



## 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.

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2. Go home!

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3. We drink a glass of beer.

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4. He did his best.

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5. I have a dream.

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6. Peter has bad luck.

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7. Mary has seen him.

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8. Do it again!


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9. I will meet you tomorrow.

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10. Let me go!

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## 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, <b>come</b> to my party."	Rita asked her friend <b>to come</b> to her party.
Peter to John: " <b>Tidy up</b> your room!"	Peter told John <b>to tidy up</b> 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 <b>do you go</b> ?"	Peter asked Sue where she <b>went</b> .
Peter asked Joe: " <b>Can you see</b> me?"	Peter asked Joe if he <b>could see</b> him.

## ★ Übung

Ergänze die **If-Sätze!**

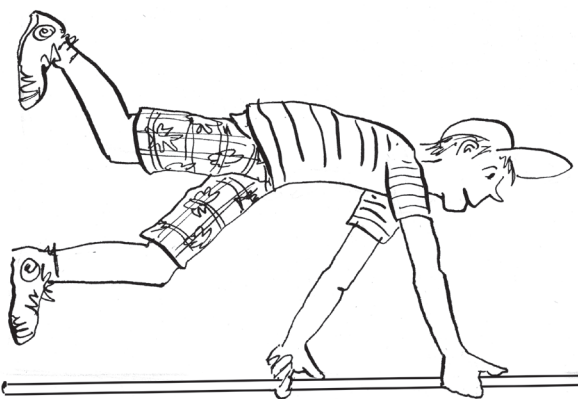
1. If I could choose, I \_\_\_\_\_ (order) a glass of beer.
2. If the weather is bad, Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in his room.
3. If I had the money, I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car.
4. Lara would play tennis, if she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time.
5. If her friend accompanies her, Lilly \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.
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.



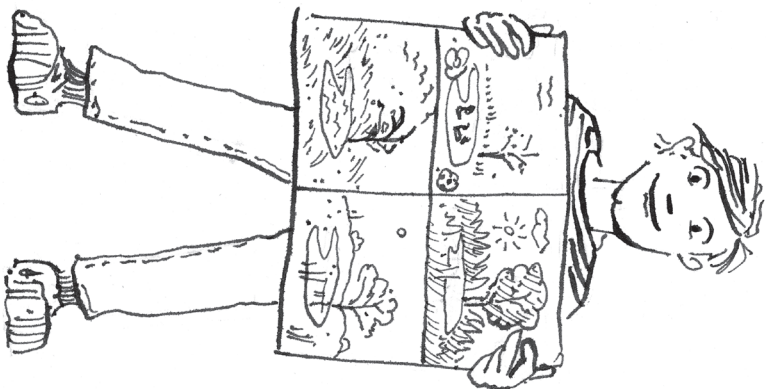
## Lösung

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