










Shapes and patterns



Name the shapes in English.

1 Verbinde jede Form mit ihrem Namen.

Shape						
						

Name	circle	triangle	square	rectangle	oval	rhomboid
------	--------	----------	--------	-----------	------	----------

2 Setze das Muster fort und benenne die Formen.



square - circle - _____

3 Zeichne ein Muster und benenne die Formen.

4 Beantworte die Fragen in ganzen Sätzen auf Englisch.

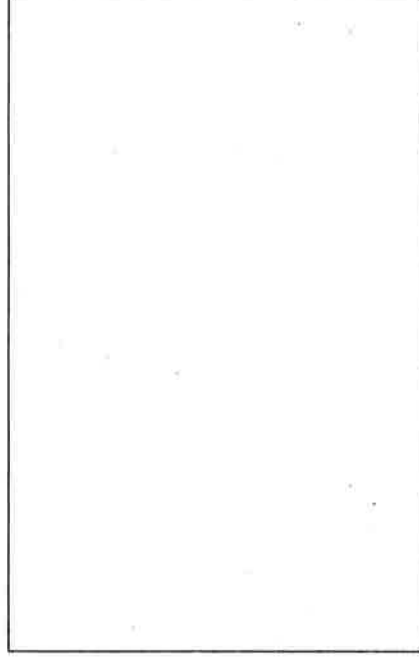
What has three corners? _____

What has no corners? _____

What has four corners? _____

What has no sides? _____

5 Fußballfelder sind voller Formen. Zähle die Formen auf, beschreibe sie und zeichne die Linien.



no = keine

Opinion



easy



just right



okay



difficult



Do you like ...?

Ask questions and give answers.

Give the correct answer: yes or no?

Do you like?

Yes, I do. I like ...

No, I don't. I don't like ...

?	+	-
Do you like apples?	Yes, I do. I like apples.	
Do you like tomato soup?		No, I don't. I don't like tomato soup.
Do you like museums?		
Do you like art?		
Do you like yellow?		
Do you like blue?		
_____ like music?		
_____ like classical music?		
_____ like rock music?		
_____ like teachers?		
_____ like cats?		
_____ like travelling?		
_____ like ball games?		
_____ like sport?		

Opinion



easy



just right



okay



difficult

Shapes in squares

Which shape in which square? What colours?

1 Lies die folgenden Anweisungen.

Draw a blue circle in square A4.

Draw a yellow triangle in square B2.

Draw a brown oval in square D3.

Draw two black rectangles in square A2.

Draw an orange circle in square A1.

Draw a red triangle and a blue oval in square B1.

Draw a black-and-white-striped rectangle in square C2.

Draw two purple circles in square A3.

Draw three red ovals in square D1.

Draw a blue circle in a yellow triangle in square B3.

Draw two green squares in square D4.

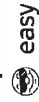
Colour all the empty squares yellow.

2 Zeichne die richtigen Formen in die passenden Felder. Male dann die Felder gemäss Anweisung aus.

	A	B	C	D
1				
2				
3				
4				

striped = gestreift / empty = leer

Opinion



easy



just right



okay



difficult



Positioning

Übe die Ortsangaben.

1 Lies die Ortsangaben.

top left	top middle	top right
middle left	middle	middle right
bottom left	bottom middle	bottom right

2 Zeichne mit einem Farbstift neun einfache Dinge oder Figuren.

3a Diktiere deinem Partner / deiner Partnerin.

Beispiel: 'Draw a red star at the top in the middle.'

3b Zeichne, was dein Partner / deine Partnerin dir diktiert.

Ideas:

a yellow star, a red rose, a green apple, a sun, a banana, a blue house, an orange, a purple pullover, a pink balloon, ...

Opinion



easy



just right



okay



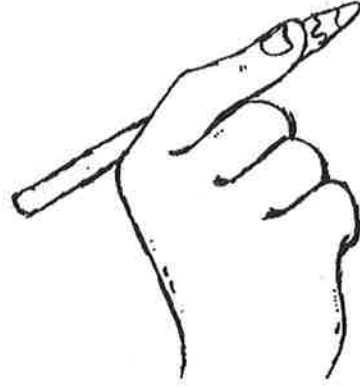
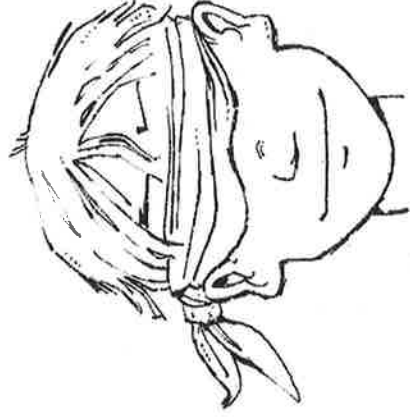
difficult



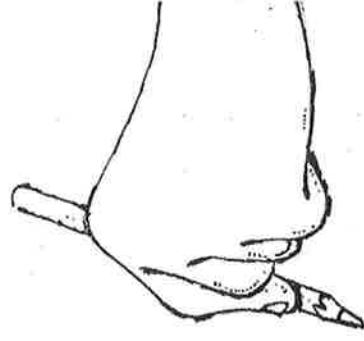
Blindfolded

Draw things blindfolded.

- 1 Blindfold your partner.
- 2 Give drawing instructions in English to your partner.
Say: 'Draw a triangle with your right hand.'
'Draw a ... with your right hand.'
Then say: 'Draw a number one with your left hand.'
'Draw a ... with your left hand.'
- 3 Change roles with your partner.



right hand



left hand

Ideas:

draw ... a house, a star, a number two, a rectangle, an apple, a pullover, a sun, a balloon, a number five, ...

Opinion









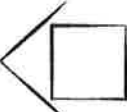
easy just right okay difficult



Tic-tac-toe

Name the position of shapes and then play the game with a partner.

1 Write down what you see.

top left: _____

a circle

top middle: _____

top right: _____

middle left: _____

_____ : a star

_____ : a rectangle

bottom left: _____

_____ : a fish

bottom right: _____

2 Play 'tic-tac-toe' - 'three in a row' with a partner.

X = cross

O = circle

X	X	O
X		O
O		

O wins this game

X	X	X
		O
		O

X wins this game

in a row = in einer Reihe

Opinion



easy



just right



okay



difficult



Anita explains paintings to a tourist

This is a painting in red – that is a painting in orange.

1 Ergänze die Lücken.

This is a modern painting in red. That painting has an _____ v _____ in it.

That painting has an _____ b _____ in it. That painting has an orange girl in it.

That painting has an _____ h _____ in it.

This painting has two _____ s _____ in it.

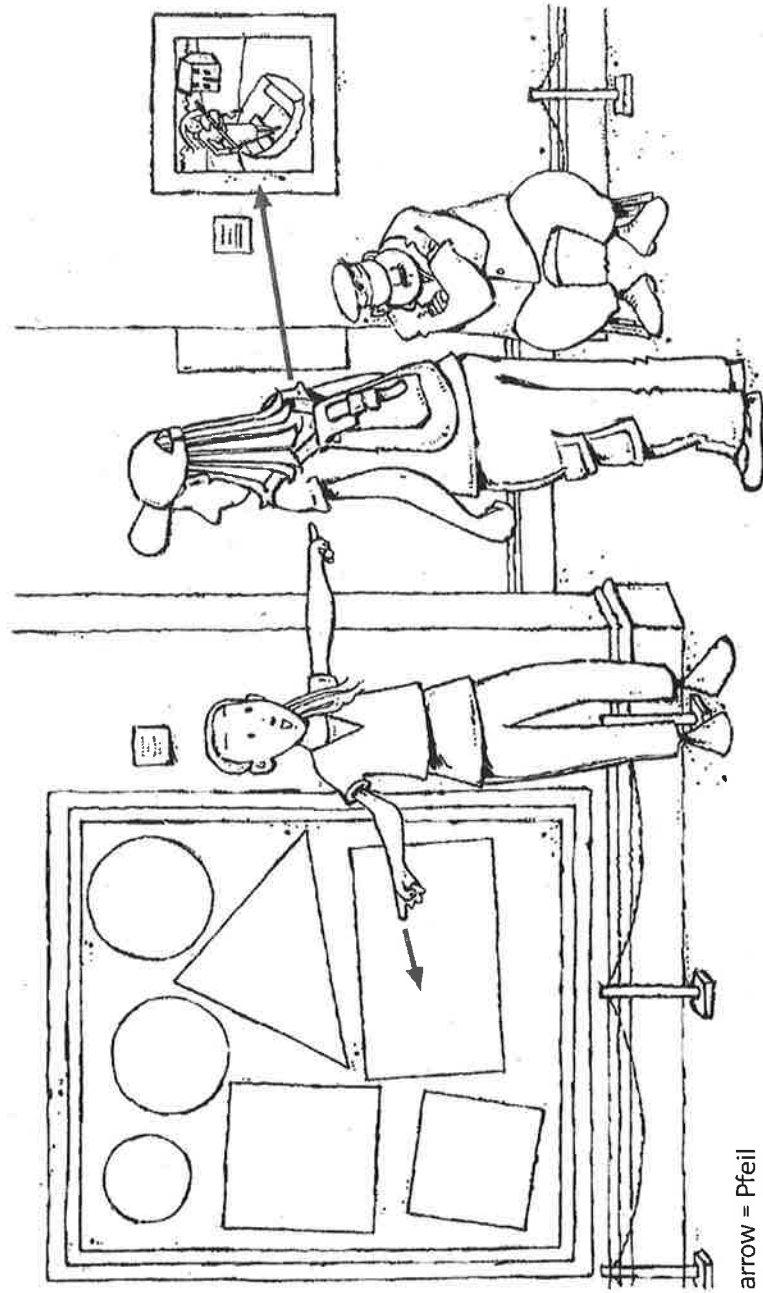
That is a modern painting in orange.

This painting has a _____ t _____ in it.

This painting has three red circles in it. This painting has a _____ r _____ in it.

2 Male die Sätze mit «this» rot an und die Sätze mit «that» orange.

3 Nun male die Formen in den Gemälden rot und orange an.



arrow = Pfeil

Verwende: red, orange, house, boat, squares, triangle, rectangle, violin

Opinion



easy



just right



okay



difficult



Anita explains the city to a tourist

When to use 'this' and when to use 'that'.

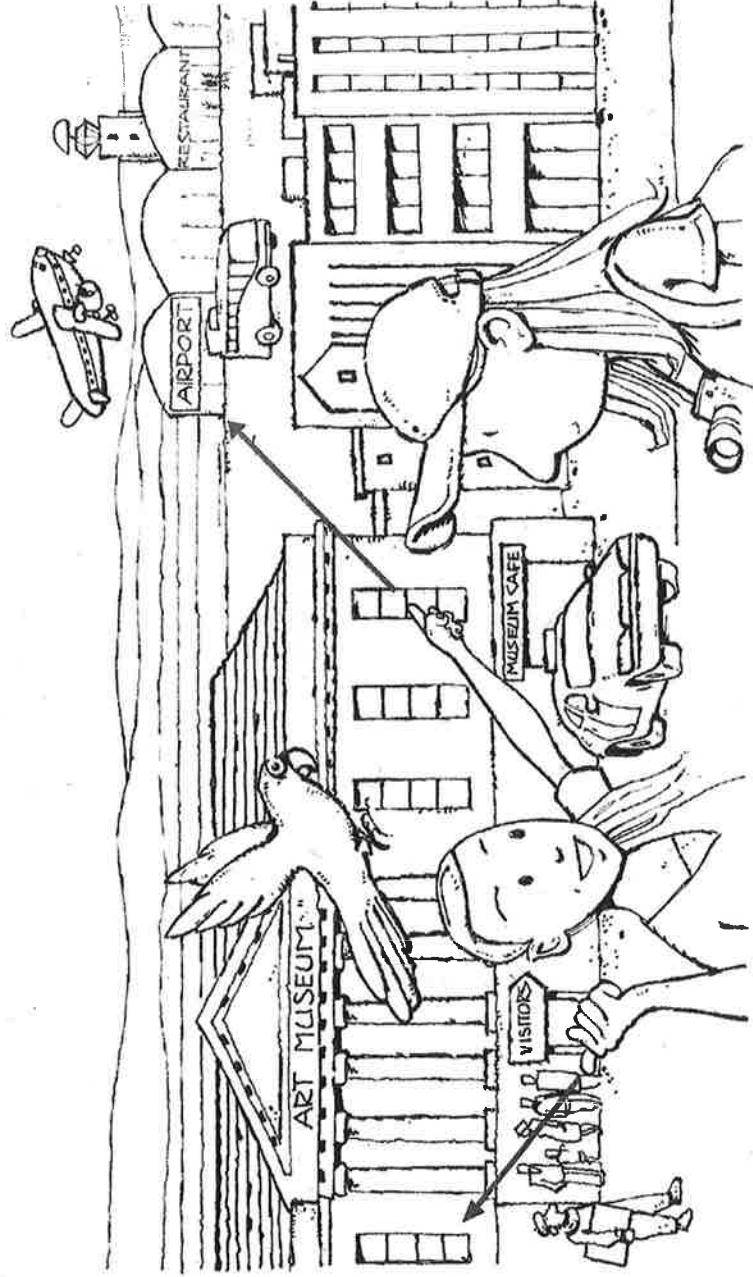
this → that →

1 Draw short (→) red arrows:

art museum, museum café, visitor, taxi, parrot.

2 Draw long (→) orange arrows:

airport, airport restaurant, passenger, airport bus, plane.



3 On the left, write sentences with the red objects.

4 On the right, write sentences with the orange objects.

This is an art museum.

That is an airport.

arrow = Pfeil

Opinion



easy



just right



okay



difficult



Roses are red ...



Read and complete this poem.

Work in pairs.

1 Read the poem to your partner.

When Dad met Mum

at sweet sixteen he said

Roses are red

violets are blue

sugar is sweet

and so are you.

When Dad asked Mum

to marry him he said

Roses are red

violets are blue

I love you

and I'll marry you too.

When Dad and Mum

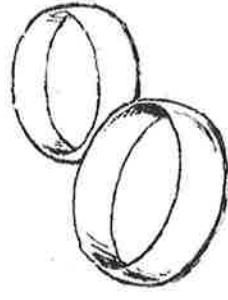
got married they said

Roses are red

violets are blue

gold is for ever

and so are you.



2 Fill in the gaps.

3 Translate into German.

My Mum says to me

Roses are _____

violets are _____

ice cream is cool

and so _____.

German

My Mum says to the baby

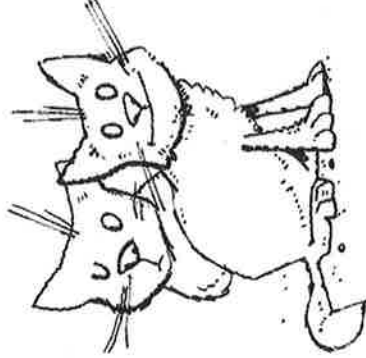
Roses are _____

_____ are blue

kittens are cute

_____ so are _____.

German



4 Colour every 'rose' red, every 'violet' blue and all the adjectives yellow.

poem = Gedicht / Dad met Mum = Papa traf Mama / he said = er sagte / violet = Veilchen / sugar = Zucker /

and so are you = und du bist es auch / he asked = er fragte / I'll marry you = ich werde dich heiraten /

too = auch / for ever = für immer und ewig / kitten = Kätzchen / cute = niedlich / the other = die andern

Opinion



easy



just right



okay



difficult



Watercolours

Mische die Farben.

1 Mische Wasserfarben in den Feldern.

2 Schreibe auf, welche Farben du gemischt hast.



yellow

plus

red

makes

orange

blue

plus

yellow

makes

blue

plus

red

makes

white

plus

black

makes

red

plus

white

makes

Opinion



easy



just right



okay



difficult



Be an artist

You learn about two different styles of painting.

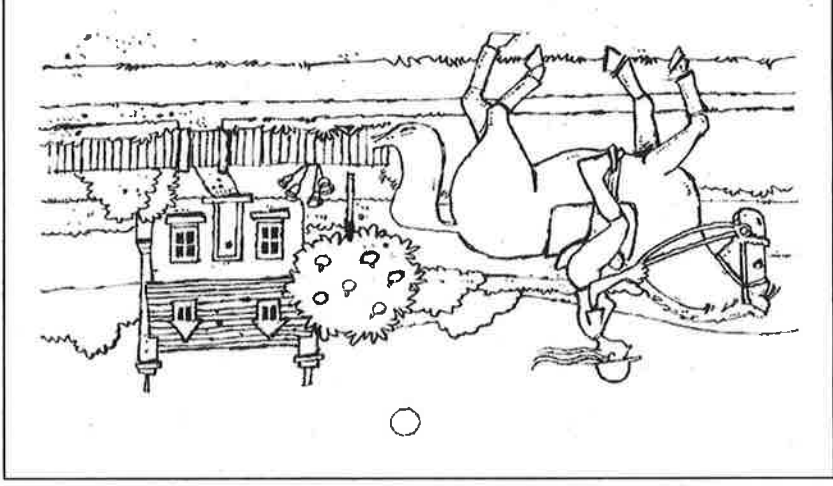
1 Read the text.

Realism

In the nineteenth century, especially from 1850 to 1900, artists painted like photographs. Two famous realist painters are Gustave Courbet (1819–1877) and Jean-François Millet (1814–1875).

2 Be a realist painter. Colour the painting.

3 Draw an old-fashioned frame around the painting.



4 Fill in the gaps.

- _____ The sun is _____
- _____ The pony is _____
- _____ The bushes are _____
- _____ The grass is _____
- _____ The rider's hair is _____

old-fashioned = altmodisch / frame = Rahmen / sky = Himmel / rider = Reiter/-in

Opinion

- easy
- just right
- okay
- difficult

Als Arbeitsblatt freigegeben. Klett und Balmer Verlag 2013 / Arbeitsblatt New World 1.

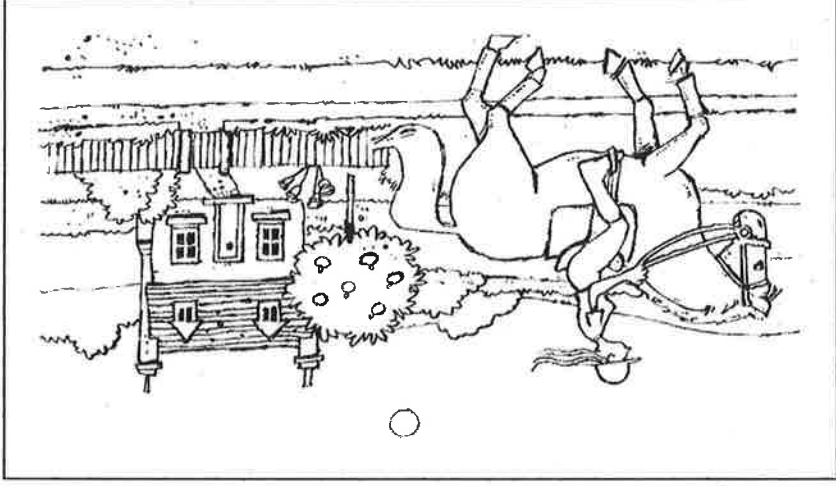
5 Read the text.

Expressionism

At the beginning of the twentieth century artists often painted things in 'crazy' colours. They painted the grass red or yellow and cats blue or pink. Two famous expressionist painters are Franz Marc (1880–1916) and Ernst Ludwig Kirchner (1880–1938).

6 Be an expressionist painter. Colour the picture.

7 Draw a modern frame around the picture.



8 Fill in the gaps.

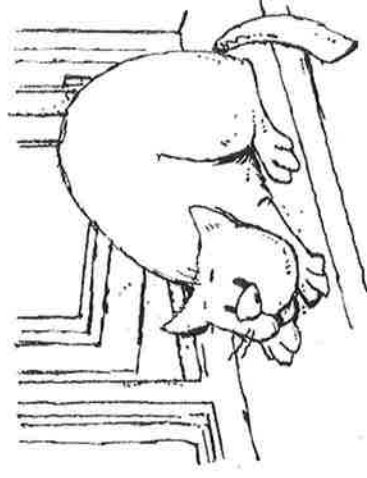
- _____ The sun is _____
- _____ The pony is _____
- _____ The bushes are _____
- _____ The grass is _____
- _____ The rider's hair is _____



Paul Klee's studio is full of adjectives

Learn the most common adjectives.

- 1 Read the text in English and German several times.
- 2 Colour all the adjectives yellow in the English and in the German text.



English

Paul Klee is in his studio. In the middle, there are tables.

There are *little* tables and *round* tables.

On the tables there are pots, paintbrushes and paintings.

Paul Klee has many paintbrushes. There are *big* paintbrushes and *small* paintbrushes, *long* paintbrushes and *short* paintbrushes, *red* paintbrushes and *blue* paintbrushes, *black* paintbrushes and *white* paintbrushes, *wet* paintbrushes and *dry* paintbrushes.

There are *small* pots and *big* pots, *red* pots and *blue* pots, *yellow* pots and *green* pots, *brown* pots and *orange* pots.

wet = nass / dry = trocken / old = alt / bad = schlecht

German

Paul Klee ist in seinem Atelier. In der Mitte hat es Tische.

Es hat *kleine* Tische und *runde* Tische.

Auf den Tischen hat es *Farbeimer*, *Pinsel* und *Gemälde*.

Paul Klee hat *viele* Pinsel. Es hat *grosse* Pinsel und *kleine* Pinsel, *lange* Pinsel und *kurze* Pinsel, *rote* Pinsel und *blaue* Pinsel, *schwarze* Pinsel und *weisse* Pinsel, *nasse* Pinsel und *trockene* Pinsel.

Es hat *kleine* Farbeimer und *grosse* Farbeimer, *rote* Farbeimer und *blaue* Farbeimer, *gelbe* Farbeimer und *grüne* Farbeimer, *braune* Farbeimer und *orange* Farbeimer.

Paul Klee ist sehr talentiert, sehr kritisch und sehr berühmt. Er schaut alle seine Gemälde an:

Es hat *neue* Gemälde. – Es hat *alte* Gemälde.

Dieses ist *einfach* zu malen. – Jenes ist *schwierig* zu malen.

Dieses ist *farbig*, jenes *schwarz-weiß*.

Dies ist ein *gutes* Bild. – Jenes ist ein *schlechtes* Bild.

Opinion



easy



just right



okay



difficult

- 3 Now fill in the gaps with the missing adjectives.
4 Check with the first worksheet and correct.



Paul Klee is in his studio. In the middle, there are tables.

There are li tables and ro tables.

On the tables there are pots, paintbrushes and paintings.

Paul Klee has many paintbrushes.

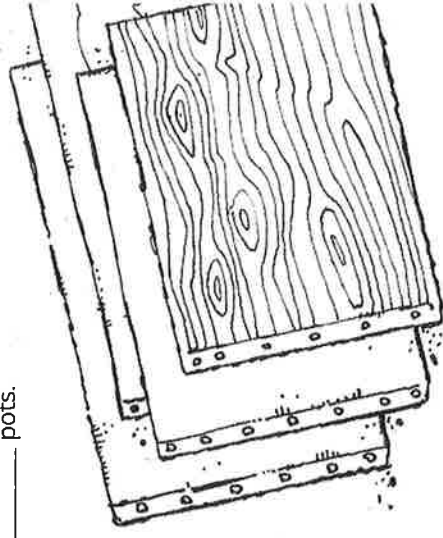
There are bi paintbrushes and sw paintbrushes, lo paintbrushes and

sh paintbrushes, re paintbrushes and bl paintbrushes, bla paintbrushes

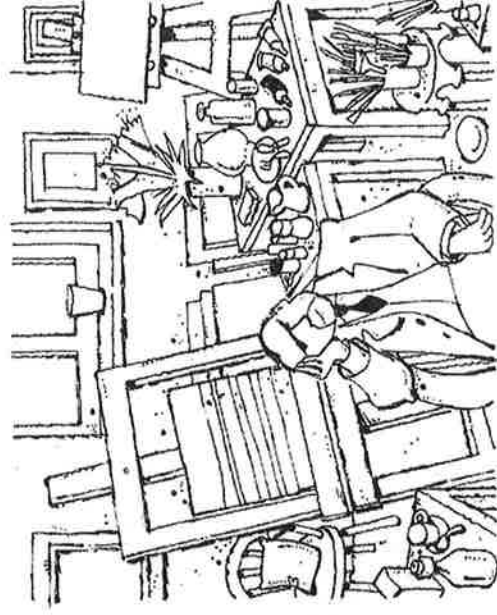
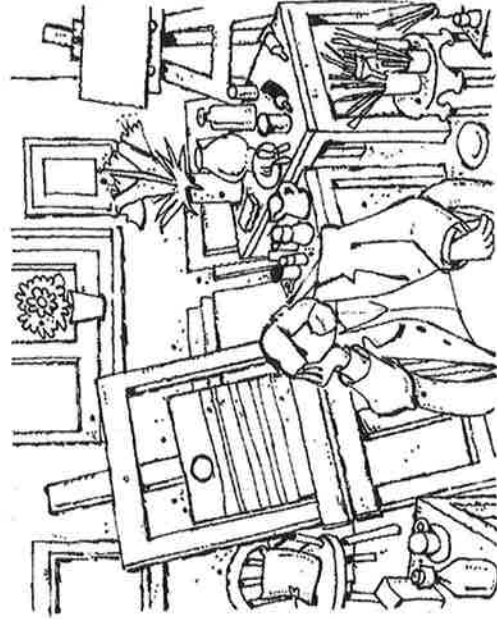
and whi paintbrushes, we paintbrushes and dr paintbrushes.

There are sw pots and bi pots, re pots and bla pots,

ye pots and gre pots, br pots and ora pots.



- 5 Circle the 6 differences between the paintings.
6 Colour in.



Opinion

- easy just right okay difficult

Cat art

Paul Klee has just finished a painting. Analyse a sentence.

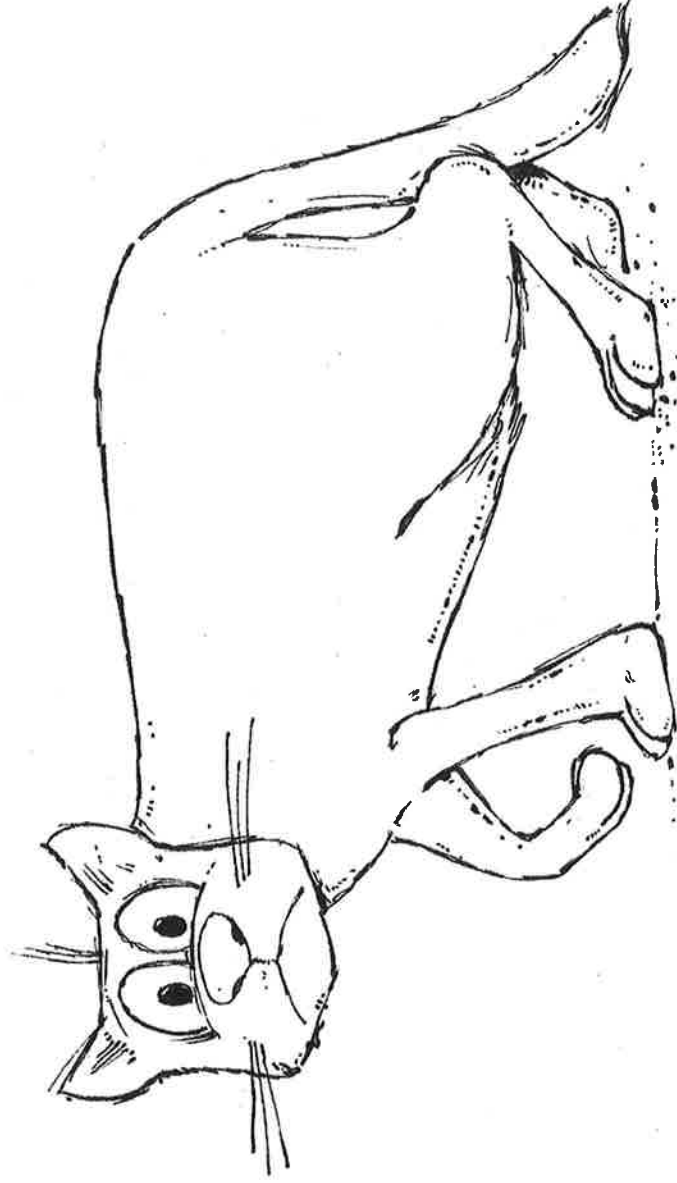
- 1 Link the parts of speech in the boxes with the correct words in the sentence.
- 2 Colour the words in the sentence and the parts of speech in the boxes in the correct colours.

adjective (yellow)	possessive pronoun (orange)	noun (brown)	verb (blue)	preposition (green)
-----------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------	----------------	------------------------

Look! The fat, white cat walks over his wet painting.





comma ,	full stop .	exclamation mark !	question mark ?
---------	-------------	--------------------	-----------------

- 3 Is the cat white now? - No, it isn't. Colour the cat.



part of speech = Wortart / sentence = Satz / wet = nass / possessive pronoun = Possessivpronomen /
preposition = Präposition / the cat walks over = die Katze spaziert über

Opinion

-  easy  just right  okay  difficult