



**MEHR
ERFAHREN**

TRAINING





Realschule



Englisch 10. Klasse

STARK

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Autor und Illustrator: Paul Jenkinson

Vorwort

Liebe Schülerin, lieber Schüler,

Ist es dein Ziel, in Englisch besser und sicherer zu werden? Dieses Buch hilft dir, den **Stoff der 10. Klasse** zu **verstehen**, **Grundwissen** zu **wiederholen** und anhand von abwechslungsreichen Texten und Aufgaben intensiv zu **üben**.

- ▶ Jedes Kapitel (*Topic*) beginnt mit einem **Text** und vielfältigen Aufgaben, mit denen du das **Leseverstehen** trainieren kannst.
- ▶ In jedem *Topic* wird ein bestimmter **Grammatikbereich** behandelt. Die Regeln kennst du bereits aus den vergangenen Schuljahren, aber hier werden sie noch einmal zusammengefasst.
- ▶ Auch deinen **Wortschatz** kannst du mit diesem Buch erweitern. Im Bereich „Vocabulary“ trainierst du z. B., Wörter aus dem Kontext zu erschließen.
- ▶ Der Bereich „Using your English“ enthält abwechslungsreiche Aufgaben zum **Schreiben**.
- ▶ Am Ende eines jeden *Topics* findest du einen **Test**. Mit diesen Aufgaben kannst du **überprüfen**, ob du die Grammatik beherrschst.
- ▶ Im **Vokabelverzeichnis** kannst du dir unbekannte Wörter aus dem Buch und wichtige unregelmäßige Verben nachschlagen.
- ▶ Die **Lösungen zu allen Aufgaben** findest du im *Key* am Ende des Buches.
- ▶ Arbeitest du gerne am Computer oder Tablet? Viele Übungen aus diesem Band kannst du auch online als digitales „**ActiveBook**“ nutzen. Auf der Umschlaginnenseite findest du einen Link zu der Plattform **MyStark** und deinen persönlichen Code, mit dem du Zugriff auf die interaktiven Aufgaben hast.
- ▶ Außerdem kannst du dir über die Plattform MyStark **Lernvideos** herunterladen, die dir anschaulich und verständlich wichtige Grammatikphänomene erläutern. Ein weiteres Video zeigt dir, wie du mithilfe von Lernstrategien deinen Wortschatz erweitern und festigen kannst.



Ich wünsche dir viel Spaß bei der Arbeit mit diesem Buch und viel Erfolg in der Abschlussprüfung am Ende der 10. Klasse!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul Jenkinson', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Paul Jenkinson

Topic 2: T-shirts and jeans

1 T-shirts and jeans – they have been worn for decades now but the T-shirt part
is not as old as you may think. Sailors in the American navy started to wear
white “undershirts” in 1913. American soldiers liked this idea so they started
wearing them, too. They called them ‘T-shirts’ because they looked like the let-
5 ter “T”. It wasn’t until the 1920s, however, that the word T-shirt appeared in a
dictionary. Since then the T-shirt has had an interesting life.

Today we are used to T-shirts with words and pictures on them. The earliest
example of this, though, is from 1948, when the governor of New York, Tho-
mas Dewey, had his face printed onto one together with the slogan “Dew-it-
10 with Dewey” as part of his presidential campaign. But the people who really
made the T-shirt famous were 1950s film stars such as Marlon Brando and
James Dean. In the 1955 film *Rebel without a Cause*, Dean made the T-shirt
not only ‘cool’ but also a symbol of being young and rebellious.

By the 1960s hippies were making their own tie-dyed clothes. T-shirts were
15 particularly suitable for the interesting patterns that could be created in this
way. Tie-dyeing has always been a traditional way to make colourful patterns on
cloth. A white T-shirt is made wet, tied together in many different ways and
then dyed. When it is dry, the shirt is untied and the interesting patterns can
then be seen. Many pop stars were also wearing this type of clothing at this
20 time.

Also during the ’60s screen printing developed, so T-shirts could be printed
with any design or slogan on them. It didn’t take long before people saw the
advantages of this, so bands, sports teams and businesses, for example, started
putting their names, logos or messages on them.

25 By this time you didn’t have to be a rebel or ‘cool’ to own a T-shirt – instead,
young people everywhere were wearing them. Having designs on them is quite
normal now but people in the fashion business, such as Armani or Quiksilver,
saw a new opportunity here to make money. They sold T-shirts with their
own name on them at expensive prices, young people then bought them be-
30 cause of the name and the company got a walking advert.

Vocabulary

dew (line 9): *a word play meaning ‘do’ here.*

campaign (line 10): *hier: Wahlkampf*

particularly (line 15): *besonders*

(to) dye (line 18): *färben*

screen printing (line 21): *Siebdruck*



Questions on the text

8 Answer the following questions. You do not have to write complete sentences.

a From which country did the name 'T-shirt' come?

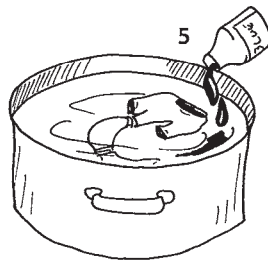
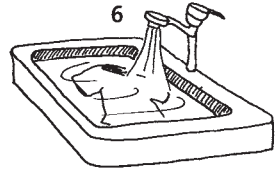
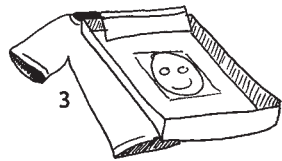
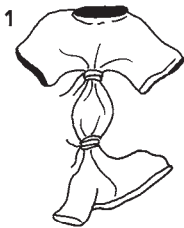
b When did 'T-shirt' become an accepted word?

c Why was the first T-shirt with a slogan on it made?

d Which two things were on Thomas Dewey's T-shirt?

e What kind of effect is created by tie-dyeing?

f Put the pictures in the correct order. One picture is not needed.



| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| order | | | | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

g What has become very popular since the 1960s? Tick the correct box.



A



B



C

h Why did the T-shirt lose its cool image?

i Why do famous fashion companies sell T-shirts with their logos on them?

Grammar



Wann verwendest du das *simple past*?

Du benutzt das *simple past* für ...

- Handlungen/Zustände, die in der **Vergangenheit** liegen und **abgeschlossen** sind.
Signalwörter sind: *yesterday, last (week/month/year), (two weeks) ago, in (2012), on (Friday), at the weekend*
Beispiel: Yesterday, I watched an old film from the 1950s.
- **aufeinanderfolgende Handlungen**, die in der Vergangenheit stattgefunden haben.
Signalwörter sind: *first, then, after that, the next (day, month), (four days) later*
Beispiel: First she bought a T-shirt, then she washed it.
- **Zustandsverben**, da diese normalerweise keine *progressive form* bilden. Zu diesen Verben zählen z. B. *be, belong to, own, have (got), hate, know, like, love, need, want*.
Beispiel: I loved my visit to America.



Wann verwendest du das *past progressive*?

Du verwendest das *past progressive*, um auszudrücken, dass ...

- etwas **während eines Zeitraumes in der Vergangenheit** vor sich gegangen ist.

Beispiel: Dirk was wearing his new T-shirt on Friday.

- eine Handlung von einem anderen Ereignis **unterbrochen** wurde.

Signalwörter sind *when* und *while*.

Beispiele: I was taking a shower when my friend knocked at the door.

While I was walking down the street, it began to rain.

Beachte: Das Ereignis, das die Handlung unterbricht, steht immer im *simple past*.

- zwei Handlungen **gleichzeitig** ablaufen. Signalwort ist auch hier *while*.

Beispiel: While I was watching TV, my sister was playing computer games.

9 Complete the sentences using the *simple past* or the *past progressive*.

- a Last week Brian _____ (*buy*) a lot of T-shirts for his sister Kate. While he _____ (*pay*) for them, he _____ (*ask*) the shop assistant if she knew when T-shirt slogans started. The answer _____ (*surprise*) him. The first one _____ (*be*) 'Dew-it-with-Dewey' and was used in a presidential campaign.

Kate _____ (*love*) the T-shirts and she _____ (*find*) the slogans funny. She _____ (*wear*) her favourite one when I saw her yesterday.

- b When Kate _____ (*walk*) home from the cinema, she _____ (*see*) her friends, Gary and Gill, across the road. They _____ (*belong to*) a band, which was now quite good. As she _____ (*talk*) to Gill, Gary _____ (*put*) the band's equipment into the van. He _____ (*ask*) Kate if she would like one of the band's T-shirts. Of course, Kate _____ (*say*), 'Yes'!



- 10 One infinitive on each T-shirt does not form the simple past in the same way as the other two. Circle the odd one out.



Wann verwendest du das *present perfect*?

Du benutzt das *present perfect* für:

- Handlungen, die sich **gerade eben** ereignet haben oder **gerade eben** abgeschlossen wurden.

Beispiel: Chloe has just arrived in her car.

- Handlungen, die zwar abgeschlossen sind, die aber **Auswirkungen** auf die Gegenwart haben.

Beispiel: Pete has broken his right arm. He can't write now.

Signalwörter sind: *already, ever, just, never, (not) yet, up to now, since* und *for*

Wann verwendest du das *present perfect progressive*?

Du verwendest das *present perfect progressive* bei Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit eine Zeit lang andauerten, sich bis in die Gegenwart erstrecken und auch noch in die Zukunft reichen können. Du betonst also die **Dauer** (oft auch nach *since* und *for*).

Beispiele: We have been working all day.

She has been driving for many hours now.

Vocabulary

64 Complete each gap with the correct preposition.

When we arrived _____ (*in/at/to*) the McBike centre, we were given our clothes _____ (*to/for/at*) mountain biking. The man there said it was going to be much colder _____ (*at/before/after*) tomorrow so he gave us gloves, too. We'd been told to bring a pair _____ (*off/on/of*) old training shoes with us, though. We tried the helmets _____ (*with/at/in*) the video cameras on and the man then showed us how to use them. _____ (*On/At/In*) the first day we rode our bikes _____ (*by/along/out of*) some of the tracks _____ (*in/near/on*) the centre to get used to them. We then stayed _____ (*on/with/in*) a very comfortable hotel that night. _____ (*After/On/Below*) breakfast we were given a map and shown the tracks to go _____ (*at/for/on*) so that we'd reach the next overnight stay easily. This was the start _____ (*for/of/off*) the great adventure we had planned.

Using your English

65 You are staying with a friend whose family lives in Portree on the Isle of Skye. While you are in the town centre, someone asks you if you speak German. Complete the missing parts of the conversation.

Man: Entschuldigung – sprechen Sie Deutsch?

You: _____

Man: Können Sie mir helfen? Wissen Sie, wo die Post ist?

You: Leider nicht. Aber ich frage meinen Freund – er kommt aus Portree.

You: _____

Greg: Sure, no problem. He has to go along Bank Street until The Green and then turn right into Wentworth Street and it's on the right.

You: _____

Man: Dankeschön. Ich will auch eine Sonnenbrille kaufen, ich habe meine verloren. Weiß Ihr Freund, wo ich in der Nähe eine kaufen kann?

You: Ich frage ihn.

You: _____

Greg: I've no idea but there're a lot of shops along Bank Street. He'll probably find something there.

You: _____

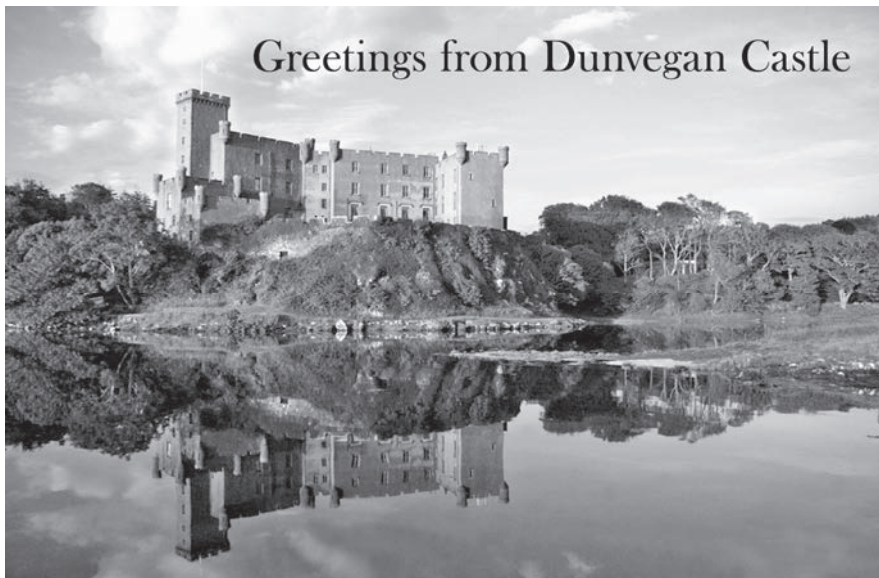
Man: Ich habe noch eine Frage. Ein Freund hat mir vor kurzem eine Postkarte von Dunvegan Castle geschickt. Jetzt will ich mir das Castle selbst auch mal ansehen. Wie komme ich dorthin?

You: _____

Greg: If he's got a piece of paper, I'll draw him a map.

You: _____

Man: Ja, habe ich, hier ist eins.



Topic 2: T-shirts and jeans

- 8 a America / the United States / the U.S.
 b in the 1920s (when it appeared in a dictionary)
 c for a presidential campaign / for the governor of New York / for Thomas Dewey's presidential campaign
 d a slogan and a photo
 e colourful patterns / interesting patterns

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| f | order | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 4 |
|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|

g

A B C

- h because everybody was wearing them
 i to make money and as a walking advert / to make money and as an advert
- 9 a Last week Brian **bought** a lot of T-shirts for his sister Kate. While he **was paying** for them, he **asked** the shop assistant if she knew when T-shirt slogans started. The answer **surprised** him. The first one **was** 'Dew-it-with-Dewey' and was used in a presidential campaign. Kate **loved** the T-shirts and she **found** the slogans funny. She **was wearing** her favourite one when I saw her yesterday.
- b When Kate **was walking** home from the cinema, she **saw** her friends, Gary and Gill, across the road. They **belonged to** a band, which was now quite good. As she **was talking** to Gill, Gary **was putting/put** the band's equipment into the van. He **asked** Kate if she would like one of the band's T-shirts. Of course, Kate **said**, 'Yes'!



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