



Übung

Ergänze die fehlende Verbform! Die Liste mit den unregelmäßigen Verben (S. 16f.) hilft dir bei der Kontrolle.

Simple Present (1. Verbform)	Simple Past (2. Verbform)	Present Perfect (3. Verbform)	Deutsche Bedeutung
I sing	I sang		
I shoot	I shot		
	I sent	I've sent	
I sell		I've sold	
I see		I've seen	
	I said	I've said	
I run	I ran		
	I read	I've read	
I put	I put		
	I met	I've met	
I make		I've made	
I leave	I left		
I hear		I've heard	
I go	I went		
I get		I've got	
I forget	I forgot		
I find	I found		
I fight		I've fought	
	I ate	I've eaten	
I drink		I've drunk	



Übung

Verneine die folgenden Sätze!

1. He kept the rest of the money.

2. Go home!

3. We drink a glass of beer.

4. He did his best.

5. I have a dream.

6. Peter has bad luck.

7. Mary has seen him.

8. Do it again!

9. I will meet you tomorrow.

10. Let me go!



Lösungen

1. He didn't keep the rest of the money.
2. Don't go home!
3. We don't drink a glass of beer.
4. He didn't do his best.
5. I don't have a dream.

6. Peter doesn't have bad luck.
7. Mary hasn't seen him.
8. Don't do it again!
9. I won't meet you tomorrow.
10. Don't let me go!

Unregelmäßige Steigerung einsilbiger Adjektive, die du auswendig lernen musst:



Beispiele:

good	better	best	gut, besser, am besten
bad	worse	worst	schlecht, schlechter, am schlechtesten
much	more	most	viel, mehr, am meisten

II. Mehrsilbige Adjektive werden gesteigert mit **more** und **most**.
Das Adjektiv wird hierbei nicht verändert.



Beispiele:

interesting	more interesting	most interesting	interessant, interessanter, am interessantesten
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful	schön, schöner, am schönsten
careful	more careful	most careful	vorsichtig, vorsichtiger, am vorsichtigsten

III. Der Vergleich beim Adjektiv

a) Wird die Gleichheit zwischen zwei Dingen betont, gilt die Formel:
as + Grundform des Adjektivs + as



Beispiele:

Peter's test is **as good as** Mary's.

b) Werden unterschiedliche Dinge miteinander verglichen, verwendet man den **Komparativ + than!**



Beispiele:

The church is **higher than** the house.

Aufforderungen, Befehle oder Bitten werden mit dem **Infinitiv** gebildet.



Beispiele:



Direkte Rede	Indirekte Rede
Rita to her friend: "Please, come to my party."	Rita asked her friend to come to her party.
Peter to John: " Tidy up your room!"	Peter told John to tidy up his room.

Wenn die direkte Frage ein **Fragewort** enthält, wird es in die **indirekte Rede** übernommen. Enthält die direkte Frage **kein Fragewort**, steht „if“ (deutsch: ob) in der indirekten Rede.



Beispiele:



Direkte Rede	Indirekte Rede
Peter to Sue: "Where do you go ?"	Peter asked Sue where she went .
Peter asked Joe: " Can you see me?"	Peter asked Joe if he could see him.

Übung

Ergänze die **If-Sätze**!

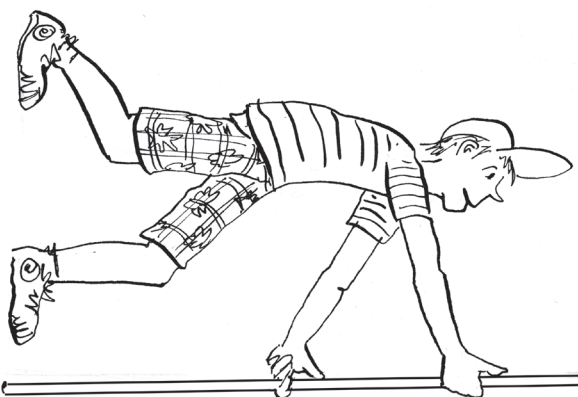
1. If I could choose, I _____ (order) a glass of beer.
2. If the weather is bad, Tom _____ (play) in his room.
3. If I had the money, I _____ (buy) a new car.
4. Lara would play tennis, if she _____ (have) time.
5. If her friend accompanies her, Lilly _____ (go) to the cinema.
6. I _____ (go) to the swimming-pool, if the sun shone.
7. If my aunt was at home, I _____ (visit) her.
8. If it rained, the children _____ (play) indoors.
9. If I _____ (have) a hammer, I would repair the door.
10. If we _____ (win) the match, we will be the champions.



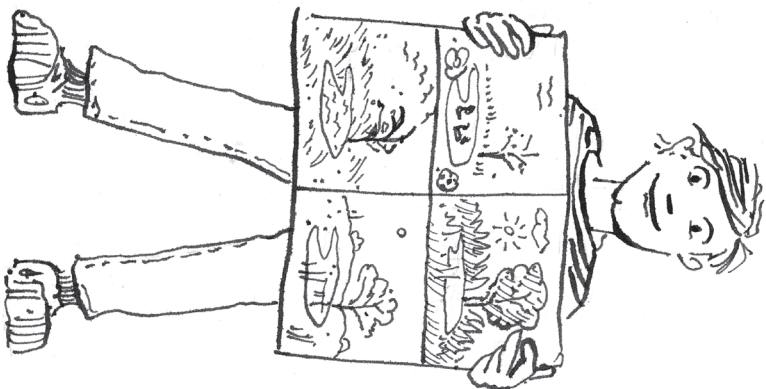
Lösung

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. would order | 6. would go |
| 2. will play | 7. would visit |
| 3. would buy | 8. would play |
| 4. had | 9. had |
| 5. will go | 10. win |

For
oder
since?



„Ich bitte dich,
pass auf:
for steht für den
Zeitverlauf!“



„Drückst du
jedoch den
Zeitpunkt aus,
steht **since** und
aus die Maus!“





Übung

1. I have been in the team _____ five years.
2. I know that man _____ 2005.
3. Peter has been ill _____ last Sunday.
4. We have lived in Munich _____ two months.
5. We have worked together _____ a long time.
6. My uncle has been a baker _____ 1981.
7. My cousin has learned French _____ two years.
8. I am a fan of that show _____ 2000.
9. I have had a headache _____ an hour.
10. I have had this bike _____ two months.
11. My brother has been working as a baker _____ 1990.
12. I have been jogging _____ two hours.
13. We have been collecting stamps _____ 2001.
14. Mom has been washing up _____ half an hour.
15. Paul has been teaching Latin _____ 1961.
16. I have been riding a horse _____ my 15th birthday.
17. You have been playing tennis _____ one hour.
18. My cousin has been driving his sports car _____ his 18th birthday.
19. Jenny has been doing her homework _____ three o'clock.
20. Peter has been singing in a choir _____ 2005.





Übung

1. We should eat _____ more vegetables.
2. We mustn't drink _____ brandy.
3. We must buy _____ meat.
4. I must take _____ pictures.
5. You mustn't lose _____ time.
6. They didn't see _____ people.
7. There were _____ boys and girls in the playground.
8. Give me _____ money, please.
9. I don't lend you _____ money.
10. Don't do her _____ harm.



Lösung

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. We should eat some more vegetables. | 6. They didn't see any people. |
| 2. We mustn't drink any brandy. | 7. There were some boys and girls in the playground. |
| 3. We must buy some meat. | 8. Give me some money, please. |
| 4. I must take some pictures. | 9. I don't lend you any money. |
| 5. You mustn't lose any time. | 10. Don't do her any harm. |

2.5 Guy Fawkes Night



Am 5. November werden in Großbritannien große Holzfeuer entzündet und zusammen mit einer Stoffpuppe, Guy Fawkes genannt, verbrannt. Es ist die Guy-Fawkes-Nacht. Sie geht auf ein historisches Ereignis zurück. Im Jahre 1605 versuchte ein Mann namens Guy Fawkes, das englische Parlamentsgebäude, in dem eine Sitzung mit dem König und den Abgeordneten stattfand, in die Luft zu sprengen. Zu diesem Zweck hatten Guy Fawkes und seine Mitverschwörer in aller Heimlichkeit eine ungeheure Menge Pulver unter dem Parlament eingelagert. Der Anschlag konnte durch einen Zufall im letzten Moment vereitelt werden.

Die Kinder basteln einen „guy“ aus Stoff und Zeitungen. Dann tragen sie den „guy“ durch die Stadt und bitten die Leute um (kleine) Geldspenden („a penny for the guy“). Von dem eingenommenen Geld kaufen die Kinder Feuerwerkskörper. Das Feuerwerk wird zusammen mit dem Holzfeuer abgebrannt.

Im Gegensatz zu Deutschland entfällt in Großbritannien das bei uns übliche Silvesterfeuerwerk!



Find the opposite words! (Du darfst ein Wörterbuch (dictionary) verwenden!)

old	
day	
known	
power	
right	
private	
(to) ban	
innocent	
hot	
solution	