

Inhaltsverzeichnis

Wortschatz und Landeskunde

W

The two North-American countries	4
Umbrella words and definitions	5
British and American English	6 – 7
Adjectives ending in -ing or in -ed	8
One word – different meanings	9
Word families	10 – 11
Verbs with prepositions	12 – 13
Words, words, words	14
American sports	15
Words and facts	16 – 18
Geography words	19
Word building	20
Opposites	21
Ausblick auf die Abschlussprüfung	22
Odd word out	23

Texts

T

Basketball – Invented by James Naismith in 1891	Mediation	24
The Statue of Liberty	Mediation	25
New York – From a tourist's point of view	Mediation	26 – 27
Ice-cream from Burlington, Vermont	Reading	28 – 29
The Adventures of Tom Sawyer – Is it just a children's book?	Reading	30 – 31
Famous Canadian men and women	Reading	32 – 33
The Shelburne Museum near Burlington, Vermont	Reading	34 – 35
A book against slavery	Reading	36 – 37
Archibald Stansfield Belaney	Reading	38 – 39
National parks	Reading	40 – 41
The film Green Book	Mediation	42

Grammar

G

Irregular Verbs	43
Modal verbs and their substitutes	44 – 47
-self-Pronomen, each other oder kein Pronomen	48 – 49
Questions: Revision and negative questions	50 – 51
If-clauses	52 – 54
The Passive	55 – 59
Tenses – General Revision	60 – 61

Mixed Grammar and Cloze Tests

M

Mixed Grammar: The Letterbox (mit Hilfestellung)	62 – 63
Mixed Grammar: Down into the Grand Canyon (mit Hilfestellung)	64 – 65
Mixed Grammar: Portrait of a very good friend (mit Hilfestellung)	66 – 67
Cloze Test: America's No. 1 Gangster	68
Mixed Grammar: Let's do something about Al Capone	69
Mixed Grammar: The Forty-Niners	70
Mixed Grammar: Accident at bus stop	71
Mixed Grammar: Paul's E-Mail to his American Cousin	72
Mixed Grammar: First E-Mail from New York	73

Speaking

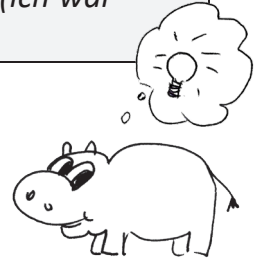
S

Talking about myself	74
Talking with each other	75
How to prepare a presentation	76 – 77
Describing pictures	78
Computer Words (Rätsel)	79
Just for fun (Rätsel)	80

Adjectives ending in -ing or in -ed

Erklärung:

Wenn das Adjektiv auf -ing endet, dann sagt es, wie eine Person oder eine Sache ist, also „a boring film“ (wie ist der Film → langweilig). Dagegen bezeichnet die Endung -ed bei einem Adjektiv ein Gefühl, das die Person hat, also „I was bored“ (ich war gelangweilt, das war mein Gefühl).



Underline the correct adjective.

1. Saturday night was really exciting/excited.
2. First Carolyn was **worrying**/worried because she couldn't find her new handbag.
3. She had been so **pleasing**/pleased when her boyfriend Fred had asked her out.
4. Both of them were very **interesting**/interested in the theater and there was an **interesting**/interested new play which they wanted to see.
5. Their visit promised to become even more **fascinating**/fascinated because the main actor was Robert Pattinson, who had played Edward Cullen in the Twilight Saga.
6. Well, when Carolyn and Fred arrived at the theater, they were quite **disappointing**/disappointed when they found out that the performance had been canceled.
7. The manager of the theater was very much **alarming**/alarmed because he had received a letter telling him that there was a bomb in the house.
8. All the actors and actresses were really **frightening**/frightened.
9. In the end Carolyn and Fred decided to go to another theater a few blocks away where there was an **amusing**/amused comedy on.
10. Carolyn was **surprising**/surprised, but she had to admit that the evening wasn't in the least **boring**/bored.
11. What an **amazing**/amazed night out.

Verbs with prepositions

1. get + different prepositions: Which one do you need? Mind the tenses!!

get in (einsteigen) – get on (einsteigen in Bahn etc.) – get on with (mit jdm. auskommen) – get off (aussteigen) – get up (aufstehen) – get used to (sich gewöhnen an)

- a) We have a new teacher in math, so we have to get used to him.
- b) I _____ my brother. We aren't best friends, but things are alright.
- c) If you take the subway, you need to _____ at "Rockefeller Center"
- d) Most teenagers find it really hard to _____ for school early every morning.
- e) I was standing at the bus stop when suddenly my aunt stopped and told me to _____ . She gave me a lift home.
- f) When I _____ the plane in Milwaukee, it was raining hard. At home the sun had been shining.
- g) After the students _____ the new laptops, they were able to create really cool presentations.
- h) When the performance ended, the spectators _____ and applauded.
- i) Last summer I _____ a greyhound bus to California. There I met an interesting girl and we _____ each other really well. So we decided to spend our vacation together.

2. put or take + different prepositions. Use the simple past.

put in (einstecken/einlegen) – put off (ausziehen) – put on (anziehen) – take off (abnehmen/ausziehen) – take out (herausnehmen) – take part in (teilnehmen) – take place (stattfinden)

- a) The man stopped his motorbike and took off his helmet.
- b) Then he _____ a map of the town and looked at it.
- c) He had come to St. Paul because he _____ a meeting with about twenty other scientists.
- d) That year the conference _____ later than usual. Normally they met in March.
- e) He couldn't find what he was looking for, so he _____ his gloves and started walking over to the burger place.
- f) When he had the information he needed, he came back, _____ the key, _____ his helmet again and off he went.

Active or passive. The German prompts will help you.

ROBBERY AT US HIGH SCHOOL

<p>Yesterday morning a teacher at Jefferson High (1) <i>was robbed</i> while she (2) _____ her class of 12- and 13-year-old girls. Three youths (3) _____ on her classroom door and when the door (4) _____, one of them (5) _____ to the teacher's desk, (6) _____ her handbag and then they quickly (7) _____ the building. Unfortunately they could not (8) _____. Of course the police (9) _____ by the school office at once and they (10) _____ within a few minutes, but the three young men (11) _____. Later the teacher's handbag (12) _____ in a hedge without any money. The gangsters (13) _____ yet, because the students (14) _____ them exactly. Mrs Glacier – the teacher – and the kids' parents (15) _____ that the classroom door (16) _____ in the future. Mr Cox, the principal of Jefferson High, said: "We cannot (17) _____ each person who (18) _____ into our school building, but next month new locks (19) _____ in all our classrooms. The kids and the teachers (20) _____ safe everywhere in the school building."</p>	<p>(1) wurde beraubt (2) unterrichtete (3) klopfen (4) aufgemacht wurde (5) rannte (6) nahm (7) verließen (8) aufgehalten werden (9) wurde angerufen (10) kamen an (11) waren weg (12) wurde gefunden (13) sind nicht gefasst worden (14) konnten nicht beschreiben (15) haben beschlossen (16) muss abgeschlossen werden (17) überprüfen (18) kommt (19) werden installiert (20) müssen sich fühlen</p>
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