

Year 8  
German - Past Events  
Home Learning Booklet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Tutor Group: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Given out: Monday 18 November      Hand in: Monday 25 November

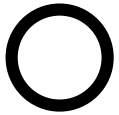
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Target:

This homework booklet will help you to develop and practise your skills in languages and give you a chance to reflect on your progress.

Each exercise is labelled as:



**Bronze:** All students to complete. Tasks include recognition, basic comprehension, listing and simple grammar or vocabulary.

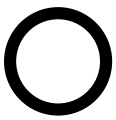


**Silver:** All students to try to complete. Tasks include developing ideas, more detailed recognition and development of grammar and vocabulary.



**Gold:** Some students to complete. Tasks include higher level skill development, more detailed language structures, including tenses and vocabulary recognition.

Pupils must complete the self-evaluation boxes at the end of the booklet.



Task 1: Read the following article

# Berlin Wall anniversary: Fall of the wall 30 years on

9 November 2019

**On 9 November 2019, the world is remembering 30 years since an important moment in history - the day when the Berlin Wall came down in 1989.**

The Berlin Wall was built in 1961, at a time when Europe was divided in two. The wall itself divided the German capital city of Berlin for almost 30 years.

It appeared overnight, much to the surprise of people on either side of it, and stopped people moving from one part of the city to the other.

On 9 November 1989, it was torn down and people could finally move freely.

## **Why was the Berlin Wall built?**

At the end of World War Two in September 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies - a group of Western countries including Britain, America, France and the Soviet Union (a collection of Eastern European countries run by Russia).

The Allies decided to divide control of Germany between themselves. Each took responsibility for a different part of the country. Britain, America and France took over the areas in the west of Germany and the Soviet Union controlled the east.

Berlin was in the Soviet zone, but as it was the capital of Germany, it was decided that it would also be divided into four areas - one controlled by each of the four countries.

The American, British and French areas became West Berlin and the Soviet area became East Berlin.

By 1949, Germany had become two separate countries - The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) - run by Britain, America and France - and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) run by the Soviet Union.

After the division of Germany, it quickly became clear that the Soviet Union had very different ideas to the Allies about how their section should be run.

West Germany was run in a similar way to how Britain and America is today with people free to move around, listen to whatever music they like and express their opinions.

East Germany was much stricter with tight rules on how people should behave and a police force that monitored what they did.

As the years went on, thousands of people were escaping from East Germany to the West every single day - even though the main reason that the wall was built around West Berlin was to avoid this happening.

## **How was the Berlin Wall built?**

In 1961, the leader of the Soviet Union at the time - Nikita Khrushchev - ordered a wall to be built between East and West Berlin, to stop people leaving East Germany. It was constructed really quickly, appearing overnight on the 13 August.

Many people woke up to find they were trapped on one side, often separated from their friends and family in the West.

The wall started as barbed wire and fencing.

But over the years, it became a series of walls, strengthened fences, gun positions and watchtowers, which were heavily guarded and patrolled to make sure that people did not cross from one side to the other

### **How big was the Berlin Wall?**

The Berlin Wall was 155km (96 miles) long, four metres tall and - by 1989 - had 302 watchtowers.

It was in fact made up of two walls which ran parallel to each other, with an empty strip of land running in between them. This was guarded by soldiers and filled with mines to stop people from crossing the border.

It became a symbol of the division in Europe between the West and the East, and became known as the 'iron curtain'.

Soviet Union leaders said it was a protective shell, but Britain, America and France saw it as a prison which stopped people leaving the East.

### **What was life like with the Berlin Wall?**

Around 5,000 people tried to escape over the wall, but it was very difficult and dangerous.

More than 100 people were killed trying to make this journey in the 28 years between 1961 and 1989. (Hundreds more were killed trying to flee from East Germany across other parts of the border between the East and the West.)

Life for people in East Berlin was difficult. Everything they did was heavily controlled by the authorities and rules about how they could live were very strict.

People in East Berlin who had previously worked in West Berlin lost their jobs.

Those with friends and family living on the other side to them became separated from their loved ones. For many, they wouldn't see them again until the wall came down.

### **What happened to the Berlin Wall?**

In the 1980s, protests began against the way the Soviet Union controlled lots of countries in Eastern Europe.

People in the East wanted more freedom to go where they wanted, listen to the music they liked and voice their opinions freely - all things that they were not able to do under Soviet rule. They began demanding that they be allowed to leave.

After hundreds of East Germans escaped via neighbouring countries like Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the government in East Berlin found it increasingly hard to stop the calls for people to be allowed to cross into West Germany.

On 9 November, the leader of East Germany gave a TV speech in which he said that the border between the East and West would be opened.

Thousands of people from East Germany went to the wall and demanded that the guards open the gates.

The border guards could not control the rush of people so they had no choice but to step back, and thousands of people crossed over to West Germany.

**What was it like when the Berlin Wall came down?**

Crowds of people on the western side of the wall were waiting for them.

The celebrations started immediately, with family and friends embracing each other after many years apart. Some even climbed to the top of the wall and danced on it.

The date on which the wall 'fell' is considered to have been 9 November 1989, but the whole wall was not torn down immediately.

Over the following weeks, many people started to smash it down with sledge hammers and took pieces of the wall to keep because it had become so symbolic.

The government finally destroyed the wall in 1990, although many parts of it have been left for people to see today.

The following year, East and West Germany began to have conversations about reuniting the country.

On 3 October 1990 - 11 months after the fall of the Berlin Wall - East and West Germany were formally unified.

**Exercise 1: Imagine you are a former East German. Write a diary entry for the following dates. Describe the events of the day and your feelings.**

**Sun 13<sup>th</sup> August 1961 (age 11) (having woken up to the appearance of the newly erected border between East and West Berlin) :**

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**November 9<sup>th</sup> 1989 (age 39) (the day the wall came down):**

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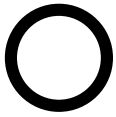
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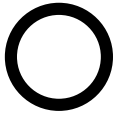
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## TASK 2:

Match the English to the infinitives and the infinitives to the past participles of the verbs. You may use a dictionary if you need to.

To buy	fahren	gemacht
To eat	gehen	geschwommen
To travel	wohnen	gefahren
To go (by foot)	machen	gekauft
To stay	bleiben	gegangen
To live	kaufen	gegessen
To fly	essen	gehört
To swim	trinken	getrunken
To drink	fliegen	gewohnt
To do	hören	geblieben
To listen	schwimmen	geflogen



### TASK 3:

Translate the following phrases and write the English next to the German.

1. ich habe Fussball gespielt -
2. ich habe Musik gehört-
3. ich bin schwimmen gegangen-
4. ich habe ein Buch gelesen-
5. ich bin Rad gefahren-
6. ich habe Freunde besucht-
7. ich habe am Computer gespielt-
8. ich bin ins Kino gegangen -



### TASK 4:

Read the following sentences and fill in the appropriate part of the auxiliary verb and write the English next to each phrase.

(An \* will indicate that sein is used instead of haben as the auxiliary verb eg ich ..... Rad gefahren \* = ich bin Rad gefahren - I rode my bike. Use the boxes below to help you.)

#### sein - to be

ich - I	bin
du - you	bist
Er/sie/es - he/she/it	ist
Wir - we	sind
Ihr - you (plural)	seid
Sie - you (polite)	sind
sie - they	sind

#### haben - to have

ich - I	habe
du - you	hast
er/sie/es - he/she/it	hat
wir - we	haben
ihr	habt
Sie - you (formal)	haben
Sie - they	haben

1. du ..... Musik gehört - \_\_\_\_\_
2. er ..... ins Kino gegangen \* - \_\_\_\_\_
3. wir ..... Pizza gegessen - \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sie ..... Bücher gelesen - \_\_\_\_\_
5. sie ..... mit ihrem Vater angeln gegangen \* - \_\_\_\_\_
6. ihr ..... geschwommen \* - \_\_\_\_\_



**TASK 5:** Read the following text and complete exercises 1 and 2

Hallo!

Du hast mich gefragt, was ich letztes Wochenende gemacht habe. Ich war sehr beschäftigt. Am Freitagabend habe ich mit meiner Familie ferngesehen. Ich habe Eastenders gesehen. Es war gut. Am Samstagmorgen habe ich Fussball mit Freunden im Park gespielt und dann bin ich in die Stadt gegangen. Danach habe ich Pizza in einem Restaurant gegessen. Nachmittags bin ich einkaufen gegangen. Ich habe ein neues Handy gekauft. Am Samstagabend bin ich mit meiner Familie ins Kino gegangen. Ich habe Shaun the Sheep Farmagedden gesehen. Ich habe es zu kindlich gefunden. Am Sonntag habe ich meine Hausaufgaben gemacht. Langweilig! Das Wochenend war toll!

Bis Bald

Maria!

**Exercise 1:**

Find the German for the following words in the text on the previous page.

In the afternoon	
Friday evening	
New mobile phone	
Childish	
shopping	





## Exercise 2:

Using the text you have just read for Exercise 1, complete the following: Richtig, falsch oder nicht im text? - Are the following statements true, false or not included?

- 1) Maria watched TV on Friday night \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) On Saturday morning Maria played football after she cycled \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) she played football with her friends
- 4) At lunchtime she ate a hamburger in a restaurant. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Maria bought a new mobile. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Maria enjoyed the film in the cinema \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) On Sunday Maria did her homework \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Maria found the weekend boring \_\_\_\_\_



## TASK 6:

Re-order the following words to make correctly formed German sentences.

1. ich gefahren Rad bin

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2. gegangen bin ins Kino ich

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3. ich habe Fussball gespielt

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### Self Assessment

- Fill in the boxes based on how you feel you have done in these exercises.
- Write your target/comment about how you feel you did.

I can .....	Very well	Fairly well	Need more help
be a responsible learner by organising my time well.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
be a resourceful learner by finding key language within a text.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
be a reflective learner by using work in my book to help guide someone else.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
be a resilient learner by not giving up easily and trying even the most challenging tasks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Student Comment:

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My target for the next homework project is...

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# Self Evaluation of my Homework

**A Responsible Learner.....**

- takes responsibility for their own learning
- listens to others
- works well as part of team

**A Resilient Learner.....**

- does not give up
- rises to the challenge
- has the motivation to succeed

**A Reflective Learner.....**

- evaluates their learning
- learns from their mistakes
- knows how they are performing and what they need to do to improve

**A Resourceful Learner.....**

- is prepared to learn
- uses initiative and knows how to find out
- is prepared to think outside the box

I am a R\_\_\_\_\_ learner.

I know this because:

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I believe that my **effort and attitude to learning** for this booklet is a:

1	2	3	4
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I know this because:

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