

E HÜ

Wimmer Richard

3.a.

1962/63

Mr. Bill Blackwell is the brother
of ~~Mr.~~ Mr. Walter Blackwell.

~~He has been twenty years in
America.~~

With him is his wife.

He wants to see dear old England,
his elder brother, ² son, and Pod.

The most important places
(that he will see) ^{are} Plymouth,
Land's End, St. Ives, Tintagel, Wells,
Winchester, Reading, London,
Manchester, Sheffield, Newcastle,
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Caernarvon,
Snowdon, and Gwalford.

The porter helps them to
carry their luggage.

They must stand in line to

show their passports.

The customs official asks him:
"What is the purpose of your
visit, sir?"

Jim and Pat were waiting at the
exit for them.

3-

October 2, 1962

Home-work

Sir Francis Drake was an
adventurer and a great admiral.
One day he was playing a
game of bowls on one of the
hills near Plymouth with a
view of the sea. Some of his
soldiers told him that the
Spanish fleet was coming. But
he did not stop playing. He
said, "Time to finish the game
and beat the Spaniards
afterwards." /

October 5th, 1962

Home-work

He went to town with father.
Breakfast was at seven. They
drove to the town where the
grandfather had been born.
Autumn begins in September.
The summer of the year 1952
was rather dry. Monday is a
boring day. Man must work
to make a living. I like to
go to bed early. We do not go
to school on the Monday (of)
after-Easter-Sunday. They
will visit Switzerland and
then the Tyrol. She lives in

Oxford Street.

1-

Convection

They drove to the town where
grandfather had been born.
Autumn, autumn, autumn.

October 6th, 1962

Home-work

to bear	bear	bearers
to drink	drank	drunk
to find	found	found
to leave	left	left
to get	got	got
to sit	sat	sat

~~to be~~ was ~~were~~
to lie lay lain
to beat beat beaten

P.

October 13th, 1962

Home-work

He looks like a clever boy. My brother is ill; my elder sister looks after him. I am looking for my pen. Where is it? Don't look at me like that! All pupils are looking forward to the holidays.

✓

Home-work

October 18th, 1962

He is working.

He was working.

He ~~have~~ been working.

He ~~had~~ been working.

He ~~shall~~ be working.

He ~~shall~~ have been working.

They is saying.

They ~~was~~ saying.

They have been saying.

They ~~had~~ been saying.

They ~~shall~~ be saying.

They ~~shall~~ have been saying.

P,

October 20th, 1962

Home - work

He is walking to ~~the~~ town, - he has business there. Every day he go to bed at 8 o'clock.

"Where are you going?" - "I am going to town. I go there every Thursday." - "I cannot come, I am studying English words." "Look it is raining."

A ✓

October 24th, 1962

Home - work

^{was} I was writing a letter, when she came in. While they were sleeping, he walked out of

the tent. They were walking a snow field, when Evans was badly hurt. They were setting up depots, while Amundsen was going to the South Pole. We were reading a book, while mother was preparing dinner. The teacher was speaking to us and we were listening.

P-

He walked out of the tent.

They were setting up depots.

Home-works November 3rd, 1962

R.F. Scott was born near the little town of Devonport. He wanted to claim the South Pole for England. Amundsen wanted to reach it ^{too} ~~else~~. Scott set up several depots for the ~~return~~ ^{return journey} ~~home~~. Five men set out to reach the Pole. They showed the Norwegian flag. Evans was badly hurt, and soon died. Oats walked out of the ~~tent~~ while his companions could not walk fast enough of him. Scott (write) wrote to his family before he died.

P.

Amundsen wanted to reach it too. Scott set up several depots for the return journey. Oats walked out of the tent.

Home-works November 9th, 1962

Cornwall is England's finger westward far into the Atlantic. Kevlin needed for china. The climate in Cornwall is so mild while it is (w) in the south. The Cornish fishermen not catch so many fish as some years ago while the fish have changed their feeding grounds to the North Sea. They make some extra money by taking

holiday-makers on pleasure
trips round the coast.

It ^{was} well-known (in ancient)
times because of its ^{iron} tin mine.

Cornwall, November 12th, 1962

In ancient times it was well-
known because of its tin
mine. Kowlin is needed for
making china. The climate in
Cornwall is so mild, because
it is far in the south of England.
The Cornish fishermen do
not catch so many fish, because
they have changed their feeding
grounds.

P

Home-works November 13th, 1962

I often learn English words. Yesterday
my father gave me a nice present.
We shall learn to sing a song. When
it is cold, I put on a warm coat.

Tonight I shall go to the cinema, but
my brother never ~~goes~~ with me. 2500
years ago Phoenician ships came
to England. A fortnight today my
brother had her birthday.

P

Tonight I shall go to the cinema,
but my brother never goes with me.
2500 years ago Phoenician ships
came to England.

Home-work November 20th, 1962

~~Tom is not here. anybody... him?~~

Tom ~~is~~ not here ^{has} ~~did~~ anybody ^{seen} ~~seen~~ him.

Tom ist nicht hier kein Mensch hat ihn gesehen.

~~After he... his homework he went to bed. After he had done his homework he went to bed.~~

Nachdem er seine Hausübung gemacht hatte ging er ins Bett.

Do you know Vienna? ... you there? Do you know Vienna?

Have ^{been} you there? Kennst du Wien? Warst du dort?

I... ~~about the senses for two hours. Do you understand them now? I have talked about the senses~~

for two hours. Do you understand them now? Jetzt habe ich die Zeiten zwei Stunden lang erklärt. Verstehst du sie nun?

P.

Tom is not here has anybody seen him.
(Show you)

Home-work December 9th, 1962

The English people go to the theatre, or football match or dancing at ~~the~~ Saturday.

In English Sunday ^{is} like is the day of rest.

All the English cathedrals ^{are} ~~was~~ built long before the Mayflower sailed for America.

Uncle Bill was hurrying while

a big clock was just about to strike.
When the clock began to strike
two knights set lances for ~~an~~
tournament.

The swans were in the water.
The swans do ~~to get~~ ~~beard~~ ~~wombs~~
he ~~wang~~ the bell.
This trick teach the old ones the
young ones, and so it goes on.

9.

The English people go to the theatre,
a football match or dancing at
Saturday.

All the English cathedrals are built
long.

Uncle Bill was hurrying a big clock
was just about to strike.
The swans wang the bell.

Home-work December 12th, 1963

cathedral - a big church
friend = ~~not~~ an enemy
sea-shop = a small restaurant
where ^{one} can drink tea and coffee.
to swim = to move in the water
to exclaim = a loud voice

to break - broke - broken
to catch - caught - caught
to fight - fought - fought
to read - read - read
to meet - met - met

9.

Home-work December 15th, 1962

thin-thick, tall-small, beautiful-plain, difficult-light, right-left, old-young, old-new, high-low, less-big, few-many, much-little, early-late, once-always, right-false.

P

Home-work December 20th, 1962

Vor langer Zeit regierten viele Könige in Britannien, der größte hieß Uther Pendragon. Sein Sohn, Arthur, wurde von Sir Ector aufgezogen. Als König Uther starb, wollte jeder Baron das

Land regieren. Zur Weihnachtszeit hatten sie ein großes Turnier geplant. Sir Kay hatte sein Schwert zu Hause vergessen und Arthur will zurück um es zu holen. Aber das Haus war versperrt. Im Friedhof stand ein Suberß mit einem Schwert darin. Wer immer dieses Schwert herausziehe, soll König von ganz Britannien sein. Niemand konnte es herausziehen nur Arthur konnte es. Als alle Barone es hörten, wurde Arthur zum König gekrönt. Später bekam er das Schwert "Excalibur". Arthur wurde ein berühmter König.

P

Home-work January 10th, 63

They came, so Bath at four o'clock
They slowly walked down the
street. He stayed quietly, at the
Roman pool for half an
hour. She had never heard
of a Roman bath. The swans
always ring for their meals.
They swim to the chain quickly
to pull it. ^{has} ~~has~~ always ~~has~~
been a country of health
resorts. She only talked to
him, not to me. We usually
do our homework. I rarely
forget it. Could you meet
me punctually in front of
the school tomorrow.

p

They walked slowly down the street.
They swim quickly to the chain to
pull it. ^{has} ~~has~~ always been
a country of health resorts.

Home-work January 11th, 63

We could, the country, to stay,
I did not mind, we went bathing
and boating, grown-up. We could,
the country, to stay, I did not
mind, we went bathing and
boating, grown-up. We could, the
country, to stay, I did not mind,
we went bathing and boating,
grown-up.

p.

went bathing and boating, grown-up.

Home-work February 9th, 1963

To day we went down the Thames
from Reading to Windsor. Many
locks must be passed. We now do
like, when the lock-gates be
opened. Our guide said: "Windsor
became built in my century ago.
Since that time the castle is
inhabit of all English king.
Many sights were shown to us.
A beautiful present was given
to him. We shall not be asked by him.
Man will be said to us, that he
has no time. This must be not
make.

P.

Home-work February 15th, 1963

He needs a fine novel.
Who needs a fine novel?
What novel he needs?
What he needs?

Naughty Bill tears his trousers.
What naughty Bill tears?
Who tears his trousers?
What

He loses everything.
What he loses?
Who loses everything?

Pat likes to drink milk.
Who likes to drink milk?
What like Pat likes to drink?

P.

many locks had to be passed. We liked to watch when the lock gates were opened. Our guide said: "Windsor has been built many centuries ago. Since that time the castle has been lived in almost by all English kings." We shall not be asked.

Home-Work

February 19th, 1963

Jack must stay after class.

Must Jack stay after class?

(Who must Jack stay?)

Where must Jack stay?

Who must stay after class?

You may have this book.

May you have this book?

Who may have this book?

What you may have?

I am a pupil.

Am I a pupil?

Who ~~am~~ a pupil?

What I am?

He is an American.

Is he an American?

Who is an American?

Who he is?

She can make a snowman.

Can she make a snowman?

What she can make?

Who can make a snowman?

yes.

What may you have?

What can I?

What can she make?

Home-work February 22th, 1963

He may enter his old school. They will ~~can~~ win the game. A good boy may ~~not~~ ~~may~~ not his name on the desk. They must learn what an experiment is. They ~~started~~ ^{were} ~~to~~ be ~~allowed~~ what was in the cup. They ~~did not~~ ~~be able~~ ~~could not~~ see which finger the teacher had licked. I ~~have~~ ~~could~~ ~~done~~ this homework well.

5

(They will must win the game)

They will be able to win the game

A good boy must not carve his name on the desk. They would not to see which finger the teacher had licked

Home-Work February 26th, 1963

I wait for my mother.

I think of my aunt.

I look at a film.

I look for my pen.

I listen to the radio.

I look forward to morning.

I look after my cat.

Our look ₂ like a snowman.

good
5

Ann looks like a snowman.

Home-Work February 28th, 63

listen to the guide. He reminded me of my old teacher. We laughed at the funny man. They called a taxi and got in. After half an hour's ride they got out. The radio programme was so interesting that they listened to all ~~the~~ Sunday afternoon. I prefer tea ~~to~~ coffee. Translate this German text into English. What is "so carve" in German? The train arrives in Innsbruck at 4 p. m.

London, Thames, Westminster Palace, Big-Ben, London Bridge, Tower, Tower Bridge, Piccadilly Circus, Trafalgar Square, Lord Nelson's Column, St. Paul's Cathedral,

He reminded me of my old teacher. They called a taxi and got in. The radio programme was so interesting that they listened to all Sunday.

Home-Work March 11th, 1963

If you forget your notebook again, you shall be punished. They really will see the sights of London but

they must travel on in an hour.
When shall I come to see you
tomorrow? I will not stay here
any longer. I will not tell here
what you said to me. If you
want to learn English faster,
you shall travel to England.

⊕ Fehler

Home-Work March 11th, 1963

She is a diligent girl, isn't she?

Yes, she is. So am I.

You have the new book, haven't you?

Yes, you have. So have I.

He can sing, can't he? Yes, he can.

So can I.

They will come soon, won't they?

Yes, they will. So will I.

We like to go by car, don't we?

Yes, we do. So do I.

She has no nose book, has (s) she?

No, she hasn't. Nor have I

You are not late, are you?

No you aren't. Nor am I.

1 Fehler

Correction

March 21th, 1963

No, I am not.

Home-work March 21st, 1963

There was my friend's car, we
all got in. At school I am getting
on very well. Every day I get
up at seven. The coat did not
fit me, I could not get it on. They

got out at Piccadilly Circus
and walked to Trafalgar Square.
I could not get at the books, I
had no key. Has your friend
still got your wireless set or
did you get it back?

⊖ Fehler

Home-Work March 24th, 1963

Flying is both fast and comfortable.
John knew that nothing would
happen, but he was a little
nervous. They felt sick; they liked
either the taking off or the
landing. Looking down he
saw farmland and factories.
He would see everything, for

he had an excellent seat. She
was hungry; she was too tired,
however, to eat anything. He
does not want to help me
therefore I must do it myself.
They did not fly to Liverpool,
but to Manchester. They wanted
to get home as fast as possible,
therefore they flew home.

Home-Work March 27th, 1963

While the hairdresser was doing
her hair, they were talking about
the last films. Everybody fell
asleep during the lecture. I shall
visit a cotton-mill while I am
near Manchester. I shall visit

or cotton-mill during my stay
in Manchester. Sit down while
you are waiting. ✓

March 30th, 1963

I should bring.

You would bring.

he, she, it would bring.

We should bring.

You would bring.

They would bring.

I should have brought.

You would have brought.

he, she, it would have brought.

We should have brought.

You should, would have brought.

They would have brought.

I should prodest.

You would prodest.

he, she, it would prodest.

We should prodest.

You would prodest.

They would prodest.

I should have prodested.

You would have prodested.

he, she, it would have prodested.

We should have prodested.

You would have prodested.

They would have prodested. ✓

Home - Work April 4th, 1963

If I know his address, I shall tell you. If I knew his address, I should tell you. If I had known his address, I should have told you.

If he has ^{the} book, he will lend it to you. If he had ~~has~~ the book, he ~~(w)~~ would lend it to you. If he had had the book, he would have lent it to you.

If my father sends me some more money, I shall pay for everything.

If my father sent me some more money, I should pay for everything.

If my father had sent me some more money, I should have paid for everything.

If I meet him, I shall speak to him. If I met him, I should speak to him. If I had met him, I should have spoken to him.

Home - Work April 22nd, 1963

(He said, "This")

He said that this countryside was not beautiful. He said that he had never seen an uglier sight. He said that he would show ~~d~~ you something nicer the next day. He said (He) that he were not able to went to school the day before. He said that he was so tired that day,

as he had worked too much.
He said that he would told them
about the new invention.

ps

Home-work April 30th, 1963

Where does the power come from
that drives our machines,
lights and heats our houses, cooks
our food?

Coal: It is needed for making the
steam engines work that are still
used in most factories. Great Britain
is very rich in coal (see map).

Most factory towns stand near or
on coal-fields (especially in the
Midlands of England, - the blue)

"Black Country").

Water-power: There are many
factories along fast-flowing
rivers ("mills").

Electricity: It can be made either
by water-power (in the mountains
of Scotland and Wales) or by steam-
power (for which coal or atomic
power is needed). It is easily carried
long distances. It is "clean" power.

Oil: Most motor-engines are driven
by petrol (which is made from oil) or
by diesel oil. Oil is brought from
abroad in great oil-tankers, chiefly
from Arabia.

Atomic power: Britain is leading
in atomic power-stations. She built
the first in the world and is building

many more each year. - When you split an atom (2e t 2m), great heat is produced. This heat is used to boil water, the steam drives a turbine and the turbine produces electricity.

Home - Work

May 2nd, 1963

The Blackwells visited the old town of Newcastle. It is a very busy town full of tall factory - chimneys sending out grey smoke that darkened the sky and made everything dirty. Great Britain is the greatest shipbuilding country in the world and a great number of ships are built in the

Newcastle shipyards. There are all kinds of workmen: blacksmiths, plumber, painters, carpenters, engineers, electricians, decorators, furniture-makers, upholsters.

The next day they went to a coal-mine. There they saw how a mine works. At the top are many buildings. The shafts go down almost 2000 feet. A very strong (see) steel rope lowers or raises the cages for men and coal. From the shaft are tunnels lead in different directions. Accidents are very rare. But the miner's work is really hard.

He says, "This countryside is very beautiful".

He says, "I have never seen a lovelier one."

He says, "I was not able to do my exercise."

He says, "I shall do it tomorrow!"

He says that this countryside is very beautiful.

He said that this countryside was very beautiful.

He says that he has never seen a lovelier one.

He said that he had never seen a lovelier one.

He says that she was not able to do her exercise.

He said that she had not been

able to do her exercise.

He says that she was well it tomorrow.

He said that he would do it the next day.

She says that she is so tired to day.

She said that she was so tired that day.

Home - Work

May 16th, 1963

Some facts about Scotland

Scotland may be divided into three parts:

a. | The northern Highlands (many rocky mountains, Ben Nevis, 4406 feet, the highest in Britain; many lakes,

called lochs; Celtic population, still often speaking their own language and partly organised in family tribes, called clans).

b.) The central Lowlands (good farming country. Three fourths of the Scottish people live here).

c.) The southern Uplands (or "border-country", as it borders on England (hilly; many sheep).

Home-Work

July 23th, 1963

Some facts of Scotland

Scotland may be divided into three parts:

- a.) The northern Highlands,
- b.) the central Lowlands,
- c.) the southern Uplands.

In the Highlands there are many rocky mountains. There is Celtic population, which often speak their own language.

The Lowlands are good farming country, There fourths of the Scottish people live here.

The Uplands are hilly. There are many sheep.

Edinburgh is Scotland's capital, but Glasgow is the largest town.

Scotland is a very old kingdom. There were many fights between the English and the Scots.

The crew have to be hardworking and thrifty. They have learned to make the best of what they have.

Home-Work June 10th, 1963

The captain knows when and where to catch fish. When the ship is out fishing the crew spends 18 hours a day on deck. They work in the cold wind, catching fish for us to eat. When they reach the fishing ground the net is thrown out. The bottom of it is kept down by weights. For three hours the ship pulls the net along the bed of the sea.

Then the net is pulled in.