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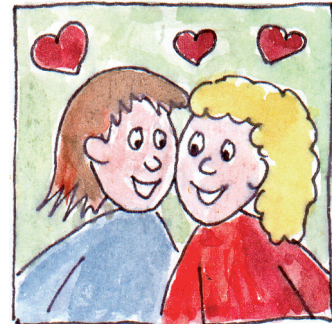
Words and pictures

People all over the world can understand pictures and express their meaning in their own language. Pictures can also help you to work and learn in English.

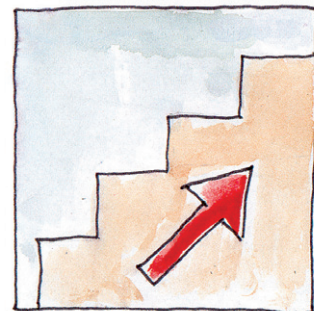
1 What does that mean?

Task: Write down what is expressed in the picture boxes. You can do it in one word or in a complete sentence.

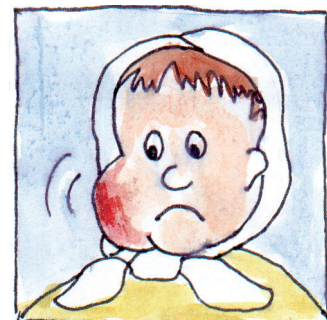


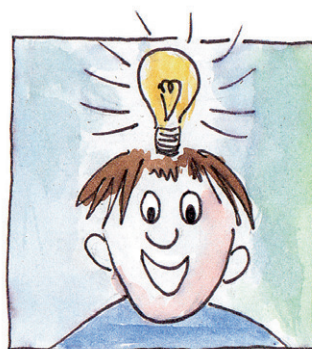
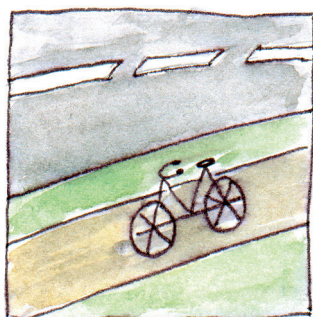
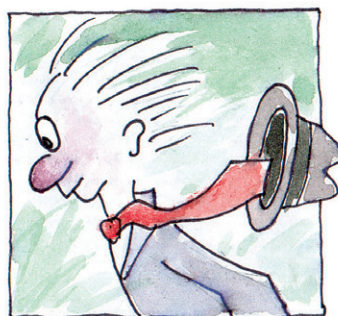












2 A funny story

Task: Work out a funny story with the pictures from 1 in your group. Brainstorm ideas what this story could be about, which details should go with every picture and in which order the pictures should be placed. Act out your story.

3 Turning words into pictures

Task: Try to visualize as many of the following school rules from an American school as possible.

MANNERS AT SCHOOL

1. Be at your seat before the bell rings.
2. Have the right books and writing utensils on your table.
3. Sit up straight in your chair.
4. Raise your hand if you wish to speak.
5. Do not pass notes.
6. Do not talk while the teacher is talking or while another student is speaking.
7. Do not get up from your seat without having asked your teacher.
8. Write your name neatly on all papers.
9. Take care of your books and papers. Keep them neat.
10. Do not eat and drink during lessons.

02 Learning a poem with pictures

1 Drawing the “story” of a poem

A lot of poems tell “stories” which can be turned into pictures. That makes it easier to learn them by heart or tell someone what they are about.

Task: Read all the poems and choose the poem you like best. Look up all the words you don’t understand. Draw pictures showing what is said in the poem on a separate piece of paper. If necessary, you can add some words, too. Try to memorize the poem only with this “cheat sheet”.



Cats

Cats sleep
Anywhere,
Any table,
Any chair,
Top of piano,
Window-ledge,
In the middle,
On the edge,
Open drawer,
Empty shoe,
Anybody’s
Lap will do,
Fitted in a
Cardboard box
In the cupboard
With your frocks –
Anywhere!
They don’t care!
Cats sleep
Anywhere.

Eleanor Farjeon

Boa Constrictor

Oh, I’m being eaten
By a boa constrictor.
A boa constrictor
A boa constrictor,
I’m being eaten by a boa constrictor,
And I don’t like it – one bit.
Well, what do you know?
It’s nibblin’ my toe.
Oh, gee,
It’s up to my knee.
Oh my,
It’s up to my thigh.
Oh, fiddle,
It’s up to my middle.
Oh, heck,
It’s up to my neck.
Oh, dread,
It’s upmmmmmmmmmmffffffffff.....

Shel Silverstein

The Cow

The friendly cow all red and white,
I love with all my heart:
She gives me cream with all her might,
To eat with apple-tart.

She wanders lowing here and there,
And yet she cannot stray,
All in the pleasant open air,
The pleasant light of day;

And blown by all the winds that pass
And wet with all the showers,
She walks among the meadow grass
And eats the meadow flowers.

Robert Louis Stevenson



2 Presenting your poem

Task: Present your poem to a partner without looking at the poem itself.
Your partner has the text and will help you, if necessary.

03 Turning texts into pictures

1 Food, glorious food!

Pictures and other graphics can help you to visualize and summarize what is said in a text and to remember it more easily.

Task: You will visualize important information from the following text in different ways. Read the text and brainstorm your ideas how the whole text or parts of it could be visualized. Then draw your "picture" of the text and fill in the details. Present your results only with the help of this "picture".

MAKING HEALTHY FOOD CHOICES

by Phyllis Naegely

Jeremy finished his food diary for the day. His fifth grade class was studying nutrition¹⁾ and he needed to write down of everything he ate for one day. Here are the choices Jeremy made:

Breakfast

large bowl of Frosted Flakes cereal
5 1 cup of whole milk
1 cup of orange juice
white bread toast with butter

Morning Snack

6 powdered donuts
10 1 cup of whole milk



Lunch

3 beef tacos
1 orange
1 cup of milk
15 2 chocolate chip cookies

Afternoon Snack

chocolate bar
Coke



Dinner

20 Quarter Pounder with cheese
super size fries
super size chocolate shake
apple pie



Bedtime snack

25 popcorn with butter
1 cup apple juice

In class the next day, Jeremy's teacher, Mrs. Robertson, brought out a large poster in the form of a triangle and explained what healthy food is:

"The United States Department of Agriculture²⁾ has developed the Food Guide Pyramid to help us choose a healthy, balanced diet³⁾. According to the pyramid, such a diet will include smart⁴⁾ choices. You start here at the bottom with the bread and grains group⁵⁾. The best from this group are whole grain products⁶⁾ like whole wheat⁷⁾ bread, whole grain cereals, brown rice and pasta. Choose six to eleven servings from this food group each day," began Mrs. Robertson, pointing to the bottom part of the pyramid.

35 "Your next choices come from the fruit and vegetable groups. Fresh, natural fruits and vegetables are an important part of your diet. You should eat three to five servings of vegetables and two to three servings of fruit each day. When choosing from these groups, choose from fresh first, then frozen, and finally from tins. Fresh fruits and vegetables contain fibres⁸⁾ and nutrients⁹⁾ that are important to a healthy diet. Don't use products that contain fructose¹⁰⁾ or corn syrup¹¹⁾. These add unnecessary sugar to your diet," she continued.

"Moving up the pyramid, the next level contains the meat and milk groups. Included in the meat group are beef, chicken, fish, beans, eggs, and nuts. Choose two to three servings from this section each day. Low fat meat is better to limit your fat intake. The milk group contains yogurt, cheese, and milk which are important for giving your body calcium. Select two to three low fat servings from this group each day. Yogurt is an especially good and fun way to provide your body with a selection from this food category. Many different sorts can be found in the dairy section¹²⁾ of the supermarket," explained Mrs. Robertson as she moved her pointer up the pyramid.

50 "The final group at the top of the pyramid is the fats, oils and sweets group. You should use very little of them. Choose fresh products from the other six groups first," said Mrs. Robertson as she finished with the pyramid (...). Using the food guide pyramid, Jeremy chose the following foods for his next day's meals (...).

"Graphics" are pictures or images designed to represent objects or facts.

Vocabulary

- ¹⁾ Ernährung
- ²⁾ Landwirtschaftsministerium
- ³⁾ Nahrung
- ⁴⁾ klug
- ⁵⁾ Brot und Getreide Gruppe
- ⁶⁾ vollwertige Getreideprodukte
- ⁷⁾ Weizen
- ⁸⁾ Ballaststoffe
- ⁹⁾ Nährstoffe
- ¹⁰⁾ Fruchtzucker
- ¹¹⁾ Saccharose, Zucker
- ¹²⁾ Abteilung für Milchprodukte

What sort of food do you like? Is it healthy?

Making and using mind maps

1 How to make a mind map

Give each topic a different colour.

Write down all your ideas on a sheet of paper.

Add the keywords to each topic.

Draw the main branches for your topics.

Choose your topics.

Put the main topic in the middle of a blank sheet of paper.

Creating the mind map

Use numbers to show the order in which one can “read” your mind map.

Add the details to each keyword.

Add pictures or symbols to some of your words.

Choose the details that go with every keyword.

Use different colours to show which parts belong together.

Choose the keywords that go with every topic.

Creating the mind map

[illegible][illegible]

Task: Make a mind map about your favourite actor/actress or singer.

You can do this with a computer, if you have the right software.

05 Creating effective transparencies


Transparencies are visual aids that can help you to present information and to catch people's attention when you talk. If you want your transparencies to be helpful and effective, you must follow certain rules when you make and use them.

1 What's wrong here?

Task: You will work out rules for making good transparencies. To do so – and to find out what you already know – have a look at these and say what is fine +, what is wrong – and what should be done differently ▶. Write your notes beside the symbols.

THE HISTORY OF THE AIRPLANE

December 1908: The Wright Brothers built a plane with two propellers. They were driven by a gasoline motor. Their first engine weighed 5,4 kilograms per horsepower. Today's airplanes have engines that weigh one pound or less per horsepower. Now the aircraft uses jet engines which help to increase the average ~~Speed~~ speed of airplanes.




The Wright Brothers in their plane flying in December 1903. It is very cold, so they are wearing warm ~~clothes~~ clothes.

+

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▶

Like all of the body's systems, the muscular system needs proper care and attention to stay in good shape. Muscles that are in good shape will be both strong and healthy. Luckily, it's not hard to remember what you need to do to maintain healthy muscles because what is good for the rest of the body is good for the muscles too.



Muscles are bundles of cells called muscle fibers, and like all cells, muscle cells need energy to do their job. Their energy comes from the food you eat. Some people say that for lots of energy you need special food, like extra amounts of carbohydrates ...

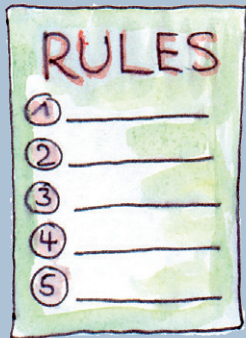
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▶

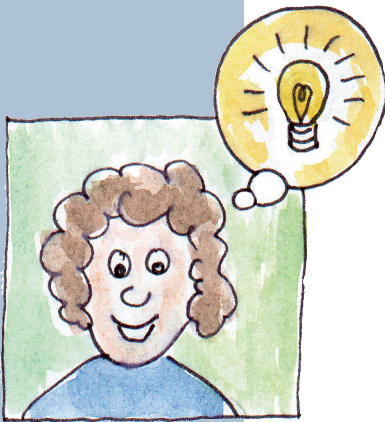
2 Rules for effective transparencies

Task: Write down five to seven rules for good transparencies.



3 And this is the way it should be

Task: Choose one of the transparencies from page 7 and make it better.



06 What is it in English?

1 Matching words and pictures

You can visualize words, ideas or actions in a lot of ways and with different visuals, visual aids and equipment. To use them and to talk about them, you should know what they are and what their English names are.

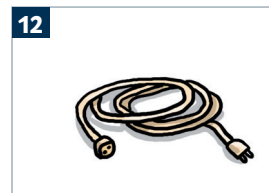
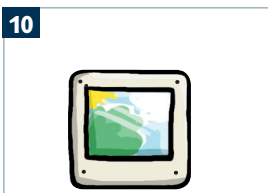
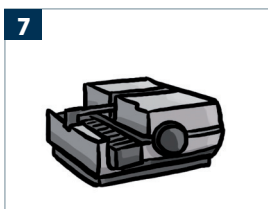
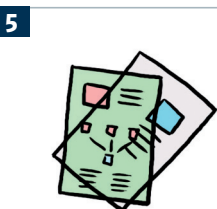
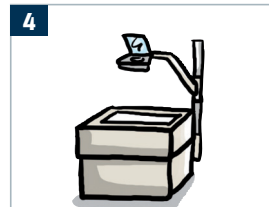
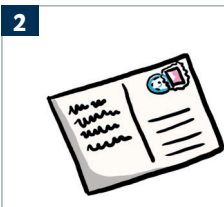
Task: Match the words and the pictures that go together.

Maybe you already know some of the words from your English class.

poster
photos
postcard
drawing
overhead transparencies
slide

overhead projector
computer projector
slide projector
flip chart
blackboard

pointer
monitor
video camera
extension cord
marker



Some of the words are almost the same in German.

07

Memorizing past events with pictures

1 Visualizing a biography

Texts that contain a lot of dates and facts are often boring and hard to remember. If you summarize them in a way that combines information with pictures, you will find this a lot easier and more interesting.

Task: Complete the biography on page 11 with facts from the following text about Blackbeard. Look at the pictures in the biography first to get an idea what you have to look for in the text. Skim read the whole text once. Then look for the information that is needed to fill in the missing details in the biography.

“Biography” is another word for a text that describes a person’s life.

Vocabulary

- ¹⁾ Quellen
- ²⁾ zurück verfolgen
- ³⁾ kapern
- ⁴⁾ verstärken
- ⁵⁾ Bewaffnung
- ⁶⁾ Rache
- ⁷⁾ Forscher
- ⁸⁾ Einträge

FACTS ABOUT AN EXCITING LIFE – BLACKBEARD THE PIRATE

Little is known about the place of birth of Blackbeard, the pirate. Documents mention Bristol and London in England, the island of Jamaica and even Philadelphia as his home. Some people think that he operated out of Jamaica as a private businessman during Queen Anne’s War (1702–1713) before becoming a pirate.

Historical sources¹⁾ differ about Blackbeard’s real name. In a lot of documents over the past couple of centuries one can read about him as Edward Teach: most of the documents written during the time of his activities mention that Thatch – or some other form of it like Thach or Thache – was actually the name he was called by at the time.

It seems that Blackbeard began his career as a pirate under the command of Benjamin Hornigold. Hornigold’s activities as a pirate can be traced²⁾ back to as early as 1714, but it is not known for sure when Thatch joined his crew. The earliest mention of Blackbeard by name is in the Boston News-Letter in October 1717.

Thatch and Hornigold captured³⁾ a French slave ship called the Concorde not far from the island of St. Vincent around November 1717. Hornigold gave Blackbeard the ship and retired from piracy soon after. Thatch strengthened⁴⁾ the armament⁵⁾ of the ship and gave it a new name: Queen Anne’s Revenge⁶⁾. For the next 7 months he used the ship together with smaller boats to cause trouble in shipping throughout the Caribbean and up the eastern seaboard of North America. It is not known how many ships Blackbeard captured during his career as a pirate, but a database made by museum researchers⁷⁾ actually contains over 45 items⁸⁾ which can be directly related to Thatch’s activities.

Blackbeard was finally tracked down to Ocracoke Inlet, North Carolina by the Royal Navy and killed in a short, but bloody battle on 22nd November 1718.



If you want to know more about the time and life of Blackbeard, go to: www.klippert-medien.de

A picture biography of: _____



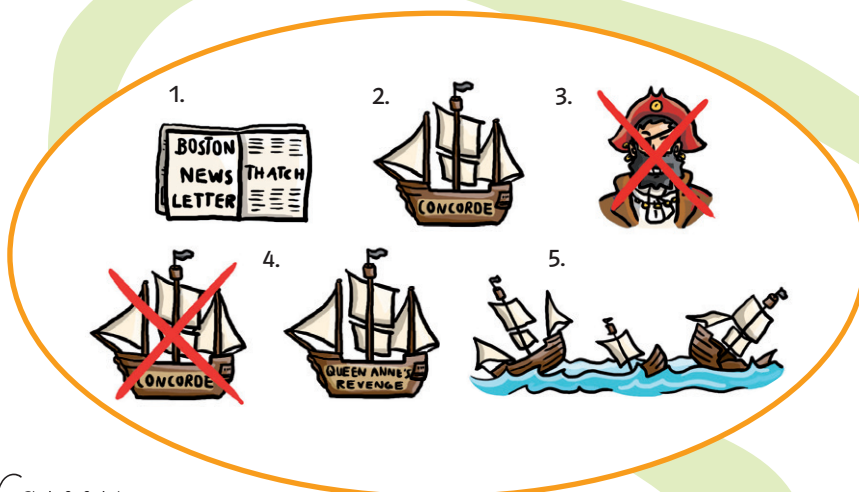
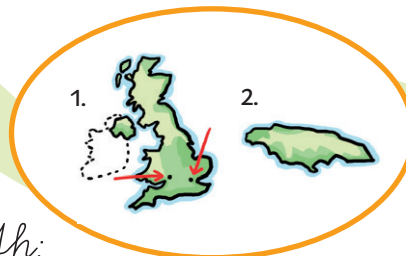
Names:

1. _____
2. _____

Place of birth:

1. _____
2. _____

Partner of:



If you want to learn more about Blackbeard's ship, go to: www.klippert-medien.de

Career:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Death:



2 Visualizing time periods in British History

Many people find it hard to memorize information and facts about past events. You may find it helpful to structure and visualize them connecting words with pictures.

Task: Arrange all the time periods in the timeline on page 13. Add the correct dates and at least one drawing with something typical to go with each time period.

You can copy from the given pictures or make your own drawings.

The Romans



793 – 1066

The Britons



5000 BC – 2300 BC

The Vikings

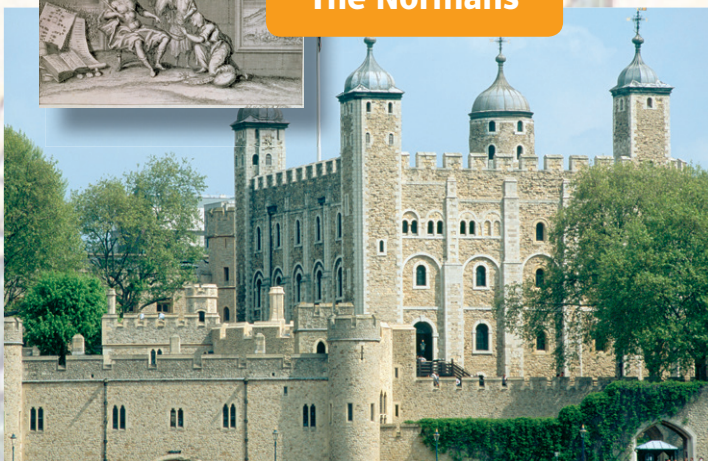


700s BC – 43 BC

1066 – 1154



The Normans



The Stone Age

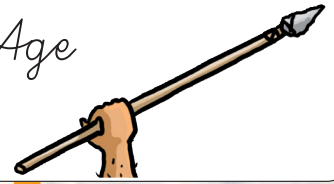


Time periods in British History

410 – 1066

5000 BC – 2300 BC

The Stone Age



The Anglo-Saxons



43 BC – 410 AD

3 Making your own timeline

Task: Learn and find out more about one of the following time periods. Make a visualized timeline which you will present in class. You can research information with the help of the resources listed below or with others given to you by your teacher.

RESOURCES

You will find a collection of links under www.klippert-medien.de about:

1. The Romans

Here you will find information on everything Roman from invasion and rebellion to free time activities and family life. Explore the influence of Roman rule in Britain.

2. The Anglo-Saxons

Here you will find answers to the following questions: Who were the Anglo-Saxons? Where did they come from? How did they live? Discover their history, culture and lifestyle.

3. The Vikings

Here you will find answers to the following questions: Who were the Vikings? Where did they come from? How did they live? Find useful facts, interactive quizzes and print-offs.