



Possessive pronouns

Possessivpronomen sind besitzanzeigende Fürwörter, die angeben, wem etwas gehört. Sie stehen ohne Substantiv.

Man verwendet sie, um etwas bereits Erwähntes nicht mehr zu wiederholen.

Beispiel: *Is that your dress? It isn't mine.* (*my dress*)
 No, I think it's hers. (*her dress*)

Das Possessivpronomen kann mit der Präposition **of** an ein Substantiv angefügt werden.

Beispiele: *Natalie is a friend of mine.*
 This cat is a pet of ours.

Die Possessivpronomen im Überblick

mine	<i>meiner, meine, meins</i>
yours	<i>deiner, deine, deins</i>
his	<i>seiner, seine, seins</i>
hers	<i>ihrer, ihre, ihrs</i>
ours	<i>unserer, unsere, unseres</i>
yours	<i>eurer, eure, eures</i>
theirs	<i>ihrer, ihre, ihrs</i>



1. Write down the following pronouns in English.

- a) unseres b) deins c) eures d) ihrs (Singular)
e) meins f) ihrs (Plural) g) seins

2. What else can you say?

- a) my dress _____
b) our car _____
c) Richard's school bag _____
d) the twins' room _____
e) your CDs _____

3. Complete the sentences.

- a) "Whose jacket is this?" – "Ask Dad, I think it's _____.
b) "Look at the socks. Are these _____?"
c) "No, they're not _____.
d) "Ask Tanja. Maybe they are _____.
e) "Johnny and Tim, I think these bags are _____.
f) "No, ask Jack and Carry – I think the bags are _____.
g) "Is this your pencil? _____ is green.
h) "My computer doesn't work. Can I use _____?"
i) "Where is Alan's mobile? This isn't _____.
j) "That wasn't the Carters' cat. _____ is black."

4. Fill in the correct possessive pronouns.

- a) This isn't my pen. _____ is green.
b) My computer doesn't work. Can I use _____?
c) Where is Alan's mobile? This isn't _____.
d) That wasn't the Carters' cat. _____ is black.

5. Translate the following sentences into English.

- a) Dein Hund ist braun, meiner ist schwarz.
b) Euer Klassenraum ist links, unserer ist rechts.
c) Mein Rock ist kurz, deiner ist lang.
d) Meine Haare sind braun, ihre sind schwarz.
e) Das ist nicht Kerstins Buch. Ihres liegt auf ihrem Schreibtisch.



The comparison of adjectives

1. Read the following adjectives and put them in a chart (*Tabelle*). Decide if you do the comparison with *-er/-est* or *more/most*.

funny boring	nice difficult	expensive loud	exciting beautiful	pretty interesting
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2. Write down the comparison of the following adjectives.

- a) sweet _____
- b) sunny _____
- c) cold _____
- d) boring _____
- e) exciting _____

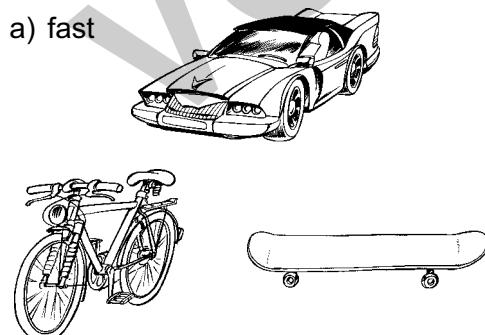
3. Fill in the right forms of the comparison.

- a) Judy: "I think Maths is _____ (difficult) than English."
- b) Howard: "Our teacher is _____ (funny) than Mr Bean."
- c) Judy: "A horse is _____ (beautiful) than a dog."
- d) Howard: "But a dog is _____ (good) than a cat."
- e) Judy: "A train is _____ (loud) than a car."
- f) Howard: "Yes, but a plane is _____ (loud)."

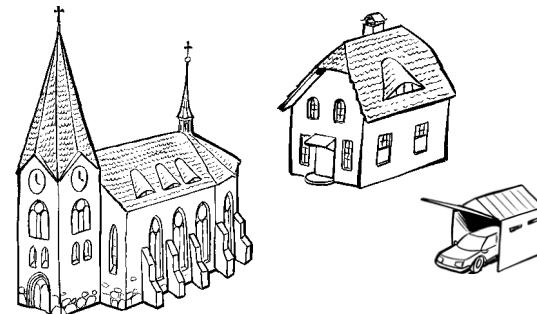
4. Look at the pictures and make comparisons. Write sentences about what you think.

Example: I think February is colder than October, but December is the coldest.

a) fast



b) big



c) expensive



d) interesting





Much/many

Much und *many* gehören (neben *some*, *a lot of*, *lots of*) zu den am meisten verwendeten Mengenangaben. Sie werden in der englischen Sprache *quantifiers* genannt.

***much* → viel**

***many* → viele**

many:

Die Mengenangabe *many* steht nur mit dem Plural von **zählbaren Nomen**.

Die meisten Nomen sindzählbar und bezeichnen etwas, das man zählen kann.

Beispiele: *a chair – two chairs* → *many chairs*
a CD – two CDs → *many CDs*

much:

Die Mengenangabe *much* steht nur mit **nichtzählbaren Nomen**. Nichtzählbare Nomen bezeichnen etwas, das man nicht zählen kann. Dazu gehören viele Bezeichnungen für Lebensmittel und abstrakte Begriffe.

Beispiele: *bread – much bread*
milk – much milk
money – much money

Vorsicht: Nichtzählbare Nomen haben keinen Plural!

Die Fragebildung mit *much/many*

Die sehr häufig gestellten Fragen nach der Menge – *wie viel* oder *wie viele* – werden ebenfalls mit *much* und *many* gebildet:

how much → wie viel

how many → wie viele

Beispiele: *How much bread do we need?*
How many apples have we got?



1. Fill in the words in a chart (*Tabelle*). Match them to the quantifiers **much** or **many**.
Translate the words into German.

soap	cup	sugar	ice cream
candle	cheese	tea	story
flower	packet	chair	free time

2. Complete the questions with **how much** or **how many**.

- _____ pets have you got?
- _____ furniture do they have to pick up?
- _____ guests will come to Toby's party?
- _____ jewellery did the thieves steal?
- _____ juice is left?
- _____ glasses of lemonade did you drink?
- _____ pocket money do you get?

3. Write nine sentences with the following words. Use **much** or **many**.

- | | | |
|---------|------------|----------------|
| a) car | b) traffic | c) information |
| d) desk | e) pen | f) work |
| g) test | h) music | i) butter |

4. Read the information about my family and Bianca. First ask the question; then give the answer.

	my family	Bianca
CDs – have	10	50
books – read	5 a month	15 a year
TV – watch	60 minutes a day	15 minutes a day
money – spend on sweets	€ 5 a week	€ 3 a week
films – know	about 50	about 20
magazines – buy	1 a week	1 a month

5. Translate the sentences into English. Use **much** or **many**.

- Ich habe heute nicht viel Zeit, weil ich viele Hausaufgaben machen muss.
- Hat deine Mutter viel Schmuck und viele Hüte?
- Wie viele Freunde hast du gestern eingeladen?

Adverbs



1. The letters are in the wrong order. Write down the correct adverbs.

- a) ynunilf b) lylecuraf c) dlyuol d) liycen e) yletptri
f) ldayb g) lsloyw h) lewl i) tasf j) radh

2. Write down the correct adverbs.

- a) bad _____
b) careful _____
c) slow _____
d) easy _____
e) beautiful _____
f) quiet _____
g) hard _____

3. Choose the correct word – adverb or adjective?

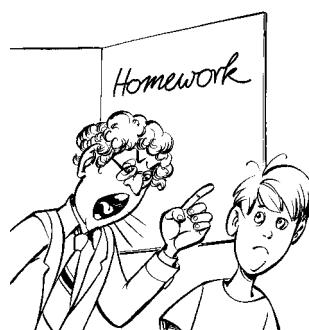
- a) When you go on a hiking trip, you have to be very *careful/carefully*.
b) My uncle is really *good/well* at hiking.
c) My friend can climb *good/well*, too.
d) Look at that horse. It's running very *fast/fastly*.
e) I think Eva is a *bad/badly* singer.
f) Please talk *quiet/quietly*.
g) My father has a lot of work; he works *hard/hardly*.
h) She plays the piano *beautiful/beautifully*.

4. What are these people doing and how are they doing it? Use the present progressive.

- a) bad



- b) angry



- c) fast



- d) loud

