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Die Benutzerhinweise zum Download des Zusatzmaterials und den entsprechenden Zusatzcode finden Sie auf der letzten Karte.

## EXPLANATION: PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Wann wird das **present progressive** (auch **present continuous**) verwendet?

- Wenn man von einem **Ereignis** berichtet, das **in diesem Moment** stattfindet und ggf. über einen **bestimmten Zeitraum andauert**.
- Wenn eine **Handlung** nur **vorübergehend** stattfindet.

Das **present progressive** bildet man wie folgt:



Beispiele: Greg **is telling** Tom his idea. / They **are thinking** about a solution.

**Verneinungen** werden mit **am/are/is + not + ing form** gebildet.

**Fragen** werden mit **am/are/is + ing form** gebildet.

Beispiele: Tom **isn't looking** happy. / **Are** Greg and Tom **thinking** about a solution?

**Signalwörter:**

*now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!, right now*

# PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

TENSES

1. Answer the questions. Write the answers into your exercise book.
  - a) When do you use the present progressive?
  - b) How are negative sentences and questions formed in the present progressive?
  - c) Name the signal words for the present progressive.

2. Copy the text below into your exercise book. Fill in the gaps. Use the present progressive.

not look      smile      get      think      make

Tom's bike is broken, so the boys don't know how to get to school. At the moment Greg \_\_\_\_\_ about solutions for their problem. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ happy right now, but Greg \_\_\_\_\_ an idea. He says, "Listen! I \_\_\_\_\_ you the offer that we take my brother's scooters. He has got three of them." Tom \_\_\_\_\_ now and says, "That is a great idea!"

3. Pick a funny photo from your cell phone. What are the people doing, and what aren't they doing at the moment in the picture? Write down ten sentences. Use the present progressive.

# EXPLANATION: PRONOUNS

PARTS OF SPEECH

Im Englischen gibt es **drei Arten** von **pronouns** (Pronomen):

**1. possessive pronouns, 2. reflexive pronouns, 3. reciprocal pronouns**

**Possessive pronouns** geben an, wem etwas **gehört**. Es gibt zwei Arten:

**Possessive determiners** stehen **vor dem Nomen**. Beispiel: *It's **her** bag.*

**Possessive pronouns** **ersetzen ein Nomen**. Beispiel: ***Theirs** is so much bigger.*

**Reflexive pronouns** werden verwendet, wenn man ausdrücken möchte, was jemand oder etwas **selbst macht**.

Sie stehen als **Objekte** in einem Satz und **beziehen** sich auf das **Subjekt**. Beispiel: ***She** has cut **herself**.*

**Reciprocal pronouns** werden verwendet, wenn eine **Handlung** zwischen **zwei oder mehreren Personen** stattfindet. Beispiel: *We talk to **each other** every day.*

Die **reciprocal pronouns** sind **each other** und **one another**. Sie haben die **gleiche Bedeutung**.

<b>personal pronoun</b>	<b>possessive determiner</b>	<b>possessive pronoun</b>	<b>reflexive pronoun</b>
<i>I</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>mine</i>	<i>myself</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>yourself</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>himself</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>hers</i>	<i>herself</i>
<i>it</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>itself</i>
<i>we</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>ours</i>	<i>ourselves</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>yourselves</i>
<i>they</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>theirs</i>	<i>themselves</i>

# PRONOUNS

## PARTS OF SPEECH

1. Copy the sentences below into your exercise book.  
Fill in the missing pronouns (possessive, reflexive, reciprocal).

- 1) Are those \_\_\_\_\_ (deine) socks? Yes, those are \_\_\_\_\_ (meine).
- 2) They help \_\_\_\_\_ (sich selbst) by looking for solutions on the internet.
- 3) Tom and his sister help \_\_\_\_\_ with the homework.
- 4) Tom's sister cut \_\_\_\_\_ in the finger.
- 5) Are these \_\_\_\_\_ (ihre) pencils? No, those are \_\_\_\_\_ (seine).
- 6) Greg and Tom have known \_\_\_\_\_ for eight years now.

2. Translate the sentences and write them into your exercise book.

- 1) Wir schauen uns selbst im Spiegel an.
- 2) Wir schauen uns gegenseitig im Spiegel an.
- 3) Wo hat sie ihre Schuhe gekauft?
- 4) Sie können den Kuchen selbst backen.
- 5) Das ist deren Katze.
- 6) Die Schuhe dahinten gehören meiner Schwester. Es sind ihre.
- 7) Ich habe die Landkarte falsch gehalten und mich selbst verwirrt.

# EXPLANATION: INTENSIVE READING

## READING

Beim **intensive reading** liegt das Ziel darin, sich möglichst **intensiv** mit einem Text auseinanderzusetzen.

- Meist findet das *intensive reading* dann Anwendung, wenn einem Text **detaillierte Informationen** entnommen werden sollen.
- Auch die Methoden **skimming** und **scanning** finden je nach Arbeitsauftrag beim *intensive reading* Anwendung.

Folgende **Aufgabenformate** können mithilfe des *intensive reading* bearbeitet werden:

- 1) **Fragen** beantworten
- 2) Aussagen als **wahr oder falsch** markieren
- 3) **Überschriften** einzelnen Textabschnitten / Paragrafen zuordnen
- 4) **Lückentexte** ausfüllen
- 5) Vermischte Textabschnitte in die **richtige Reihenfolge** bringen

# INTENSIVE READING

READING

1. Copy the paragraphs below into your exercise book.  
Put the paragraphs about historical events in North America into chronological order.

	From the seventeenth up to the nineteenth century millions of Africans were brought to North America to work as slaves on plantations.
	George Washington was elected the first president of the United States of America. This election took place in 1789. Just two years later the Bill of Rights was introduced.
	Jamestown in the state of Virginia was founded by English settlers in 1607. They started growing tobacco for economic reasons.
	In the nineteenth century the Civil War between North and South America was fought to free the slaves.
	The War of Independence took place in the late eighteenth century. In 1776 the Declaration of Independence was signed. The British colonies declared their independence on the fourth of July, which is known as Independence Day.