

Englisch • 7. Klasse

**DUDEN**

Kurz geübt & schnell kapiert

# Englischheft

## 7. Klasse



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## 7. Klasse


























**Cornelsen**

SCRIPTOR

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# Adverbien der Art und Weise

Adjektive (*adjectives*) beschreiben Personen und Sachen.

**Adverbien** (*adverbs*) beschreiben Tätigkeiten. Viele Adverbien der Art und Weise werden gebildet, indem **an das Adjektiv ein -ly angehängt** wird.

Beispiel: A *bad* singer is someone who sings *badly*.

*adjective*

*verb adverb*

1 Write down the adverbs to these adjectives.

adjective	adverb
polite	<i>politely</i>
clear	
comfortable	
happy	
quiet	
quick	
careful	

adjective	adverb
impolite	
unclear	
uncomfortable	
unhappy	
noisy	
slow	
careless	

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2 You visited two different restaurants and now you take some notes. Complete the following sentences. Use the adverbs from exercise 1.



1. In "The Happy Snacks" the waiters talked *politely*.
2. The food came \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The customers sat \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The band played \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The waiters served the food \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The waiter wrote the menu \_\_\_\_\_ so it was easy to read.
7. There was a menu for children so they ate their food \_\_\_\_\_.



8. In "Mother's Kitchen" the waiters talked \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The food came \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The customers sat \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The band played \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The waiters served the food \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The waiter wrote the menu \_\_\_\_\_ so it was difficult to read.
14. There was nothing special on the menu for the children so they ate their food \_\_\_\_\_.

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Gesamtpunktzahl

# Adverbien: Komparativ und Superlativ

Adverbien mit zwei oder mehr Silben, also auch Adverbien, die auf *-ly* enden, werden mit **more** (*comparative*) und **most** (*superlative*) gesteigert, z. B.:  
*She did her homework reluctantly\*.* *Her brother did it even **more** reluctantly.*  
*They do their maths homework **most** reluctantly.*

Adverbien, die dieselbe Form haben wie das Adjektiv, also auch alle ein-silbigen Adverbien, werden mit **-er** bzw. **-est** gesteigert, z. B.:  
*Jamie speaks fast.* *Sarah speaks **faster** than Jamie.* *Ben speaks **fastest**.*

*Early/earlier/earliest* ist das einzige Adverb mit der Endung *-ly*, das nicht mit *more* bzw. *most* gesteigert wird. Warum?  
Weil Adjektiv und Adverb die gleiche Form haben: *early*.

\* *reluctantly* = widerwillig

- 1 Write down the names of the countries next to their flags.  
Do you know which languages are spoken in these countries?  
Write them down next to the names.

Tipp: Denke daran, dass Ländernamen, Nationalitäten und Sprachen im Englischen immer großgeschrieben werden.



country

language

1. *Great Britain*

*English*



2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_

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2 Write sentences using the words given. You have to use the comparative adverb form.

1. German drivers / to drive / aggressively / than Swedish drivers.

*German drivers drive more aggressively than Swedish drivers.*

2. French trains / to go / fast / than Italian trains.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The English / to look after their gardens / carefully / than the French.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Most French people / to eat / exquisitely / than the English.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The Italians / to relax / easily / than the Swiss.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Japanese people / to speak / quietly / than Italians.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Germans / to talk / slowly / than the French.

\_\_\_\_\_

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Gesamtpunktzahl

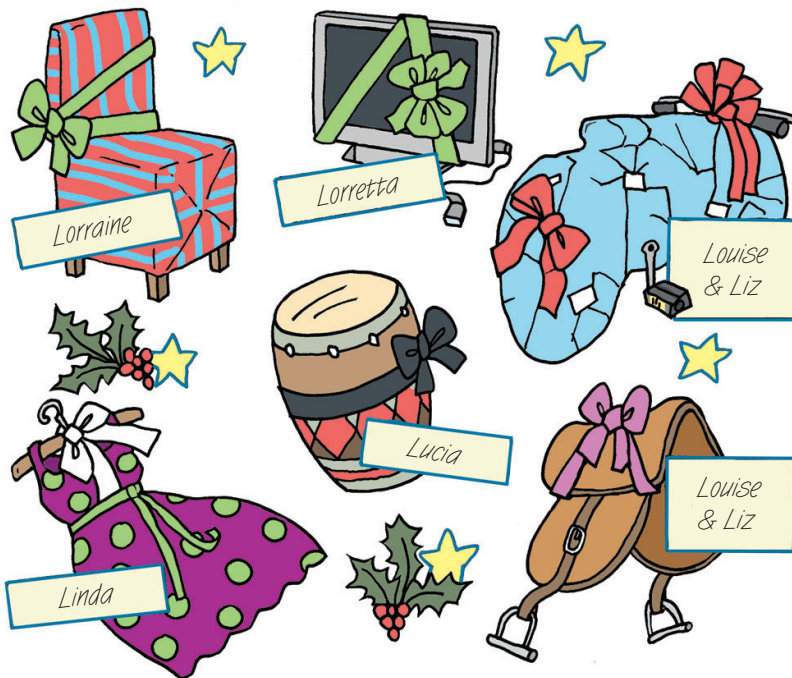


# Possessivpronomen

Possessivpronomen (*possessive pronouns*) ersetzen Possessivbegleiter (*possessive determiners*) + **Nomen** (*noun*).  
 Dadurch werden Sätze kürzer und man kann Wiederholungen vermeiden,  
 z. B.: *Where is my book? Oh, you are reading mine (= my book).*  
*Where is yours (= your book)?*

<i>my + noun</i>	<i>mine</i>	<i>our + noun</i>	<i>ours</i>
<i>your + noun</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>your + noun</i>	<i>yours</i>
<i>his + noun</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>their + noun</i>	<i>theirs</i>
<i>her + noun</i>	<i>hers</i>		
<i>its + noun</i>	<i>its</i>		

- 1 Louise, Liz, Lorraine, Linda, Lorretta and Lucia are sisters. Louise and Liz are twins. The six sisters try to find their presents under the Christmas tree. Help them and complete the conversation on page 9.



1. Lucia: "Wow, I think the present with the white bow is mine."
2. Louise: "Hey Liz! I don't think it's \_\_\_\_\_. Do you think the white present is for Lucia?"
3. Liz: "No, it's not \_\_\_\_\_. Listen Lucia, the white present is not \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ is the black one! The white present is for Linda, it's \_\_\_\_\_!"
4. Lucia: "OK, OK the twins know it all ... Which one is for them?  
Which present is \_\_\_\_\_?"
5. Lorraine: "The pink one is \_\_\_\_\_. It has got their name on it."
6. Louise & Liz: "No, the red present is \_\_\_\_\_!"
7. Lorraine: "Calm down! They are both \_\_\_\_\_, the red one and the pink one."
8. Lorretta: "Hm, let me see. There must be a computer screen somewhere.  
Here, the green present is \_\_\_\_\_."
9. Lucia: "Lorraine, which one is \_\_\_\_\_?"
10. Lorraine: "The green present is \_\_\_\_\_. I know what it is: it's a chair."
11. Louise: "Oh, here is an African drum! Whose drum is that?  
Is it \_\_\_\_\_, Lucia? It is wonderful!"
12. Lucia: "Yes, the drum is \_\_\_\_\_. I love it! What did you get?"
13. Liz & Louise: "The bike is \_\_\_\_\_ and the saddle is \_\_\_\_\_, too."

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16–13  
Punkte



12–8  
Punkte



7–0  
Punkte

Gesamt-  
punktzahl

# Reflexivpronomen

Reflexivpronomen beziehen sich auf das **Subjekt des Satzes**, z. B.:

**Ben** hurt **himself**.

**The machine** switches **itself** off automatically.

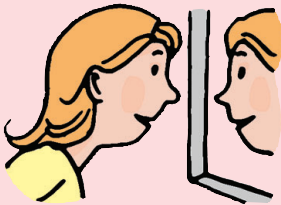
“Do **you** pay for **yourselves**?” – “Yes, **we** pay for **ourselves**.”

“You see: **They** pay for **themselves**!”

<i>myself</i>	mir/mich
<i>yourself</i>	dir/dich
<i>himself</i>	sich
<i>herself</i>	sich
<i>itself</i>	sich

<i>ourselves</i>	uns
<i>yourselves</i>	euch
<i>themselves</i>	sich

Achtung: **each other** heißt „sich (gegenseitig)“ und nicht „sich (selbst)“:  
*Tina is smiling at herself.*                      *Sue and Jim are smiling at each other.*



## 1 Look at the conversation and write the correct reflexive pronoun in the blanks.

Josh: “Look, here’s an interesting book. Now I’ll be able to teach

\_\_\_\_\_ German!” Hannah: “Are you joking? You want to teach

\_\_\_\_\_ German?” Jamie: “Hey Sarah! Josh wants to teach

\_\_\_\_\_ German!” Sarah: “Well, that’s great. I think we should do

that, too. Jamie, can we all teach \_\_\_\_\_ German?”

Josh: “I can think for \_\_\_\_\_, so you two will be able to think

for \_\_\_\_\_, too. I bought this book for \_\_\_\_\_  
 and you surely can buy it for \_\_\_\_\_, too. So I think we all  
 should be able to teach \_\_\_\_\_ German, shouldn't we?"  
 Jamie: "You speak for \_\_\_\_\_, Josh. I don't know if I can really  
 teach \_\_\_\_\_ German or anything else." Josh: "Don't worry!  
 The book is very easy: It explains *itself*. We will be there to help you, too."

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★ 2 Write sentences with reflexive pronouns or "each other".

1. Alan / to cut / with his knife / yesterday

*Alan cut himself with his knife yesterday.*

2. Cats / to clean / every day

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Ben and Josh / to talk / yesterday

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Usually / I / to repair / my bike

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Jamie and Sarah / to help / with their homework / every day

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Hannah / to look at / in the mirror / every morning

\_\_\_\_\_

5



Gesamtpunktzahl



## Kurz üben und schnell kapieren – so gehts:

- » Nur täglich 15 bis 20 Minuten üben
- » Überschaubare Trainingseinheiten
- » Alle wichtigen Themen: Wortarten, Zeitformen des Verbs, Bildung von Sätzen

## Extras:

- » Lernstandskontrolle auf jeder Doppelseite
- » Übersichtlicher Lernplan
- » Herausnehmbarer Lösungsteil

