



**MEHR
ERFAHREN**

KLASSENARBEITEN

Englisch 7. Klasse

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mit Audio-CD

STARK

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6 Modale Hilfsverben – *modal auxiliaries*

Im Englischen gibt es zwei Arten von Hilfsverben: die vollständigen Hilfsverben *to be, to have, to do* und die **modalen Hilfsverben** (*modal auxiliaries*) *can, may, must, shall, will*.

Bildung

- Die modalen Hilfsverben haben für alle Personen **nur eine Form**, in der 3. Person Singular also kein -s.
- Auf das modale Hilfsverb folgt die **Grundform** des Verbs **ohne to**.
- **Frage und Verneinung** werden **nicht** mit *do/does/did* **umschrieben**.

Die modalen Hilfsverben können nicht alle Zeiten bilden. Deshalb benötigt man bestimmte **Ersatzformen**.

- **can** (können)
simple past/conditional I: could
Ersatzform: **to be able to**
- **may** (dürfen)
conditional: might
Ersatzform: **to be allowed to**
- **must** (müssen)
Ersatzform: **to have to**

Beachte:

must not/mustn't = „nicht dürfen“

„nicht müssen“ = *not + to have to*

I, you, he/she/it,
we, you, they } must

You must listen to my new CD.
Du musst dir meine neue CD anhören.

Can you help me?
Kannst du mir helfen?

I can sing. / I will be able to sing.
Ich kann singen. / Ich werde singen können.

You may go home early today. /
You were allowed to go home early yesterday.
*Du darfst heute früh nach Hause gehen. /
Du durftest gestern früh nach Hause gehen.*

He must be home by ten o'clock. /
He had to be home by ten o'clock.
*Er muss um zehn Uhr zu Hause sein. /
Er musste um zehn Uhr zu Hause sein.*

You must not eat all the cake.
Du darfst nicht den ganzen Kuchen essen.

You don't have to eat all the cake.
Du musst nicht den ganzen Kuchen essen.

- **shall** (sollen)
conditional I: should
Ersatzform: **to be to, to want**

Shall I help you? / Do you want me to help you?
Soll ich dir helfen?

7 Partizipien – *participles*

Partizip Präsens – *present participle*

Bildung

Grundform des Verbs + *-ing*

Beachte:

- Stummes *-e* entfällt.
- Nach kurzem betontem Vokal wird der Schlusskonsonant verdoppelt.
- *-ie* wird zu *-y*.

read → reading

write → writing

stop → stopping

lie → lying

Verwendung

Das Partizip Präsens (*present participle*) verwendet man

- zur Bildung der Verlaufsform der Gegenwart,
- zur Bildung der Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit,
- zur Verkürzung eines Nebensatzes oder zur Verbindung von zwei Hauptsätzen mit demselben Subjekt.

Peter is reading.

Peter liest (gerade).

Peter was reading when I came into the room.

Peter las (gerade), als ich in den Raum kam.

Partizip Perfekt – *past participle*

Bildung

Grundform des Verbs + *-ed*

talk → talked

Test 4

Schwerpunkte: *Tenses, since and for, crossword puzzle*

20 minutes

I Tenses

(17 pts.)

Use the correct form of the verb (*present perfect progressive* or *present perfect simple*) and put in *since* or *for* where necessary.

1. Helen Joyce, who _____ (to wait) for her husband in Main Street in Galway _____ (since or for) 5 o'clock, is getting very angry. It is now half past seven.
2. John! At last! Where on earth _____ (you, to be)?
3. Oh! Leave me alone! I have _____ (to work) without a break _____ (since or for) ten and a half hours, without a lunch, without anybody saying please, thank you, or can I help? I'm totally fed up!
4. Well you might _____ (to ring) me at least. I do have a mobile you know! I _____ (to stand) here in the cold _____ (since or for) a long time!
5. I hadn't time. Gosh I'm starving! And thirsty! I hope _____ (you, to cook) something nice for tea.
6. Are you mad? Do you think I have nothing else to do? _____ (you, to live) on the moon _____ (since or for) the day we first met? You know I have a job too!
7. Sorry! I should _____ (to know) better. _____ (I, at least, to buy) you some flowers!
8. Oh darling! How thoughtful of you! You remembered it is our wedding anniversary! I bet _____ (you, to think) of me all day!

9. Of course, dear. Come on now, I _____ (to be) a good husband. Buy me a meal! My stomach _____ (to have) an empty feeling _____ (since or for) 5 o'clock!

II Since or for?

(3 pts.)

Change each of these sentences so that you can use *since* instead of *for* or *for* in place of *since*.

1. John Kelly has been living in Boston since 1956.

2. I have been going to Fountain High School since I was 11.

3. You know I'm getting a bit worried. Will he be able to play tomorrow? Today is Saturday and he has been ill for three days.

III Crossword puzzle

(12 pts.)

Find the right words to complete the crossword puzzle.



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