

4 What und Which

Welche, welcher oder Was für ein?

Which steht meist, wenn die Antwortmöglichkeiten beschränkt oder bekannt sind

Which pullover will you take - the blue one or the red one?	Welchen Pullover wirst du nehmen - den blauen oder den roten?
Which sandwich do you want - the one with cheese or the one with sausage?	Welches Sandwich willst du - das mit Käse oder das mit Wurst?

→ Vergessen Sie das Stützwort *one* nicht! Weder der Artikel *the* noch ein Adjektiv können allein stehen.

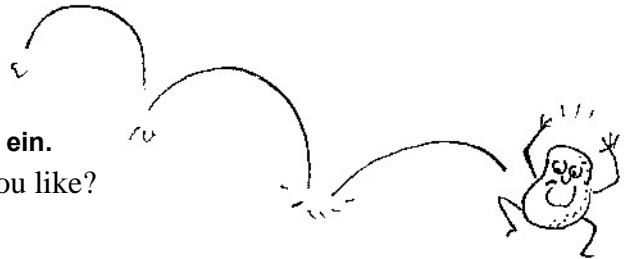
What steht, wenn die Antwortmöglichkeiten unbeschränkt oder unbekannt sind

What time is it?	Wie viel Uhr / Was für Zeit ist es?
What colour is your car?	Welche Farbe hat dein Auto?
What size are you?	Welche Größe haben Sie?
What kind of music do you usually listen to?	Was für Musik hörst du meistens?

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5 Which word: *What* or *which* ? — Setzen Sie ein.

- 1 Tell me, kind of music do you like?
- 2 do you want to do tonight?
- 3 was your favourite food when you were young?
- 4 sandwich would you like — the one with turkey or the one with cheese?
- 5 size jeans do you wear? And colour are you looking for?
- 6 There's a horror film and a whodunit — do you want to see?
- 7 sort of person is your new boss?
- 8 We have the T-shirts in small, medium, large and extra large — will you take?
- 9 cities in Europe have more than 500,000 inhabitants?
- 10 is your strong leg?
- 11 series do you watch on TV?
- 12 Well, now the dessert ... apple pie or cherry pie — would you like?



C Übersicht Mengenangaben

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Positiver Bereich	Unzählbar	Zählbar	:
am meisten mehr viel_		most more a lot (of)	am meisten mehr viele
nicht viel_ wenig_ weniger am wenigsten	not much little less least	not many few fewer fewest	nicht viele wenige weniger am wenigsten
Negativer Bereich	Unzählbar	Zählbar	—



not much

48 Much, many or a lot (of) — Setzen Sie den besten Ausdruck ein.

- 1 How money have you got?
- 2 We don't need eggs, but we need of cream.
- 3 How music can you listen to? — Never enough.
- 4 Let's leave. There are too people in here. And the smoke!
- 5 How sugar would you like? —
- 6 There wasn't news on the TV today.
- 7 Yes, there are so people here that I doubt if we have enough wine.
- 8 I'm afraid I see too problems with this plan.
- 9 How coffee do you want? —
- 10 There's not fruit in the fridge.
- 11 I didn't get information from him, but I got from her.
- 12 We won't need money for this project.
- 13 How work do we have to do? — Not
- 14 Don't cry over your boyfriend. There are so fish in the sea!

23 Use of articles

Verwendung der Artikel

Bestimmte und unbestimmte Artikel gibt es auch im Deutschen, und die Verwendung ist meistens gleich. Dennoch gibt es ein paar Unterschiede.

A Der unbestimmte Artikel *a, an*

1 Setzen Sie ihn in der Einzahl vor alle **Berufsbezeichnungen**.

She's an insurance agent.	Sie ist Versicherungsagentin.
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2 Verwenden Sie ihn mit **Mengenangaben** wie

a pair of jeans	ein Paar Hosen	a hundred	_ Hundert
a couple of days	ein paar Tage	a thousand	_ Tausend

3 *a / an* bedeutet *pro, jede, die* — bei **Häufigkeitsangaben, Geschwindigkeiten** etc.

twice a week	Zweimal die Woche
a hundred miles an hour	160 Stundenkilometer

4 Verwenden Sie *a / an* bei **Ausrufen** mit *What* und zählbaren Wörtern in der Einzahl.

What a wonderful day!	Was für ein herrlicher Tag!
What an ugly building!	Welch' hässliches Gebäude!

→ Bei unzählbaren Wörtern steht kein Artikel: *What lovely weather! What clear water!*

50 Indefinite article or not? — Setzen Sie *a* oder *an* ein oder lassen Sie die Lücke leer.

- 1 What beautiful picture!
- 2 Yes, and what beautiful weather!
- 3 My sister is teacher and my brother is doctor.
- 4 I go swimming about 3 times week.
- 5 Look at that room! What mess!
- 6 What delicious food that was! Let's go there again.
- 7 How much cash have you got? — About hundred Euros.
- 8 What horrible coffee. It tastes like dishwater.
- 9 Articles are interesting problem and this is good exercise to learn them.
- 10 She's terribly in love. She calls him about 3 times hour.
- 11 Have you got pair of jeans for me? Mine are wet.
- 12 All you need is love.

32 Will + infinitive

will + Grundform

A Die Formen von will

:	I you he she it we they	will	do it.	Ich werde es tun etc.
—	I you he she it we they	won't (will not)	do it	Ich werde es nicht tun etc.
?	Will	I you he she it we they	do it?	Wirst du es tun? etc.
—?	Won't	I you he she it we they	do it?	Wirst du es nicht tun? etc.

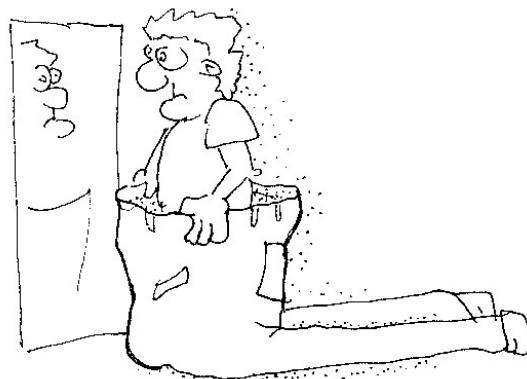
B Gebrauch von will

Verwenden Sie 'll, wenn jemand **spontan** reagiert, wenn in einer unerwarteten Situation gerade beim Sprechen ein Entscheid gefällt wird. Im Deutschen steht meist die Gegenwart.

Can I help you, madam? — Yes, I'll have the pizza. I won't take these pants. They don't fit right. But I'll take the shirt.	Kann ich Ihnen helfen? Ja, ich nehme die Pizza. Ich nehme diese Hose nicht. Sie passt nicht recht. Aber ich nehme das Hemd.
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65 Alternatives for the future — Streichen Sie die falsche Form.

- 1 Yes, of course *I like* / *I'd like* to see you soon.
- 2 The next train to Munich *will leave* / *leaves* at 11.55.
- 3 *Shall you* / *Could you* please send me a fax to confirm this?
- 4 *I won't take* / *don't take* this T-shirt. It's too expensive.
- 5 Yes, *I will fly* / *I'm flying* to Rome tomorrow.
- 6 Don't worry. *I pay* / *I'll pay* for you.
- 7 When *does* / *will* the next train go to Geneva?
- 8 What *are you doing* / *will you do* tonight?
- 9 Don't worry. *I won't tell* / *don't tell* anybody.
- 10 You look cold. Come in. *I'm making* / *I'll make* you a cup of tea.
- 11 *Will you like* / *Would you like* to come to the party?
- 12 No, it doesn't fit. It's too small. *I won't* / *don't* take it.



88 Writing a complaint: Detailed adverbs and adjectives in a formal letter. — Schreiben Sie die Adjektive und Adverbien in dieser formellen Beschwerde mit 2 bis 5 Buchstaben fertig. Schlagen Sie neue Wörter nach und schreiben Sie diese auf ein Blatt.

Dear Sir or Madam

I am writing with reference to a rec..... delivery of Sunstar S-5 Fan-Heaters which we received on Tuesday 6 June.

Unfortun....., two of the heaters are not working pro..... . It appears that they have been sligh..... damaged during transport as the cardboard case was ba..... torn. Your insurers will possi..... be prepa..... to cover the loss. The other one looked fi....., but when we tested it care....., there was an extre..... noi..... sound and its heating system did har..... seem ve..... effect..... .

I am therefore arranging for the two unusa..... machines to be returned to you immedi..... . I would be gratef..... if you could send us two n..... heaters as so..... as pos....., as the co..... season is approaching fa..... and we are expecting a stro..... demand for fan-heaters this month.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithf.....

C. Hilley

C. Hilley
Branch Manager

Dieser **sehr formelle** Brief geht an eine unbekannte Person (Erstkontakt).

- 1 Was heißt *mit Bezug auf*?
- 2 Was heißt *leider*?
- 3 Was heißt *deshalb*?
- 4 Was heißt *Ich wäre dankbar*?
- 5 Was heißt *baldmöglichst*?
- 6 Wie heißt die Schlussformel?
- 7 Was heißt *Filiale, Zweigstelle*?

Die zwei englischen Wörter werden unterschiedlich gebraucht.

so bezieht sich auf das Adjektiv

The lesson was <i>so exciting that</i> I remembered everything.	Die Stunde war <i>so spannend, dass</i> ich mich an alles erinnerte.
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such bezieht sich auf das Nomen ohne Mengenwort

It was <i>such an exciting lesson that</i> I remembered everything.	Es war <i>so eine spannende Stunde, dass</i> ich mich an alles erinnerte.
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Bei Nomen mit den Mengenwörtern *much, many, little few* steht aber *so*

There were <i>so many people that</i> I couldn't see a thing.	Es waren <i>so viele Leute da, dass</i> ich überhaupt nichts sehen konnte.
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I had so little money
I didn't know what to do.



125 so or such ? — Setzen Sie ein, mit oder ohne *a/an*.

- 1 The food was salty that I couldn't eat a bite.
- 2 I had little money I didn't know what to do.
- 3 It was bad film that I walked out after 10 minutes.
- 4 She was modest, but energetic person that it was hard to believe!
- 5 The film was frightening that I was shaking all over.
- 6 There were many things to do that I didn't know where to begin.
- 7 The party was great. We had a lot of fun!
- 8 It was hot night and the room was noisy that I couldn't sleep a wink.
- 9 It was bad weather that we decided to stay at home.
- 10 The orchestra played badly that we asked for a refund.
- 11 It was embarrassing situation that I didn't know where to look.
- 12 I refused to believe that rich person could be mean.

2 Handlung, deren Ergebnis jetzt sichtbar ist — Ursache und Folge

Verwenden Sie die Verlaufsform der Vorgegenwart für die Ursache, wenn Sie erklären, dass ein jetziger Zustand direkt aus dieser bestimmten Handlung resultiert:

I'm <i>tired</i> because <i>I've been working</i> all day.	Ich bin müde, weil ich den ganzen Tag gearbeitet habe.
She's <i>sick</i> because <i>she's been eating</i> too much cake.	Es ist ihr schlecht, weil sie zu viel Kuchen gegessen hat.
They're <i>rich</i> because <i>they've been buying</i> the best shares.	Sie sind reich, weil sie die besten Aktien gekauft haben.

146 Cause and effect — Ordnen Sie die Satzteile einander zu.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Aren't you tired? | _____ Well done! She's been studying all year. |
| Have you heard that Jim is in prison? | _____ Well, I've been on holiday for two weeks. |
| You look very relaxed today. | _____ You've also been eating all day. |
| Would you like a glass of wine? | _____ No wonder. You've been frying steaks. |
| Your eyes are all red. | _____ Well, I've been working in the garden. |
| Your jeans look dirty. | _____ Yes, I've been watching TV all afternoon. |
| My glasses are oily. | _____ That's because you haven't been using it. |
| Laura's passed the exam. | 1 _____ Yes, I've been working for 12 hours now. |
| I've forgotten all my Russian. | _____ I know. He's been shoplifting again. |
| Oh, dear, I'm full. | _____ No, thanks. I've been drinking too much. |

I've been relaxing for three months ...



Lösungen

→ Bei Übersetzungen kann das Deutsche oft auf verschiedene Weise ins Englische übertragen werden. Betrachten Sie besonders bei Übersetzungen das hier Gedruckte als Vorschlag. Auch bei anderen Übungen kann es sein, dass mehrere Varianten möglich sind.

Fragen Sie im Zweifelsfall eine Lehrkraft oder Bekannte, die gut Englisch sprechen.

5

1 what 2 What 3 What 4 Which 5 What,
what 6 which 7 What 8 which
9 What 10 Which 11 What 12 which

48

1 much 2 many / a lot 3 much
4 many 5 much / A lot 6 much 7 many
8 many 9 much / A lot 10 much 11 much
/ a lot 12 much 13 much / much 14 many

50

1 a 2 Ø 3 a / a 4 a 5 a 6 Ø 7 a
8 Ø (oder a, falls eine Tasse gemeint) / Ø 9 an
/ a 10 an 11 a 12 Ø

65

1 I'd like 2 leaves 3 Could you 4 won't
take 5 I'm flying 6 I'll pay 7 does 8 are

you doing 9 won't tell 10 I'll make
11 Would you like 12 won't

88

recent – Unfortunately – properly – slightly –
badly – possibly – prepared – fine – carefully –
extremely – noisy – hardly – very – effective –
unusable – immediately – grateful – new – soon
– possible – cold – fast – strong – faithfully
1 with reference to 2 Unfortunately
3 therefore 4 I would be grateful 5 as soon
as possible (asap) 6 Yours faithfully (der
formellste Briefschluss) 7 branch

125

1 so 2 so 3 such a 4 so – such an 5 so
6 so 7 such a 8 such a – so 9 such 10 so
11 such an 12 such a – so

146

8 – 3 – 10 – 7 – 6 – 5 – 9 – 1 – 2 – 4