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Auszug aus: *English intermediate*

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VERBS:

Gerund, Participle or Infinitive



I. SAFE ON THE ROADS?

Put in the correct verb forms using prepositions where necessary.

1. In the days of the Tin Lizzy¹, there were not many cars on the American roads, and the lucky people who had them were really able _____ (enjoy) _____ (drive).
2. There was never any difficulty _____ (park) your car, and you didn't have _____ (worry) _____ (drive) through the crowded streets of busy cities as you do now.
3. Today, with so many people _____ (own) cars, _____ (drive) has become both difficult and dangerous - as _____ (show) by the number of people _____ (kill) each year in road accidents.
4. Until only a few years ago, the automobile industry, instead _____ (design) cars _____ (be) as safe as possible, tried to get more customers _____ (produce) models that looked good and were fast.
5. Other cars were cheap _____ (run) and easy _____ (park) but dangerous _____ (drive).
6. Now most people are interested _____ (buy) safer cars.
7. They try _____ (protect) themselves as well as possible _____ (wear) seat-belts.
8. But so far the auto industry has not succeeded _____ (make) really safe models at prices that people can afford.

¹ Tin Lizzy is the popular name for a Ford Model T

LANGUAGE: Problemwörter



to abuse = beschimpfen; mißbrauchen (Amt, Vertrauen)

to affect = (ein)wirken auf

to borrow = von jmdm. etwas borgen, entleihen

classic = klassisch (typisch, vorbildlich)

conscience = Gewissen

conscious = bewusst

economic = (volks)wirtschaftlich, Wirtschafts-

efficient = tüchtig, (leistungs)fähig

fat = dick (Mensch, Profit,...)

first = zuerst (als erste(r, s))

historic = historisch (geschichtlich bedeutsam: Ereignis, Gebäude)

industrial = industriell, Industrie-

legible = leserlich (Handschrift), (Ggs.: **illegible**)

literal = wörtlich

to loose = loslassen, -machen

policy = Politik/Linie (einer Firma, Regierung,...)

practical = praktisch (veranlagt), handlich (Gerät)

presently = bald, gleich

principal = Schuldirektor(in); Haupt-

to raise = (an)heben; aufnehmen (Kredit); erhöhen (Gehalt)

receipt = Quittung

self-confident = selbstbewusst

tasteful = geschmackvoll

technique = Technik (eines Künstlers); Art einer Ausführung

to misuse = mißbrauchen; zweckentfremden

to effect = bewirken

to lend = an jmdn. etwas verleihen

classical = klassisch (die Antike betr.)

conscientious = gewissenhaft

consciousness = Bewusstsein

economical = sparsam

effective = wirksam

thick = dick (Buch, Mauer...); dicht (Harre, Wald); doof

at first = zuerst (am Anfang)

historical = historisch (die Geschichte behandelnd: Buch, Film, Studien)

industrious = fleißig

readable = lesenswert

literate = lesen und schreiben können, gebildet, belesen (Ggs.: **illiterate**)

to lose = verlieren

politics = Politik (Staatskunst)

practicable = brauchbar, durchführbar (Plan)

at present = im Augenblick, zur Zeit

principle = Grundsatz

to rise = (auf)steigen

recipe = Kochrezept

self-conscious = befangen, gehemmt

tasty = schmackhaft

technology = Technik, Technologie

TENSE & ASPECT:

Present Perfect Simple



a) Please put the following verbs into Present Perfect.

1. My grandparents _____ (to be married) for 60 years.
2. Sue _____ (to sleep in) everyday this week.
3. _____ you ever _____ (to eat) snake soup?
4. We _____ (to have) a great summer.
5. I _____ (to know) Logan since kindergarten.
6. We _____ (to have) this camera for a long time.
7. I _____ (never / to meet) a famous person.

Present Simple and Present Perfect

a) Translate the following sentences from English into German!

1. I have lived here for two years. → _____
2. I live in Cologne. → _____
3. I have been here for 20 minutes. → _____
4. I am here now. → _____

From these examples, how do we use the *present perfect* and the *present simple* in German and in English?

b) Now try it the other way round. Translate the following sentences from German to English!

1. Ich spiele seit drei Jahren Fußball. → _____
2. Sie arbeitet seit zwei Monaten hier. → _____
3. Ich gehe in der Stadt zur Schule. → _____
4. Meine Mutter ist seit zwei Stunden in der Küche! → _____

c) In which of the translations in part b) of this exercise could you also use the *present perfect continuous* (and where would it sound even better (*sogar noch besser*) than the *present perfect simple*?)

TENSE & ASPECT:

Past Tense Simple vs. Present Perfect Simple



a) Which of the keywords in the box indicate that you should use the *present perfect*, and which ones indicate that you should use the *past simple*? Sort them into the right categories!

for	since	ago	just	yet/not yet
	so far	yesterday		In 1997
last week/day/year/month		ever		never
	recently		already	

Present Perfect: _____

Past Simple: _____

b) Now translate the following sentences from German to English!

1. Ich habe noch nicht gegessen.

→ _____

2. Ich war noch nie in Spanien.

→ _____

3. Ich habe ihn gestern gesehen.

→ _____

4. Ich bin 1998 in die Schule gekommen.

→ _____

5. Bis jetzt habe ich noch keine Fehler gemacht.

→ _____

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