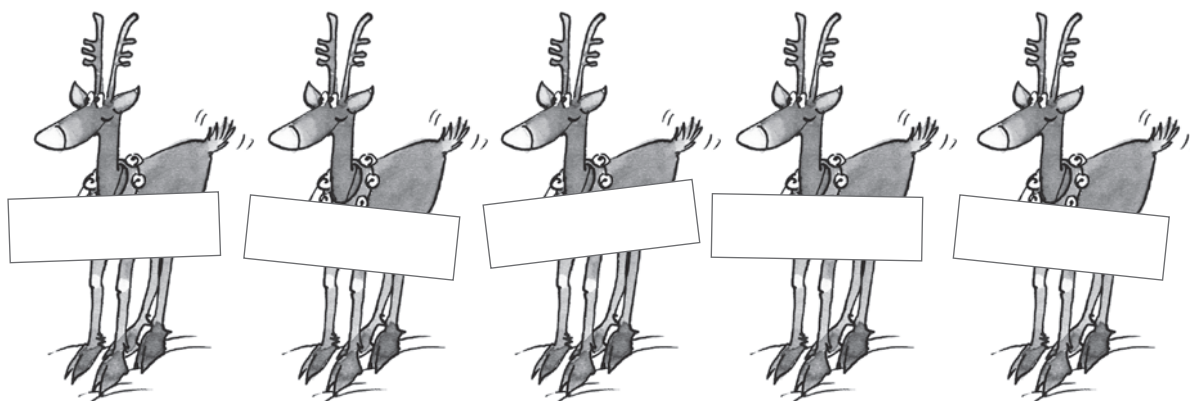
All the other reindeers's noses

are grey.

2 Write each reindeer's name on its name plate.

3 Colour each reindeer's antlers and nose in the correct colour.

4 Write all the colours in words in the table.



antler colour					
nose colour					

or = oder / solve = lösen / which? = welches? / name plate = Namensschild / on the far left = ganz links aussen / beside = neben / antlers = Geweih / grey = grau

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult



Santa is on his way

What is missing in Picture B?

Every year on the night of the 24th of December Santa Claus visits the children in English-speaking countries. Rudolph and the other reindeer all help to pull the sleigh full of presents.

1 Look for the six differences. Picture A is complete. Circle the places where there are things missing in Picture B.

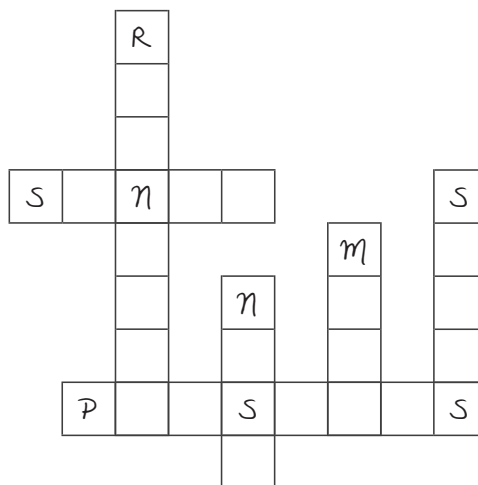
A



B



The six differences are:



2 Write sentences. Use 'is missing' / 'are missing'.

1 One rein _____ is missing.

2 Ru _____'s n _____ i _____ m _____.

3 Sa _____ i _____ m _____.

4 The m _____ i _____ m _____.

5 Two p _____ a _____ m _____.

6 Three s _____ a _____ m _____.

he is on his way = er ist unterwegs / sleigh = Schlitten / is missing = (nur ein Ding) fehlt / are missing = (mehrere Dinge) fehlen / circle = einkreisen / spot = Stelle / more than = mehr als / moon = Mond

Opinion

 easy  just right  okay  difficult



A multiple-choice Christmas quiz

Find the correct answer to these questions.

This quiz is fun, but it isn't easy.

Hint: Use all the help you can get. If there are words you don't understand, look them up in a dictionary or use a translation service on the Internet.

1	2
---	---

3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---

7	8	9
---	---	---

10

11	12	13	14	15
----	----	----	----	----

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1st December

What do Christians celebrate at Christmas?

W: the birth of Jesus Christ

Z: the shortest day

2nd December

What is a Christmas tree?



E:



3rd December

Which date comes before the 3rd?

W: the second

U: the fourth

4th December

What is the Swiss name for Santa Claus?

I: Samichlaus

A: Schmutzli

5th December

When does Santa Claus visit the children in Great Britain?

K: 6th December

S: on the night of 24th December

6th December

What happens in Switzerland on 6th December?

H: St. Nikolaus comes

P: People colour eggs



7th December

What is a Christmas gift?

Y: ein Weihnachtsgeschenk

I: Weihnachtsgift

8th December

How many reindeer can you see?

T: six

O: two



9th December

The word 'calendar' backwards ...

U: ... radnelac

V: ... dsrenlac

10th December

Why was Jesus born in a stable?

A: all the hotels were full

X: his mum and dad loved animals

11th December

What sometimes falls from the sky in December in Switzerland?

M: snow

L: gifts

12th December

This man has two English names: Santa Claus and ...

E: ... Father Christmas

F: ... Spiderman

gift = present = Geschenk

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😐 okay 😞 difficult

13th DecemberWhat is on the 21st or 22nd of December?

R: the shortest day

M: Christmas Day

14th DecemberHow many times is the word *candle* written on this ribbon?

bkmcandlewrycandleizzicandlemy

R: three times

Q: four times

15th December

What does Santa Claus travel in?

Y: a sleigh

B: a helicopter

16th December

Where do English-speaking children believe that Santa lives?

T: in the USA

C: at the North Pole

17th December

In the USA and Britain Santa Claus puts gifts into ...

H: ... stockings

L: ... shoes

18th December

What do Americans write on Christmas cards?

W: Merry Zmas

R: Merry Xmas

19th December

Who visited Baby Jesus in the stable?

I: three kings

D: four farmers

20th December

What showed the three kings the way?

S: a star

E: a GPS

21st December

The French word for Christmas is ...

C: ... Xmas

T: ... Noël

22nd December

What is in a Christmas cracker?

O: a stocking

M: a surprise

23rd December

Many people in Britain and the USA eat this at Christmas:

A: turkey

N: moose

24th December

How does Santa Claus enter the house?

D: through the window

S: down the chimney



sleigh = Schlitten / surprise = Überraschung

Opinion

☹️ easy 😊 just right 😐 okay 😞 difficult



The time, please.



Tell the time from the clocks.

1. Zeichne die Uhrzeiger ein.
2. Falte das Blatt entlang der eingezeichneten Linie nach hinten, so dass du den Text rechts nicht mehr sehen kannst.
3. Schreibe die Zeit auf Englisch neben die Uhren.
4. Falte das Blatt wieder zurück und korrigiere deine Arbeit.



fold back

08:00



eight o'clock

12:30



half past twelve

02:55



five to three

05:45



a quarter to six

10:20



twenty past ten

03:35



twenty-five to four

07:25



twenty-five past seven

08:15



a quarter past eight

11:40



twenty to twelve

04:50



ten to five

08:10



ten past eight

09:05



five past nine

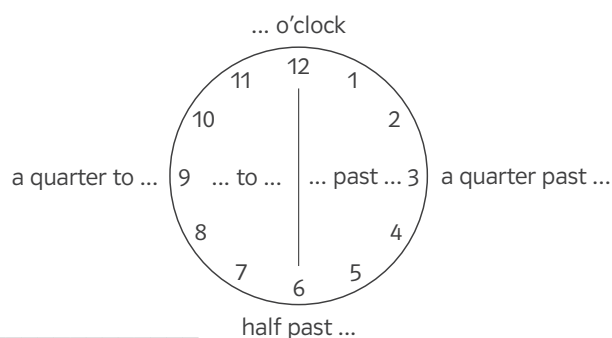
Opinion

easy just right okay difficult



To – past / am – pm

The English 12-hour clock system.



1 Schreibe die folgenden Zeitangaben auf Englisch.

viertel vor sieben _____

viertel nach neun _____

viertel vor zwei _____

viertel vor fünf _____

elf Uhr dreissig _____

acht Uhr dreissig _____

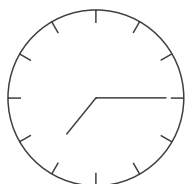
ein Uhr dreissig _____

vier Uhr dreissig _____

2 Ergänze in den folgenden Dialogen die Lücken.

3 Lerne einen der Dialoge auswendig.

4 Übt die Dialoge zu zweit.



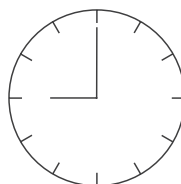
What time is it?

A. Excuse me. What's the time, please?

B. It's a quarter past seven.

A. Thank you.

B. No problem.



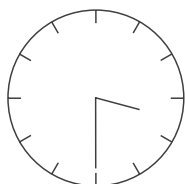
What time is it?

A. What time is it?

B. It's _____ o'clock.

A. Thanks.

B. You're welcome.



What time is it?

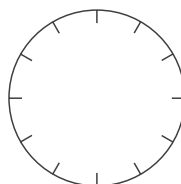
A. Exc_____ me.

What's the time, please?

B. It's h_____ p_____.

A. T_____ you.

B. N_____ problem.



W_____ t_____ is it?

1. What time i_____ it?

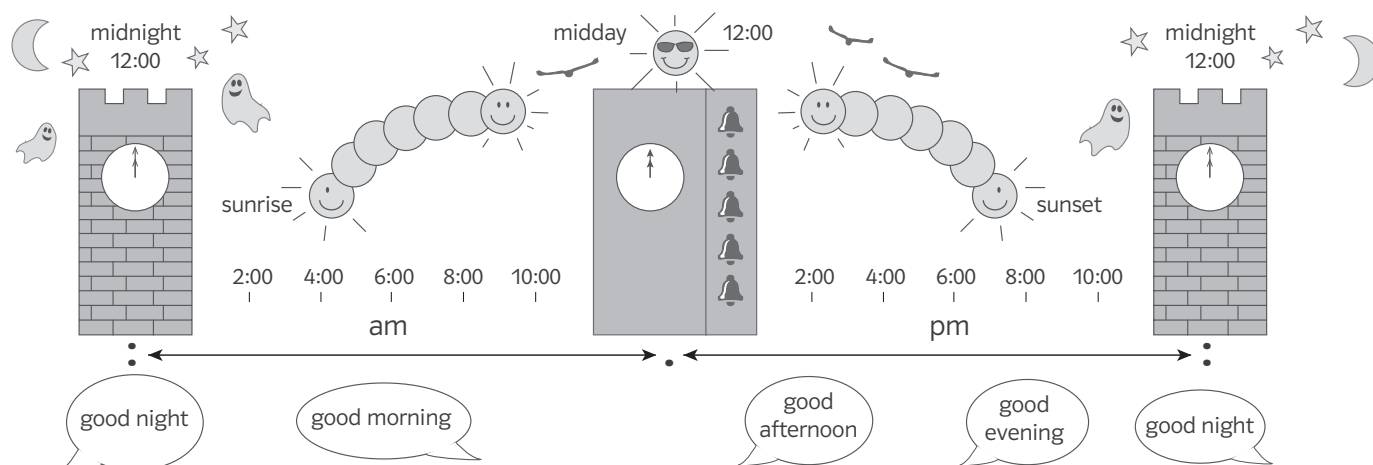
2. It's a quarter to five.

1. T_____s.

2. You're w_____e.

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult



Im Deutschen verwendet man in der Zeitanzeige oft das 24-Stunden-System, im Englischen dagegen verwendet man das 12-Stunden-System. Vor 12 Uhr mittags sagt man 'am'; nach 12 Uhr mittags sagt man 'pm'. 5:00 ist '5 am', 17:00 ist '5 pm'. Die Kurzformen 'am' und 'pm' kommen aus dem Lateinischen: 'ante meridiem' (= vor Mittag) und 'post meridiem' (= nach Mittag).

5 Schreibe die folgenden Zeitangaben mithilfe von Zahlen und verwende 'am' und 'pm'.

1. a quarter past ten in the evening 10:15 pm
2. half past twelve at night _____
3. three o'clock in the morning _____
4. a quarter to two in the afternoon _____
5. nine o'clock in the evening _____

6 Entscheide: Finden die folgenden Ereignisse vor dem Mittag (= 'am') oder nach dem Mittag (= 'pm') statt?

Schreibe neben die Zeitangaben: before midday ➡ am
after midday ➡ pm

You take the bus to school at	07:15.	before midday	➡	am
You make soup for lunch at	11:45.	_____	➡	_____
You do your homework at	05:30.	_____	➡	_____
You go to the cinema at	07:00.	_____	➡	_____
You walk the dog in the park at	06:30.	_____	➡	_____
You go shopping with your mum at	02:30.	_____	➡	_____
Your French lesson begins at	09:15.	_____	➡	_____
You watch a late-night TV show at	11:15.	_____	➡	_____
You go babysitting from 07:30 till midnight.	_____	_____	➡	_____

Latin = Latein

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😐 okay 😞 difficult



A personal calendar

Use a calendar.

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	DECEMBER
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
21	22	23	Christmas Eve 24	Christmas Day 25	26	27	
28	29	30	New Year's Eve 31				

1 You have swimming training on 17th December. Write this on your calendar.

2 What day of the week is 13th December? _____

3 You go to volleyball training on 1st December. Write this on your calendar.

What is the date of your next match two weeks later? _____

4 How many days are there in December? _____

5 What day of the week is 21st December? _____

6 What day of the week is 2nd December? _____

7 How many Sundays are there? _____

8 How many Wednesdays are there? _____

9 On what day does Santa Claus come in Switzerland? _____ Colour this day red.

10 On what day does Santa Claus come in England? _____ Colour this day blue.

11 Your holidays begin on 24th December and last until the 3rd of January. Colour all the days of your holidays yellow. How many days? _____

12 Your friend asked you to look after her hamster for six days – starting on 7th December. Mark the first and the last day with a cross (X).



This will help you if you are good at Italian. The solutions in Italian:

2 domenica / 3 il quindici / 4 trentuno giorni / 5 lunedì / 6 mercoledì / 7 quattro / 8 cinque / 9 Il sei dicembre / 10 Il ventiquattro dicembre, di notte / 11 undici giorni / 12 il sette e il dodici dicembre
--

Opinion

easy just right okay difficult



Crossword about months

Fill in a crossword.

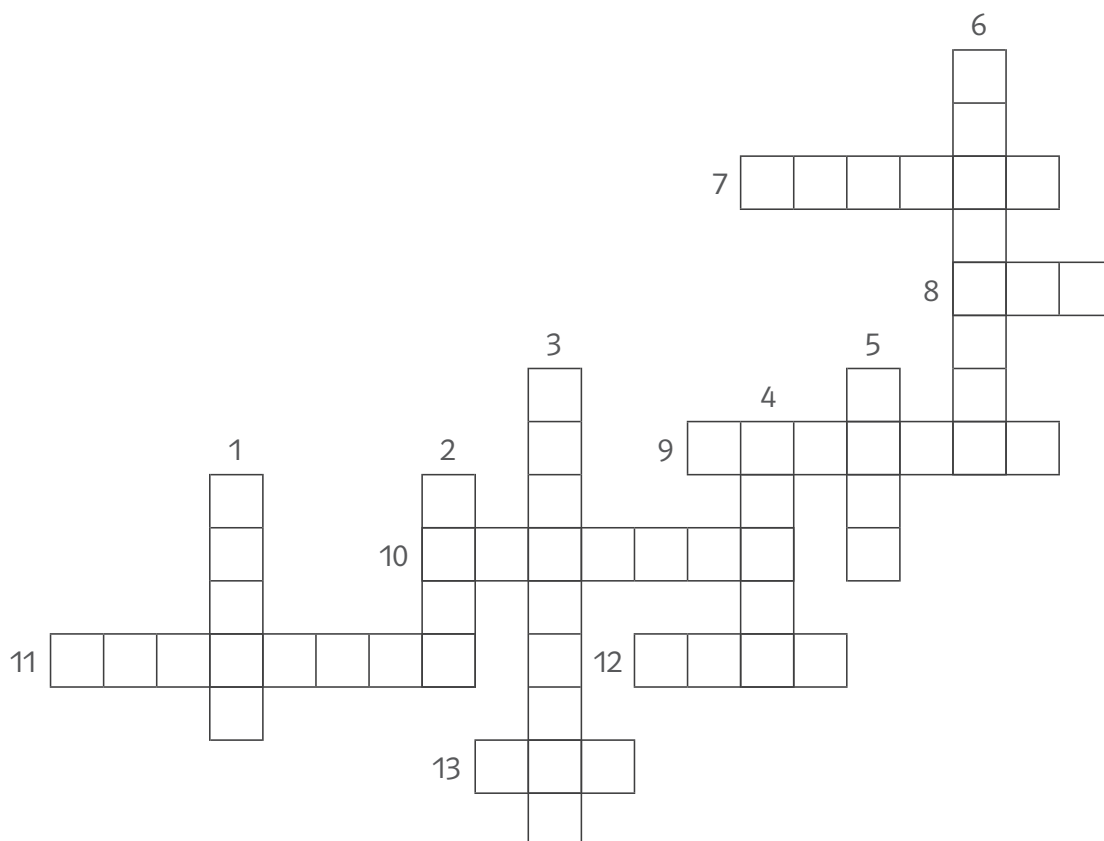
Read the sentences and fill in the crossword.

Down

- 1 July is month number ...
- 2 April is month number ...
- 3 The month that begins with S is ...
- 4 Month number 4 is ...
- 5 The month with the longest day is ...
- 6 The month before December is ...

Across

- 7 The number of months in a year is ...
- 8 The month with only 3 letters is ...
- 9 The first month of the year is ...
- 10 Halloween is on the last day of ...
- 11 Christmas is in ...
- 12 The month after June is ...
- 13 The abbreviation of the month with 28 days is ...



abbreviation = Abkürzung

Opinion

easy just right okay difficult



Happy birthday

Children all around the world sing the birthday song.

1 Answer the questions.

When is your best friend's birthday? _____

How old is he/she? _____

What's his/her name? _____



2 Write the birthday song for him/her in English, French, German and Italian: Complete the lines.

English

Happy birthday to you.

H_____ b_____ to you.

Happy birthday dear _____.

H_____ b_____ to you.

French

Joyeux anniversaire.

J_____ a_____.

Joyeux anniversaire _____.

J_____ a_____.

German

Zum Geburtstag viel Glück.

Z_____ G_____ v_____ G_____.

Z_____ G_____ liebe/r _____.

Z_____ G_____ v_____ G_____.

Italian

Tanti auguri a te.

T_____ a_____ a te.

Tanti auguri cara/caro _____.

T_____ a_____ a te.

Opinion

😊 easy 😊 just right 😊 okay 😊 difficult