

„Always With You“

Differenzierende Prüfungsvorbereitungen mit authentischem Textmaterial (Klassen 9/10)

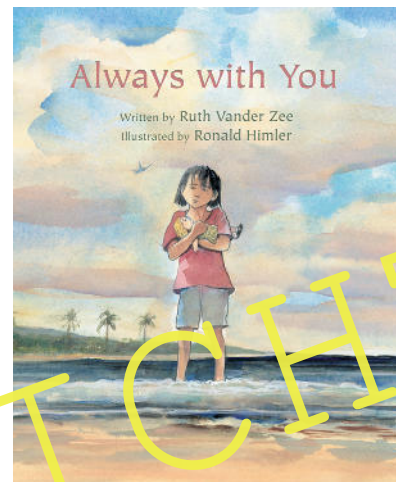
Ein Beitrag von Thorsten Steffens, Brühl

Illustriert von Julia Lenzmann, Stuttgart

Das Buch „*Always With You*“ von Ruth Vander Zee erzählt die Geschichte der vierjährigen Kim, die während des Vietnamkriegs miterlebt, wie ihre Mutter stirbt. Von US-Soldaten gerettet, wächst sie später in einem Waisenhaus auf, in dem ihr die letzten Worte ihrer Mutter helfen: *“I will always be with you.”*

Dieser eindrucksvolle Bilderbuchtext dient als Grundlage für Übungsmaterialien zur Vorbereitung auf die Zentralen Prüfungen am Ende der Klasse 10.

Das Besondere ist, dass die Lernmaterialien in drei Niveaus angeboten werden, sodass Sie problemlos auch für leistungsschwache und leistungsstarke Schüler differenzieren können.



Das Bilderbuch „*Always With You*“ von Ruth Vander Zee erschien 2008 in den USA. Bekannt wurde die Autorin unter anderem durch „*Erika's Story*“, ein Bilderbuch über ein Einzelschicksal des Holocausts, welches auch ins Deutsche übersetzt wurde.

Das Wichtigste auf einen Blick

Kompetenzen:

- einen authentischen Text lesen
- den Wortschatz erweitern
- eigenständig auf einem festgelegten oder selbstgewählten Niveau arbeiten
- eine Zusammenfassung und einen Brief schreiben
- Bilder beschreiben

Dauer:

3 Schulstunden

Niveau:

Klassen 9/10

Einbettung:

lehrwerkunabhängig einsetzbar

M 1

Information on Vietnam

Find out more about Vietnam using the four corners method.

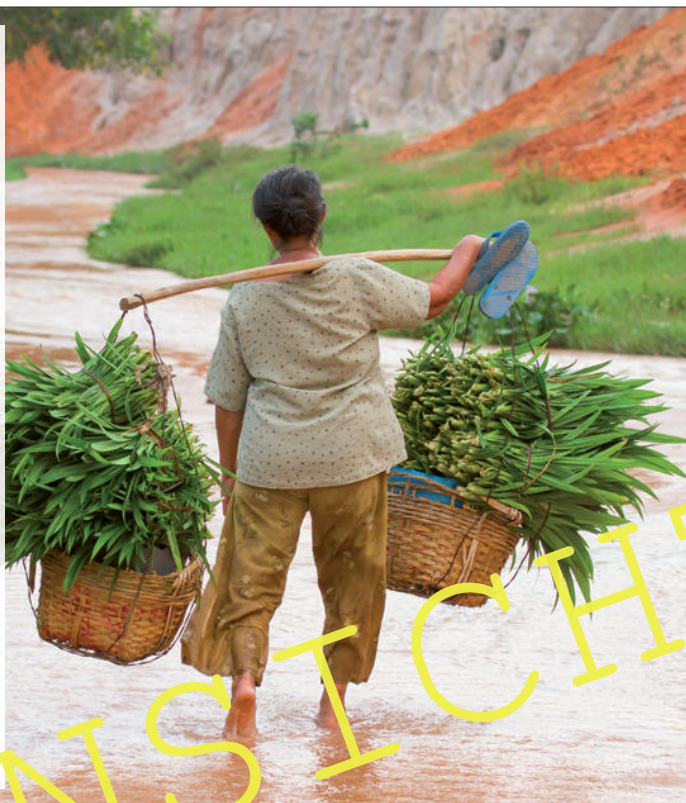
Vietnam is a country in Southeast Asia (south of China and next to Laos).

About 90 million people live in Vietnam (compared to about 82 million people living in Germany).

The capital is Hanoi, however the biggest city is Ho Chi Minh City (formerly¹ called Saigon).

A long, long time ago Vietnam belonged to China. Then France occupied² Vietnam for almost 100 years. Up until 1954 Vietnam was a French colony³.

1 **formerly:** früher – 2 **to occupy:** besetzen – 3 **colony:** die Kolonie (d. h. fremde Menschen besetzen ein Land und regieren es ab da an)



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Straw¹ houses, like the one shown in this picture can still be found in Vietnam. They are called "Nhà Tranh" and are mostly found in the countryside², far away from big cities.

Today these houses are mostly for farmers (near rice fields) or for very poor people.

Back in the 1950s all poor people lived in these straw houses.

1 **straw:** das Stroh – 2 **in the countryside:** auf dem Lande



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Working with the text – word power (WALKER + RUNNER)

M 6



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Tasks

1 Find a word in the text which means the same as:

- a) to speak very softly and quietly (lines 17–26) → _____
- b) not very clear, foggy (lines 36–40) → _____
- c) the colour when black and white are mixed (lines 60–65) → _____
- d) a home for children with no parents (lines 60–70) → _____
- e) a small district outside of a city (lines 128–131) → _____

2. There are some complicated words in the text. Match the words (A–F) with their definitions (1–7). Write the correct number in the grid below. There is one definition that you won't need.

A	to crawl
B	bench
C	porch
D	to shelter
E	to insist
F	orphan

1	a place in front of the house with a small roof
2	to say you absolutely need something, to demand it
3	something you can sit on which is longer than a chair
4	a child whose parents are dead
5	a place you go to when you want to learn something
6	to move forward on your hands and knees, not walking
7	to protect someone and make sure she/he is safe

A	B	C	D	E	F

3. Complete the sentences. Use words in brackets () in the correct form.
Example: She is taller (tall) than him.

The Vietnam War _____ (① start) in 1946 when Vietnam still belonged to France. It started because many people wanted to become _____ (② independence) of France. These people mainly _____ (③ live) in North Vietnam. After the French were forced out of the country, a civil war started between North and South Vietnam. A civil war is when people from the same country fight against each other. Soon North Vietnam was _____ (④ support) by the Soviet Union, which is why the USA joined the war to support South Vietnam. From 1964 to 1974 the USA were a part of the Vietnam War but they (together with South Vietnam) _____ (⑤ lose) the war. About 225,000 soldiers from South Vietnam and about 900,000 from North Vietnam died during this war. Also more than 1 million _____ (⑥ Vietnam) people who were not soldiers but civilians¹ died too, with another 400,000 people dying later from the chemicals which the US Army had used.

¹ **civilian:** der Zivilist (Bürger, der nicht als Soldat kämpft, sondern in diesem Land lebt)

Working with pictures

M 11



What's going on in these pictures?

- ① Who are the people in these pictures?
- ② Where are they?
- ③ What is happening?
- ④ Find the lines in the text!

In the picture
there is/are ...

I can see ...

The picture shows ...

Vocabulary list "Always With You"

Task: Make sure you learn this vocabulary properly.

German	English		usage in the text	line(s)
vermuten, schätzen	to guess	v.	But I guess you remember words that are whispered at the bottom of a bombed-out crater.	5–7
(das) Dorf	village	n.	The golden straw houses of my village exploded into orange clouds of fire.	14–16
(die) Wolke	cloud	n.	The golden straw houses of my village exploded into orange clouds of fire.	14–16
(die) Tiefe	deepness	n.	I slid down into the deepness of a hole where my house had been.	21–22
(das) Loch	hole	n.	I slid down into the deepness of a hole where my house had been.	21–22
flüstern	to whisper	v.	Mama held me close and whispered .	23
atmen	to breathe	v.	Mama held me close and whispered [...] breathing her last words.	23–26
(der) Soldat	soldier	n.	The soldier thought I was dead.	36
freundlich	kind	adj.	Kind words I did not understand from men I could not see.	49–50
tragen	to carry	v.	They carried me to their noisy machines and gave me sips of water.	51–52
lärmend, laut	noisy	adj.	They carried me to their noisy machines and gave me sips of water.	51–52
kauen	to chew	v.	I chewed and chewed and chewed the gum's sweetness.	54–55
schmecken	to taste	v.	It tasted like silvery sparklers in my mouth.	55–56
reisen	to travel	v.	I traveled with the soldiers for several days.	60–61
mehrere	several	adj.	I traveled with the soldiers for several days.	60–61
während	during	prep.	During the day, Vinh and I were two bluebirds playing our bluebird games.	88–89
(die) Puppe	doll	n.	I spoke those words to my first baby doll , who arrived in a wooden crate from a faraway place.	96–98
weit entfernt	faraway	adj.	I spoke those words to my first baby doll, who arrived in a wooden crate from a faraway place.	96–98
sich (etw.) vorstellen	to imagine	n.	I imagined her brown eyes, full of light, smiling at me.	101–103
Nahrung, Essen	food	n.	How do you feel full when there is not enough food to eat?	107–108
in der Ferne	(in the) distance	n.	[...] and bombs are exploding in the distance .	114–115
verschwinden	to disappear	v.	How do you feel secure when the dreams of you, mama disappear in the dawn of the day?	116–118
begreifen, erkennen	to realize	v.	When you realize your only family is two loving people and hundreds of brother and sister orphans.	118–120
jedoch	however	adv.	However , when one of her eyes became infected and she required more surgery, the doctors ...	138–140
erfordern	to require	v.	However, when one of her eyes became infected and she required more surgery, the doctors ...	138–140

adj. = adjective / adv. = adverb / n. = noun / prep. = preposition / v. = verb