On the move! Das Thema "Bewegung" aus verschiedenen Blickwinkeln beleuchten (Klassen 9/10)

Ein Beitrag von Wolfgang Hamm, Marktredwitz

Die Materialien

- M 1: On the move! (*)
- M 2: Who sent the SMS? (*)
- M 3: Commuting to work and school information sheet (*)
- M 4: Commuting to work and school tasks (*)
- M 5: Incredible news about commuting (\star)
- M 6: On the way to school (*)
- M 7: On my way to school ... Creative writing (*)
- M 8: Sports & activities (*)
- M 9: Structure relocation (\star \star)
- M 10: Structure relocation revision of the passive voice (★★)
- M 11: Thomas Cook father of modern tourism (**)
- M 12: Thomas Cook: facts (*) and opinions (***)
- M 13: Anne's diary: from Ireland to America (***)
- M 14: A long trip from Syria to Germany (* *)
- M 15: Refugees in different centuries (*)

Zusatzmaterial of der CO 33 ozw. in der Zip-Datei



Think to C/DigitalVision

ZIP

Als Pendler, Sportler od r Flüchender – Ver Mensch ist immer in Bewegung, Das Thema bietet eile Vielzahl an anregenden Sprech- und Schreibanlässen.

Das Wichtigste auf einen Blick

Kompetenzen:

- Fotos als Sprechimpulse nutzen
- verschiedenen Textsorten (diskontinuierlich, biografisch, narrativ) wesentliche Informationen entnehmen
- eine Meinungsumfrage durchführen und Ergebnisse präsentieren
- Texte miteinander vergleichen
- Formen des Passivs in einem situativen Rahmen wiederholen

Dauer:

2–10 Schulstunden (je nach Materialauswahl bzw. Themenauswahl:

- Pendeln
- Schulweg
- Sport
- Reisen
- Auswanderung & Flucht)

Niveau:

Klassen 9/10

Einbettung:

lehrwerksunabhängig einsetzbar



IV

Who sent the SMS?

SMS stands for "short message service". The messages are sometimes very short ...

Task 1

The people in the photos have written short messages. Read them and try to find out where they are from.





Talk to your partner about the pictures. Take notes.

1 **HAND** (stands for "Have a nice day"): Einen schönen Tag – 2 **associative and distributive properties:** das Assoziativ- und Distributivgesetz (Mathematik) – 3 **point:** die Weiche

M 10 Structure relocation – revision of the passive voice

Task

Complete the sentences. Use the given verbs in the passive voice.

Famous moves

(*move*) In 1851, **Marble Arch** in London ______ from Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park.



Marble Arc

Photo courtesy of Wolfe House & Building Movers, USA



Moving of the Alexander Hamilton House

(relocate) In 2008, the home of Alexander Hamilton, one of the founding fathers of the United States, _______ to a larger site near St. Nicolas Park in New York City. But this was not the first time. (move) Hamilton's 300-ton building ______ twice since
it was built in 1802.

Koutine moves

The manager of SPC said, "VYhon I look out of my window, I can see that (*transport*) a farmhouse ______ just ______ to a new place. However, some old parts (*have o/remove*) ______ before, because they weren't safe.

larger place in Houston/Texas because a new city center (*build* [expressing his intention])
__________there.

(*have to/cut*) The cinema was so huge that it _____ into pieces. The transport won't be easy, but it has become a routine for our company. And don't forget one thing: (*have to/raise*) most of the utility wires along the way to Houston _____

(*can/do*) This move _____ only _____ ___ during night-time. I hope, people can watch movies again in the old cinema in Houston next 25 month.



Half a house on the road

IV

On the move (Kl. 9/10)

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Thomas Cook – father of modern tourism

How it all began

Thomas Cook, a 32-year-old cabinet maker¹ from England, was attending² a meeting against alcohol consumption in his English hometown of Market Harborough in June 1841. After
long and intensive discussions, the town of Loughborough was chosen to be the next meeting place. "But how can we get there?" some delegates³ asked. "We aren't prepared to walk twelve miles." Overhearing those remarks, Cook had an idea: "You needn't walk, gentlemen. Perhaps the railway can take
us there." Four weeks later, Thomas Cook had managed to organize a train to transport more than 500 delegates to Loughborough and back. Since then, 5th July 1841 is regarded to be the "birthday" of modern tourism.

Less than four years later, Cook arranged another trip, this time to Liverpool where hundreds, even thousands of people boarded ships to emigrate to the New World.

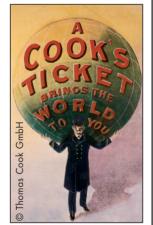
The first continental tours

Cook liked the idea of organizing trips more and more. In 1855, he decided to take people to the International Exhibition in Paris. He used the shipping route from Harwich, England to Antwerp in Belgium. At that time, he also offered a tour from Brussels via Cologne, the Rhine, Heidelberg and Strasbourg to Paris and back to England. Cook accompanied his travellers and proudly called them *tourists*.

Eight years later, he organized tours to Switzerland and advertised Italy as "a land of natural beauty, an and music". When his son John joined the Cook Company one

year later, his first tour vias to America. Between 1868 and 1874, Cook began talks with owners of hotels in Switzerland and Italy. He wanted to encourage them to improve their accommodations⁴ because tourists expected more comfort.

In 1869, even tours to Egypt and the Holy Land were offered. Together with thirty travellers, Cook himself was on board a steamer⁵ travelling up the river Nile. In November of the same year, he returned to the Middle East and witnessed⁶ the opening of the Suez Canal. This new route made it possible for him to organize his first world tour. In September 1872, Cook left Liverpool together with some tourists to go on a journey for six months and a distance of more than 29,000 miles.



Cooks Ticket poster

While his father was travelling around the world, his son John, a clever businessman, successfully began to expand the company's activities. Father and son both died during the 1890s and John's three sons took over the business. At the beginning of the 20th century *Thos.Cook and Son* was the number one in the world travel scene. Today the Thomas Cook Company still offers tours to destinations near and far.

A success story

1 **cabinet maker:** Möbelschreiner – 2 **to attend sth.:** etw. besuchen – 3 **delegate:** der Delegierte, der Gesandte – 4 **accommodation:** die Unterkunft – 5 **steamer:** der Dampfer – 6 **to witness sth.:** etw. miterleben

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Thomas Cook

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25



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