

GYMNASIUM



**MEHR  
ERFAHREN**

**KLASSENARBEITEN**

## Englisch 7. Klasse

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mit Audio-CD

**STARK**

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**Audio-CD**

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## 6 Modale Hilfsverben – *modal auxiliaries*

Im Englischen gibt es zwei Arten von Hilfsverben: die vollständigen Hilfsverben *to be, to have, to do* und die **modalen Hilfsverben** (*modal auxiliaries*) *can, may, must, shall, will*.

### Bildung

- Die modalen Hilfsverben haben für alle Personen **nur eine Form**, in der 3. Person Singular also kein -s.
- Auf das modale Hilfsverb folgt die **Grundform** des Verbs **ohne to**.
- **Frage und Verneinung** werden **nicht** mit *do/does/did* **umschrieben**.

Die modalen Hilfsverben können nicht alle Zeiten bilden. Deshalb benötigt man bestimmte **Ersatzformen**.

- **can** (können)  
*simple past/conditional I: could*  
Ersatzform: **to be able to**
- **may** (dürfen)  
*conditional: might*  
Ersatzform: **to be allowed to**
- **must** (müssen)  
Ersatzform: **to have to**

Beachte:

*must not/mustn't* = „nicht dürfen“

„nicht müssen“ = *not + to have to*

I, you, he/she/it,  
we, you, they } must

You must listen to my new CD.  
*Du musst dir meine neue CD anhören.*

Can you help me?  
*Kannst du mir helfen?*

I can sing. / I will be able to sing.  
*Ich kann singen. / Ich werde singen können.*

You may go home early today. /  
You were allowed to go home early yesterday.  
*Du darfst heute früh nach Hause gehen. /  
Du durftest gestern früh nach Hause gehen.*

He must be home by ten o'clock. /  
He had to be home by ten o'clock.  
*Er muss um zehn Uhr zu Hause sein. /  
Er musste um zehn Uhr zu Hause sein.*

You must not eat all the cake.  
*Du darfst nicht den ganzen Kuchen essen.*

You don't have to eat all the cake.  
*Du musst nicht den ganzen Kuchen essen.*

- **shall** (sollen)  
*conditional I: should*  
Ersatzform: **to be to, to want**

Shall I help you? / Do you want me to help you?  
*Soll ich dir helfen?*

## 7 Partizipien – *participles*

### Partizip Präsens – *present participle*

#### Bildung

Grundform des Verbs + *-ing*

Beachte:

- Stummes *-e* entfällt.
- Nach kurzem betontem Vokal wird der Schlusskonsonant verdoppelt.
- *-ie* wird zu *-y*.

read → reading

write → writing

stop → stopping

lie → lying

#### Verwendung

Das Partizip Präsens (*present participle*) verwendet man

- zur Bildung der Verlaufsform der Gegenwart,
- zur Bildung der Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit,
- zur Verkürzung eines Nebensatzes oder zur Verbindung von zwei Hauptsätzen mit demselben Subjekt.

Peter is reading.

*Peter liest (gerade).*

Peter was reading when I came into the room.

*Peter las (gerade), als ich in den Raum kam.*

### Partizip Perfekt – *past participle*

#### Bildung

Grundform des Verbs + *-ed*

talk → talked

## Test 4

### Schwerpunkte: *Tenses, since and for, crossword puzzle*

20 minutes

#### I Tenses

(17 pts.)

Use the correct form of the verb (*present perfect progressive* or *present perfect simple*) and put in *since* or *for* where necessary.

1. Helen Joyce, who \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) for her husband in Main Street in Galway \_\_\_\_\_ (since or for) 5 o'clock, is getting very angry. It is now half past seven.
2. John! At last! Where on earth \_\_\_\_\_ (you, to be)?
3. Oh! Leave me alone! I have \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) without a break \_\_\_\_\_ (since or for) ten and a half hours, without a lunch, without anybody saying please, thank you, or can I help? I'm totally fed up!
4. Well you might \_\_\_\_\_ (to ring) me at least. I do have a mobile you know! I \_\_\_\_\_ (to stand) here in the cold \_\_\_\_\_ (since or for) a long time!
5. I hadn't time. Gosh I'm starving! And thirsty! I hope \_\_\_\_\_ (you, to cook) something nice for tea.
6. Are you mad? Do you think I have nothing else to do? \_\_\_\_\_ (you, to live) on the moon \_\_\_\_\_ (since or for) the day we first met? You know I have a job too!
7. Sorry! I should \_\_\_\_\_ (to know) better. \_\_\_\_\_ (I, at least, to buy) you some flowers!
8. Oh darling! How thoughtful of you! You remembered it is our wedding anniversary! I bet \_\_\_\_\_ (you, to think) of me all day!

9. Of course, dear. Come on now, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a good husband. Buy me a meal! My stomach \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) an empty feeling \_\_\_\_\_ (since or for) 5 o'clock!

**II Since or for?**

(3 pts.)

Change each of these sentences so that you can use *since* instead of *for* or *for* in place of *since*.

1. John Kelly has been living in Boston since 1956.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I have been going to Fountain High School since I was 11.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. You know I'm getting a bit worried. Will he be able to play tomorrow? Today is Saturday and he has been ill for three days.

\_\_\_\_\_

**III Crossword puzzle**

(12 pts.)

Find the right words to complete the crossword puzzle.



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