

Paket

# Story: Rich man, poor man M 6



# Stempelkarte

English Grammar, Listening, Literature, Speaking, Vocabulary, Writing ...

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# Story: Rich man, poor man

English Grammar, Listening, Literature, Speaking, Vocabulary, Writing

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Name Lernpartner/in:

Name Lernbegleiter/in:

Datum:

## Story: Rich man, poor man



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-8sYWQg54tE>



**All necessary vocabulary can be found here:**

Write down the vocabularies of the story into you vocabulary exercise book. Learn about 10 to 15 words a day.



[Vocabulary: Rich man, poor man](#)



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## Story: Rich man, poor man

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- 1 Click on the QR code and listen to the story „Rich man, poor man“.



- 2 What is the story about? Highlight the word that appears in the story.

*example:*

*nice - friendly - **poor** - funny*

fish - postman - children - doctor

city - town - village - area

pencil - bag - envelope - rubber

car - train - plane - bus

teacher - hair dresser - professor - shop assistant



① Answer following questions. Tick the correct answers.

**How many chapters has the story got?**

- 3
- 8
- 5

**Where does the old man come from?**

- He comes from Minsk.
- The old man is from Minta.
- The village is called Manta.

**What is meant by a „money order“?**

- It's money that the old man must pay to the teacher.
- It's money that the old man can get from his son.
- It's money that all villagers get.

② Match opposites!

- |           |                                   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| wrong ●   | <input type="radio"/> smart       |
| rich ●    | <input type="radio"/> small       |
| to eat ●  | <input type="radio"/> correct     |
| closed ●  | <input type="radio"/> immediately |
| later ●   | <input type="radio"/> open        |
| stupid ●  | <input type="radio"/> to drink    |
| to give ● | <input type="radio"/> to take     |
| tall ●    | <input type="radio"/> poor        |

① Listen to chapter one again. Find the suitable words and fill in the gaps.

One day a postman came to my village.

The postman \_\_\_\_\_ me a

\_\_\_\_\_ of my son, Saul.

The postman \_\_\_\_\_ at the

\_\_\_\_\_ again. „From Saul“, he said. He

\_\_\_\_\_ me the letter and

\_\_\_\_\_ away.

„Martha, Martha“, I called to my \_\_\_\_\_. „Come here! We have a letter from our son, Saul.“

„Is he alive and \_\_\_\_\_? I am going to find the school

\_\_\_\_\_. He can \_\_\_\_\_ the

letter.“

Saul is making a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in a foreign

\_\_\_\_\_.

A lot of other \_\_\_\_\_ came.

\_\_\_\_\_ wanted to \_\_\_\_\_

my letter.

# AB: Story: Rich man, poor man

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- ① Find all three forms of the verbs. Fill in the gaps. The vocabulary of this package will help you.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
to come	came	come
to give	<input type="text"/>	given
<input type="text"/>	read	read
to sit	<input type="text"/>	sat
<input type="text"/>	ate	eaten
to know	<input type="text"/>	known
to speak	spoke	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	told	told
to find	<input type="text"/>	found
<input type="text"/>	took	<input type="text"/>
to sleep	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	caught	<input type="text"/>
to hit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	held	<input type="text"/>
to run	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	seen
to drink	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>





## AB: Story: Rich man, poor man

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- ① **Answer following questions in complete sentences.** (Beginne deine Antwort mit den kursiv markierten Worten.)

1) **What is *the old man's name*?**

*The old man's name is*

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---

---

2) **How many children has *the old man* got?**

*The old man has got*

---

---

---

3) **How many times was *Adam* in Dapur?**

*Adam was*

---

---

---

3) **What happend when Adam wanted to change his money order?**

---

---

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## The Simple Past with -ed - Die Vergangenheit (mit -ed)

① **Watch the tutorials of the „Simple Past with regular verbs“.**

*Sieh dir die Erklärvideos zur Zeitform „Vergangenheit mit regelmäßigen Verben“ an.*



[Regular Verbs  
in Simple Past](#)



[Past Simple  
Form - Regular  
Verbs](#)



[Regular Past  
Tense Song](#)

② **Put in the regular verbs in the simple past.** *Setze die regelmäßigen Verben in die Vergangenheit.*

Bei vielen Verben  
(regelmäßige)  
hängst du im Simple  
Past einfach ein **-ed**  
an.

*Example:*

*Last weekend Tim **played** (to play) chess with his friends.*

1. Yesterday my little sister  (to listen) to funky music.
2. She  (to dance) like a pop star.
3. My mother  (to cook) our favourite meal.
4. After that mum  (to clean) the kitchen.
5. In the evening our whole family  (to watch) a funny film on TV.

① **Work on following exercises.** *Bearbeite folgende Aufgaben.*



[Simple Past bei regelmäßigen Verben](#)



[Fragen im Simple Past](#)

## The Simple Past with irregular verbs - Die Vergangenheit mit unregelmäßigen Verben

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① **Watch following tutorials of the usage of the Simple Past.** *Sieh dir die folgenden Erklärvideos zur Verwendung der Vergangenheit an.*



[Tutorial: Simple Past - das musst du wissen](#)



[Erläuterung zum Simple Past](#)

- ① **Put in „Did“, „When did“, „What did“, „Where did“ and ask questions in simple past.** Setze „Did“, „When did“, „What did“, „Where did“ ein und stelle Fragen in der Vergangenheit.

Example:

**Did** mum cook our favourite meal? Yes, she did.

- \_\_\_\_\_ my little sister listen to funky music? Yesterday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ she dance like a pop star? Yes, she did.
- \_\_\_\_\_ my mother cook? Our favourite meal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ mum cook? In the kitchen.

Fragen in der Vergangenheit stellst du mit „**Did...**“ oder einem Fragewort z.B. „**What did...**“ am Satzanfang.

- ② **Put in „was“, „were“ or „wasn't“, „weren't“.**  
Setze „was“, „were“ oder „wasn't“, „weren't“ ein.

Example:

Last summer we **were** in Spain.

- In 2020 I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time at home for doing home learning.
- Two weeks ago my friend Joan \_\_\_\_\_ ill.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday last christmas time, because it \_\_\_\_\_ allowed to travel.
- So we \_\_\_\_\_ at home and spent a wonderful time there.

Das Verb **“to be”** hat in der Vergangenheit zwei Formen (**was und were**). Für die Verneinung hängt man einfach ein **not oder t** dahinter. Bei **I, he, she, it** → **was (wasn't)**  
Bei **you, we, they** → **were (weren't)**

I was = ich war  
I wasn't = ich war nicht  
they were = sie waren  
they weren't = sie waren nicht

- ① **Watch the rap of the irregular verbs. Maybe you can sing along?** *Sieh dir den Rap zu den unregelmäßigen Verben an. Vielleicht kannst du mitsingen?*

## irregular verbs

irregular verbs are so easy to learn....once in your head you`ll never forget them...



YouTube-  
Video

Link: [https://youtu.be/holtKvG\\_FAE](https://youtu.be/holtKvG_FAE)

Irregular verbs you  
have to learn!



Infinitive

Simple Past

Past Participle

to be

**was, were**  
war, waren

**been**  
(gewesen)

to have  
(haben)

**had**  
(hatte)

**had**  
(gehabt)

① **Put the words in the right order.** *Bringe die Wörter in die richtige Reihenfolge.*

*Example:*

1. went - with my mum - I - shopping

I went shopping with my mum.

2. found - a new dress - I

3. was - how - the party?

4. lots of beautiful - there were - in the room - decorations

5. the birthday song - sang - we

6. you - did - the food - like?

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## GN Overview

Are you ready to do the exam?



**Vocabulary**  
M/R/E

Have you learnt the vocabs? Do a quizlet test. You pass with 70% in M-level. If you want to do R or E-level, write a written Vocabulary GN.

Signature



**Speaking**

Create a mind map of the story. What is it about? Use popplet and show it to your English teacher. Contact your English teacher and speak about the story.

Signature



**Reading**

Choose one chapter and read it loudly. Train hard to read exactly. Do a speech memory.

Signature



**Writing**

Write a short summary of the story.

Signature

**Furthermore  
you can do:**



**Speaking**  
R/E

Choose one chapter and act the scene. Film your role play.

Signature

