

# Werkvormen en structuur

## Ontwerpen van CLIL-materiaal








Veronique Fricot - Sint-Lodewijkscollege Brugge

# Overleven

Content

lets om mee te studeren → op papier

Lay-out

	→ Celtic people, England, 1200 BC - 500 AD	
	→ Mexico, 14 <sup>th</sup> century AD	
	→ US, Oklahoma, 19 <sup>th</sup> century (Cherokee Indians)	CWY ᏍᏏᏉ ᏌᏊ ᏅᏚ
	→ Baka people (pygmies), African rain forest, 21 <sup>st</sup> century	→ Bonjour! Hello!
	→ Sentinelese people. India (on	

2 For the Cherokee Indians history started in the \_\_\_\_\_

3 For the Baka people history started in the \_\_\_\_\_

4 Are there people in the world that still live in prehistory?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Are there people that never had a history?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6 In the history of the Aztec in Mexico there are still big mysteries. Why is that?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Automatische inhoudstafel

Lesson 1	History and prehistory
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What is (pre)history)?</li><li>2. BC and AD</li><li>3. Summary, new words and objectives</li></ul>
Lesson 2	Measuring time:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Chronology</li><li>2. Time units</li><li>3. Calendars</li><li>4. Summary, new words and objectives</li></ul>
Lesson 3	Periods in history
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Introduction</li><li>2. Periods</li></ul>

Content, Context, Culture, Communication, Cognition, Citizenship





# Commentaar: leerlingen, Ball, Kelly, KLB, ouders, DPB

Very Flemish, isn't?

Don't talk so much.

Ik weet niet hoe ze het in de klas leren.

Ik ben ziek geweest...

A bit cluttered, isn't it?

Which product do you want to have in the end?

It's not about what you teach, but what they learn.

Studying is not the same as repeating what you did in class.

# 3D

Learning about ...  
By doing ...  
Using ...

CONTENT  
PROCEDURE (ACTIVITY → integration C and L)  
LANGUAGE

# Nieuwe aanpak

## Als leraar

- Pick your battles
- Spreekondersteuning



# Nieuwe aanpak

## In de klas

- Manipulables
- (Leerkracht: 1 op 1)
- Andere leerlingen →  
groepswork  
spreken

## Thuis

- Drilwerk (voc + blauw kader)
- Schrijven/luisteren
- Lezen bijv. Nl bronnen
- Oefenen gesloten vragen met correctiesleutel

# Een lesopbouw



## WARMING UP

- 1 Drama. Act like the person/animal the teacher will tell you to be.

*Just for fun*

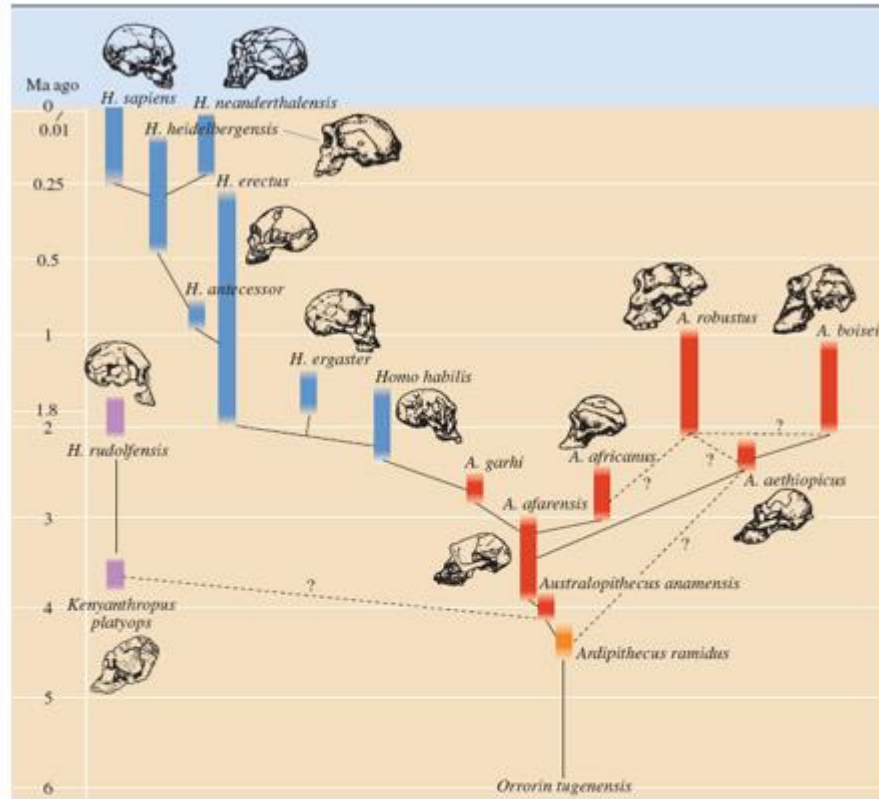


RESEARCH QUESTION – How are the *Homo* related to each other?

You can choose between Exercises 2 and 3. They have the same level of difficulty. If you want a challenge, go to Exercise 4.



2 Use the evolution diagram to answer the questions.



(Source: The Open University, [www.open.ac.uk/](http://www.open.ac.uk/))

This is a (choose) *primary* / *secondary* source. Is it scientific? \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

What does 'A.' in 'A. ~~africanus~~ africanus' mean?

Why are there '?' (= question marks)? \_\_\_\_\_

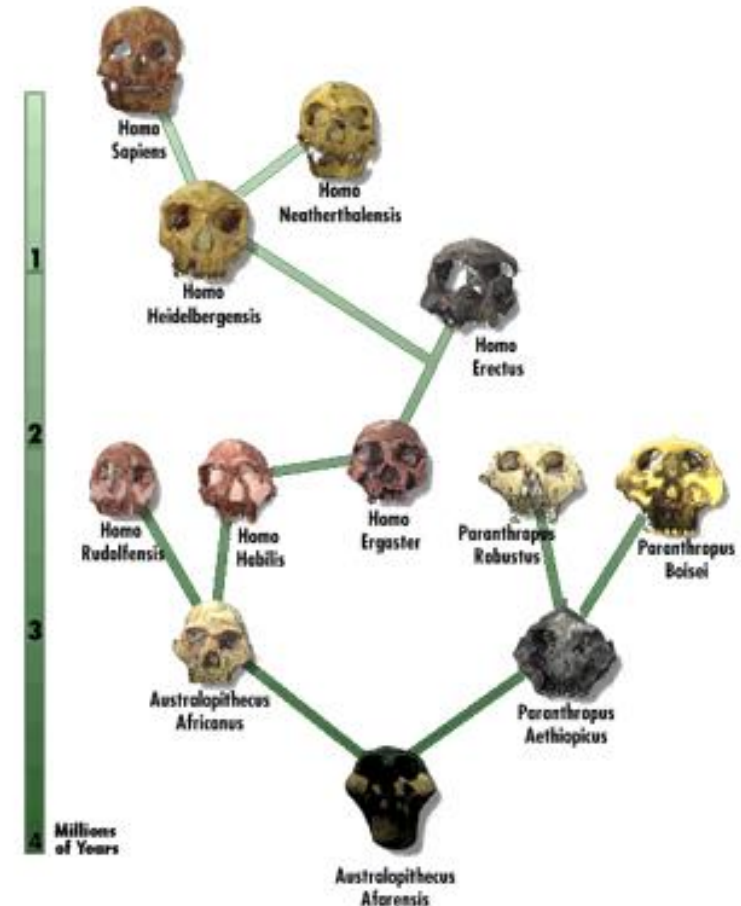
Look at the previous answer. How is that possible? \_\_\_\_\_

Why are there blue, red and purple names? \_\_\_\_\_

Is the Neanderthal an ancestor of the *Homo sapiens*? \_\_\_\_\_

Is the *Homo heidelbergensis* an ancestor of the *Homo sapiens*? \_\_\_\_\_

4 Use this evolution diagram. Come up with seven questions of your own. Swap your questions with another person and answer. Then correct.




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7 Answer to the research question. Complete.

How are the *Homo* related to each other?

All *Homo* have a **common** ancestor: the \_\_\_\_\_ . He was the first to make tools.

He evolved into the *Homo erectus*, who was the first \_\_\_\_\_

All *Homo* are \_\_\_\_\_ , with the exception of the \_\_\_\_\_ , us.

There are still things we don't know.



FEEDBACK AND STUDY TIP

Pair up and ask each other 20 words from previous flash cards. Answer within 2 seconds.

How well did you do?

Score:     /20

17-20: Well done!

<17: Get to work. Write down in your planning when you are going to study the words.



down in your planning when you are going to

Can music help you study? Tick the boxes you think are correct.



- ☐ Music is relaxing and can help with stress when studying.
- ☐ Music can help you with a task because it will motivate you and keep you happy.
- ☐ Music can help you when you've been studying for a very, very long time.
- ☐ The lyrics will distract you when reading. It will make you focus less on the text you're reading.
- ☐ Loud and very fast music takes away the focus when reading.
- ☐ When you use music when learning by heart, you need music when taking the test.

So, it is best to \_\_\_\_\_



## ♥ 1 - REVISION ALL FLASH CARDS: GIVE THE ANTONYM (=TEGENGESTELDE)



Correction key

prehistory		history
before		after
AD		BC
CE		BCE
to question		to answer
different		the same
primary		secondary
concrete		abstract
a problem		a solution
cooked		raw

## ♥ 2 - TRANSLATE THE ANSWER TO THE RESEARCH QUESTION. THE ANSWER KEY IS ON THE NEXT PAGE. P. 111

All *Homo* have a common ancestor: the *Homo habilis*. He was the first to make tools.

He evolved into the *Homo erectus*, who was the first to use fire and to go Out of Africa.

All *Homo* are extinct, with the exception of the *Homo sapiens*, us.



## 3 - USE YOUR HISTORICAL ATLAS TO COMPARE LASCAUX, WILLENDORF AND HORNOS DE LA PENA.

	LASCAUX	WILLENDORF	H. DE LA PENA
Cave: yes or no?			
Near a river: yes or no?			
Which <i>Homo</i> ?			
When did that <i>Homo</i> live there?			
Discovered by ...	a group of boys	an 8-year old girl	an archaeologist
When discovered?	in 1940	in 1879	in 1903



## 4 - USE YOUR HISTORICAL ATLAS

Go to [https://toll-net.be/moodle/xertetoolkits/play.php?template\\_id=33751](https://toll-net.be/moodle/xertetoolkits/play.php?template_id=33751) or use the SmartSchool link.

What is prehistory?

When did prehistory end?

Where did writing start?

When did writing start?

Prehistory is the time **after people** started to **write**.

Prehistory ended at a **different** time for **different people**.

**Writing** started in the Middle East.

**Writing** started around 3500 BC.

- Now fill in the missing parts.
- Check if correct.

What is \_\_\_\_\_?

\_\_\_\_\_ did prehistory end?

Where did writing start?

When did writing start?

\_\_\_\_\_ is the time \_\_\_\_\_ started to \_\_\_\_\_

Prehistory ended at \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_

Writing started in \_\_\_\_\_

Writing started \_\_\_\_\_

- Fill in the missing parts.
- Check if correct.

What is prehistory?

Where did writing start?

When did writing start?

Prehistory is \_\_\_\_\_

Prehistory ended at a **different** time for **different people**.

- Maak nu zelf een invuloefening. Vul de oefening pas de volgende keer in. (Lange termijngeheugen, weet je nog?)

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## 8 - ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE YANOMAMI TRIBE

*The Telegraph*, 18-11-2016 [abridged]

### The Telegraph

Remarkable new pictures have emerged of uncontacted people in the Brazilian Amazon which environmentalists fear could be destroyed by outside influences.

The tiny community of 100, part of the Yanomami tribe, is believed to have no contact with the outside world, but is under threat from violence and disease, and by gold-miners who have taken over the land.

Miners have brought diseases such as malaria, and polluted Yanomami food and water sources with mercury, according to Survival, an international NGO.

Members of the tribe live in circular communal huts, where they sleep and cook.

# De automatische inhoudstafel

Warming up

Research question

Answer to the research question

Feedback and studytip

At home

- Learning by heart

- Skills

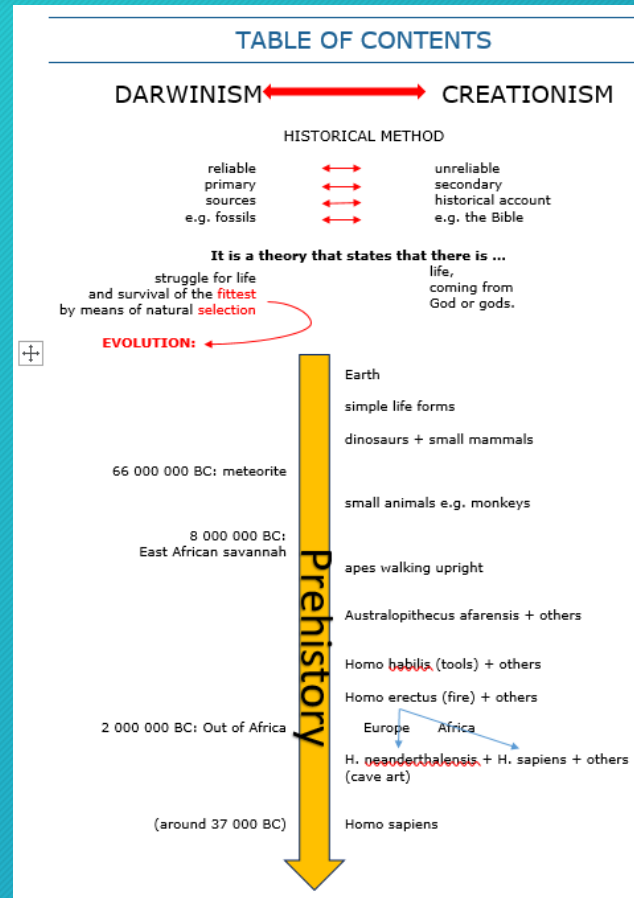
- Linking exercises

- Answer key



# De concept map

Work in progress





# Voorbeeldje



## LESSON 10 – THE FIRST AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

*H. LP 7 sedentary, Neolithic revolution, agriculture, trade, crafts, writing  
H. LP 8 + M&M LP 14 interaction domains (without the concept 'domain')  
TV LP 6 ~~unrelated~~*

Je leert hoe de geschiedenis begon.





### WARMING UP

1 Just for fun

*I DON'T WANT TO GO HUNTING AND GATHERING,  
BUT NOBODY'S INVENTED SHOPS YET.*



2

When doing group work: would you like to work with ... ?

**LITTLE MISS BOSSY**

*By Roger Hargreaves*



**LITTLE MISS BAD**

*By Roger Hargreaves*



**MR. LAZY**

*By Roger Hargreaves*



**MR. GRUMPY**

*By Roger Hargreaves*



**MR. MESSY**

*By Roger Hargreaves*



Remember to be ...





## RESEARCH QUESTION - HOW DID HISTORY BEGIN?

### 3 Team up. You get a map, a diagram and information.

- Put the information on the map. Look for the best place to live.
- Then a problem arises. This problem leads to other problems and adaptations. Put the pictures in the diagram.
- Put the words on top of the pictures.

Because of	eating grain,		people had	bad teeth.
As a result of	poop in the water,		people were	sick.
The consequence of	the food surplus	is that		many children.

## 4 Answer to the research question

How did history begin?

What was the biggest  
**advantage** of a **sedentary**  
life?

What are the  
**disadvantages** of a  
**sedentary** life?

What were the **consequences**  
of the Neolithic revolution?

Around \_\_\_\_\_ the climate  
between \_\_\_\_\_ and the Tropic of  
Cancer (= ~~Kreftskedding~~) was very mild.  
\_\_\_\_\_ gave the land water. There  
were so many plants and animals the nomadic hunter-  
gatherers became \_\_\_\_\_ : they  
\_\_\_\_\_ animals and  
\_\_\_\_\_ plants.  
Around \_\_\_\_\_ there was so  
much to remember, people started  
\_\_\_\_\_ things down: history  
started.

There was a food **surplus**, which caused a **population  
explosion**.

- 1) Grain => bad teeth
- 2) Lots of people/animals } =>
- 3) Poop in the water }

There was a \_\_\_\_\_, and  
the **consequences** of that were writing, job  
specialisation and trade.





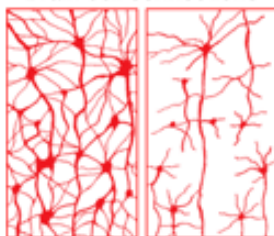
## FEEDBACK AND STUDY TIP

- Feedback

Do you think people like working with you? Or were you Little Miss Bossy or Little Mister Grumpy? Give each other POLITE feedback.

- Study tip

### Brain cell connections



section of a stimulated brain      section of an unstimulated brain

These are neurons in your brain. As you can see, some neurons are connected in more than one way. That is what makes you smart. The more connections, the smarter you get. How can you make more connections? Put some variation into the way you study and how you study words. That is how you stimulate your brain. Train your brain!

Bijv. ~~pottery~~ kan gelinkt worden aan potjes (zelfde klank), aardewerk (vertaling), prentje:



bewaren (de functie), bruin (de kleur), die keer dat je die vaas brak (een herinnering) enzovoorts.



## 1 - Flash cards

grey

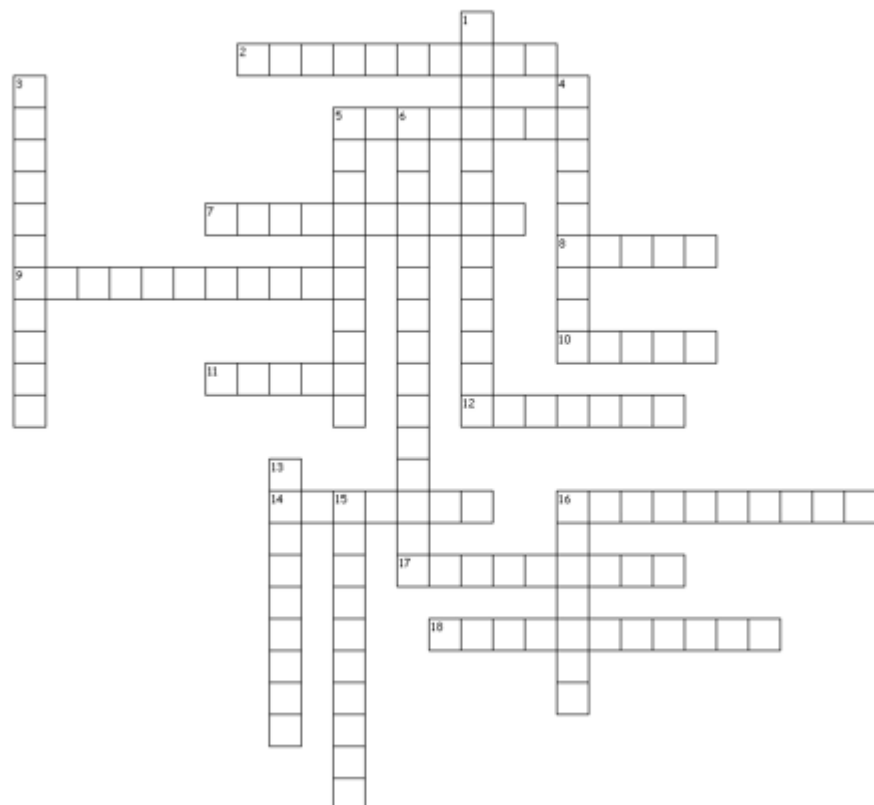


cultivation	het <del>telen</del>	pottery	<del>aardewerk</del>
domestication	het tam <del>maken</del>	megalithic	<del>megalitisch</del> (grotsteden)
surplus	<del>overschot</del> extra	a consequence	<del>een gevolg</del>
to influence	<del>beïnvloeden</del>	to increase	<del>stijgen, groter maken</del>
population	<del>bevolking</del>	a cause	<del>een oorzaak</del>

125

contagious	<del>besmettelijk</del>	sedentary	<del>sedentair, op één plaats</del>
evolution	<del>trase verandering</del> evolutie	revolution	<del>revolutie</del> verandering, revolutie
contemporaneous	<del>gelijktijdig</del>	at various times	<del>ongelijktijdig</del>
agriculture	<del>landbouw</del>	trade	<del>handel</del>
advantage	<del>voordeel</del>	disadvantage	<del>nadeel</del>
crafts	<del>ambachten</del>	Neolithic Revolution	1ste <del>agrarische</del> revolutie

♥ 2 - Fill in the cross word with grey words.



### Across

2. The flu (= *griep*) is a very ... disease.
5. The last ice age ended and temperature started to ... .
7. Stonehenge was built with ... stones.
8. Because of the food surplus, they could ... food for other goods.
9. Synonym of farming
10. They learned the ... of pottery.
11. The food surplus is the ... of population explosion.
12. There was so much food in the Fertile Crescent they didn't have to be ... anymore.
14. The opposite of contemporaneous is 'at ... times'.
16. In the past eight years, the elephant ... in Africa has been halved.
17. The opposite of nomadic
18. More food is the ... of a milder climate.

### Down

1. Sedentary people started with the ... of animals.
3. In Asia there is a lot of rice ... .
4. The change from a lifestyle of hunting and gathering to one of agriculture, is called the ... Revolution.
5. The milder climate ... the lifestyle of the hunter-gatherer: it changed a lot.
6. At the same time
13. Natural selection is part of Darwin's theory about ... .



### Answer key

- contagious
- increase
- megalithic
- trade
- agriculture
- craft
- cause
- nomadic
- various
- population
- sedentary
- consequence
- domestication
- cultivation
- Neolithic
- influenced
- contemporaneous
- evolution

### 3 - Research question and answers

- Study the blue texts p. 124 the way you prefer: written, translating and/or orally.
- Now fill in the questions. Check with the answer key.

	Answer key
How many sub-questions are there?	4
How many disadvantages are in the blue text?	3
Which word is used for the First Agricultural Revolution?	Neolithic Revolution
When did the Neolithic Revolution start?	around 10 000 BC
When did history in the Fertile Crescent start?	around 3 500 BC
What was the disadvantages of sedentary diet?	bad teeth
Why were there so many contagious diseases?	-lots of people -poop in water
What is the word used for 'lot of babies, and they stay alive'?	population explosion
Why did people start writing?	to remember things
What were the consequences of the Neolithic Revolution?	Writing, trade and job specialisation
What is the Neolithic Revolution?	The first time people started agriculture and a sedentary life.



- Fill in the missing words. Check with p. 124.

How did history begin?

What was the biggest  
\_\_\_\_\_ of a  
**sedentary** life?



What are the  
\_\_\_\_\_ of a  
**sedentary** life?

What were the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ of the  
\_\_\_\_\_?

Around 10 000 BC the \_\_\_\_\_ between  
40°N and the Tropic of Cancer (= \_\_\_\_\_)  
was very mild. Rivers gave the land \_\_\_\_\_.  
There were so many plants and animals the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ became  
\_\_\_\_\_: they domesticated \_\_\_\_\_  
and cultivated \_\_\_\_\_

Around \_\_\_\_\_ there was so  
much to remember, people started writing things  
down: \_\_\_\_\_ started.

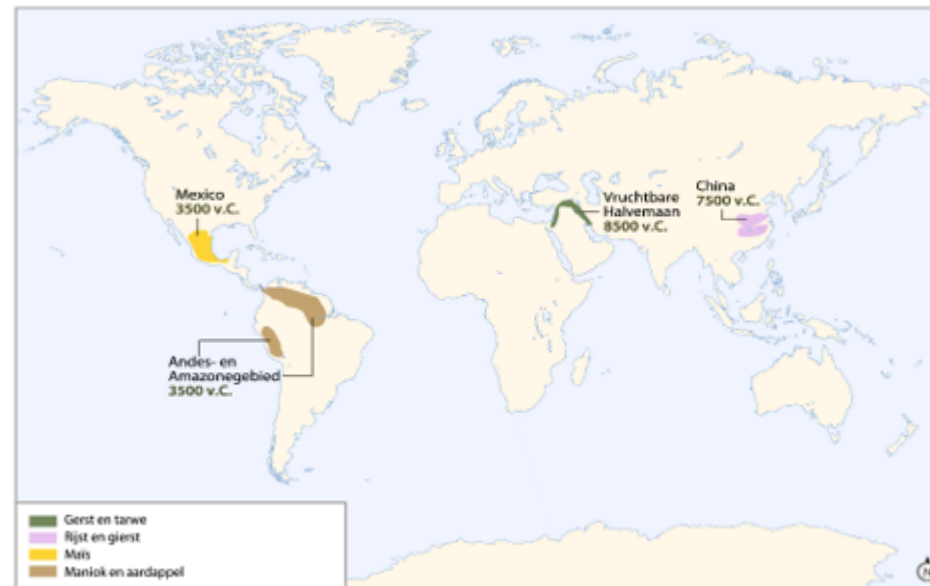
There was a food **surplus**, which caused a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 1) Grain => \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Lots of people/animals } => \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Poop in the water } \_\_\_\_\_

There was a food surplus, and the **consequences** of  
that were \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_







D7 De ontstaansgebieden van de akkerbouw en de gedomesticeerde planten. De Vruchtbare Halvemaan was het eerste gebied waar de mensen zelf hun voedsel produceerden. Les daarvan ontstond later ook op andere plaatsen in de wereld akkerbouw.

There are more agricultural centres *H. sapiens* went to. Why do we focus on the Fertile Crescent and not on the others?

- ☐ It's the oldest centre.
- ☐ It's the biggest centre.
- ☐ It influenced (beïnvloedde) Europe the most.
- ☐ It influenced everybody in the world.
- ☐ It is most special.

The climate in these centres is very (choose) hot / mild / very cold.

Which centre is oldest: China or Mexico? \_\_\_\_\_

Which Dutch name is used for the Fertile Crescent? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the most important cultivated food in Mexico? \_\_\_\_\_

When did people start cultivating rice? \_\_\_\_\_

agriculture – food surplus

mild climate – sedentary life



food surplus – job specialisation

writing – taxes and trade

pottery – food surplus

food surplus – mild climate



 7 - You need Maps 7/8 in your atlas to answer the questions.  P. 134

In Europe, agriculture started with (choose) *domestication of animals / cultivation of plants*.

In Europe they first domesticated the (choose) *pig (=varken)* / cow.

Rice in Asia has been cultivated since \_\_\_\_\_

The first boats and ships were on the river \_\_\_\_\_ in (time) \_\_\_\_\_.

Which domesticated animals did they eat in South America? \_\_\_\_\_

There was a population explosion between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.


In 3000 BC there were \_\_\_\_\_ people on earth.

**Pottery** in China (choose) is *older/younger* than in America.

Where in France can you find **megalithic stones**? \_\_\_\_\_

Where in the United Kingdom can you find **megalithic stones**? \_\_\_\_\_

The city at 32°N 35°E is \_\_\_\_\_

 8 - Put in chronological order  P. 134

lots of vegetation – cultivation – population explosion – trade

sedentary life – contagious diseases – poop in the water

lots of food – pottery – sedentary life – building houses

**Exercise 4****Disadvantages**

... rot. (3) ... shorter and died earlier than nomadic people (9). ... man to man (6), but also from animal to man (7). ...you wouldn't have any meat, milk or eggs (8).

...poop in or next to your house (10). The poop ended up in the drinking water, which gave you severe diarrhoea (5).

And don't forget the fleas (4)!

... women died giving birth (1).

**Advantages**

... enclosures for the animals to stop them from running away (2).

... This resulted in a population explosion (12).

... using trees as wheels or rollers (15).

... a pottery wheel (14). ... very pretty pottery (16).

... deeper under the ground. There they also found other things like iron and copper (11).

... people made graves, temples (13), sculptures, paintings...

**Exercise 5**

- It influenced Europe the most.
- Mild
- China
- ~~Vruchtbare Halvemaan~~
- ~~Mais~~ (Maize/Corn)
- 7500 BC

**Exercise 6**

Agriculture	Taxes and trade
Mild climate	Food surplus
Food surplus	Mild climate

**Exercise 7**

- domesticated animals
- pig
- 6000 BC
- Nile – 3000 BC
- Lama + ~~Guinees biggetje~~
- 8000-4000 BC
- 100 000 000 people
- China
- Carnac
- Stonehenge + ~~Skara Brae~~
- Jericho

**Exercise 8**

lots of vegetation – cultivation – population explosion - trade

sedentary life - poop in the water – contagious diseases

lots of food – sedentary life – pottery

9 - Explain the cartoon

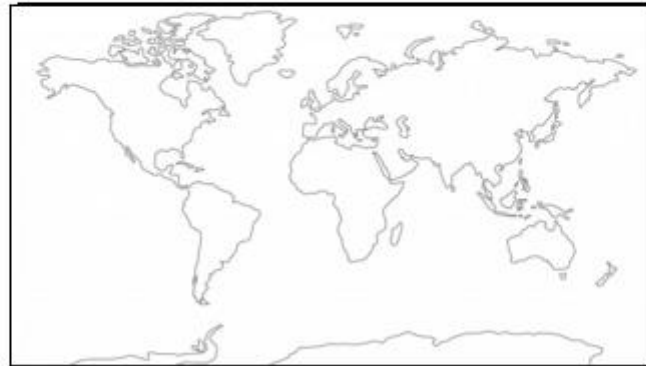


10 - Etymology - Where do words come from?

The word Mesopotamia comes from the Greek: ~~mesos~~ = between; ~~potamos~~ = river.

Mesopotamia =

~~Colour Meso-~~America red on the world map.





Does this water plant, the ~~potamogeton~~, grow in seas or rivers?



Ancient Greek people believed in lots of gods. The ~~potamides~~ were:

- ☐ mountain ~~nymphs~~
- ☐ water
- ☐ tree

Here you see a hippopotamus under water. Its name means

- ☐ lion of the river.
- ☐ elephant of the river.
- ☐ horse of the river.
- ☐ bird of the river.



10 - Puzzle question with atlas map 8

Below, there are three photographs. One of the pots was found in England, one near the Black Sea. Can you find out which ones?



# Actieve communicatie

- Puzzel evolutie aap-mens → differentiatie  
(spreekondersteuning: meer of minder tekst bij de foto's)

habitat	food	ape/Homo	problem	adaptation
Jungle				
Savannah				Walking on all fours
Savannah		Australopithecus afarensis		
	meat			
		Homo ...		





400 cm<sup>3</sup>




640 cm<sup>3</sup>



- Elkaar delen verhaal vertellen  
(spreekondersteuning: complementaire teksten A, B en C)
- Speeddating Roman political system  
(spreekondersteuning: kaartjes met gegevens)
- Classificeren van verschillende domeinen en verschillende periodes  
(spreekondersteuning: spreekkader met zinnenstarters →  
In my opinion..., I think that ..., Are you sure that ...?)
- Wereldkaart invullen met foto's, klimatogrammen en woorden: too cold, too dry etc.  
(spreekondersteuning: better than ..., the best, the worst,  
not as ... as ... → wegnemen als kaartje is gebruikt)

- Onzekere/teruggetrokken kinderen motiveren

**2 The empire puzzle (Keep this book closed)**

- Team up. Every team member gets a letter. The teacher will tell you which 'letters' can talk, and which 'letters' have to listen.  The signal will tell you when to swap.
- Every team needs a set of sources and atlas map 14. **Don't write on the materials!** questions (all from the teacher) and
- Step 1: Look at atlas map 14. What do you see? Only the talking letters can say something until the teacher gives the signal.
- Step 2: Combine the questions and sources in a chronological way.
- Step 3: Answer the questions orally.
- Step 4: Compare with another team.

- Voorlezen verhaal/proces/toestand (mythes, biografieën, evolutie)  
(Actief luisteren: uitbeelden)



- Spreekspelletjes (zeg 'ns euh, pictionary, verhaalstenen enz.)  
(spreekondersteuning: spelelement)

**8 Pair up. Make the sentence longer. Who wins?**  
**For example:**

1. There was a storm

2. There was a big storm.

3. There was a big storm  
in Lyme Regis.

4. In 1810, there was a big storm in  
Lyme Regis.

Use these sentences:

- Mary discovered the fossil.
- Mary had a book.
- The historian gave money.



# Uitleg

## Kinderen

### 7 Los deze vragen samen op.

- Teken het symbooltje dat je in dit boek vindt. Het mannetje hoeft er niet bij.

Dit doe je thuis.	
Dit doen we in de klas, en kan je thuis gebruiken om iets op te zoeken, maar dient <b>niet</b> om te studeren.	
Dit is de vraag waarop we een antwoord zoeken.	
Deze oefeningen helpen je om van buiten te leren. Wat in deze oefeningen staat moet je letterlijk kennen.	
Deze oefeningen hoef je niet te maken. Dit zijn moeilijke extra's. Je kan de verbeter sleutel bij de leerkracht krijgen.	
Deze oefeningen zijn voorbeelden van <b>toetsvragen</b> . Je kan ze pas maken als je goed van buiten geleerd hebt.	
Dit moet je afdekken terwijl je de oefening maakt, want hier staat de verbetering.	

- Waar kan je de Engelse woordjes vinden die je goed van buiten moet leren?

- ☐ vooraan in het boek
- ☐ achteraan het boek
- ☐ in het begin van het huiswerk van die les
- ☐ in een apart boekje

## Ouders

- Opvragen** gebeurt het best **vóór het studeren** om te kijken wat er al in het lange termijngeheugen zit, en welke woordjes nog in het korte termijngeheugen zitten.
- Woordjes leren in beide richtingen is goed, maar het belangrijkste is van **Engels naar Nederlands**, en dit in een voldoende vlot tempo. Zo kan de leerling zeker volgen tijdens de les.
- Schriftelijk woordjes studeren moet zeker af en toe gebeuren, maar vertraagt alles wel. Mondeling woordjes studeren laat beter zien welk tempo gehaald wordt.
- Dat wil niet zeggen dat er na 15 minuten woordjes leren niets meer moet gebeuren. Er zijn ook nog andere oefeningen: ✂. Dit zijn **voorbeeldvragen voor toetsen**. Er is een verbeter sleutel 🔑 voorzien die verderop staat.
- Wat we in klas doen, is samen een weg afleggen om tot een bepaald antwoord te komen. Daarbij gebruiken we veel voorbeelden (die niet ingestudeerd moeten worden) en groepswork. Studeren is niet het herhalen van wat er al een keer in klas gedaan is. We voorzien hiervoor vraagjes die individueel opgelost kunnen worden. Als de verbeter sleutel niet volstaat, mag er altijd uitleg worden gevraagd aan de leerkracht.



Oefeningen voor in de klas



Oefeningen voor thuis

- De 🔑 oefeningen zijn **uitbreidingsoefeningen**. Dit soort oefeningen komt (bijna) niet voor op toetsen. Deze oefeningen zijn niet voor iedereen geschikt, maar alleen voor diegenen die erg geïnteresseerd zijn in geschiedenis en/of als wat Engels kan. De verbeter sleutel ligt bij de leerkracht.