

BILINGUALER UNTERRICHT



Was ist bilingualer Unterricht?

- Unterrichtssprachen des Sachfaches:
Englisch & Deutsch
- Sachfächer am Megina-Gymnasium:
Geschichte, Erdkunde, Sozialkunde,
Biologie

Klassen 5/6: Zusatzunterricht Englisch









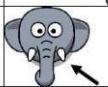
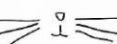








- 1-2 Stunden ab Klasse 5, 2. Halbjahr
- Erweiterung des Regelunterrichts:
Wortschatzerweiterung, Redemittel,
Lern- und Arbeitstechniken
- Vorbereitung des bilingualen
Unterrichts
- Verbalbeurteilung, keine Noten

Klassen 7-10: Organisation

- **Fächer:**
Biologie (7), Erdkunde (8), Geschichte (9/10)
- **Zeit:**
2 Std. Englisch, 1 Std. Deutsch
- **Bewertung:**
fachliche Kenntnisse/Fähigkeiten,
nicht sprachliche Korrektheit

Beispiele aus dem bilingualen Unterricht

Animals' body parts Pictionary

Wings		Feathers	
Fins		Fur	
Horns		Scales	
Antlers		Shell	
Trunk		Mane	
Tusk		Whiskers	
Tail		Paw	
Fangs		Claws	
Beak		Spots	
Web		Stripes	
Hoof		Humps	
Tentacles		Snout	

1.3 The nobles' and their castles²

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Inside a late medieval stone castle



Walls

Tapestries¹ were on the walls for decoration.

Great hall

Everyone ate here. The ► lord and lady sat at the "high table", with their children, guests, and most important knights. They were the first who got their food. Everyone else sat on wooden benches². The tables were taken away after the meals.

Chapel³

This was the most important⁴ part of any castle. The lord and his family heard morning mass⁵ there every day. They had their own priest⁶.

Lighting

During the day, light came into the hall through the openings in the walls. They let in wind, snow and rain because in the early Middle Ages there was no glass in the openings.

At night, wooden shutters⁷ closed the openings. The only light in the hall came from candles⁸.

Heating

A large fireplace⁹ heated¹⁰ only one room in the castle. Other rooms were cold in winter.

Entertainment

Travelling jugglers¹¹, musicians, acrobats and storytellers entertained the people in the castle. The lord and his guests often went hunting¹² just for fun.

Food and drink

Lords and ladies ate more meat than the peasants because they could go hunting. When they had guests, they used expensive spices¹³ from India and China. There were no forks, so people used knives and their fingers.

Hygiene

People washed their hands before they began to eat. Servants¹⁴ carried water to the great hall at meal times. People in the castles did not take baths very often because the heating of the water was difficult and expensive.

Toilets were just holes in the walls (latrines). The waste¹⁵ fell down into the moat¹⁶ or river where the water washed it away.

Water

To have enough water was very important in a castle. Normally, there was a well¹⁷, sometimes a hundred meters deep.

Private rooms of the lord and lady

The only heated room in the castle usually was the room of the lady.

The medieval lady was responsible¹⁸ for:

- the castle's kitchen and meals
- entertaining guests
- the castle, when her husband was not there.

Rooms for the servants

- 1 tapestry Wandteppich
- 2 bench Bank
- 3 chapel Kapelle
- 4 important wichtig
- 5 mass Messe, Gottesdien
- 6 priest: Priester, Pfarrer
- 7 shutter Fensterladen
- 8 candle Kerze
- 9 fireplace Kamin
- 10 to heat heizen, erhitzen
- 11 juggler Jongleur
- 12 to go hunting auf die Jagd gehen
- 13 spice Gewürz
- 14 servant Diener/in
- 15 waste Abfall, Abwasser
- 16 moat Burggraben
- 17 well Brunnen
- 18 to be responsible for sth. für etw. verantwortlich sein

Analysing diagrams and historical maps

S2 A modern version of Toscanelli's map

It shows the Atlantic Ocean and where Toscanelli believed Northern China, Southern China and Japan were.



Key¹: yellow = land on Toscanelli's map
grey = the Americas on modern maps

Key terms

America: South or North America
the Americas: North, Central, South America and the West Indies

History skills

Title: What is the title of the map/diagram?
What area is shown on the map?
What does the map tell us about the time when it was made?

Key: What information is given in the key?
What do the different colours/symbols stand for?

Content: What information (about areas, events², people, changes of borders³ ...) does the map/diagram give?

Activate your English

*The map/diagram is called ...
It shows ... (area)
It tells us that in ... (year) people thought that ...*

*The key shows ...
The different colours/symbols stand for⁴ ...
For example, green is for/stands for ...*

The map/diagram shows/mentions⁵ ... (the different.../where.../how.../...)

1 key hier: Legende, Bilderklärung

2 event Ereignis

3 border Grenze

4 to stand for sth. für etw. stehen, bedeuten

5 to mention erwähnen, nennen

MSS (11-13)

Organisation

- **Fächer:**
Geschichte, Erdkunde, Sozialkunde
- **Zeit:**
3 Stunden Englisch
- **Bewertung:**
fachliche Kenntnisse/Fähigkeiten
- **Multinationales Treffen**
- **Abitur:**
im bilingualen Sachfach möglich

Herausforderungen des bilingualen Unterrichts

- Zusätzliche Unterrichtsstunde
- Höherer Arbeitsaufwand
- Anstrengenderer Unterricht?

Vorteile des bilingualen Unterrichts

- Zusätzliche Stunden in der Fremdsprache
 - Sprache nicht/kaum Unterrichtsgegenstand
 - Interkulturelles Lernen
 - Verbesserung von Kompetenzen:
 - Textverständnis, freies Sprechen,
 - Textproduktion, Wortschatzerwerb
 - Vorteile in den Abiturprüfungen/Sprachprüfungen
- Universität/Auslandsaufenthalte

Teilnahmebedingungen

- Ende Klasse 6: Wahlmöglichkeit bilinguale Klasse
- Bildung einer bilingualen Klasse (7-10)
- Zugang:
 - Lernleistungen, Leistungsvermögen, Leistungsbereitschaft
- Ende Klasse 10: Wahlmöglichkeit bilingualer Grundkurs Gemeinschaftskunde