


Pensenplan English 7 – Lighthouse 2 – Unit 4: Feeling good

- **E-Kurs:** Basis + Erweiterung, **G-Kurs:** mindestens Basisstufe, **Zusatz:** Expertenstufe.
- Denk' daran, jede Aufgabe mit einem andersfarbigen Stift zu kontrollieren! Erst dann darfst du die Aufgabe abhaken! → ✓
- Wenn du ein ganzes Kästchen fertig hast, komm zur Lehrerin und lass es abhaken. → L
- Vokabeltests werden nicht mehr angekündigt (Übe jeden Tag, dann fällt es dir leichter 😊)

Kompetenz	Basisstufe	✓	L	Erweiterungsstufe	✓	L	Expertenstufe	✓	L
<u>Reading/Listening:</u> Ich kann... ...eine Umfrage zum Thema gesund Leben beantworten. ...vorgesprochene Übungen verstehen und nachmachen	 <u>How healthy are you?: b.p.68/69</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read page 68/69 and do the quiz! • b.p.69, ex. 1 Do you agree with the advice?: Talk to a partner about it! 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB.,p.48, ex.1a,b, ex. 2 • b.p.69, ex.2: Let's get active: Stand up, listen and do the exercises! voc. pp. 68/69 + WS 68/69 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b.p.166: Learn the macarena • b.p.86, ex. 7 a,b 		
<u>Reading:</u> Ich kann... ...einen Text zum Thema „Healthy food“ lesen und entscheiden, welche Lebensmittel gesund oder ungesund sind.	<u>Healthy food: b.p.70</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ex. 1a • ex. 1b • ex. 1c 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB.,p.49, ex. 3 a,b,c,d • b. p.84, ex. 1 a,b,c,d voc. pp. 68/69 + WS 68/69 					
<u>Grammar I: much, many, a lot of</u> Ich kann... ...den Unterschied zwischen „much, many, a lot of“ erkennen.	<u>„Much - many - a lot of“</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy the blackboard into your exercise book! • WS: „much/many/a lot of“ 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b.p.71, ex.2 translate the seven speech bubbles voc. pp. 68/69 + WS 68/69 					

<p><u>Listening:</u> Ich kann...</p> <p>...einen Text hören und wichtige Dinge daraus entnehmen und verstehen.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • voc. pp. 72/73, WS 72/73 • b.p.72,ex.1b • b.p.72,ex.1c 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b.p.73, ex. 3 a,b,c,d • b.p.85, ex. 3 • WB.p.50, ex. 4,5,6 • WB.p.51, ex. 7a, 8 					
<p><u>Grammar II:</u> <u>The present perfect</u> Ich kann...</p> <p>...das present perfect korrekt bilden und anwenden.</p>	<p><u>„The Present Perfect“</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • copy the blackboard into your exercise book! • • b.p. 179: copy the orange boxes underneath the blackboard copy • b.p.75, ex. 2 • b.p. 74, ex.1 a,b,c 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular verbs (Fächer) Täglich 3 Karte lernen! • b.p.75, ex.3 a, b, c • b.p.76, ex. 4 a, b, c • b. p.76, ex. 5 a, b, c • b.p.85, ex.4 • WB.p.52, ex. 9 • WB.p.53, ex.10,11,12 • WB.p.60, ex. 3,4,5 • voc. pp. 74/76 + WS 74/76 					
<p><u>Reading:</u> Ich kann...</p> <p>...einen Text lesen, wichtige Dinge daraus entnehmen und verstehen.</p>	<p>voc. pp. 77/79, WS 77/79</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b.p.77-79, ex. 1 a, b • WB. p. 4 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b.p.79, ex. 2 a • b.p. 79 ex. 2 b • WB.p.54, ex. 13, 14 					
<p><u>Skills training / Listening:</u></p> <p>Ich kann...</p> <p>...einen Freund/-in beschreiben ...über Sportarten reden</p>	<p>voc. pp. 80/83, WS 80/81</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b.p.80,ex. 1 a,b,c • b.p.80,ex. 2 a • WB. p.55, ex.16 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b.p.82, ex. 1,2 • WB. p.57, ex.18 					
<p><u>Writing:</u></p> <p>Ich kann...</p> <p>...eine E-Mail sowie einen Brief lesen, schreiben, wichtige Dinge daraus entnehmen und verstehen.</p>	<p><u>Writing an e-mail</u> Copy the blackboard into your exercise book</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • b.p.81, ex. 1,2 		<p><u>Writing a letter</u> Copy the blackboard into your exercise book</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB.p.56, ex. 17 					

Mengenangaben im Englischen

much – many – a lot of – lots of

1. ‚many‘ (= viele) verwendet man nur bei zählbaren Nomen im Plural (countable nouns)

➤ Meist steht ‚many‘ in verneinten Sätzen und in Fragen.

Beispiel: Terry hasn't got **many ideas**. ⇒ **ideas = countable noun**
How **many people** are in the shop? ⇒ **people = countable noun**

2. ‚much‘ (= viel) verwendet man nur bei nicht zählbaren Nomen im Plural (uncountable nouns)

➤ uncountable nouns: milk, sugar, salt (= Salz), water, space (= Platz), meat (= Fleisch), homework

Beispiel: We don't have **much homework** today. ⇒ **homework = uncountable noun**
How **much sugar** do you need? ⇒ **sugar = uncountable noun**

3. ‚a lot of / lots of‘ kann man für zählbare und nicht zählbare Nomen im Plural verwenden.

Beispiel: **A lot of children** play computer games. ⇒ **children = countable noun**
There's **lots of water** in our swimming pool. ⇒ **water = uncountable noun**

9 How much ... ? (Wie viel ... ?/Wie viele ... ?)

Wie viel kostet es? Trage die fehlenden Wörter ein.

- _____ the comics? – They're £ 2.
- How much is the school bag? – _____ £ 30.
- How much are the apples? – _____ £1.99.
- _____ the bottle of milk? – It's 50p.
- _____ the crisps? – They're 49p.
- How much is the CD? – _____ £7.99.
- How much are the books? – _____ £10.
- _____ the comics? – They're 49p.



10 Nelson's text messages (Mengenangaben mit a lot of, much, many)


Nelson hat einige SMS von seinen Freunden bekommen.
Vervollständige seine Antworten.

much


a lot of

many


1. Hello Nelson! Let's make a nice cake for your grandma. **Tim**.


Good idea, Tim, – but a small cake. We haven't got _____  in our kitchen.

2. Nelson, we can go to the shop and buy an expensive present for Rob this afternoon. **Tracy**.

No, sorry, Tracy, no expensive things. – I haven't got _____ .

3. Would you like to come and watch my mice, Nelson? They're sweet! **Fiona**.

Oh yes, I haven't got _____  but _____  for the mice.

4. Nelson, help! What can we bring for our music project?  **David**.

Oh, I know! I've got _____  . I can bring them.

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Good idea, Tim, – but a small cake. We haven't got many eggs  in our kitchen.


2. Nelson, we can go to the shop and buy an expensive present for Rob this afternoon. **Tracy.**


No, sorry, Tracy, no expensive things. – I haven't got much money .

3. Would you like to come and watch my mice, Nelson? They're sweet! **Fiona.**

Oh yes, I haven't got much cheese  but a lot of crisps .

for the mice.

4. Nelson, help! What can we bring for our music project?  **David.**

Oh, I know! I've got a lot of CDs  . I can bring them.

Aufgabe	gut gekannt	nicht so gut gekannt	Was ich noch einmal üben kann
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ • SB S. 71 • WB S. 57
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ • SB S. 68 • WB S. 54; 65; 61
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ G19 • SB. 68 • WB S. 54; 65; 61
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ G20 • SB S. 67; 69 • WB S. 55–56; 61
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ G20 • SB S. 67; 69 • WB S. 55–56; 61

USE "FOR" OR "SINCE"



1. Mr. Johnson has worked for this company _____ 1980.
2. Kate hasn't eaten anything _____ six hours.
3. Peter has read eleven books _____ last weekend.
4. Jason and Clara have been friends _____ more than 10 years.
5. I haven't seen my uncle, Thomas _____ a long time.
6. They haven't come together _____ they graduated from the university.
7. Cindy has driven her car _____ only five months.
8. We haven't seen Mr. Parker _____ this morning.
9. David hasn't telephoned _____ he left school at three o'clock.
10. The singer has sung seven songs _____ the concert began.
11. Harry isn't an experienced accountant. He has worked here in this company _____ a short time.
12. Steven has been an English teacher _____ a decade.
13. I haven't been to London _____ last spring.
14. This factory has produced cars and lorries _____ about a century.
15. I miss my friend Jane very much. We haven't seen each other _____ ages.
16. Teresa hasn't taken her car to the mechanic _____ she bought it last April.
17. Today is Monday. So My mother has stayed in the hospital _____ about twelve days.

ANSWER KEY

USE "FOR" OR "SINCE"

1. Mr. Johnson has worked for this company **since** 1980.
2. Kate hasn't eaten anything **for** six hours.
3. Peter has read eleven books **since** last weekend.
4. Jason and Clara have been friends **for** more than 10 years.
5. I haven't seen my uncle, Thomas **for** a long time.
6. They haven't come together **since** they graduated from the university.
7. Cindy has driven her car **for** only five months.
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FOR SINCE AGO

We use "FOR" to say How long. We use for + a period of time

We have been in İstanbul **for** two months.

FOR

We use "SINCE" to say How long. We use since + the start of the period

Susan has been a nurse **since** 2005.

SINCE

AGO

We use "AGO" with simple past tense. "Ago" means "before now"

It rained a lot two days **ago**.

A) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH "FOR" OR "SINCE"

1. George has been a teacher six years.
2. John and Mary have been married they finished university.
3. My father has worked in that factory 1990.
4. My parents have had their house they moved to London.
5. We have had this parrot only three weeks.
6. Rachel has been in France she found a job in Paris.
7. Steven has played in our school team three years.
8. He has been miserable he lost his wife.
9. I haven't seen Meg ages.
10. He has collected 2500 stamps he was a little boy.
11. David has driven his car seven years.
12. I haven't met my high school friends I became a doctor.
13. Anny and Fanny haven't eaten chips they went on a diet.
14. She hasn't been able to walk she had a car accident.
15. I haven't read any books July.

B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH "FOR" OR "AGO"

1. We came to this town six months
2. Chris has spoken Chinese twelve years.
3. My grandfather has been retired only four months.
4. Our Maths teacher bought a big house three days
5. James has been a dentist about twenty-three years.
6. I haven't brushed my teeth three days.
7. I finished tidying my room half an hour
8. Steven has played in a basketball team four years.
9. My aunt moved to Essex two weeks
10. Jackie has played the violin ten

D) ANSWER THE QUESTIONS WITH "AGO"

1. When did you last see your father?

2. When did you last eat a hamburger?

3. When did you last go to the library?

4. When did you ride a bicycle?

5. When did you last cook spaghetti?

6. When did you last brush your teeth?

C) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Our neighbour Sam has been a father FOR/SINCE 2001.
2. The workers have been on strike FOR/SINCE the beginning of this month.
3. Sam sold his motorbike FOR/AGO.
4. They haven't eaten anything FOR/AGO two days.
5. My mother went to Georgia a week FOR/AGO.
6. We haven't seen each other FOR/SINCE we finished university.
7. They have lived in Manchester FOR/SINCE twenty days.
8. Brian finished his homework an hour FOR/AGO.
9. Sam has been an engineer FOR/SINCE a long time.
10. We have studied at the university FOR/SINCE 2007.

FOR SINCE AGO

We use "FOR" to say How long. We use for + a period of time

We have been in Istanbul **for** two months.

FOR

We use "SINCE" to say How long. We use since + the start of the period

Susan has been a nurse **since** 2005.

SINCE

AGO

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It rained a lot two days **ago**.

A) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH "FOR" OR "SINCE"

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- We have had this parrot only **for** three weeks.
- Rachel has been in France **since** she found a job in Paris.
- Steven has played in our school team **for** three years.
- He has been miserable **since** he lost his wife.
- I haven't seen Meg **for** ages.
- He has collected 2500 stamps **since** he was a little boy.
- David has driven his car **for** seven years.
- I haven't met my high school friends **since** I became a doctor.
- Anny and Fanny haven't eaten chips **since** they went on a diet.
- She hasn't been able to walk **since** she had a car accident.
- I haven't read any books **since** July.

B) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH "FOR" OR "AGO"

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- My grandfather has been retired **for** only four months.
- Our Maths teacher bought a big house three days **ago**.
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- I haven't brushed my teeth **for** three days.
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- Our neighbour Sam has been a father FOR/**SINCE** 2001.
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- We haven't seen each other FOR/**SINCE** we finished university.
- They have lived in Manchester **FOR**/SINCE twenty days.
- Brian finished his homework an hour FOR/**AGO**.
- Sam has been an engineer **FOR**/SINCE a long time.
- We have studied at the university FOR/**SINCE** 2007.

D) ANSWER THE QUESTIONS WITH "AGO"

- When did you last see your father?
I last saw my father (period) ago.
- When did you last eat a hamburger?
I last ate a hamburger (period) ago.
- When did you last go to the library?
I last went to the library (period) ago.
- When did you ride a bicycle?
I last rode a bicycle (period) ago.
- When did you last cook spaghetti?
I last cooked spaghetti (period) ago.
- When did you last brush your teeth?
I last brushed my teeth (period) ago.

Lösungen – LH 2 – Unit 4

b.p.70 ex. 1 a:

Luca - baked potatoe and a dessert

Adam – salad and a pasty

Mia - brown bread sandwiches with salami and some fruit. Today also carrots.

Ellie - crisps and chocolate. Orange juice.

b.p.70,ex. 1 b:

healthy	unhealthy	not sure
baked potato	chocolate	dessert
salad	pasty	
brown bread	salami	
fruit	crisps	
carrots		orange juice

b.p.84, ex. 1 a

drinks	snacks	sandwiches	soups
tea	carrot	butter	potato
cocoa	apple	peanut butter	chicken
juice	popcorn	salami	
cola	crisps	bread	
smoothie	biscuit		
coffee	cake		
milk	ice cream		
	chocolate		
	orange		
	chips		

b.p.71, ex.2 – Translation

1. Die gute Nachricht ist, dass dunkle Schokolade gesund ist. Aber iss nicht zu viel!
2. Es ist wichtig ein gutes Frühstück zu haben, Müsli mit Milch sind einfach und gesund. Aber sei vorsichtig! Manche Müsliarten haben zu viel Zucker.
3. Popcorn ist gesünder als Chips.
4. Du brauchst viel Obst, deshalb sind Smoothies sehr gesund. Manche haben aber sehr viel Zucker.
5. Erdnussbutter (ohne Zucker) auf braunen Brot ist eine großartige Zwischenmahlzeit für hungrige Jugendliche.
6. Alle Jugendliche sollten viel Milch trinken.
7. Alle zuckerhaltigen Getränke sind schlecht für dich. Es ist sehr wichtig jeden Tag viel Wasser zu trinken.

b.p.72, ex. 1 a

She's having a sore throat and a headache.

b.p.72, ex 1 b

1. Adam 2. Luca 3. Mia 4. Adam 5. Luca 6. Mia

b.p.72, ex. 1 c

1. I have a headache
2. I have a sore throat
3. I have a stomach ache
4. I have a fever
5. I feel tired
6. I have a cold

b.p. 73, ex.3 a

b.p. 73, ex. 3 b

b.p. 73, ex. 3 c

b.p. 75, ex 2

I , you, we, they + have + Past Participle

he, she, it + has + Past Participle

b.p.74, ex.1 a

A-2 B-4 C-1 D-3 E-6 F-5

b.p.74, ex.1 b

1. missed 2.finished 3.cooked

b.p.74, ex. 1 c

1. had 2. drunk 3.eaten

b.p.75, ex. 3 a

1. 've 2.have 3.has 4. 've 5.have 6.'ve

b.p.75,ex. 3 b

verb (inifinitive)	past participle
tidy	tidied
see	seen
buy	bought
have	had
text	texted
do	done

b.p.76, ex. 4 a

1. hoovered 2. filled 3.washed 4.cleaned 5.cooked 6.helped

b.p.76, ex.4 b

verb (infinitive)	past participle
hoover	hoovered
fill	filled
wash	washed
clean	cleaned
cook	cooked
help	helped

b.p.76, ex. 5 a

1. Have you done your homework?
2. Have you eaten lunch?
3. Have you made a salad?
4. Have you put the tables outside?
5. Have you spoken to your dad?
6. Have you forgotten something?

b.p.76, ex. 5 b

verb (infinitive)	past participle
do	done
eat	eaten
make	made
put	put
speak	spoken
forget	forgotten

b.p.85, ex. 4

1. siehe Beispiel
2. Luca is really hungry because he hasn't had breakfast.
3. Our teacher is very angry because three students have forgotten their English homework.
4. I'm very tired because I haven't slept enough.
5. Zoe and Ellie aren't so tired because Ellie's mum has put the TV in the kitchen.
6. Adam can't go out because he hasn't finished his homework.
7. Ellie's dad is feeling happy because he has found a new job.

b.p.84, ex. 2 a

b.p.84, ex.2 b

b.p.79, ex. 1 a

C – A – F- E –G – B – D

b. p. 79, ex. 1 b

Number 2

b.p.79, ex. 2 a

1. She has started a new sport.
2. She eats better.
3. She talks to her mum or her dad.
4. She has started to be more positive.
5. She eats less junk food.
6. She goes out more with friends.
7. She smiles and laughs more.
8. She doesn't watch so much TV.

b.p. 80, ex. 2 a

1. Antonia

2. Eric

b.p.82, ex. 1 b

	Ellie	Adam	Luca	Mia
skateboarding				
archery				
diving				
climbing				
ballroom dancing				

b.p. 82, ex. 1 c

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.