

Liebe Schülerinnen und Schüler,  
bearbeitet alle Aufgaben mit dem Lehrbuch und dem Workbook. Neue Vokabeln der Lesetexte werden in den Hefter übernommen (ab LB. S. 238) und gelernt.

Alle Aufgaben im Lehrbuch werden schriftlich im Hefter bearbeitet. Für Höraufgaben steht die CD aus dem Workbook zur Verfügung. Aufgaben für Partner- bzw. Gruppenarbeit werden als eigene Meinung schriftlich dargelegt.

1. LB. S. 86 Nr. 11

Kopiervorlage 6A und 6B

Termin

19.03.20

2. LB. S. 86 Nr. 12 a + b (7 Sätze)

WB. S. 61 Nr. 10 + 11

WB. S. 62 Nr. 12 + 13

19.03.20

3. LB. S. 92 Nr. P8

LB. S. 93 Nr. P12

WB. S. 63 Nr. 14 + 15 CD: S 32

23.03.20

4. WB. S. 64 Nr. 16










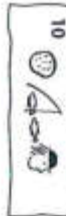



Arbeitsblatt: „skywalk gives a new view of the Grand Canyon“

→ lesen + factfile

23.03.20

**An Indian story**

Cut out the pictures and the phrases. Then match the phrases to the pictures and you will get an Indian story.

1 	2 	3 
4 	5 	6 
7 	8 	9 
10 	11 	12 
13 		

There were a lot of birds.

Then the white man came in a boat.

He caught a lot of (too many) fish.

There were a lot of forests.

The Indians became sad.

A lot of moons ago ...

... the Indians were happy.

He cut down a lot of (too many) trees.

He killed a lot of (too many) birds.

There were a lot of fish.

They went away.

There were a lot of animals.

There were a lot of (too many) bears and other animals with his gun.

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Diestertweg















**Picture writing**

For a very long time Indian tribes used picture writing instead of the letters<sup>1</sup> we know today. Pieces of bone and wooden sticks<sup>2</sup> were used for making the designs. The picture writing is found on animal skins, on the walls of the Indian homes, on rocks and on canyon walls. The following pictures come from the Iroquois. Tehanetorens, a member of the Iroquois people, drew stories for the children of his people. He wanted to teach them about the history of the country and the role of the Whites.

<sup>1</sup>letter – Buchstabe; <sup>2</sup>stick – Stock

Here are some easy examples of picture writing. Match the words to the pictures. (Note: there are two pictures each for white man and Indian.)

white man a lot of peace friendship be happy dead Indian see talk be sad fight ago

1 	2 
3 	4 
5 	6 
7 	8 
9 	10 
11 	12 
13 	14 

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# Skywalk gives a new view of the Grand Canyon

Tribe hopes the glass walkway will attract visitors and bring much-needed money. Some say Skywalk destroys the peace of the Grand Canyon.  
By Moya Irvine

1 VISITORS TO the Grand Canyon can see one of the world's most spectacular natural wonders from a completely new, breathtaking perspective. A glass walkway that juts out 70 feet over the canyon in Arizona was opened to the public on March 28.

The land where the Skywalk is located is owned by the Hualapai Indian tribe. Only 2,000 people live on the tribe's reservation. Fifty per cent of them are out of work and there are serious problems of alcoholism and poverty. The Hualapai hope that the Skywalk project will bring money and jobs to the reservation.

5 The tribe already organises plane and helicopter tours of the canyon, and boat and raft rides on the Colorado River. Every year about 200,000 tourists visit the reservation, and the Hualapai hope that the Skywalk will attract many more.

2 The horseshoe-shaped Skywalk cost more than \$30 million to build, and is made of 1 million pounds of steel and 90 tons of glass. Visitors look down through the glass floor at the canyon, 4,000 feet below. Tickets cost \$25 and 120 people at a time are allowed on the Skywalk.

3 Former astronaut Buzz Aldrin, the second man on the Moon, was the first to walk across the Skywalk, at the official opening on March 20. Steve Beattie, a spokesman for the Grand Canyon Resort Corporation, the business arm of the tribe, told the Los Angeles Times: "Skywalk is the 'wow' that will draw people."

4 The project is part of a complex that will include a visitors' centre, a museum, a movie theatre, a gift shop and restaurants.



6 Not everyone is happy about the Skywalk. Environmentalists say the man-made structure destroys the natural beauty of the Grand Canyon. Robert Ambarger, a former superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park, described the Skywalk as an "up-scale carnival ride". "Why would they desecrate this place with this?" he asked in the Los Angeles Times.

7 Sandy Bahr, a spokeswoman for the Sierra Club, a conservation group, said that it was better to keep development away from the canyon. But she told the New York Times: "The Hualapai tribe own the land and can do what they want, but we prefer to let the canyon speak for itself."

8 The Hualapai argue that nearby Grand Canyon National Park has already destroyed the peace of the area. Sheri Yellowhawk, chief executive of the Grand Canyon Resort Corporation, said: "You look at the park side, they have 4.5 million people a year - it's Disneyland itself. They have too many cars."

9 Despite the criticisms of the project, many tourists are sure to want to experience the Grand Canyon from the Skywalk. It is open from dawn until dusk, and those who don't want to queue for tickets can make reservations at [www.destinationgrandcanyon.com](http://www.destinationgrandcanyon.com).

## GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK:

### FACTS AND FIGURES

- Grand Canyon National Park was designated a World Heritage Site on October 26, 1979.
- The park includes over a million acres of land. Most people measure the canyon in Colorado River miles. By that standard, Grand Canyon is 277 miles long.
- A trip to the bottom of the canyon and back is a two-day journey.
- Humans have been living at the Grand Canyon for at least 4,000 years.

To designate (designiert) erriennen  
— World Heritage Site (Welterbe)  
UNESCO Site des Weltkulturerbes  
— acre (ekr) ungerfahr 1 Morgen  
— human Mensch.

Source: National Parks Service



People who go on the Skywalk need a good head for heights.

To have a good head for heights schwindelfrei sein.

0-2 SKYWALK ... View Sicht — tribe Stamm — walkway Weg; h.: Part-form — to attract anziehen — to destroy (distru) zerstören — breathtaking (breit-) atemberaubend — perspective (perspektiv) — to jut out (dout) herausragen — horseshoe-shaped hufeisenförmig — steel Stahl.

3 Former ehemalig — astronaut (astronaut) — spokesman Sprecher — resort (rezort) R., Freizeitanlage — corporation (korporerion) Unternehmen, Gesellschaft — business arm wirtschaftl., geschäftlicher Zweig — to draw (draz) anziehen.

4 Project (projekt) — complex (kompleks) — to include (inklud) einschließen, beinhalten — gift shop Geschenk-, Souvenirhändler — to be located (be-located) liegen — to own (oun) besitzen — reservation Reservat — alcohol-ism (alcoholizm) — poverty (povoti).

5-6 Raft ride (rifi) Floßfahrt — environmentalist (invaranamentalist) Umweltschützer — man-made künstlich — structure (struktur) Bauwerk — superintendent (sup-entend) (-...)-h.: Leiter — upscale (-) exklusiv; h.: hoch, sensationell — carnival ride Karussellfahrt auf e-m Jahrmarkt — to desecrate (deskreit) schänden; versachandeln.

7 Spokeswoman Sprecherin — conservation group (konserv-vejn) Naturschutzgruppe — development Entwicklung; Bauprojekte — to prefer (prer) vorziehen.

8-9 Chief executive (igzekjutiv) (Haupt-)Geschäftsführer; Firmenchef — despite trotz — to be sure to do mit Sicherheit tun (werden) — to experience (eksperians) erleben — dawn (doun) Morgendämmerung — dusk Abenddämmerung — to queue (kju) Schlange stehen.



	Termin
<p>5. LB. S. 88 Text „Die ersten Amerikaner“            mindestens 5 Stichpunkte dazu auf            Englisch im Heft            LB. S. 93 Nr. P14 übersetzen</p>	26.03.2
<p>6. LB. S. 89 Nr. 15 a-c            Make a fact file about your own life.            LB. S. 92 Nr. P9            LB. S. 93 Nr. P13 Write down the            questions and answer them in full            sentences.</p>	26.03.2
<p>7. LB. S. 97 Nr. M7 + CD 58            LB. S. 97 Nr. M8 Write down ten questions            for an interview with a Native American</p>	30.03.2
<p>8. LB. S. 98 Did you get it all?            Fragen zum Thema 4 beantworten            WB. S. 68 Nr. E5            WB. S. 67 Nr. E1 + CD S 34</p>	30.03.2
<p>9. WB. S. 67 Nr. E2            WB. S. 65 Nr. 2            Arbeitsblatt 4.6</p>	02.04.2
<p>10. Arbeitsblatt 4.1            WB. S. 68 Nr. E5            Arbeitsblatt 4.2</p>	02.04.2







What will happen next? 🔍

a) What will happen next? Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms from the box.

will start • will water • will shout • will give • will eat • will sell • will pack up • will stop

The two boys on the beach \_\_\_\_\_ at each other. \_\_\_\_\_

The boy and the girl \_\_\_\_\_ and go home. \_\_\_\_\_

The man in the black shirt \_\_\_\_\_ a muffin. \_\_\_\_\_

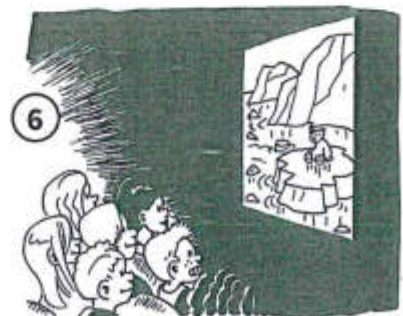
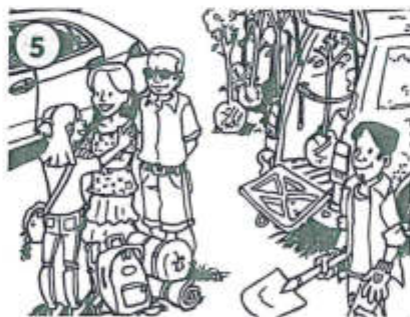
The girl \_\_\_\_\_ her mum and dad a kiss. \_\_\_\_\_

The girl \_\_\_\_\_ helping because she can't stand the smell. \_\_\_\_\_

The boy in the front row \_\_\_\_\_ crying. \_\_\_\_\_

The seller \_\_\_\_\_ the girl some old CDs. \_\_\_\_\_

The girl \_\_\_\_\_ the young tree. \_\_\_\_\_



b) Match the pictures and the sentences. There are more sentences than you need. (Write the picture numbers behind the sentences.)

c) Compare your results with your partner.



## Many years ago 🔍

a) Complete the sentences with the correct *simple past* forms of the verbs in the box.

bring • fight • come • teach • make • build • go • be • give

1. People \_\_\_\_\_ to America from Siberia thousands of years ago.
2. In 1863 there \_\_\_\_\_ four million black slaves in the US.
3. Martin Luther King and Malcolm X \_\_\_\_\_ for the rights of both African Americans and other black Americans.
4. Some Native American tribes \_\_\_\_\_ totem poles to remember legends or celebrate important events.
5. When Native Americans \_\_\_\_\_ hunting, they lived in tepees.
6. The white settlers \_\_\_\_\_ diseases with them that killed many Native Americans.
7. Tawny's grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ Tawny traditional dances when Tawny was still very young.
8. The Inuit \_\_\_\_\_ igloos out of snow and ice.
9. Christopher Columbus \_\_\_\_\_ Native Americans the name 'Indians' in 1492.

b) Complete the story of Pocahontas with the forms of the simple past.

This is the story of Pocahontas, who \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the daughter of a Native American chief.

In 1613, after a few years of peace between the settlers and the Powhatan tribe, they \_\_\_\_\_

(start) fighting against each other. Pocahontas was kidnapped by the settlers.

While living with the English settlers, Pocahontas \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) a man called John Rolfe and

\_\_\_\_\_ (fall) in love with him. They \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married in 1614. In 1616,

Pocahontas and John \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a baby and \_\_\_\_\_ (sail) to England.

The English king, King James I, \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) Pocahontas and her family to his palace and

\_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her many questions.

In 1617, the young family \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) their journey back to the New World. But Pocahontas

\_\_\_\_\_ (not feel) well, so they \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the ship in Kent. Pocahontas

\_\_\_\_\_ (become) very ill and \_\_\_\_\_ (die) soon after.

c) Check your results from a) and b) with a partner.