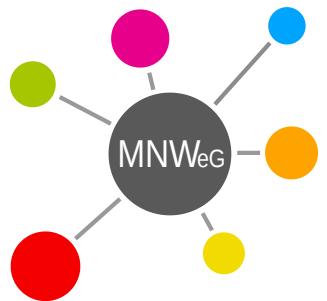


Paket

Scotland R 7

„Learn facts about the birthplace of Harry Potter's story, including exercises of Conditional 1 and 2 and get to know more about Scotland.“



Teilziele

English R 7

Materialien	Teilziele	✓
3	Ich habe den Einstiegstest gemacht, kenne meinen Lernstand und kann von dort aus weiterarbeiten.	
4, 5	Ich weiss, dass es im Englischen unterschiedliche Verbformen gibt.	



Stempelkarte

English R 7

INFO:
Harry Potter - Where it all
started

1

AB:
Reading

2

AB:
Check-up "Conditional"

3

INFO:
Conditional 1

4

INFO:
Conditional 2

5

AB:
Conditional 1

6

AB:
Conditional 2

7

AB:
Viewing

8

AB:
Know the country: Scotland

9

Challenge

10

Meet and Speak

11



INFO: Harry Potter - Where it all started

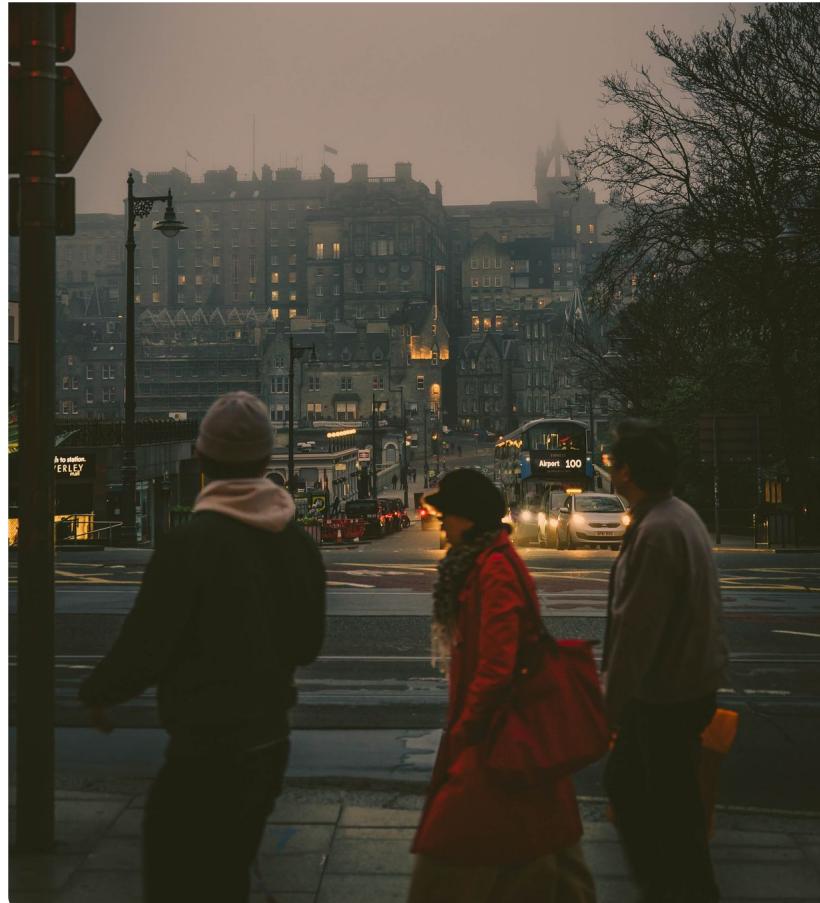
English R 7

1

Name Lernpartner/in:

Name Lernbegleiter/in:

Datum:



Edinburgh, Scotland



All necessary vocabulary
can be found on Quizlet:



Edinburgh - the birthplace of Harry Potter

1 Edinburgh may not be the first thing that crosses your mind when talking about Harry Potter. However, this is where it all started. Edinburgh is known as the birthplace of Harry Potter as J. K. Rowling wrote some of the very first chapters of the books here.

2 Many characters, places and events might have been inspired by the magic of this historic city. Edinburgh has become a popular pilgrimage for Potterheads who want to experience some of the magic. J.K. Rowling started to write the story of Harry Potter while sitting in many of Edinburgh's warm and cozy cafes.

3 One of the most impressive places linked to Harry Potter is the graveyard „Greyfriars Kirkyard“. Fans believe that J.K. Rowling used some of the names on the tombs for inspiration for the leading characters - you will see names like Robert Potter, William McGonagall (a famously bad poet), Elizabeth Moodie and Margaret Louisa Scrymgeour Wedderburn. By far the most famous resident of this graveyard is Thomas Riddle which as all Harry Potter fans know, is the name of „He who must not be named“, aka Lord Voldemort.

4 Scotland's capital might also be the birthplace of Hogwarts. Even though J.K. Rowling has never officially determined the location many people believe that the magical school is based on George Heriot's School in Edinburgh's city centre.

This school was built in 1628 with four towers and a breath-taking gothic architecture - ideal conditions for the creation of Hogwarts.

5 In case you want to see the city's most notable Harry Potter sights by a knowledgeable and entertaining guide, The Potter Trail is an award-winning ninety-minute experience like no other. Led by a themed tour guide, the enchanting trail begins at the Greyfriar's Bobby Statue and finishes on Victoria Terrace, visiting all of the top Potter sights along the way. Although this tour is free, donations are recommended. You may even learn a spell or two along the way!



Text-based tasks

① Choose the correct ending of the sentence and write the completed sentence down.

1. The city of Edinburgh is said to be the city

- a) who has many Harry Potter sights.
- b) which is the birthplace of the Harry Potter books.
- c) that is lovely to travel.

Answer:

2. JK Rowling is a famous author

- a) whose job it was to travel through Edinburgh.
- b) which was inspired by the capital of Scotland.
- c) who wrote the popular series of Harry Potter books.

Answer:

3. The graveyard „Greyfriars Kirkyard“ is an impressive place

- a) which could have been the inspiration for some characters.
- b) which can be experienced by taking part in tours.
- c) which is where Thomas Riddle was born.

Answer:



② Match the headings to the text passage.

Passage	Heading
<input type="checkbox"/>	The Potter Trail
<input type="checkbox"/>	Birthplace?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Inspiration
<input type="checkbox"/>	The beginning
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hogwarts in the city center?

③ Ask three questions about Edinburgh.

④ Answer the questions in a complete sentence.

1) Which place might have inspired JK Rowling?

2) Where can you learn best about the Harry Potter sights?



Einstiegstest - Lernstandkontrolle

① Was ist korrekt?

/ 4

	correct	incorrect
Es gibt unterschiedliche Bedingungssätze	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Typ 1 beschreibt eine unmögliche Bedingung	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Je nach Typ benötigt man eine bestimmte Satzstruktur	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Die Bedingungssätze beschreiben reale und unwahrscheinliche Bedingungen.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

② Typ 1: Welche Satzstruktur ist korrekt?

/ 1

- If I learn vocabulary, I will know a lot of words.
- If I learn vocabulary, I would know a lot of words.
- If I learn vocabulary, I would have known a lot of words.

③ Typ 2: Welche Satzstruktur ist korrekt?

/ 1

- If I learned vocabulary, I will know a lot of words.
- If I learned vocabulary, I would have known a lot of words.
- If I learned vocabulary, I would know a lot of words.

④ Typ 1: Welche Satzstruktur ist korrekt?

/ 1

- If I learn vocabulary, I will know a lot of words.
- If I learn vocabulary, I would learn a lot of words.
- If I learn vocabulary, I would have learned a lot of words.

Punkte:

/ 7



Auswertung - Lernstand

Punkte	IST- Stand	Level	To Do
0 bis 2	Du hast bisher noch nie etwas von den Bedingungssätzen gehört	Beginner	Theorie verstehen und viele Übungen machen
2 bis 5	Bedingungssätze sagen dir etwas, sind dir aber nicht so klar	Intermediate	Theorie überfliegen, Übungen machen
5 bis 7	Du weißt grob Bescheid	Advanced	Übungen als Wissensstand Test machen

Dein Lernstand zeigt dir, wo du im Moment stehst - es ist eine Momentaufnahme und dafür gedacht, dir den Weg durch die Erarbeitung des Themas aufzuzeigen.



Bedingungssatz Typ 1



Im Englischen verwendet man den **Typ 1 - das Conditional 1**, wenn die Bedingung erfüllbar ist.

Hauptsatz

Nebensatz

If the sun shines tomorrow

I will work in the garden.

present tense

will-future

Wenn die Sonne morgen scheint,

werde ich im Garten arbeiten.



Bei den Bedingungssätzen gibt es 2 Satzteile.

Den Hauptsatz (if-Satz) und den Nebensatz.

**Je nach Bedingung und Zeitform des Hauptsatzes
verändert sich die Zeitform im Nebensatz!**



Bedingungssatz Typ 2



Im Englischen verwendet man den **Typ 2 - das Conditional 2**, wenn die Bedingung theoretisch erfüllbar wäre, aber sehr unwahrscheinlich ist.

Hauptsatz

Nebensatz

If the sun shone yesterday

I would work in the garden.

past tense

would + infinitiv

Wenn die Sonne gestern geschienen
hätte,

hätte ich im Garten gearbeitet.



**Beim Typ 2 ist das Verb im if-Satz im past tense
→ vor dem Verb (Infinitiv) im Nebensatz steht „would“**



Find the correct translation.

- Edinburgh will be a lot nicer, if there are not too many people. •
- If you buy me pizza, I will buy you a drink. •
- If my mother bakes a cake, we will have a tea party. •
- He will go to her house, if the bus arrives on time. •
- If they win, we will celebrate! •

- Falls meine Mutter einen Kuchen backt, werden wir eine Tee Party feiern.
- Wenn du mir Pizza kaufst, kaufe ich dir etwas zu trinken.
- Falls sie gewinnen, werden wir feiern!
- Er wird zu ihrem Haus gehen, wenn der Bus pünktlich kommt.
- Wenn nicht so viele Menschen dort sind, wird Edinburgh viel schöner sein.

Übung gemacht? Tick the box.

1



Partyvorbereitungen



2



Aussagesätze



3



Aussagesätze



Find the correct translation. Write the correct number into the circle.

If the tour wasn't booked out, we would have seen Edinburgh's dark side.

1

Wenn unsere Schule abbrennen würde, würden wir eine neue bauen.

If Mr. Ruppaner ran for president, I would vote for him.

2

Wenn Herr Ruppaner als Präsident kandidieren würde, würde ich für ihn stimmen.

If our school burned down, we would build a new one.

3

Er würde ja sagen, wenn sie einen freundlicheren Charakter hätte.

Our mother would sing on stage, if she had a better voice.

4

Unsere Mutter würde auf der Bühne singen, wenn sie einen besseren Stimme hätte.

He would say yes, if she had a friendlier character.

5

Wäre die Tour nicht ausgebucht gewesen, hätten wir Edinburghs dunkle Seite gesehen.

Übung gemacht? Tick the box.

1



Aussagesätze

2



Ergänze die Aussagesätze

3



Verneinung





Watch this animation about the British Isles
Studying English: the British Isles



① **Fill the correct words into the gaps.**

Belfast 1x biggest 1x by 1x called 1x capital 2x England 2x Euro 1x
European 1x five 2x Great Britain 2x Ireland 3x Ireland 1x its 1x
Kingdom 1x largest 1x part 1x Pound 1x Republic 1x Scotland 1x
smaller 1x these 1x two 1x United 1x Wales 1x

The [] island of the two is called []. The [] one is
called []. On [] two islands are [] different
regions. In [] you have [] with its capital London.
[] with its [] Cardiff and [] with []
capital Edinburgh. In [] there is Northern Ireland in the north with its capital
[] and the [] part, the [] of Ireland with its
[] Dublin. These [] parts form [] different
countries! One is the Republic of [], which is [] of the
[] Union and pays in []. The other part is [] the
[] Kingdom, or in long ' The United Kingdom of [] and Northern
[]. The United [] is ruled [] King Charles and
people pay in [].



① Fill the country Scotland with the colours of the Scottish flag.

② Locate the following cities in Scotland on your map. Mark them with a star and write their name next to it.

- Edinburgh
- Dundee
- Glasgow
- Bonnyrigg
- Kilwinning



The British
Isles



Challenge

English 7

10

JOIN THE CHALLENGE !!

Find friends
and do this
project
together

Present your project and ex-
plain what you did

Offer a ba-
lancing
workshop if
you want!



Watch this video
'How to Make Balancing Sculptures – ExpeRimental'



Things you
need:

Describe
the project



Meet and speak

Find a teacher and have a conversation.

What do you know about Harry Potter's birthplace?

Have you ever been in an old city ?

What is Scotland?

Do you know more about the United Kingdom?

What can you do in Edinburgh?

Make some notes prior to your conversation.

