



English-Tests

Wimmer Richard

3. a. 1962/63

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ARBEITSPLAN

Nr.	Date	Topic	W	N	Signature
1 st	25.10.1962	Dictation and Translation, Plural and Progressive Form.	3	3	Frank Wimmer
2 nd	January 14 th , 1963	Translation from German into English; Word order, Oppositiones.	2-	3	Frank Wimmer
3 rd	January 23 th , 1963	Dictation, Passive Voice, Irregular Words.	2	4	Frank Wimmer
4 th	March 4 th , 1963	Questions, Negation, Passive Voice.	1	2	Frank Wimmer
5 th	May 11 th , 1963	Where does the power come from? Indirect speech.	2	2	Frank Wimmer
6 th	May 30 th , 1963	Some facts about Scotland. Mary Stuart, Irregular Verbs.	2	4	Frank Wimmer

1st Testwork, October 25th, 1962

Uncle and Cunt travel~~ed~~ to England.

My unt want~~ed~~^{to} see the right~~s~~ of England.
First they went to the harbour off
Plymouth. Father told them of the
beginning of the United States of
America. My uncle want~~ed~~ to see
Scott's burial place for many years.
Ann and I were listening to the story
of Scott and Sundsen which father
was telling. But then we had to go
to school.

Put into the the plural:

This book is not bad.

That child is rather naughty.

A brown leaf fell from the tree.

This books are not bad.

That children are rather naughty.

Many brown leaves fell from the tree.

Put into the Progressive Form:

(He (to eat) when)

He was eating, when she entered.

I was learning while mother was preparing dinner. ✕

Onkel und Tante besuchen England.

Meine Tante ^{wollte} (wollte) die Sehenswür-
digkeiten von England sehen. Zuerst
gingen sie zum Hafen von Plymouth.
Vater erzählte ihnen vom Beginn
der vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.
(Mein Onkel, (Mein Onk) möchte den
Geburtsort von Scott) Mein Onkel
^{wollte} (wollte) den Ort wo Scott von
der vielen fahrten geboren wurde
sehen. Anna und ich erinnerten
sich der Geschichte von Scott und
Anderson die uns Vater erzählte.
(hatte) Dann mußten wir zur
Schule gehen.

Words: 3

Neasnes: 3

Correction

October 27th, 1962

Uncle and aunt travelled to England.
My aunt wanted to see the sights of
England. Father told them of the

beginning of the United States of
America. My uncle wanted to see
Scott's birthplace for many years.
But then we had to go to school.

These books are not bad.

These children are rather naughty.

Where are (was) you going?

Onkel und Tante reisten nach England.
Vater erzählte ihnen den Beginn der
Verinigten Staaten Amerikas. Mein
Onkel wollte schon seit vielen Jahren
den Geburtsort von Scott sehen.
Anna und ich lauschten auf die
Geschichte von Scott und Amundsen, die
der Vater erzählte.

These children are rather naughty.

Translate:

He is a very nice peopl. King Arthur
was a brave king. We have busy now.
Who made the big snowman yesterday?
In our rooms are cold and warm
wether. This car ^{goes} very fast.

Put in the words in their correct order:

They came to Vienna at six o'clock (11)
We walked slowly up the hill. We do
always our homework. He talked only
to him, not to me. Could you go with me
to the theatre tomorrow? She stayed
quietly for half an hour. at this place

Find the opposites of:

right - left (wrong)

early - late

silly - (easily) clever

thick - thin

old - young (new)

easy - difficult

to lose - ~~to~~ find

to sell - ~~to~~ buy

to fall - ~~to~~ stand

to go - ~~to~~ run

to weep - ~~to~~ laugh

Convection

January 17th, 1963

He is a very nice pupil. King Arthur
was a brave king. We are busy now.

In our rooms are cold and warm
water.

Put in the words in their correct order.
We always (our) do our homework.

difficult, to find, to buy, to run,
to weep - to laugh.

to lose - to find

to sell - to buy

to fall - to stand

to go - to run

easy difficult ✓

3rd Test-work, January 23th, 1963

Dictation

Ann and Pat went with ^{gun} Aunt and Uncle to the most famous river, the Thames. Uncle turned his car into the car-park. A pink little motor yacht, painted blue and yellow, attracted his attention. He walked over to look at her. He wanted to know how fast she could go. A red-haired face looked out of the cabin door. Suddenly the man recognized Uncle Bill. He was Uncle's school friend at Easton, twenty years ago - Nick Watts. Uncle introduced everybody. Nick invited them to see his boat. Then he had a lucky idea. He took them all down the river to London. He was happy to do so. He was a very nice ferry.

Turn into the passive voice

He introduced his friend to everybody.
His friend was introduced to everybody by him.

They drowned her in 1953.

(^{she} They) was drowned in 1953.

He opened to lock the lock gates.

The lock gates was opened by him.

The Normans built strong castles.

Strong castles were built by the Normans.

They talked about her.

He ~~was~~ talked about (by her)

He showed them round.

They were shown round by him

to begin - ~~to~~ began - ~~to~~ begun

to build - built - built

to come - ~~to~~ came - ~~to~~ come

to find - ~~to~~ found - ~~to~~ found

to forget - ~~to~~ forgot - ~~to~~ forgotten

to know - knew - known

to make - ~~to~~ made - made

to say - said

Work: out

Neatnes: 4

Correction, January 31st, 1963

Mr and Pat went with aunt and uncle to the most famous river, the Thames. A pretty little motor-yacht, painted blue and yellow, attracted his attention. He walked over to look at her. A red-bearded face looked out of the cabin-door. Suddenly the man

recognized uncle Bill. Then he had
a lucky idea. It was a very nice
journey.

Turned into the passive voice.

She was wounded (by them) in 1953.

The lock gates were opened by him.

They were shown round by him.

to say - said - said

She was wounded (by them) in 1953.

Answer the following questions:

What is the name of the great place in the centre of London?

The name of the great place in the centre of London is "Piccadilly Circus".

What kind of travelling do you prefer (through London)?

(I prefer) ~~of travelling through London~~ I prefer ^{to go} by Underground.

What is the best way to see London?

The best way to see London is from the top of a bus.

What can you see (at) Trafalgar Square?

I can see ⁱⁿ Trafalgar Square "Lord Nelson's Column".

Are there habitations in the City?

~~There~~ ^{there} are no habitations in the City. The City is the heart of London, ~~it~~ ^{it} is the centre of ~~the~~ business life (and many banks and offices).

What do you know about the Tower?

The Tower is a grim (and) grey castle, almost 900 years old.

Do you know the largest cathedral of the Anglican Church?

(Q.) The largest cathedral of the (An)

Anglican Church is St. Paul's Cathedral.

Turn into the passive voice:

The guide showed us Big Ben.

Big Ben was showed ^{to} by us.

You shall ^{never} ~~we never~~ forget his words.

His words shall ^{be} ~~never~~ forgotten ^(by).

I gave him the book yesterday.

The book was given ^{to} him yesterday

(by me.)

She ~~opened~~ the door.

The ~~door~~ door was opened (by).

Translate:

He ^{is} wait^s for his sister.

(She look forward to him to his home work.)

Pat ^{is} listen^s to the story.

The children look at the ~~landcard~~.

We look for our ball.

I look forward ^{to} (at) Sunday.

She reminded him ~~to~~ his homework. |

Ask questions and negate the sentences:

He can speak English.

Can he speak English?

Who can speak English?

What can he speak?

He cannot speak English.

She must wait for her aunt.

Must she wait for her aunt?

Who must wait for her aunt?

She ~~must~~ not wait for her aunt. |

You may play (with) with this ball.

May you play with this ball?

Who may play with this ball?

What you may play (?) with?

You need not play with this ball. |

I will come tomorrow.

Will I come tomorrow?

Who will come tomorrow?

When I will come?

I will not come tomorrow.

Work: sch gut - Neatness 2

Correction, March 6th, 1963

I prefer to go by Underground.

The best way to see London is from the top of a double-decker bus.

In Trafalgar Square I can see Lord Nelson's Column.

There are no habitations. The City is the heart of London it is the centre

of business life.

The Tower is a grim grey castle,
almost 900 years old.

Big Ben was shown to us by the guide.
His words shall never be forgotten.
The book was given to him yesterday.

He waits for his sister.
Pat listened to the story.
The children look at the maps.
I look forward to Sunday.
She reminded him of his homework.

She need not wait for her aunt.

What may you play with?
You must not play with this ball.

When will I come? ✓

5th Test-work,

May 11th, 1963

Where does the power come from?

What do you know about coal, water-power, electricity, oil, atomic-power?

Coal: Great Britain is very rich in coal. Coal drives ~~was~~ the steam engines.

Water-power: Most factories ~~is~~ along fast-flowing rivers.

Electricity: Electricity can ~~you~~ be made by ~~from~~ water-power, steam-power or atomic-power. Electricity is "clean" power.

oil: Most engines ~~was~~ ^{are} driven by petrol or by ~~diesel~~ oil. Oil comes from Arabia in great oil-tankers.

Atomic-power: When you split ~~an~~ atom ~~was~~ ^{great} heat ~~is~~ produced. The heat ~~boils~~ water, the steam drives turbines, and the turbines ~~produced~~ electricity. ~~In Britain was atomic split first in the world. Great Britain had many atomic-nucleons.~~

Put into the indirect speech:

He says, "I was in London yesterday."

He says that he was in London yesterday.

He said that he ~~were~~ ^{was} in London the day before.

He says, "I am too tired to drive to Manchester today."

He says that he is too tired to drive to Manchester today.

He said that he was too tired to drive to Manchester that day.

He says, "I shall drive there tomorrow."

He says that he will drive there tomorrow.

He said that he would ~~been~~ drive there the next day.

Work: put

Neatnes: 2

Correction

May 13th, 1963

Coal: Coal drives the steam engines

Water-power: There are many factories along fast-flowing rivers.

Electricity: It can be made by water-power or by steam-power.

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

Atomic-power: When you split an atom great heat is produced. This heat is used to boil water, the steam drives turbines and the turbines produce electricity. Britain has many atomic-reactors.

He said that he had been in London the day before.

He said that he would drive there the next day. ✓

6th Test-work, May 30th, 1963

1.) What do you know about the landscape 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 little population, they often speak their own language.

The Lowlands are good farming country. Three 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.

2.) What do you (about) know about the the Scots?

a.) The dressing.

The skirt ^{is} short they wear ^{is} called the kilt. In the northern parts of Scotland the Highlanders as they are called (the) most men wear it - but never the women. Each Highland has a different tartan ^{or} that you can tell any's name from what he wears.

b.) The kind of people.

The Scots are hard working and frifty. The Scots have learned to make the best of what they have.

3.) Mary Stuart - the best known Queen of Scots.

Mary Stuart, "she was still very young when she was crowned Queen of Scotland. (But) But as her father had also been relted to the English royal family, she called herself Queen of (S) England. First everbody

loved
~~loved~~ her but she was young and
very beautiful, but quarrels between
Scotland forced her to flee to
England. There Queen Elizabeth I
took her prisoner.

Nevertheless Queen Mary's son King
James the VI become king of Scotland
became king James the I of
England, this united Scotland
and England into one king.

4) to buy - bought - bought

to sell - sold - sold

to come - came - come

to have - had - had ~~has~~

to go - went - gone

to hear - heard - heard

to pay - paid - paid

to make - made - made

to run - ran - run

to stand - stood - stood, stood

to teach - taught - taught

to think - ~~think~~ ^{thought} - ~~think~~ thought

to tell - told - told

to say - said - said

to write - wrote - wrote

1. The bill ~~is~~ ^{shows} a different pattern white
a different pattern.

Work: jul- / 4

Correction, June 6th, 1963

The northern Highlands,
the central Lowlands,
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.

There were many fights between the
English and the Scots.

What do you know about the Scots?

The short skirt they were is called the
kilt. In the northern parts of Scotland,
the Highlands as they are called, most
men wear it, - but never the women.

The kilt shows a checked pattern
which is called tartan. Each Highland

wife or clan has a different law
so that you can tell a man's name
from what he means!

The (Scots) Scots have to be hardworking
and thrifty.

But as her father had also been
related to the English royal family,
she called herself 'Queen of England'.
First everybody loved her, as
she was young and very beautiful,
but quarrels within Scotland
forced her to flee to England.

Nevertheless, Queen Mary's son, King
James VI of Scotland, became King
James I of England, thus uniting
Scotland and England under one
king.

to have - had - had
to hear - heard - heard
to pay - paid - paid
to stand - stood - stood
to teach - taught - taught
to tell - told - told
to write - wrote - written