



Aufgaben für die Zeit vom 16.03. - 03.04.20 (12 UStd) und Ferien-Hausaufgaben

1. Übungsaufgaben zum If-Satz Typ 2 (siehe auch Buch S. 161)

Vorgehen: Schau dir zunächst deine Aufzeichnungen des If-Satz Typs 2 nochmal genau an. Danach kannst du die Einstiegsaufgabe lösen, danach kannst du zwischen Schwierigkeitsgrad 2 und drei wählen, oder dich erst an der leichten und einen Tag später (ohne zu schummeln 😊) an der etwas schwierigeren Variante versuchen.

Conditional II - Einstieg



If I were you, I would repeat the conditional clauses II very carefully.

1 Complete the sentences. Use verbs in simple past.

- If you _____ (buy) this game, we could play together.
- I would help you if I _____ (have) the time.
- Would you come to the zoo with me if I _____ (ask) you?
- If you _____ (not work) there, she would never enter this café.
- If they _____ (leave) earlier, they would get there in time.
- I wouldn't know her if we _____ (meet) her in town.
- If they _____ (give) a concert in Germany, I would go there.
- I would call him right now if I _____ (be) you. (Attention!)

2 Fill in the correct form of conditional II.

- If she had enough money, she _____ (fly) to Hawaii.
- My mum _____ (be) happy if I had a B in my test.
- If he had to do this job, he _____ (hate) it.
- I _____ (not answer) the phone if she called me that early.
- They _____ (get) upset if you didn't come.
- If you asked him, he _____ (not go) there.
- If you hurried up, we _____ (arrive) in time.
- My sister _____ (take) us to town if she had a car.

Watch out!

You use the conditional II to say what would happen if something else happened first. The chance of happening is possible but very unlikely.

Each conditional sentence has got two parts:

- the *if-clause (conditional clause)* e.g. If I won the lottery, I would buy 100 pairs of shoes.
- the *main clause* She would go to the concert if she had the money.

In conditional II you use simple past in the if-clause,

- e.g. If she came to my party, I would ask her for date.
If she didn't come to my party, I would be upset.

In conditional II you use would/could/should + infinitive in the main clause.

- e.g. I would invite you if I had a party.
He could help you if he wanted to.

Remember: **If I were you ... NOT If I was you ...**
No 'would' in the if-clause!



Conditional II II Schwierigkeitsgrad 2



1 What would or wouldn't happen if ...? Complete the if-clauses.

Shannon had a bad dream last night. She tells her mum at breakfast.

I dreamed that I didn't hear my alarm this morning ...

If I _____ (not hear) my alarm, I would wake up late.

If I _____ (wake up) late, I would miss the bus.

If I _____ (miss) the bus, I would be late for school.

If Mr. Jones _____ (get) angry, he would talk to the headmistress.

If he _____ (talk) to the headmistress, she would call you.



2 If I were you, I ...

Circle the right form for the main clause.

Sarah's best friend Diana always gives her advice what to do.

a) If I were you, I *wouldn't buy* / *don't buy* those trainers for so much money.

b) If I were you, I *ate* / *would eat* more fruits.

c) If I had this problem, I *talk* / *would talk* to my mum.

d) If I were you, I *wouldn't wear* / *didn't wear* that green skirt.

3 Complete the sentences correctly.

a) If I _____ (not have) so much homework, I _____ (play) football.

b) We _____ (have) a BBQ outside if it _____ (not rain) so much.

c) If I _____ (not know) better, I _____ (say) you're nuts.

4 What is the right translation of the German sentence? Tick ✓ it.

a) Wenn du nicht krank wärst, würde ich dich mitnehmen.

If you weren't ill, I would take you.

If you were ill, I wouldn't take you.

b) Sie würde kommen, wenn sie nicht arbeiten müsste.

She would have come if she didn't have to work.

She would come if she didn't have to work.

c) Du könntest früher aus dem Krankenhaus raus, wenn du nicht so viel herumlaufen würdest.

You could leave the hospital earlier if you didn't run around so much.

You could have left the hospital earlier if you didn't run around so much.



Conditional II III Schwierigkeitsgrad 3



1 What would or wouldn't happen if ...? Complete the if-clauses.

Shannon had a bad dream last night. She tells her mum at breakfast.

I dreamed that I didn't hear my alarm this morning ...



If I _____ (not hear) my alarm, I would wake up late.

If I _____ (wake up) late, I would miss the bus.

If I _____ (miss) the bus, I would be late for school.

If I _____ (be) late for school, Mr Jones would get angry.

If Mr Jones _____ (get) angry, he would talk to the headmistress.

If he _____ (talk) to the headmistress, she would call you.

If she _____ (call) you, you would be upset with me.

If you _____ (be) upset with me, you wouldn't allow me to go to the party and meet Dave.

If I _____ (not meet) Dave, I would be ever so sad.

2 If I were you, I ...

Complete the main clauses.

Sarah's best friend Diana always gives her advice what to do.

a) If I were you, I _____ (not buy) those trainers.

b) If I were you, I _____ (eat) more fruits.

c) If I had this problem, I _____ (talk) to my mum.

d) If I were you, I _____ (not wear) that green skirt.

3 Complete the sentences correctly.

a) If I _____ (not have) so much homework,
I _____ (play) football.

b) We _____ (have) a BBQ outside
if it _____ (not rain) so much.

c) If I _____ (not know) better,
I _____ (say) you're nuts.

d) We _____ (sleep) in a tent
if it _____ (not be) so cold.

4 Translate the sentences. Write in your exercise book.

a) Wenn du nicht krank wärst, würde ich dich mitnehmen.

b) Sie würde kommen, wenn sie nicht arbeiten müsste.

c) Du könntest früher aus dem Krankenhaus raus, wenn du nicht so viel herumlaufen würdest.



2. Aufgaben im Buch:

- P. 80 nb. 1+2 a+b: Read the dialogue. Look up all the vocabs you do not know!
- P. 81 nb. 3,4+6
- ! Erst Nr. 3. Machen (Steigerung und Vergleiche von Adjektiven) P. 82 nb. 7 +8 (a+b)
- P. 84 nb. 1-4
- P. 85 nb. 5 (Diese Aufgabe wird eingesammelt und benotet. Wenn du a) wählst schreibe ca. 100 Worte, wenn du b) wählst zusätzlich zum Bild ca. 80 Worte)

3. Steigerung und Vergleiche von Adjektiven (Buch Seite 161)

1: Lies dir die G11 durch und versuche dich an der „Test yourself“ Aufgabe.

➔ Übertrage die grüne Box in dein Heft

2: Gehe die folgenden Hinweise durch und übertrage die Beispiele in dein Heft.

3. Die Steigerung von Adjektiven

Willst du Personen oder Gegenstände miteinander vergleichen, kannst du die Adjektive, mit denen du sie beschreibst, steigern.

Es gibt im Englischen zwei Arten, Adjektive zu steigern.

1. Die Steigerung durch Anhängen von *-er* und *-est*

a) bei einsilbigen Adjektiven

Beispiele:

small – smaller – the smallest	big – bigger – the biggest
high – higher – the highest	old – older – the oldest
wet – wetter – the wettest	nice – nicer – the nicest

Die Beispiele zeigen (bei *big* und *wet*), dass der Endkonsonant sich verdoppelt, wenn davor ein kurzer Vokal steht. Ein stummes, also nicht ausgesprochenes *-e* (z. B. bei *nice*) fällt in beiden Steigerungsstufen auch beim Schreiben weg.

b) bei zweisilbigen Adjektiven, die auf *-y* enden

Beispiele:

funny – funnier – the funniest	dirty – dirtier – the dirtiest
heavy – heavier – the heaviest	angry – angrier – the angriest

Die Beispiele zeigen, dass bei beiden Steigerungsstufen das *-y* zu *-i* wird.



2. Die Steigerung mit **more** und **the most**. Diese Steigerungsform benutzt man bei allen anderen Adjektiven mit zwei oder noch mehr Silben.

Beispiele:

famous – more famous – the most famous
exciting – more exciting – the most exciting
important – more important – the most important
useful – more useful – the most useful
modern – more modern – the most modern

Es gibt zwei wichtige **Ausnahmen**. Das sind die englischen Wörter für „gut“ und „schlecht“:

good – better – the best bad – worse – the worst

Du kannst sie am besten wie Vokabeln lernen.

Wenn du die gesteigerten Adjektive in Vergleichssätzen anwenden willst, benutzt du folgende Muster:

a) **than = als**

Beispiele:

My grandma is older than my mum. My baby sister is younger than I.
French is more difficult than English.

b) **as ... as = so ... wie**

Beispiele:

New York is as big as London. Maths is as important as German.
Tim is as old as Anne.

c) **not as ... as = nicht so ... wie**

Beispiele:

New York is not as old as London. Cologne is not as big as New York.
A car is not as expensive as a plane.

Lerntipp:

Das Wort **than** (= als) in einem Satz mit einer Steigerungsform (*bigger than, more careful than, more terrible than, younger than*) darfst du nicht verwechseln mit **then** (= dann)!

4. Workbook:

P. 56 -60 alle Aufgaben !

5. Vokabeln: Unit 4 (197-200) → Way In, Station 1, Station 2 and Reading Corner

Tipp: Nimm dir jede Woche eine Seite vor und schreibe dir Vokabeln so oft du kannst.

Aufgabenüberblick (Checkliste)

Erledigt:

1. Übungsaufgaben zu Conditional 2 (If-Satz Typ 2)

- Einstiegsaufgabe
- Schwierigkeitsgrad 2
- Schwierigkeitsgrad 3

2. Aufgaben im Buch:

- P. 80 nb. 1+2 a+b:
- P. 81 nb. 3,4+6
- P. 82 nb. 7 +8 (a+b)
- P. 84 nb. 1-4
- P. 85 nb. 5 (Abgeben)

3. Steigerung und Vergleiche von Adjektiven

- Übertragen der Grammar Box ins Heft
- Übertragen der Beispiele ins Heft

4. Workbook

- P. 56
- P. 59
- P. 57
- P. 60

5. Vokabeln Unit 4

- „Way In“ kann ich
- „Station 2“ kann ich
- „Station 1“ kann ich
- „Reading Corner“ kann ich

Liebe Eltern, bitte überprüfen Sie die Vollständigkeit der Aufgaben. Viele Grüße L. Sohl.