

J E D Y N K A

Pismo Dzieci i Młodzieży ZS
w Zawoi Centrum



Nr 1/09/2017 September/ September

NEWSDESK

HALLOWEEN W NASZEJ SZKOLE !!!

W TYM ROKU SZKOLNYM

ZAPRASZAMY DO UDZIAŁU W ZABAWIE

ORAZ KIERMASZU SŁODKOŚCI.

NIE ZAPOMNIJCIE O CIEKAWYM PRZEBRANIU,

DOBRYM HUMORZE I PORTFELU PEŁNYM PIENIĘDZY

NA ZAKUP PRZEKĄSEK HALLOWEENOWYCH.

DOCHÓD Z KIERMASZU ZOSTANIE PRZEZNACZONY

NA WSPARCIE LECZENIA BYŁEJ UCZENNICZY NASZEJ SZKOŁY.



DO ZOBACZENIA

W PONIEDZIAŁEK 30.10.2017r. O GODZ. 17:00,

A WE WTOREK 31.10.2017r. O 11:10

W AULI NASZEJ SZKOŁY.

ZAPRASZAMY

ORGANIZATORZY

W numerze:

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER

* BRITISH ENGLISH VS AMERICAN ENGLISH

* NEWS: THIS & THAT...

* IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNCIATION WITH

TONGUE TWISTE

* FAMOUS LANDMARKS

*CHALLENGE YOUR MIND

*ENJOY YOUR MEAL!

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

* ARTYŚCI Z NIEMIEC

* KREUZWORTRÄTSEL

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BRITISH ENGLISH vs AMERICAN ENGLISH

Brytyjski i amerykański to dwie najbardziej popularne odmiany języka angielskiego. Aby zapobiec nieporozumieniom, warto poznać podstawowe różnice. Przykłady, które poznasz, nie sprawiają ci trudności, choć niejednokrotnie mogą prowadzić do zabawnych nieporozumień. Angielski brytyjski i amerykański różni się odmiennymi zasadami pisowni, ale kilka minut nauki dziennie pozwoli ci na szybkie zapamiętanie tych subtelnych różnic.



Pierwszą zauważalną różnicą pomiędzy brytyjskim angielskim (skrót BrE) a amerykańskim angielskim (skrót AmE) jest wymowa. Brytyjczycy często nie wymawiają głosek -r na końcu wyrazów, podczas gdy Amerykanie wymawiają ją zawsze. Inny przykład różnic w akcencie stanowi głoska -t, która wymawiana jest przez Brytyjczyków w sposób

bardziej twardy aniżeli przez Amerykanów, którzy wymawiają ją bardziej miękko, czasem wręcz nosowo. Niekiedy, w pewnych zestawieniach, Amerykanie w ogóle pomijają głoskę -t, mówiąc np. na zimę "winner" zamiast "winter". Tym samym, dwa słowa - "zima" i "zwycięzca" są wymawiane dokładnie tak samo. Kolejną różnicę dostrzeżemy w słownictwie. Brytyjczycy na

osobę wściekłą powie "angry", natomiast Amerykanin powie "mad". Brytyjczyk, aby obejrzeć film, idzie do "cinema", natomiast Amerykanin do "movies" albo "theater". W Londynie na metro powiemy "tube", ale w Nowym Jorku już "subway".

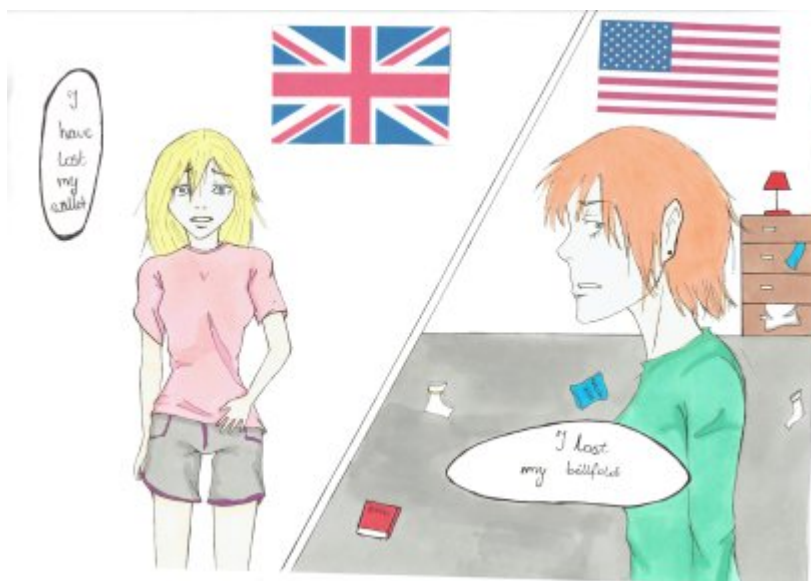
Dodatkowo, pozostając w temacie słownictwa, różna jest pisownia niektórych słówek na Wyspach i za Oceanem: Brytyjczycy piszą końcówkę -our, podczas gdy Amerykanie skrócili ją do -or. Jest to widoczne w takich słówkach jak labour / labor (praca), colour / color (kolor), honour / honor (honor, zaszczyt), valour / valor (męstwo, waleczność), ćwiczyć - practise (brytyjski angielski) oraz practice (amerykański angielski), wypełniać - fulfill (brytyjski angielski) / fulfill (amerykański angielski).

British			
-our	-tre	-nce	-elled, -elling
colour	theatre	defence	travelled, travelling
labour	centre	offence	cancelled, cancelling
humour	metre	licence	labelled, labelling
American			
-or	-ter	-nse	-eled, -eling
color	theater	defense	traveled, traveling
labor	center	offense	canceled, canceling
humor	meter	license	labeled, labeling

BRITISH ENGLISH vs AMERICAN ENGLISH

Ponadto, zamiast najbardziej popularnego w Stanach "Hi, how are you?" w południowej Anglii oraz okolicach Londynu możemy usłyszeć "All right?". Nie wspominając oczywiście o różnicach w slangu. Przykładowo, zamiast słówka "brilliant" Anglicy mówią "ace" tak jak zamiast "nasty" mówią "beastly". Jeżeli chodzi o gramatykę, to amerykańska odmiana angielskiego zawiera więcej uproszczeń. Część czasowników, które mają nieregularną odmianę w brytyjskim angielskim, jak np. spill - spilt - spilt (rozlewać), w amerykańskim angielskim mają odmianę regularną - spill - spilled - spilled.

Różnice widoczne są również w przyimkach, np. "w weekend" to "at the weekend" (BrE) albo "on the weekend" (AmE). Czas Present Perfect w BrE używany jest do mowy o zdarzeniach z niedalekiej przeszłości mających wpływ na teraźniejszość, np. "I've just finished doing my homework.", jednak w AmE jest on rzadziej używany i zastępowany Past Simple, chociaż obie formy uważane są w AmE za poprawne. W przypadku mowy o posiadaniu, w brytyjskim angielskim częściej używana jest forma "have got", a w amerykańskim "have", np.: I have got a nice house. (BrE); I have a nice house. (AmE).



lift



elevator



maize

corn

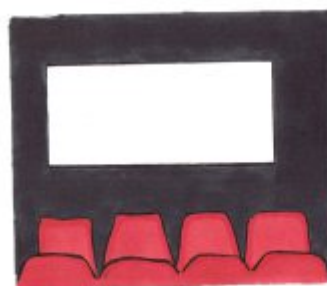


Angry



Mad

Cinema



(Movie) theater

NEWS: THIS & THAT

PRINCESS DIANA – THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF HER DEATH.



murder any occupants of that car. This was a tragic accident.” She was and still is both an inspiration and a model to imitate for many people. A strong, independent woman who has renounced her ordinary life and became a public figure, a princess whom everyone wanted to know as much as possible. It was thanks to her that the British Royal Family opened up to the world. Today, Diana's style, glamour, mischievous smile and humanitarian work still capture the public's attention.

Lady Diana Frances Spencer was just 20 when she married Prince Charles, heir to the throne of Britain, on July 29, 1981. Princess Diana was a commoner, unusual in the recent history of the British crown. But her beauty and youthful charisma quickly earned Diana the nickname of “the people’s princess.” She and Charles had two sons, William (b. 1982, the heir to the throne after Charles) and Harry (b. 1984). However, it later developed that the marriage of Charles and Diana was troubled almost from the start, and its breakdown was daily fodder for tabloids during the 1990s. Diana and Charles were divorced in 1996 and Diana devoted her life to her two sons and to worldwide charities. She and her boyfriend, Dodi Fayed, were killed on the 31 of August in 1997 in

a high-speed car crash while being followed by paparazzi in Paris, France.

A French investigation showed that their driver, Henri Paul, was intoxicated. There followed years of allegations, led in part by Fayed’s father Mohamed Al Fayed, that the pair had been victims of a conspiracy. A three-year British investigation concluded in 2006 that “there was no conspiracy to



NEWS: THIS & THAT

PRINCESS DIANA – THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF HER DEATH.



spent hours writing letters to privately support the work of others. She achieved a lot by shining a spotlight, but she worked just as hard when the cameras were gone."

Klaudia Gawel
i Aleksandra Gawel, kl. IIb

This year has passed the 20th anniversary of the death of Princess Diana. On this occasion Buckingham Palace took up determined steps to commemorate the memory of the people's favorite, the Queen of Human HeartTo commemorate the memory of Princess Diane, her sons Prince William and Prince Harry announced that this year in the gardens adjacent to the palace will be a memorial to the princess. On Wednesday, William, now 35 and a father of two, and Harry, 32, made a special visit to the Kensington Palace memorial sunken garden that has been transformed with their mother's favorite white blooms to pay tribute to Diana. The brothers were accompanied by William's wife, Princess Kate, and a small group of representatives from a few of the charities

Diana supported in the final days of her life.

"One of the things our mother taught William and I was the value of doing good when no one is watching," Harry said at an awards ceremony in May. "She visited hospitals late at night to comfort patients. She



IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNCIATION WITH TONGUE TWISTERS

Za pomocą tzw. tongue twisterów, czyli łamać ców językowych możemy w prosty i przyjemny sposób poprawić nasz wymowę w języku angielskim. Jest to narzędzie, którego możemy używać w domu. Jeżeli podane zdania będą zbyt ciężkie do wypowiedzenia na samym początku, zalecam wolniejsze tempo, po czym przechodzenie do coraz szybszego. Trenuj swój wymowę w ten sposób, już po krótkim czasie możemy zauważyć pierwsze efekty. Dobrym pomysłem jest nagranie siebie podczas wykonywania ww. czynności, a następnie odsłuchanie nagrania w celu sprawdzenia poprawności wymowy i skorygowania ewentualnych błędów.

Tongue Twisters



- A tongue twister is defined as a phrase or sentence that is hard to speak fast, usually because of alliteration or a sequence of nearly similar sounds.



FAMOUS LANDMARKS FROM ENGLAND

Tower of London



Tower of London (the official name: „Her Majesty’s Palace and Fortress”) is one of the biggest attraction in London. It is located in north riverbank of Tamiza. From many centuries there were the English Monarch’s fortress and prison, whose prisoners couldn’t get away, because the wall and deep moat were surrounded it. The most popular prisoners were: Henryk IV, Anna Boleyn, Thomas More and Rudolf Hess. The main and the oldest part of fortress is The White Tower. There is the Royal Arsenal. Worthy of attention is Jewel House, too. There are impressive collections of Royals jewels, Coronal insignia: ring, apple and sceptre with the biggest of the world 530 carats diamond and royal’s crown. Tower of London is protec-



ted by guards – Yeomen Warders, called beefeaters. Symbol of Tower of London is black raven. In the Victorian era a legend has ari-

sen that if the crows leave the Tower, then London will die.

Dover Castle

Dover Castle is located above the cliffs in Dover. It is perfect attraction for whole family! The Castle has got amazing history. Inside the fortification is the Pharos - a 24-meter, Roman lighthouse. It was founded in the 11th century and has been described as the "Key to England" due to its defensive significance throughout history. It is the largest castle in England. The Pharos is one of the oldest buildings in Great Britain. The Church of Santa Maria de Castro, which is connected to lighthouse, was built later. After the famous battle of Hastings, the fortifications were expanded by the William the Conqueror. The castle also had important functions during World War II, during which the underground was expanded. The bases served as anti-aircraft shelters and a field hospital.

Royal Albert Hall



The Royal Albert Hall is a concert hall on the northern edge of South Kensington, London, which holds the Proms (orchestral classical music concerts) annually each summer since 1941. It has a capacity of up to 5,272 seats.



Since its opening by Queen Victoria in 1871, the world's leading artists from many performance genres have appeared on its stage and it has become one of the UK's most treasured and distinctive buildings. The location of some of the most notable events in British culture, each year it hosts more than 390 shows in the main auditorium, including classical, rock and pop concerts, ballet, opera, film screenings with live orchestra, sports, award ceremonies, school and community events, charity performances and banquets.



The Hall was originally supposed to have been called the Central Hall of Arts and Sciences, but the name was changed to the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences by Queen Victoria upon laying the Hall's foundation stone in 1867, in memory of her husband consort, Prince Albert who had died six years earlier. It forms the practical part of a memorial to the Prince Consort – the decorative part is the Albert Memorial directly to the north in Kensington Gardens.

FAMOUS LANDMARKS FROM ENGLAND

Blenheim Palace



Blenheim Palace is a monumental country house situated in Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England. It is the principal residence of the Dukes of Marlborough, and the only non-royal country house in England to hold the title of palace. The palace, one of England's largest houses, was built between 1705 and circa 1722. Designed in the rare, and short-lived, English Baroque style, architectural appreciation of the palace is as divided today as it was in the 1720s. It is unique in its combined use as a family home, mausoleum and national monument. The palace is also notable as the birthplace and ancestral home of Sir Winston Churchill. The palace remains the home of the Dukes of Marlborough, the present incumbent of the title being Charles James (Jamie) Spencer-Churchill, 12th Duke of Marlborough. The



palace, park, and gardens are open to the public on payment of an entry fee. Separation of tourist entertainment attractions from the palace ensures that the atmosphere of a large country house is retained.

The palace is linked to the gardens by a miniature railway, the Blenheim Park Railway. The refracting telescope of 1893, the largest of its kind in the UK.

The Royal Greenwich Astronomical Observatory



The Royal Greenwich Astronomical Observatory is an observatory situated on a hill in Greenwich Park, overlooking the River Thames. It played a major role in the history of astronomy and navigation, and it is best known as the location of the prime meridian, and thereby gave its name to Greenwich Mean Time.

The observatory buildings at Greenwich became a museum of astronomical and navigational tools, which is part of the Royal Museums Greenwich. Notable exhibits include John Harrison's sea watch, the H4, which received a large reward from the Board of Longitude. Many additional horological artefacts are displayed, documenting the history of precision timekeeping for navigational and astronomical purposes. It also houses the astronomical instruments used to make meridian observations and the 28-inch equatorial Grubb



Magdalena Piergies, kl. IIIb

FAMOUS LANDMARKS FROM ENGLAND



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Buckingham Palace is the official London residence of British Rules from 1837 year, at present it is a London seat queen Elizabeth II. About her presence say us posted a flag. A palace was built in 1703 by John Sheffield, who was a prince of Buckingham-hence the nonce of the palace. It is the biggest palace in the world, too. In it held an important. State celebrations and official heads of state meetings of a political nature. A Queen Victoria occupy palace ,where a monument stands on a courtyard's palace. Tourists can see the sights a two parts - Queen's Gallery and Royal Stables. IN the first part is exhibitions rich harvest of British rules, which are changed every season. Among them is the richest in the world collection of works of art, which belongs to Queen Elizabeth. The biggest attraction is a gold carriage in the Royal Stables. In front of place tourists can see famous ceremony all over the world change of sentry.

BIG BEN

Big Ben is a symbol of London and probably is one of the first things you will see during your



visit in this city. The strike of the famous clock is broadcast all over the world by the BBC. It was erected, after the fire of the House of Parliament in 1834. Big Ben was named after Sir Benjamin Hall who was its constructor during the building of the new House of Parliament. Big Ben is an extremely huge clock. What is more, it is very precise. Twice a day the clock is checked by some officials from the Greenwich

Observatory if it is right. The Big Ben is object worth visiting.

LAKE DISTRICT

The Lake District is one of the most beautiful parts of northern England famous for its lakes and mountains as well as beautiful views. Most of the area belongs to the Lake District National Park visited by hikers and nature lovers all year round. Although the mountains in Lake District are not very high (the highest peak, Scafell Pike, is 978 meters high), their bare slopes, lakes perched in the valleys and austere crags are like a magnet for

trekkers, walkers and photographers. Scafell Pike is also the highest mountain in England. You don't need to be an experienced climber to admire the views of long valleys, in which there are old, stony churches and houses as well as a great number of sheep.

FAMOUS LANDMARKS FROM ENGLAND



The most remarkable spots in the neighborhood are: Windermere Lake stretching 17 km from north to south, impressive and scenic Ullswater, oval Derwentwater, deep and mysterious Wastewater, Castlerigg Stone Circle and Great Langdale.

TOWER BRIDGE

The twin towers of London's Tower Bridge is one of the most popular tourist attractions. This bridge was built in the early 90s The nineteenth century. It was put into service in 1894 after eight years of construction. Tower Bridge consists of two towers and two spans. Each span weighs about 1,100 tons and rises up within 1 minute 30 seconds. Both towers conceal the mechanisms for lifting spans. Like other bridges, Tower Bridge serves to vehicles and pedestrians can pass through it to the other side of the river. Unique is that it rises to allow vessels to reach the high center of London. Unfortunately, more rarely sees the tall ships, so the bridge is raised just



a few times a week. In the first month of its operation raised it 600 times.

LONDON EYE

London Eye is one of three buildings built in London to celebrate the new millennium. Circle were built in sections, parts of which were transported the River Thames. Opened by Prime Minister Tony Blair on 31



December 1999, but the wheel did not work until March 2000. Observation wheel (Ferris wheel) in Lambent, London, on the southern bank of the Thames, between Westminster and Hungerford bridges. It was designed by David Marks, Julia Barfield, Malcolm Cook, Mark Sparrowhawk, Steven Chilton and Nic Bailey. Wheel has a height of 135 meters, and its full rotation takes about 30 minutes.

Marzena Spyrka, kl. IIIb

CHALLENGE YOUR MIND!



1. Make the correct passive form of the verbs.

1. I do his homework. His homework is .
2. Someone is burning old clothes. Old clothes are .
3. People have always done it. It always .
4. Somebody broke the window. The window .
5. She said that someone had found her purse at school. She said that her purse at school.
6. When Mary came into the garage a man was just repairing her car. When Mary came into the garage her car repaired.
7. They will do it soon. It will soon.
8. He gave his brother a new

book. His brother a new book.
A new book to his brother.

2. Make passive questions.

1. a letter / written / been / has / ?

2. chocolate / eaten / was / which / you / buy / ?

3. drapped / he / was / how / the / in / lift / ?

4. sold / where / is / the book / ?

5. who / be / will / published / by / the / book / ?

6. when / the / company / set / up / was / ?

3. Find the mistake.

1. My bag was stolen tomorrow.
2. This poem was written with Kochanowski.
3. Room is cleaned by Lucy at the moment.
4. Pancakes were made by eggs, milk and flour.
5. Progress will made soon.
6. These shoes are produced with a company from Australia.
7. Radium will be discovered by Maria Curie.
8. The tickets was checked by a ticket inspector at the moment.

Alicja Pająk
i Aleksandra Iciek, kl. IIIa

ENJOY YOUR MEAL! - ENGLISH FOOD

Some people have their biggest meal in the middle of the day and some have it in the evening, but most people today have a small mid-day meal - usually sandwiches, and perhaps some crisps and some fruit.

We have three main meals a day:

pudding and two or three kinds of vegetables.

people will eat "porridge" or boiled oats.

BREAKFAST



What is the traditional English Breakfast?

The traditional English breakfast consists of eggs, bacon, sausages, fried bread, baked beans and mushrooms. Even though not many people will eat this for breakfast today, it is always served in hotels and guest houses around Britain.

The traditional English breakfast is called the 'Full English' and sometimes referred to as 'The Full English Fry-up'.

LUNCH

What is a typical British lunch?

Many children at school and adults at work will have a 'packed lunch'. This typically consists of a sandwich, a packet of crisps, a piece of fruit and a drink. The 'packed lunch' is kept in a plastic container.

Sandwiches are also known as a 'butty' or 'sarnie' in some parts of the UK. My favourite sandwich is prawn and mayonnaise. I also love tuna and mayonnaise and ham and pickle sandwiches.

Breakfast - between 7:00 and 9:00,

Lunch - between 12:00 and 1:30 p.m.

Dinner (sometimes called Supper) - The main meal eaten anytime between 6:30 and 8:00 p.m. (Evening meal)

Traditionally, and for some people still, the meals are called:

Breakfast - between 7:00 and 9:00,

Dinner (The main meal) - between 12:00 and 1:30 p.m.

Tea - anywhere from 5:30 at night to 6:30 p.m.

On Sundays the main meal of the day is often eaten at midday instead of in the evening. This meal usually is a Roast Dinner consisting of a roast meat, yorkshire

What is a typical English Breakfast?

Most people around the world seem to think a typical English breakfast consists of eggs, bacon, sausages, fried bread, mushrooms and baked beans all washed down with a cup of coffee. Now-a-days, however, a typical English breakfast is more likely to be a bowl of cereals, a slice of toast, orange juice and a cup of coffee.

Many people, especially children, in England will eat a bowl of cereal. They are made with different grains such as corn, wheat, oats etc.

In the winter many



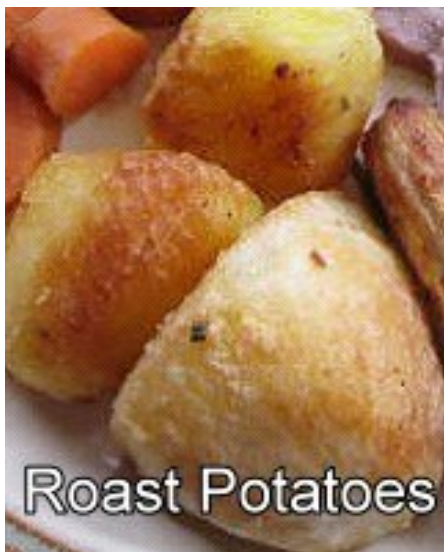
ENJOY YOUR MEAL! - ENGLISH FOOD

DINNER

The evening meal is usually called 'tea', 'dinner' or 'supper'.

What is a traditional British Dinner?

A typical British meal for dinner is "**meat and two veg**". We put hot brown gravy, (traditionally made from the juices of the roast meat, but more often today from a packet!) on the meat and usually the vegetables. One of the vegetables is almost always potatoes.



Roast Potatoes

Vegetables grown in England, like potatoes, carrots, peas, cabbages and onions, are still very popular.

Beef is eaten with hot white horseradish sauce, pork with sweet apple sauce and lamb with green mint sauce. Gravy is poured over the meat.

Favourite Children Meals

Three favourite meals with children are fish fingers and chips, pizza and baked beans on toast.

Fish and chips: fish (cod, haddock, huss, plaice) deep fried in flour batter with chips (fried po-



Brussel Sprouts

The Sunday Roast Dinner

Sunday lunch time is a typical time to eat the traditional Sunday Roast.



Roast Lamb

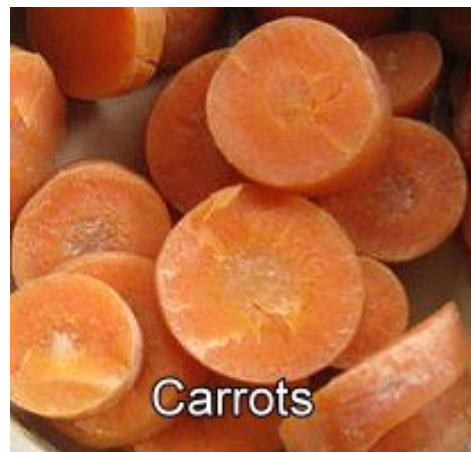
What is a typical British Dinner like today?

The traditional meal is rarely eaten nowadays, apart from on Sundays. A recent survey found that most people in Britain eat curry! Rice or pasta dishes are now favoured as the 'British Dinner'.



Roast Lamb

tatoes) dressed in malt vinegar. This is England's traditional take-away food or as US would say "to go". Fish and chips are not normally home cooked but bought at a fish and chip shop ("chippie") to eat on premises or as a "take away".



Carrots

Traditionally it consists of roast meat, (cooked in the oven for about two hours), two different kinds of vegetables and potatoes with a Yorkshire pudding. The most common joints are beef, lamb or pork; chicken is also popular.

Maria Woźniak, kl. IIb
i Adrianna Basiura, kl. IIa



ARTY CI Z NIEMIEC - HERBERT GRÖNEMEYER



Herbert Arthur Wiglev Clamor Grönemeyer

(* 12. April 1956 in Göttingen) ist ein deutscher Musiker, Musikproduzent, Sänger und Schauspieler. Einem breiten Publikum wurde er zunächst durch seinen Auftritt im Kinofilm *Das Boot* bekannt, bevor er als Musiker wahrgenommen wurde. Seit 1984 platzierten sich alle seine deutschsprachigen Studioalben auf Platz eins der deutschen Musikcharts. Sein bisher erfolgreichstes

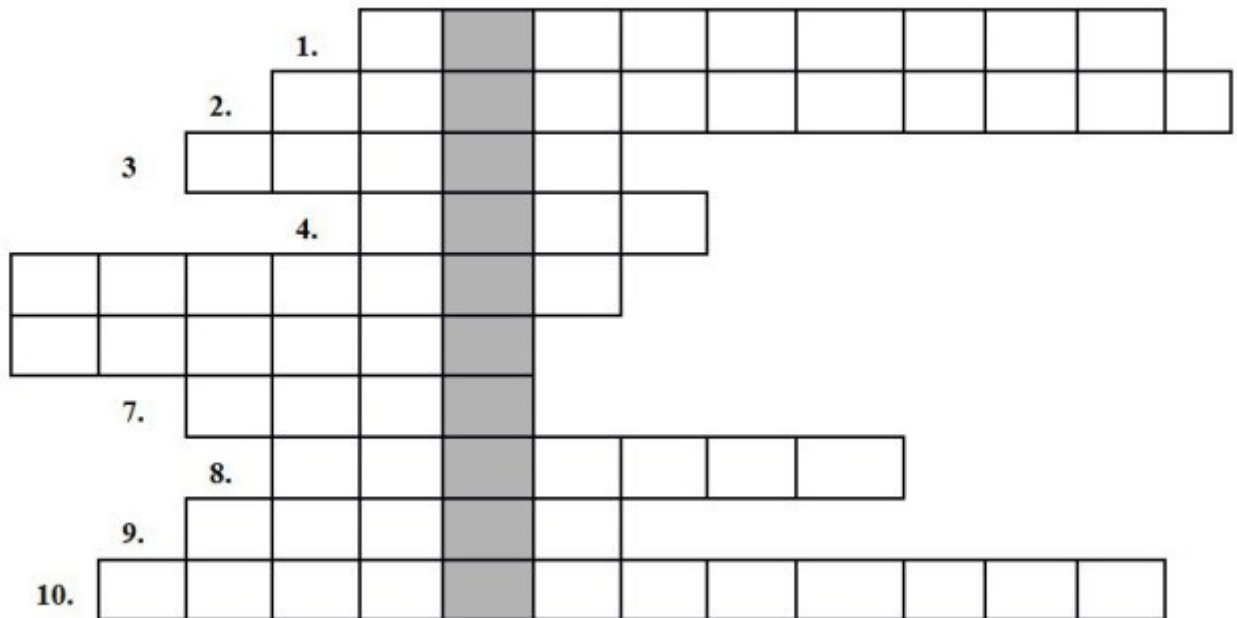
Album *Mensch* (2002) verkaufte sich 3,7 Millionen Mal, davon 3,15 Millionen Mal in seiner Heimat und ist damit das bisher meistverkaufte deutsche Album seit 1975. Mit über 17 Millionen in Deutschland verkauften Tonträgern ist er der

kommerziell erfolgreichste zeitgenössische Musiker Deutschlands; seine auffällige Gesangsart und eine marcatoartige Gestik beim Singen gehören zu seinen Markenzeichen.



KREUZWORTRÄTSEL (KRZY ÓWKA)

Löse das Rätsel und ergänze die Artikel.



Lösungswort (mit Artikel): _____

Formuliere Sätze!



Wie heißt er?
Michael Schumacher

Woher kommt er?
Deutschland

Wo wohnt er?
Monaco

Welche Sprachen spricht er?
Deutsch und Englisch

Bild: Michael Schumacher at a press conference at the 2005 US Grand Prix (cropped from image Michael Schumacher (in the man.jpg; original photograph by Chris I. Moffett). I (Dan Smith) disclaim all copyright over)

<http://www.learnoverip.com>

Personalien

Wie heißt du?

Woher kommst du?

Wo wohnst du?

Wie heißen Sie?

Woher kommen Sie?

Wo wohnen Sie?

Herzlich willkommen!

Ich heiße...

Ich komme **aus**...

Ich wohne **in**...

Vielen Dank!

UBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER!



	müssen	können	dürfen	sollen	möchten	wollen	mögen
ich	muß	kann	darf	möchte	möchte	will	mag
du	mußt	kannst	darst	sollst	möchtest	willst	magst
er,sie,es	muß	kann	darf	soll	möchte	will	mag
wir	müssen	können	dürfen	sollen	möchte	wollen	mögen
ihr	müßt	könnt	dürft	sollt	möchtet	wollt	mögt
sie,Sie	müssen	können	dürfen	sollen	möchten	wollen	mögen

Modalverben (Präteritum)

	müssen	können	dürfen	sollen	wollen	mögen
ich	musste	konnte	durfte	sollte	wolte	mochte
du	musstest	konntest	durftest	solltest	wolltest	mochtest
er	musste	konnte	durfte	sollte	wolte	mochte
wir	mussten	konnten	durften	sollten	wollten	mochten
ihr	musstet	konntet	durftet	solltet	wolltet	mochtet
sie	mussten	konnten	durften	sollten	wollten	mochten

UBUNG MACHT DEN MEISTER!

Schreib Sätze. Benutze die Modalverben in der richtigen Form wie im Beispiel.

1. Früher – ich – müssen – viel – lernen – in der Schule – .
Früher musste ich viel in der Schule lernen.

1. Was – du – wollen – werden – als Kind – ?

2. Ich – Ärztin – wollen – werden – früher – .

3. Heute – die Kinder – dürfen – abends – ausgehen – länger – .

4. Früher – sie – das – nicht – dürfen – .

5. Tony – früher – Nachhilfe – bekommen – müssen – .

6. Du – gut – können – Englisch – ?

7. Ich – gut – können – früher – Englisch – , aber – ich – heute – es – nicht mehr – so gut – können – .

Bilde Sätze.

Beispiel: Früher – ich – nicht – können – schwimmen
Früher konnte ich nicht schwimmen.

8. Mit 15 – Peter – nicht alleine – in Urlaub fahren – dürfen

9. Letztes Jahr – wir – in die Berge – fahren – wollen

10. Vor zwei Jahren – Julia und Tom – noch nicht gut – Deutsch – sprechen – können

11. du – als Kind – früh – ins Bett – gehen – müssen?

12. Gestern – Herr Lehmann – bis 20 Uhr – im Büro – bleiben – sollen



Ich und du

1. Schreib die Fragen.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

? Ich bin Elena.

? Ich komme aus Russland.

? Ich wohne in Bonn.

? Ich lerne Deutsch.

LACH DOCH MAL! - U MIECHNIJ SI !



DERESTE

"Lehrer: "Max, wie viele Kinder seid Ihr denn zu Hause? " "Wir sind vier Jungen und jeder von uns hat eine Schwester! " "Ihr seid acht Kinder? " "Nein, Herr Lehrer, bloß fünf. ""

Der Lehrer fragt Fritzchen: Was kannst du mir über das tote Meer erzählen? Fritzchen antwortet: Nicht viel, es war mal krank und dann ist es leider gestorben.

German-fuuuu-comics.tumblr.com



COMIC

Der Lehrer fragt
Fritzchen: „Gibt es
etwas, was flüssiger ist
als Wasser?“

Daraufhin antwortet
Fritzchen: „Ja, die
Hausaufgaben, die sind
nämlich überflüssig!“

In der Geographiestunde
fragt der Lehrer die
Schüler: „Wenn ich im
Schulhof ein tiefes Loch

grabe, wo komm ich
dann hin?“ Ein Schüler
antwortet: „Ins
Irrenhaus...“

Tom kommt ganz
aufgeregt
und zu spät in die
Schule:

"Herr Lehrer, ich bin
von
schrecklichen Räufern
überfallen worden".

"Was hat man dir denn
gestohlen?", ruft der
Lehrer erschrocken aus.
"Gott sei Dank nur das
Heft mit den
Hausaufgaben."

Der Lehrer schimpft:
"Ich hoffe, dass ich dich
nicht noch einmal beim
Abschreiben erwische,
Fritzchen!"
"Das hoffe ich auch ..."



JEDYNKA

Pismo Dzieci i Młodzieży ZS w Zawoi Centrum

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