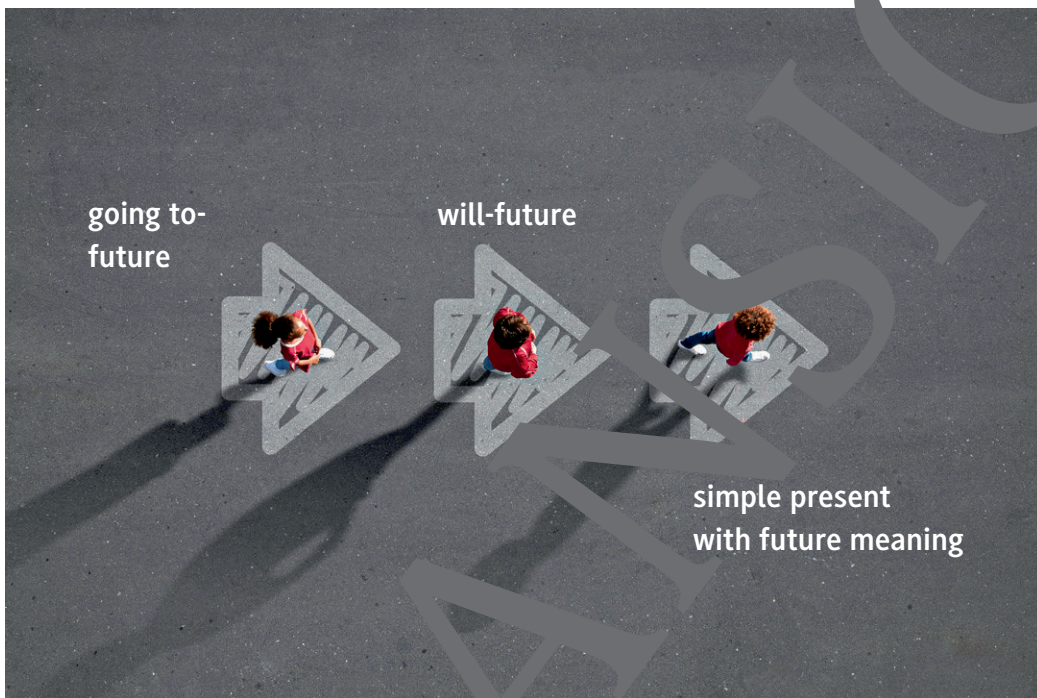


## II.20

### Discovering grammar

# Practising future tenses on three levels – Analoge und digitale Grammtikübungen im situativen Kontext (Klassen 9/10)

Nach einer Idee von Mareen Hielscher, Dresden



*Going to-future, will-future* oder *simple present* mit Zukunftsfunction? – Eine richtige Verwendung der *future tenses* ermöglicht einen korrekten Sprachgebrauch und erweitert so die interkulturelle kommunikative Handlungskompetenz. Diese Einheit bietet differenzierte Möglichkeiten des Wiederholens und Übens zentraler Sprachformen – auch digital mit *LearningApps*! Der Protagonist der Übungen ist der Protagonist Tim, der eine Geschäftsreise für seinen Vorgesetzten planen und buchen soll. Die Aufgaben ermöglichen es den Lernenden, die Zeitformen *going to-future, will-future* und *simple present* mit Zukunftsfunction einzeln und im Vergleich anzuwenden.

#### KOMPETENZPROFIL

Klassensstufe:

9/10

Dauer:

5 Unterrichtsstunden inkl. Test

Kompetenz:

1. Grammatik: *future tenses* wiederholen und anwenden;
2. Schreiben: Lücken befüllen und kurze Texte schreiben;
3. Medienkompetenz: Aufgaben digital in *LearningApps* bearbeiten

Thematische Bereiche:

Grammatik, *future tenses*

Material:

Grammar files, Worksheets, Test, *LearningApps*



## Auf einen Blick

### 1./2. Stunde

**Thema:** Practise using simple present and will-future

**M 1**

**Grammar file – the simple present with future meaning /** mit einem Übersichtsblatt zum Gebrauch und zur Bildung des *simple present* mit Zukunftsfunktion die Zeitform wiederholen

**M 2**

**Travel plans /** eine *gap-filling activity* zum Gebrauch des *simple present* mit Zukunftsfunktion durchführen

**M 3**

**Grammar file – the will-future /** mit einem Übersichtsblatt zum Gebrauch und Bildung des *will-future* die Zeitform wiederholen

**M 4**

**A message from Mr Popular /** eine *matching exercise* zum Gebrauch des *will-future* durchführen

**Benötigt:**

- OH-Projektor, Dokumentenkamera bzw. Beamer/Whiteboard
- M 1 und M 3 als Folie, Ausdruck oder Worddatei

### 3./4. Stunde

**Thema:** Practise using going to-future and simple present

**M 5**

**Grammar file: going to-future /** mit einem Übersichtsblatt zum Gebrauch und zur Bildung des *going to-future* die Zeitform wiederholen

**M 6**

**A telephone call /** eine Übung zum *going to-future* durchführen

**M 7**

**The final e-mail /** alle Zeitformen im Mix anwenden

**Benötigt:**

- OH-Projektor, Dokumentenkamera bzw. Beamer/Whiteboard
- M 5 als Folie, Ausdruck oder Worddatei

### 5. Stunde

**Thema:** Test your knowledge

**M 8**

**Review future tenses /** einen dreifach differenzierten Test absolvieren

### Minimalpaket

Sie haben nur eine Stunde zur Verfügung? So können Sie die wichtigsten Inhalte erarbeiten:

Wiederholung *simple present, will-future, going to-future*

**M 1, M 3, M 5 und M 7**

#### Differenzierungssymbole

● = Differenzierende Materialien vorhanden

○ = Material für leistungsschwächere Lernende ● = Material für leistungsstärkere Lernende

▶ TIP = Hilfestellung für Leistungsschwächere ▶ EXTRA = Extra-Aufgabe für Leistungsstärkere

M 1

Grammar file – the simple present with future meaning



Bildung

	Aussage	Verneinung	Frage
I/you/we/they	I leave for Berlin at 4 pm.	I do not (don't) leave for Berlin at 4 pm.	Do you leave for Berlin at 4 pm?
he/she/it	The train leaves at 4 pm.	The train does not (doesn't) leave at 4 pm.	Does the train leave at 4 pm?

– Das *simple present* wird aus dem Infinitiv (Grundform) des Verbs gebildet. In der 3. Person Singular (bei *he, she* und *it*) wird zusätzlich ein *-s* angehängt. Verneinte Sätze und Fragen bildet man mit *do* oder bei *he, she* und *it* mit *does* und dem Infinitiv.

Besonderheiten bei der Bildung der 3. Person Singular

- Nach einem Zischlaut (*ch, sh, ss, x*) oder *-o* wird *-es* angehängt: *she goes, it goes*
- Ein *-y* am Verbende wird zu *-ie*, wenn kein Vokal (*a, e, i* oder *u*) vorausgeht: *he hurries, she carries*

Unregelmäßige Formen

(to) be	Aussage	Verneinung	Frage
I	I am (I'm) always at a meeting on Fridays.	I am not (I'm not) always at a meeting on Fridays.	Am I always at a meeting on Fridays?
you/we/they	They are (They're) always at a meeting on Fridays.	They are not (aren't) always at a meeting on Fridays.	Are they always at a meeting on Fridays?
he/she/it	He is (He's) always at a meeting on Fridays.	He is not (isn't) always at a meeting on Fridays.	Is he always at a meeting on Fridays?
(to) have	Aussage	Verneinung	Frage
I/you/we/they	I have (I've) got a weekly meeting on Mondays.	We have not (haven't) got a weekly meeting on Mondays.	Have you got a weekly meeting on Mondays?
he/she/it	She has (She's) got a weekly meeting on Mondays.	She has not (hasn't) got a weekly meeting on Mondays.	Has she got a weekly meeting on Mondays?

– Die Formen der Verben *(to) be* und *(to) have* sind unregelmäßig. Verneinte Sätze und Fragen werden ohne *do* oder *does* gebildet.

Nutzung

Das *simple present* steht bei ...

... zukünftigen Handlungen, wenn die Informationen in einem Fahrplan, einem Zeitplan (hierunter fallen Öffnungszeiten) oder einem Programm festgehalten sind.	<i>The plane always arrives at 8 am.</i> <i>The next weekly meeting is on Monday.</i> <i>The library closes at 10 pm on Tuesdays.</i>
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Häufig bei folgenden Verben: *(to) begin, (to) end, (to) open, (to) close, (to) leave, (to) arrive*

## Travel plans

Intern Tim is looking for suitable options to travel to Barcelona. Here is what he finds out on the Internet.

### Task

Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets and use the simple present. You can also complete this task online as a *LearningApp*. Follow the link or scan the QR code:

<https://learningapps.org/view19963006>.



The first sentence is given as an example.

Example: Flight X01 departs from Schönefeld at 5 am. (*depart*)

**Flight X01** \_\_\_\_\_ (*depart*) from Schönefeld at 5 am and \_\_\_\_\_ (*land*) in Barcelona at 7 am. To reach for boarding you need to be at the airport at 3 am. To be on time take the Flixbus from Dresden main station at 10:40 pm the evening before. The Flixbus \_\_\_\_\_ (*need*) three hours. The flight \_\_\_\_\_ (*cost*) 110€ including taxes and luggage and the Flixbus \_\_\_\_\_ (*cost*) 10€.



**Flight XZ4** \_\_\_\_\_ (*depart*) from Schönefeld at 10 am and \_\_\_\_\_ (*land*) in Barcelona at 5 pm. Boarding time \_\_\_\_\_ (*start*) 30 minutes earlier as you can \_\_\_\_\_ (*check*) in online the evening before. The flight \_\_\_\_\_ (*cost*) 160€ including taxes and hand luggage. You have to pay 40€ extra for additional luggage.

**Flight GH2** \_\_\_\_\_ (*depart*) from Airport Halle/Leipzig at 10 am. You have to be there at least two hours earlier. You \_\_\_\_\_ (*take*) the train from Dresden main station to Leipzig at 7 am. Taking the train is more convenient than renting a car as you can work on the train. WIFI is provided. The flight \_\_\_\_\_ (*cost*) 140€ including taxes and hand luggage. You have to pay 50€ extra for more luggage. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (*cost*) 23€. There \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) a bus from Leipzig main station to the airport. The cost \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) 5€.

**Summary:** The flight from Berlin \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) the cheapest but flight times \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) inconvenient. Dresden \_\_\_\_\_ (*offer*) a good option (→ online check-in) but you \_\_\_\_\_ (*land*) in the evening and \_\_\_\_\_ (*lose*) one complete day. However, Leipzig \_\_\_\_\_ (*offer*) a compromise.

## A message from Mr Popular

M 4

Tim has sent an e-mail to Mr Popular about the flight options he found. When Mr Popular tries to call Tim, he is not at the office. So Mr Popular leaves a message on Tim's voicemail.

### Task

Heads and tails: Match the beginnings, the middle part and the endings of the sentences. Then add the correct form of the will-future. The first example is given.



*Hello Tim, Peter Popular speaking. Thank you very much for your effort.*

I <u>will</u> probably <u>take</u> the flight ...	... perhaps _____ (visit) the ...	... sure yet. It is more expensive than expected and need more luggage.
Maybe I _____ _____ (check in) at my hotel in the evening ...	... departing from Dresden, but I'm not ...	... exhibition by Miró.
I think we _____ (have) dinner in the nice vegetarian ...	... restaurant "The cucumber" and _____ (eat) ...	_____ (have) dinner with Leo, a good friend of mine.
After dinner we _____ ...	... and _____ ...	... already saw it last year.
We _____ (not visit) the one by ...	... _____ (have) a nightcap near ...	... to do all that? Tomorrow?
After the exhibition we _____ probably ...	... Picasso and we ...	... the restaurant where we had dinner.
We _____ (not have) it _____ exhibition itself as ...	... _____ (have) time ...	... loud there.
Oh, actually this sounds like a plan. Tim, would you take care of booking ...	... the flight and the room? And would you look ...	... at the hotel restaurant.
One more question: _____ you ...	... it is always so ...	... _____ (look) for a return flight as well?

*Thanks in advance. See you tomorrow.*

## M 7 ●

## The final e-mail

Tim writes an e-mail to his boss including the most important information for the business trip.



## Task

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box and use the correct verb forms. Decide on the correct tense. You can also complete this task online as a *LearningApp*. Follow the link or scan the QR code: <https://learningapps.org/view19963066>.

Dear Peter,

I have attached you \_\_\_\_\_ the relevant information for your business trip to Barcelona. You \_\_\_\_\_ flight XZ4 which \_\_\_\_\_ from Dresden on 4 July at 3 pm and \_\_\_\_\_ in Barcelona at 5 pm. I think you \_\_\_\_\_ the night before. I \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_. The flight costs 200€ including tax and luggage. I've already paid with your passenger miles. After your lunch take train number 7 from the main station at 1.30 pm. Your flight back \_\_\_\_\_ on 7 July at 9 pm. You \_\_\_\_\_ at 11 pm and I \_\_\_\_\_ probably \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ from the airport. The hotel \_\_\_\_\_ you to and \_\_\_\_\_ collect you from the airport.

Speaking of the hotel, I booked you \_\_\_\_\_ in at the PLAZA and you \_\_\_\_\_ on the tenth floor in a room with a desk, a shower and a tub, a small TV and a balcony headed north. It has only a single bed and costs about 150€ per night.

You \_\_\_\_\_ to Barcelona as they \_\_\_\_\_ the invoice.

I also booked a table at "The cucumber". Your reservation \_\_\_\_\_ for 8 o'clock and your taxi to the exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ at 9.30 pm. You \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets at the cash desk. The bar for the nightcap is around the corner of \_\_\_\_\_ hotel so I think you \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi for that. It is called \_\_\_\_\_ Born and it is \_\_\_\_\_ Casseig del Born.

Do you need any other recommendations from me?

Best wishes, Tim

take (2x) – arrive (2x) – stay – send – find (2x) – not have to check in – check in – pick up – not have to pay – not need – depart – land – be (2x)



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