

Unit 3 We all need friends.

Lerntipp: Konzentriere dich auf einen bestimmten Bereich.

Beim Vokabellernen hilft es dir oft, wenn du dich auf nur einen Bereich konzentrierst. Nimm dir eine Unit vor und schreibe z. B. alle Wendungen mit Präpositionen heraus. Dies sind in Unit 1:

to look **after**, to smile **at**, to pick **up**, **on** the **bus** etc.

Danach kannst du für jede Präposition eine Karteikarte anfertigen, z. B. für **up**: to pick up, to get up, to wake up, to put up etc.

Du siehst, dass viele der Ausdrücke ganz leicht zu lernen sind, weil sie wie im Deutschen sind. So bekommst du den Kopf frei für die wenigen wirklich schwierigen Wendungen.

36 to laugh at ['lɑ:fət] X

Scottish ['skɒtɪʃ]

accent ['æksnt]

to cry ['kraɪ] X

once [wʌnts]

(to) bully ['bʊli] X

tall [tɔ:l]

Dear [diə] X

one day [wʌn 'deɪ] X

to push [pʊʃ] X

off [ɒf]

Yours [jɔ:z]

to hit, hit [hɪt, hɪt] X

head [hed]

hospital ['hɒspɪtl] X

37 how to ... ['haʊ tə]

capital letter ['kæpɪtl 'letə] X

last night [lɑ:st 'naɪt]

auslachen, sich lustig
machen über

schottisch

Akzent →

weinen; schreien, rufen

einmal, einst →

tyrannisieren; Rabauke,

jemand, der andere

tyrannisiert

groß, hoch

Lieber .../Liebe ... (Anrede
in Briefen)

eines Tages

stoßen, schieben, drücken →

herunter, ab, weg von →

Dein .../Deine .../Euer .../

Eure ... (in Briefen)

schlagen, treffen

Kopf →

Krankenhaus

wie man ...

Großbuchstabe

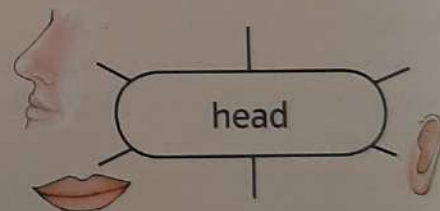
gestern Abend/Nacht

The kids laugh at Susan's Scottish *accent*.

At a time in the past.



They pushed me *off* my bike.



Language

38 youth [ju:θ]

message ['mesɪdʒ] X

to go out [gəʊ 'aʊt]

tired ['taɪəd] X

real [rɪəl]

to go over [gəʊ 'əʊvə]

for supper [fə 'sʌpə] X

Jugend →

Nachricht →

(hin)ausgehen, erlöschen

müde →

echt, richtig, wirklich →

hinübergehen →

zum Abendessen →

Is there a *youth* club in your town?
Achtung Schreibung!

I don't want to watch TV. I'm *tired*.
Do you want a *real* English breakfast?
Let's go *over* to Sam's house.
She invited me *for supper*/lunch/ ...

Präpositionen

Je nachdem, mit welchem Wort Präpositionen zusammenstehen, können sie völlig unterschiedliche Übersetzungen haben.

for tea zum Tee

for me für mich

for my birthday zu meinem Geburtstag

with a pen mit einem Füller

I'm with Lisa. Ich bin bei Lisa.

go to school

talk to

a visit to the doctor ein Besuch beim Arzt

zur Schule gehen

sprechen mit

- 39 to think of ['θɪŋk əv] ✗
girlfriend ['gɜːlfrend]

I'm sorry about ...

[aɪm 'sɒri ə, baʊt]

polite [pə'laɪt]

- 40 to fall off [fɔːl 'ɒf] ✗

to hurt, hurt [hɜːt, hɜːt]

arm [ɑːm]

chain [tʃeɪn] ✗

to clean [kliːn]

paint [peɪnt]

doctor ['dɒktə]

ear [ɪə] ✗

to feel, felt [fiːl, felt] ✗

denken an

Freundin (in einer

Paarbeziehung) →

Es tut mir Leid wegen ...

höflich

herunterfallen

verletzen, weh tun →

Arm

Kette

säubern, reinigen →

Farbe →

Arzt/Ärztin →

Ohr

(sich) fühlen →

He's angry with
his girlfriend.



I hurt my foot last week. It still hurts.

Clean the board, please.

to paint → some paint

! 'Dr' is short for 'doctor'.

How do you feel?

Unregelmäßige Verben in Unit 3

to hurt, hurt verletzen, verletzte

to tell, told erzählen, erzählte ✗

to hit, hit schlagen, schlug

to send, sent schicken, schickte

to do, did tun, tat

to ride, rode

to feel, felt

to get, got

to think, thought

to begin, began

fahren, fuhr; reiten, ritt ✗

fühlen, fühlte

(be-)kommen, (be-)kam

denken, dachte

beginnen, begann ✗

- 41 accident ['æksɪdnt]

body ['bɒdi]

nose [nəʊz]

mouth [maʊθ]

Unfall →

Körper

Nase

Mund →

hand [hænd]

finger ['fɪŋgə]

Hand →

Finger →

back [bæk]

elbow ['elbəʊ]

stomach ['stʌmək]

leg [leg]

knee [niː]

toe [təʊ]

- 42 who [huː]

which [wɪtʃ]

person ['pɜːsn]

Rücken

Ellbogen

Magen, Bauch

Bein

Knie

Zeh

der/dem/den/die

(Relativpronomen) →

der/dem/den/die/das

(Relativpronomen) →

Person



Before you can speak, you must open your
mouth.

Clap your hands.

! Achtung Aussprache: das g wird
mitgesprochen!

Emma is the girl who comes from Bristol.

I like the house which you can see over
there.

to **change** [tʃeɪndʒ]

life, lives (*pl*) [laɪf; laɪvz]

title [ˈtaɪtl]

cover [ˈkʌvə]

across [əˈkrɒs]

down

(ver)ändern, tauschen,
wechseln →

Leben →

Titel, Überschrift →

Einband, Titelseite

waagrecht (*im*

Kreuzworträtsel)

senkrecht (*im*

Kreuzworträtsel)

Chats with Charlie

43 **enemy** [ˈenəmi]

film [fɪlm]

following [ˈfɒləʊɪŋ]

hero, heroes (*pl*)

[ˈhɪərəʊ; ˈhɪərəʊz]

What's the film about?

[wɒts ðə ˈfɪlm əˈbaʊt]

president [ˈprezɪdnt]

spelling [ˈspeliŋ]

Feind/Feindin →

Film →

folgende/folgender/

folgendes

Held

Wovon handelt der Film?

Präsident/Präsidentin →

Orthographie,
Rechtschreibung

Change places with your partner.

to live [lɪv] → *life* [laɪf]

Do you like the *title* of the book?

friend ↔ *enemy*

a film



! *President* schreibst du groß, wenn es sich um eine bekannte Person handelt.

Story

44 **test** [test]

to **get ... right/wrong**

[get ... ˈraɪt/ˈrɒŋ]

mark [mɑ:k]

another [əˈnʌðə]

to **be upset** [bi: ʌpˈset]

What does it say?

[wɒt dʌz ɪt ˈseɪ]

I'm scared. [aɪm ˈskeəd]

45 **jealous** (of) [ˈdʒeləs]

jazz [dʒæz]

to catch, caught [kætʃk, kɔ:t]

The bullies say they are sorry.

[ðə ˈbʊlɪz seɪ ðeɪ ə ˈsɒri]

to **worry** [ˈwʌri]

46 **kangaroo** [ˌkæŋɡəˈru:]

to **feel sick** [fi:l ˈsɪk]

sick [sɪk]

dictionary [ˈdɪkʃnəri]

if [ɪf]

shy [ʃaɪ]

side [saɪd]

Test, Klassenarbeit →

richtig/falsch machen →

Note (*in der Schule*)

noch ein/eine, ein anderer/

eine andere/ein anderes →

aufgeregt sein, bestürzt
sein

Was steht da?

Ich habe Angst. →

eifersüchtig, neidisch (auf) →

Jazz

fangen

Die Rabauken sagen, dass

es ihnen Leid tut.

ängstigen, beunruhigen →

Känguru

Übelkeit verspüren →

krank →

Wörterbuch

wenn, falls

schüchtern

Seite →

We had a Maths *test* last Monday.

How many questions did you *get right*?

These cakes are fantastic. Can I have
another cake, please?



They bully me. I'm scared.

Are you *jealous* of other pupils?

Sorry, I didn't want to *worry* you.

! I *feel sick*. = Mir ist schlecht.

Yesterday I was cold and today I'm *sick*.

Do you sleep on your back or on your *side*?

- city ['sɪti]
47 to get ... wrong [get ... 'rɒŋ]
at night [ət 'naɪt]
to **begin, began**
[bɪ'ɡɪn, bɪ'ɡæn]
part [pɑ:t]

Stadt, Großstadt
falsch verstehen
nachts →
beginnen, anfangen →
Teil

At night you need a torch.
In England school *begins*
with registration.



Unit 3 We all need friends!

Problem page



Last month Susan wrote:

The kids in my new school don't want to play with me at lunchtime and they laugh at my Scottish accent. I often cry. What can I do?

Here are your answers:

Hey Susan!

Once I had a problem with bullies in my class. I'm very small. But last year my cousin Todd from America visited me. He's really tall. When the bullies saw him with me, they were very surprised. They never laughed at me again!
Roger

Dear Susan,

Two horrible boys in my last school tried to take my pocket money. They bullied other kids, too. One day they even pushed me off my bike. My dad told the teacher. She talked to the boys and their parents. After that they stopped. Yours, Jake



Hi Susan!
A horrible girl in our hockey team, Debbie, hated me because I was so good at hockey. One day she hit me on the head in a game. She visited me in hospital and we talked for a long time. After that we were best friends.
Nicole

Talking about past events

L1, 24 ⑥ I'm sorry

Last Friday at six o'clock Terry sent a text message to Jake: "meet u at the youth club at 7." Terry went to the club, but Jake didn't come. The next day he went to Jake's house. Jake opened the door and took Terry to his room.



Terry: What's up, Jake? You didn't answer my message. Did you go out with your family last night?

10 Jake: No, I didn't, Terry. I'm sorry. I was tired. Did you go to the club?

Terry: Of course, I did. Where were you?

Did you go out with a girl?

Jake: No, I didn't. I was with – Lisa.

Terry: Lisa? Did she invite you to supper?

15 Jake: Yes, she did. But it isn't what you think, Terry. We're just good friends.

Terry: So you went and had supper at her house and that was all? And you didn't get home before ten!?

Jake: Erm! No. We – we did my Maths homework.

Terry: You what?

20 Jake: Terry, don't tell the others, please! I have a real problem with Maths.

1 Find the questions (→ p. 29/ex. 5)

How does Terry ask about

1. Jake?
2. last night?
3. a girl?
4. supper?

Did I do my homework?



▶ Did you ... last night?
Did she ... ?

→ G7

2 Did they do that? (→ p. 29/ex. 6, 7)

a) Sort these questions. Then answer them.

1. Did • Jake? • visit • Terry
2. do • they • Jake's homework? • Did
3. Terry and Jake • TV? • Did • watch

✱ b) Make dialogues with these sentences.

Example:

A: Did Jake go to Lisa's house?

B: Yes, he **did**. Did Terry ... ? Go on, please.

1. Jake went to Lisa's house.
2. Terry sent a postcard to Jake.
3. Lisa helped Jake with his homework.

4. Terry went over to Jake's house.
5. Lisa invited Terry for supper.
6. Terry went to the club.

▶ Did he send ... ?
– Yes, he **did**.
– No, he **didn't**.

→ G7

Asking questions about the past with a question word

L1, 25 © **How did you do that?** (→ p. 30/ex. 9)



a. On Saturday Sam borrowed his dad's bike. He tried a trick in the park, but he fell off. He hurt his arm and his face. He phoned his friend, Terry.



b. Sam was worried. The chain was off and it wasn't easy to put it back. Terry helped him. Then the boys went to Terry's house.



c. The boys cleaned the bike, but there were still black marks on it. Terry found some yellow paint and soon the bike looked like new.



d. Sam's dad took him to the doctor. She told him a lot of jokes. Then she checked his eyes, his ears and his arm. His arm wasn't broken and his head was OK.



e. Later, Sam's dad rode his bike. He came home and Grandma saw a terrible yellow mark on his new blue trousers. Sam felt terrible!



f. He told his dad about the paint. "But, Sam," said his dad, "there were marks on the bike when I bought it. That's why it was so cheap."

G5 Die einfache Vergangenheit: Aussagen

The simple past: Statements

Alle Verben – nicht nur *be* – haben eigene Vergangenheitsformen. Viele davon bilden das *simple past* durch Anhängen der Endung **-ed**. Sie heißen deshalb **regelmäßige** Verben. Andere Verben bilden ganz neue Formen, die du auswendig lernen musst. Sie heißen deshalb **unregelmäßige** Verben (→ G3).

Regelmäßige Verben

The London Knights **played** last night.
Sam's mum **visited** him.
Terry **tried** a new hair colour.

*Die London Knights spielten gestern Abend.
Sams Mutter besuchte ihn.
Terry probierte ein neue Haarfarbe aus.*

Unregelmäßige Verben

Sam and Terry **went** to the game.
Jade's hat **fell** into the water.
Lisa **bought** Jade an ice-cream.

*Sam und Terry gingen zu dem Spiel.
Jades Hut fiel ins Wasser.
Lisa kaufte Jade ein Eis.*



Schau dir die Liste der **unregelmäßigen Verben** auf S. 201 an.

to read → read [red]
to come → came
to take → took

to have → had
to give → gave
to say → said

Diese Verben musst du einfach lernen. Im Deutschen verwendest du meist anstelle des Präteritum (ging, kauften) das Perfekt (sind gegangen, hat gekauft).



G6 Die einfache Vergangenheit: Verneinung

The simple past: Negation

Für die **Verneinung** des *simple past* verwendest du **didn't** (*did+not*). Dann folgt die **Grundform** des Verbs.

Regelmäßige Verben

The London Knights **didn't play** last week.

Terry's mum **didn't laugh**.

Sam's uncle **didn't visit** him.

Die London Knights haben letzte Woche nicht gespielt (spielten letzte Woche nicht).

Terrys Mutter hat nicht gelacht (lachte nicht).

Sams Onkel hat ihn nicht besucht (besuchte ihn nicht).

Unregelmäßige Verben

Lisa and Emma **didn't go** to the game.

Sam's cap **didn't fall** into the water.

Terry **didn't buy** Jade an ice-cream.

Lisa und Emma sind nicht zu dem Spiel gegangen (gingen nicht zu dem Spiel).

Sams Mütze fiel nicht ins Wasser.

Terry kaufte Jade kein Eis.



didn't ist ja kein Problem, die Verben dann in der Grundform steh'n.



Immer schön daran denken: *Did* ist die Vergangenheitsform von *do*. Deshalb steht nach *didn't* das Verb natürlich wieder in der Grundform.
Beispiel: He **went** to the game. Aber: He **didn't go** to the game.

G7 Die einfache Vergangenheit: Fragen und Kurzantworten

The simple past: Questions and short answers

Wenn du im *simple past* eine Frage stellen willst, setzt du das Hilfsverb **did** (Entscheidungsfragen) oder **Fragewort + did** (Fragen nach etwas Bestimmtem) an den Satzanfang. Mit **did** verwendest du das Verb in der **Grundform**. In den **Kurzantworten** verwendest du ebenfalls **did** oder die verneinte Form **didn't**.

Entscheidungsfragen und Fragen mit Fragewörtern

	Did	you go home after the game?
When	did	you go to the zoo?
How	did	she like the elephants?
What	did	you do then?
Where	did	you buy your new hats?
Who	did	you meet there?

Seid ihr nach dem Spiel nach Hause gegangen?
Wann seid ihr in den Zoo gegangen?
Wie haben ihr die Elefanten gefallen?
Was habt ihr dann gemacht?
Wo habt ihr eure neuen Hüte gekauft?
Wen habt ihr dort getroffen?

Kurzantworten



Yes, I **did**.
Yes, you **did**.
Yes, he **did**.
Yes, she **did**.
Yes, it **did**.
Yes, we **did**.
Yes, you **did**.
Yes, they **did**.

Ja!



No, I **didn't**.
No, you **didn't**.
No, he **didn't**.
No, she **didn't**.
No, it **didn't**.
No, we **didn't**.
No, you **didn't**.
No, they **didn't**.

Nein!

Did in Fragen - kein Problem,
das Verb muss in der
Grundform steh'n.



G8 Die Relativpronomen *who* und *which*

The relative pronouns 'who' and 'which'

Notwendige Relativsätze werden durch ein Relativpronomen eingeleitet. **Who** bezieht sich nur auf **Personen**, **which** nur auf **Dinge**. Beide werden sowohl für den Singular als auch für den Plural gebraucht und beide können **Subjekt** und **Objekt** im Relativsatz sein.

Subjekt

It was Sam **who** broke the bike.
It was his left arm **which** hurt.
It was the boys **who** cleaned the bike.

Es war Sam, **der** das Fahrrad kaputtmachte.
Es war sein linker Arm, **der** wehtat.
Es waren die Jungs, **die** das Fahrrad putzten.

Objekt

That's the bike **which** he broke.
His dad took him to a doctor **who** he knew.
The marks **which** she saw were yellow.

Das ist das Fahrrad, **das** er kaputtmachte.
Sein Vater brachte ihn zu einer Ärztin, **die** er kannte.
Die Flecken, **die** sie sah, waren gelb.



Im Englischen wird der Relativsatz nicht durch ein Komma vom Hauptsatz abgetrennt. Beim Sprechen macht man keine Pause zwischen Haupt- und Relativsatz.