

## Lernplan Englisch Klasse 8B

Liebe 8B,

Diese Woche wollte ich euch das **Gerund** erklären, sowie mit euch üben. Manche Aufgaben sind nur für angehende Abiturienten (AE III), manche Aufgaben haben Hilfen. Die Lösungen findet ihr auch weiter unten. Es gibt außerdem eine **Bonus Task**, die ihr für **Pluspunkte** abgeben könnt, aber es gibt keine negativen Konsequenzen, wenn ihr sie nicht abgibt.

Für **konkrete** Fragen (Aufgabenstellung, besonders schwierige Vokabeln, Verständnisfragen, etc.) könnt ihr mir schreiben an:

[leo.der.lehrer@gmail.com](mailto:leo.der.lehrer@gmail.com)

Diese Adresse habe ich speziell für die aktuelle Situation eingerichtet. An diese Adresse schickt ihr mir auch das, was ich unter „Mir zuschicken“ geschrieben habe.

Ein wichtiger Hinweis: sobald die Schule wieder stattfindet, werde ich zeitnah eine Klassenarbeit zu den Themen schreiben (was ich aber nochmal im Detail ankündigen werde).

Viel Erfolg beim Lernen!

Und vor allem: bleibt gesund, passt auf euch auf!

Liebe Grüße,

Euer Leo

Week	Tasks
<b>Week 16th-22nd of March</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Do my Worksheet „Gerunds“</li><li>- Practice gerunds with the following tasks</li><li>- Tasks for gerunds:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Workbook: p. 31 ex. 4 (ONLY AE III)</li><li>                  ex. 5 (Help for AE I )</li><li>                  p. 32 ex. 7 a)</li><li>                  p. 33 ex. 9 (Help AE I )</li><li>Book: p. 49, ex. 3 (just write down the numbers and phrases)</li><li>          ex. 5 (just write down the numbers and phrases)</li><li>          p. 50, ex. 6 (AE III: 10 sentences, II: 7 sentences, I: 5 sentences)</li><li>          ex. 7 (ONLY AE III)</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>BONUS TASK</b>	<p>Work alone or with 1-2 partners (through WhatsApp, Skype or other). Two friends are meeting and arguing what they like or don't like. Be creative! Use as many gerunds as you can. (ca. 100 words).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- If you hand it in, you get a “+“.</li><li>- If it has ~10 gerunds, has only small mistakes, you get a “++“.</li></ul>
<b>Mir zuschicken bis Montag (23.3.2020)</b>	<p>AE I-III: p. 50, ex. 6 (all your sentences)</p> <p>Bonus Task</p>

## Worksheet: Gerunds (Page 1)

The gerund is a new for which English speaking people use a lot! And the fin thing is, you already know, how to make it! Do the tasks on this worksheet and put it in the Grammar section of your folder!

1. Let Emma from *mmmEnglish* explain the gerund to you in the video and fill out the gap text. Use the QR-code or, if the QR-code doesn't work, use the link. You only need to watch the first seven minutes. You can find more information on the gerund on p. 128-130 of you book.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZWhHcKaNNg>

Gerunds are a very special form that you use a lot in English. A gerund is a \_\_\_\_\_ that looks like a \_\_\_\_\_. The fun part is, you already know how to build it! You take the \_\_\_\_\_ and combine<sup>1</sup> it with \_\_\_\_\_. Pretty easy, huh?

Gerunds can be used as the a) \_\_\_\_\_ or the b) \_\_\_\_\_ of a sentence. They also occur<sup>2</sup> c) after \_\_\_\_\_. They also occur with fixed expressions<sup>3</sup> and after \_\_\_\_\_, but that is not important for you now.

a) Examples for gerunds as \_\_\_\_\_, which are almost always at the beginning of a sentence.

→ \_\_\_\_\_ is frustrating<sup>4</sup>.

→ \_\_\_\_\_ is good for your health<sup>5</sup>.

1 to combine = kombinieren, zusammenfügen

2 to occur = vorkommen

3 fixed expression = feste Redewendung

4 frustrating = frustrierend

5 health = Gesundheit

**Worksheet: Gerunds (Page 2)**

b) Examples for gerunds as \_\_\_\_\_ , after verbs such as \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

→ I dislike \_\_\_\_\_ .

→ I prefer<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to learning English.

c) Examples for gerunds after prepositions, such as \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ .

→ I'm fed up **with** \_\_\_\_\_ .

→ She walked out of the room **without** \_\_\_\_\_ .

→ There is no point **in** \_\_\_\_\_ .

That is all you need to know for now. You can continue to watch the video, but you don't have to! As I said before, you can find more information on the gerund in your book on p. 128-129.

2. AE III: Open up your books on p. 48. Find all the gerunds in *Tired of Driving* and put them in a list in your folder (grammar section), like this:

as subject	as object	after a preposition
skiing (line 4)		skiing (line 9)

AE I and II: Open up your books on p. 48. Scan the text for gerunds in *Tired of Driving*. Find three examples for *Gerunds as subjects*, three for *gerunds as objects* and three for *gerunds after a preposition* and put them in a list in your folder (grammar section), like this:

as subject	as object	after a preposition
skiing (line 4)		skiing (line 9)

3. Do the other tasks and put them in the Exercise/ Homework section of your folder.

<sup>6</sup> to prefer = bevorzugen, vorziehen, (etw.) lieber machen

**Workbook Exercise Tasks help AE I:**

p. 31 ex. 5

Use the following verbs to make a gerund sentence:

picture 1: to shop — —> Sylvia loves shopping

picture 2: to drive

picture 3: to practice for rodeo

picture 4: to work at the gas station

p. 32 ex. 7 a)

>no help<

p. 33 ex. 9

You can use the following verbs to make a gerund sentence.

1. *to ski — with her friends (example)*
2. to live — in a small town
3. to see — the Rocky Mountains
4. to ski — two years ago

## Solutions: Worksheet Gerunds

### 1. Gap Text

Gerunds are a very special form that you use a lot in English. A gerund is a noun that looks like a verb. The fun part is, you already know how to build it! You take the base form and combine it with -ing (form). Pretty easy, huh?

Gerunds can be used as the a) subject or the b) object of a sentence. They also occur c) after preposition. They also occur with fixed expressions and after (another) verb, but that is not important for you now.

a) Examples for gerunds as subjects, which are almost always at the beginning of a sentence.

→ Learning English/ Doing homework/ Going to school/ ... is frustrating.

→ Eating good/ Jogging/ Doing sports/... is good for your health.

b) Examples for gerunds as objects, after verbs such as like/ love/ enjoy/ prefer/ dislike/ hate (→ you only have to name three!).

→ I dislike doing my homework/ eating vegetables/ being at home/ not going out.

→ I prefer meeting friends/ reading a comic/ playing video games to learning English.

c) Examples for gerunds after prepositions, such as on / at/ behind/ in/ under/ without (you only have to name three!).

→ I'm fed up **with** trying to write good marks/ being worried about Corona/ talking to you/ ....

→ She walked out of the room **without** saying a word/ looking at my/ saying goodbye/ ...

→ There is no point **in** practicing this/ learning about gerunds.

### 2. List of gerunds in *Tired of driving* AE III: full list, AE I and II: three of each

as subject	as object	after a preposition
skiing (line 4) skiing (line 12) doing other stuff (line 12) hitting the slopes, hitting the parties (both like 26)	missing all the fun (line 10) driving (line 19) telling (line 20) missing (line 23) falling asleep (line 37)	skiing (line 9) driving so much (line 14) driving (line 17) driving (line 22) the driving (line 34) getting bad grades (line 38) getting good grades (line 39) being boss (line 43) being boss (line 45)

## Solutions:

### Workbook Tasks:

p. 31 ex. 4

1. **object**
2. **after preposition**
3. **after preposition**
4. **after preposition**
5. **subject**
6. **after preposition**
7. **subject**
8. **object**

p. 31 2x. 5

1. Sylvia loves shopping.
2. Dean does not like driving.
3. Practicing for the rodeo is Ritchie's dream.
4. Working at the gas station is Dean's weekend job.

p. 32 ex. 7 a)

worried about driving, feel like getting, looking forward to buying, thinking of talking, tired of talking, excited about going, interested in getting, give up trying

p. 33 ex. 9

2. Katie couldn't imagine living in a small town.
3. Lin is looking forward to seeing/ visiting the Rocky Mountains.
4. Matt started skiing two years ago.

### Book Tasks:

p. 49 ex. 3

1. feeling
2. doing
3. skiing
4. practicing
5. listening
6. hanging out
7. becoming

p. 49 ex. 5

1. worried about
2. tired of
3. get used to
4. crazy about
5. dream of
6. thinking of
7. look forward to
8. good at

p. 50, ex. 6 (your own solutions)

p. 50 ex. 7 (ONLY AE III)

2. Sorry, I am no good at skiing. (be no good at...)
3. On my first day on skis, I kept **falling down**. (keep...)
4. I hated **getting wet** at the start. (hate...)
5. Ritchie started **skiing** when he was only four years old. (start...)
6. I hope you don't mind **getting up** early (don't mind...)
7. I look forward to **seeing** you! (look forward...)