

10cd_Englisch_E1_Linke-Dengler_20.04.-24.04.20 (Beachte Anhang)

Wochenarbeitsplan

Hello boys and girls,

I hope you and your families are all fine and you could enjoy your holidays a little bit, although the time at the moment is a really difficult one for all of us...

Today I send you some more exercises and some additional worksheets with important rules that might be helpful .

I'm looking forward to seeing you in our classroom again!

Stay positive and healthy!

Beate Linke-Dengler

I. Grammar exercises - revision

a) Please read and learn the rules in refer to "Tenses", "Passive Voice", "Reported Speech" and "Conditional Sentences" (Worksheet)

b) Do the different exercises on the worksheets by using these rules.

II. Text writing - Describing a cartoon

Choose one of the cartoons and describe it (Write at least 15 lines).

III. Reading Comprehension: Volunteering international (Workbook p. 57-59)

a) Read the text and look up the words you don't know.

b) Please do the exercises A, B, C and D.

Have a good week!

5 Conditional Clauses

Das Wichtigste im Überblick

In Bedingungssätzen hängt die Wahl der Zeitformen davon ab, ob der Sprecher die Bedingung für erfüllbar hält oder nicht. Folgende Zeitformkombinationen treten am häufigsten auf:

Erfüllbare Bedingung

if-Satz: **Present Tense**

If you **press** the button,
If you **want** to hear it better,
If you **don't want** to listen to it,

- Folge für die Zukunft

Hauptsatz: **will-Future** z. B. *will start*
oder Imperativ
oder *can, may, must, needn't* + Infinitiv
the cassette recorder **will start** playing.
turn the volume up.
you **can turn** it **off**.

Nicht erfüllbare oder nur angenommene Bedingung

if-Satz: **Past Tense**

If you **started** a group,
If we **went** down into the cellar,
If I **had** a better voice,

- nur gedachte (= theoretische) Folge für Gegenwart oder Zukunft

Hauptsatz: **Conditional** z. B. *would play*
oder *could, might* + Infinitiv
we **would play** with you.
we **could play** louder.
I **might be** a pop star now.

Beim Verb *be* wird hier im *if*-Satz in allen Personen die Form *were* verwendet.
If I were you, I would go now.

Nicht mehr erfüllbare Bedingung

if-Satz: **Past Perfect**

If you **had come** on time,
If you **had given** me your address,
If I **had had** time,

- nur gedachte Folge für die Vergangenheit

Hauptsatz: **Conditional Perfect** z. B. *wouldn't have been*
oder *could have, might have* + Past Part.
we **wouldn't have been** late.
I **could have sent** you a postcard.
I **might have come**.

Die Reihenfolge von Nebensatz und Hauptsatz kann auch umgekehrt sein:
If you get there before I arrive, save me a seat.
Save me a seat if you get there before I arrive.



"If you want work, you can start by washing that T-shirt."



"If my daughter had been home, the telephone would be warm."

6 The Passive Voice

Das Wichtigste im Überblick

Passivsätze werden verwendet, wenn nicht der **Verursacher** einer Handlung im Vordergrund steht, sondern die **betroffene Person** oder **Sache**.

Das Passiv wird bevorzugt, wenn der Verursacher unbekannt oder unwichtig ist.

The Austrians speak **German**.
German is spoken in Austria.

Das Objekt des Aktivsatzes wird zum Subjekt des Passivsatzes.

English **is spoken** in many countries all over the world.

Das Verb des Passivsatzes besteht aus einer Form von *be* und dem *Past Participle*.

A valuable painting **was stolen** in London last night.

This topic **has been discussed** so often.

The patient **will be sent** home in 10 days' time.

A neighbour discovered the fire.
The fire was discovered **by a neighbour**.

Das Subjekt des Aktivsatzes steht als *by-agent* am Ende des Passivsatzes, wenn der Verursacher einer Handlung ausdrücklich erwähnt werden soll.

	indir.		direktes
	Obj.		Objekt
They asked <u>me</u>		<u>a lot of questions.</u>	
I was asked		<u>a lot of questions.</u>	

Sind ein direktes und ein indirektes Objekt im Aktivsatz, wird in der Regel das indirekte Objekt zum Subjekt des Passivsatzes.

Aktiv → Passiv

	S	V	O
active:	The police arrested twenty youths.		
passive:	Twenty youths were arrested (by the police).		
	(be + past participle)		

Passivsätze kommen häufig in der Schriftsprache vor, z. B. in Zeitungsberichten, historischen und technischen Beschreibungen.



"TWO eggs are being served next door!"



"And now a film that hasn't been shown on TV - for almost three months."

7 Indirect Speech

Das Wichtigste im Überblick

Steht der **Einführungssatz** in einer **Zeitform der Gegenwart** (z. B. *Present Tense, Present Perfect*), so werden in der indirekten Rede die **Zeitformen der direkten Rede beibehalten**.

Direct Speech

"I hate fish."
"I am still writing the essay*."

Indirect Speech

Judy says (that) she hates fish.
He has just told me (that) he is still writing the essay.

Steht der Einführungssatz in einer **Zeitform der Vergangenheit** (z. B. *Past Tense, Past Perfect*), so **ändern sich die Zeitformen in der indirekten Rede** nach folgendem Muster:

Present Simple	→	Past Simple
Present Continuous	→	Past Continuous
Present Perfect Simple	→	Past Perfect Simple
Present Perfect Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Simple	→	Past Perfect Simple
Past Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
will-Future	→	Conditional (would + Infinitive)

"I **like** walking in the Lake District."

Derek said (that) he **liked** walking in the Lake District.

"John **is playing** football."

I thought (that) John **was playing** football.

"**Have you seen** him recently?"

I wondered if you **had seen** him recently.

"I **have been working** all afternoon."

Pat's parents believed (that) she **had been working** all afternoon.

"My brother **visited** the USA in 1986."

I told them (that) my brother **had visited** the U.S.A. in 1986.

"We **were playing** cards the whole evening."

They replied (that) they **had been playing** cards the whole evening.

"I **ll ring** you next week."

I promised (that) I **would ring** her the following week.

Bei der Umwandlung der direkten in die indirekte Rede verändern sich **Orts- und Zeitangaben**, wenn der ursprüngliche Orts- und Zeitbezug für den Berichterstatter nicht mehr zutrifft.
Z. B. tomorrow → the next/following day; last year → the year before; here → there; yesterday → the day before; this week → that week.

Jenny (*in Oxford*)

"The exams are being held **here**."

Brian (*in Bristol*)

Jenny told me that the exams were being held **there** (in Oxford).

Judy (*on Sunday*)

"I'm going to the judo club **tomorrow**."

Philip (*on Wednesday*)

Judy told me (on Sunday) that she was going to the judo club **the following day**.

* *essay* ['eseɪ] – Aufsatz

Zeitentabelle

Die Zeitentabelle veranschaulicht das englische Zeitemsystem. Sie enthält eine Beispielform eines englischen Verbs, die deutsche Übersetzung desselben und die Regel für die Bildung der Zeitform. Die Zeitentabelle gibt jedoch nur einen groben Überblick über die englischen Verbformen und deren deutscher Entsprechungen. Bitte beachten Sie, dass die Zeiten im Englischen und im Deutschen unterschiedlich verwendet werden.

Beispiele: *Ich habe gestern einen guten Film gesehen* muss im Englischen mit *I saw a good film yesterday* und *Wie lange rauchst du schon?* mit *How long have you been smoking?* übersetzt werden.

Solche Unterschiede in der Verwendung der Zeiten werden in den Grammatikkapiteln von *Focus on Grammar – New Edition* erläutert und geübt.

Aktiv

Zeiten	Formen	Bildung	Deutsch
Present			
simple	<i>I work</i>	Infinitiv	ich arbeite
continuous	<i>I am working</i>	Formen von <i>be + verb + ing</i>	ich arbeite gerade
Past			
simple	<i>I worked</i>	Form des Verbs	ich arbeite
continuous	<i>I was working</i>	Vergangenheit von <i>be + Infinitiv + ing</i>	ich arbeitete gerade
Present perfect			
simple	<i>I have worked</i>	<i>have / has + 3. Form des Verbs</i>	ich habe gearbeitet
continuous	<i>I have been working</i>	<i>have / has been + Infinitiv + ing</i>	ich habe gerade gearbeitet
Past perfect			
simple	<i>I had worked</i>	<i>had + 3. Form des Verbs</i>	ich hatte gearbeitet
continuous	<i>I had been working</i>	<i>had been + Infinitiv + ing</i>	ich hatte gerade gearbeitet
Future			
simple	<i>I will work</i>	<i>will + Infinitiv</i>	ich werde arbeiten
continuous	<i>I will be working</i>	<i>will be + Infinitiv + ing</i>	ich werde gerade arbeiten
Conditional			
simple	<i>I would work</i>	<i>would + Infinitiv</i>	ich würde arbeiten
continuous	<i>I would be working</i>	<i>would be + Infinitiv + ing</i>	ich würde gerade arbeiten
Conditional perfect			
simple	<i>I would have worked</i>	<i>would have + 3. Form des Verbs</i>	ich würde gearbeitet haben
continuous	<i>I would have been working</i>	<i>would have been + Infinitiv + ing</i>	ich würde gerade gearbeitet haben

Passiv

Zeiten	Formen	Bildung	Deutsch
Present			
simple	<i>I am asked</i>	Form von <i>be + 3. Form des Verbs</i>	ich werde gefragt
continuous	<i>I am being asked</i>	Form von <i>be + 3. Form des Verbs</i>	ich werde gerade gefragt
Past			
simple	<i>I was asked</i>	Vergangenheit von <i>be + 3. Form des Verbs</i>	ich wurde gefragt
continuous	<i>I was being asked</i>	Vergangenheit von <i>be + being + 3. Form vom Verb</i>	ich wurde gerade gefragt
Present perfect	<i>I have been asked</i>	<i>have / has been + 3. Form des Verbs</i>	ich bin gefragt worden
Past perfect	<i>I had been asked</i>	<i>had been + 3. Form des Verbs</i>	ich war gefragt worden
Conditional	<i>I would be asked</i>	<i>would be + 3. Form des Verbs</i>	ich würde gefragt werden
Conditional perfect	<i>I would have been asked</i>	<i>would have been + 3. Form des Verbs</i>	ich würde gefragt worden sein



Tenses

1

1) Simple Present

Bsp: I always cycle to work.
My sister takes the dog out every morning.

a) Bildung: Infinitiv ohne 'to'
(3. Pers. → he, she, it das 's' jetzt mit)

b) benutzung: allgemeingültige Aussagen;
wenn man etw. regelmäßig tut

c) Signalwörter: every morning, always, ...

2) present progressive

Bsp: The sun is shining.

a) Bildung: to be + Infinitiv + -ing-Form
(am/are/is)

b) benutzung: Im Augenblick ablaufende Handlungen,
die noch nicht abgeschlossen sind.

c) Signalwörter: at the moment, right now...

3. 1. present perfect (simple)

Bsp: Clare has hurt her knee.

a) Bildung: have/has + past participle
(Inf. + -ed;
bzw. 3. Verbform)

b) benutzung: Handlung der Vergangenheit, die bis
zur Gegenwart andauert /
dessen Ergebnis für Gegenwart von Bedeutung ist.

c) Signalwörter: since, for, ever, never, yet...

3. 2. present perfect progressive

Bsp: You've been reading for ages.

have/has + been + present participle
(-ing-Form)

Ablauf der Handlung betont

since, for, all day...

4. past tense (simple past)

Bsp: We watched a film yesterday.

- a) Bildung: Infinitiv + -ed
- b) bebrauch: Vorgang ist in Vergangenheit abgeschlossen.
- c) Signalwörter: yesterday, last week, in 1990...

5. past progressive

Bsp: We were sitting in the garden, when the thunderstorm started.

- a) Bildung: was/were + present participle (Infinitiv + -ing)
- b) bebrauch: gerade ablaufender Vorgang in Vergangenheit, ab sich etwas Neues ereignete.

6. past perfect: (simple)

Bsp: After we had visited our relations in Toronto, we flew back to New York.

- a) Bildung: had + past participle (2. + ed | bzw. 3. ^{Verb-}Form)
- b) bebrauch: past tense -> Handl. der Vergangenheit, past perfect -> noch weiter zurückliegende Handlungen.

7. Will-future

Bsp: I think he will be seventeen next September.

a) Bildung: Will + Infinitiv

b) Gebrauch: nicht geplante Handlungen der Zukunft / Vorhersagen

8. going to - future

Bsp: We're going to buy Bobby a football for his birthday.

a) Bildung: am/are/is + going to + Infinitiv

b) Gebrauch: Absichten / Vorhaben

1. Conditional Clauses

1. If we meet at 9:30, we _____ (to have) plenty of time.
2. Lisa would find the milk if she _____ (to look) in the fridge.
3. The zookeeper would have punished her with a fine if she _____ (to feed) the animals.
4. If you spoke louder, your classmates _____ (to understand) you.
5. Dan _____ (to arrive) safe if he drove slowly.
6. You _____ (to have) no trouble at school if you had done your homework.
7. If you _____ (to swim) in this lake, you'll shiver from cold.
8. The door will unlock if you _____ (to press) the green button.
9. If Mel _____ (to ask) her teacher, he'd have answered her questions.
10. I _____ (to call) the office if I was/were you.

2. Passive Voice

1. Julia rescued three cats.

2. The students handed in the reports.

3. Maria crashed into the blue car.

4. Alex learned the poem.

5. Steven has forgotten the book.

6. The mechanic has not repaired the DVD recorder.

7. They play handball.

8. Sue puts the rucksack on the floor.

9. The girls had lost the match.

10. The teacher is not going to open the window.

3. Reported speech

- 1. Tim: "She works in an office."
Tim said (that) she _____
- 2. Jessica: "I am going to clean the room."
Jessica told me (that) she _____
- 3. Jeff: "They like the song."
Jeff said (that) they _____
- 4. Ian and Marvin: "We need new shoes."
Ian and Marvin remarked (that) they _____
- 5. Kathy: "He can speak Spanish."
Kathy told us (that) he _____
- 6. Teacher: "Rachel has never been to Philadelphia."
The teacher said (that) Rachel _____
- 7. Lucy: "The train didn't arrive on time."
Lucy said to Gerry (that) the train _____
- 8. Emma: "I'm sitting on the chair."
Emma said (that) she _____
- 9. Nick: "Walter doesn't eat meat."
Nick told us (that) Walter _____
- 10. Holly: "Abby and Nathan will travel to Alaska."
Holly remarked (that) Abby and Nathan _____

4. Tenses (simple past or present perfect)

- 1. The police _____ two people early this morning. (to arrest)
- 2. She _____ to Japan but now she _____ back. (to go - to come)
- 3. Dan _____ two tablets this year. (already/to buy)
- 4. How many games _____ so far this season? (your team/to win)
- 5. _____ the CN Tower when you were staying in Toronto? (you/to visit)
- 6. _____ your homework yet? – Yes, I _____ it an hour ago. (you/to do - to finish)
- 7. There _____ an accident in High Street, so we have to use King Street to get to your school. (to be)
- 8. I _____ Peter since I _____ last Tuesday. (not/to see - to arrive)
- 9. Frank _____ his bike last May. So he _____ it for 4 months. (to get - to have)
- 10. I'm sorry, I _____ earlier, but I have been working a lot lately. (not/to write)

