



telekolleg

# Into the English World

## Grundkurs Englisch



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Günther Albrecht

## Telekolleg

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Liebe Studierende am Telekolleg,

willkommen beim **Grundkurs Englisch!** Der Kurs bietet Ihnen die Möglichkeit, Ihre Englischkenntnisse aufzufrischen und zu vertiefen. Der Kurs setzt Englischkenntnisse voraus, die in etwa ein bis zwei Jahren Englischunterricht erworben werden. Wenn Sie keine Vorkenntnisse mitbringen, empfehlen wir Ihnen, sich entsprechend vorzubereiten, z.B. in einem Kurs an der Volkshochschule.

### **Die Sendungen**

Die Fernsehsendungen, zu denen dieses Begleitbuch entstand, wurden mit Muttersprachlern (native speakers) und zum Teil in Amerika (New England, Greater Boston und in den Vereinigten Staaten) gedreht.

Um die Lernsituation eines Englisch Lernenden nachzustellen, begibt sich der Moderator Eric in Situationen, in welchen er als Amerikaner gleichfalls mit Sprachschwierigkeiten, in seinem Fall mit der deutschen Sprache, zu kämpfen hat (Schauplätze in Deutschland). Dies soll den Englisch Lernenden Mut machen und vielleicht ein wenig Trost spenden, dass es selbst dem Moderator nicht anders ergeht als den Lernenden im Grundkurs.

Die Sendungen sind nach der Modultechnik aufgebaut: Jede der insgesamt 15 Folgen ist einem bestimmten Thema gewidmet. In der ersten Sendung geht es um eine Grillparty, in der zweiten Sendung um die Wohnungssuche und den Umzug usw. Das Thema wird dann in fünf Abschnitten der Sendung unter einem jeweils anderen Blickwinkel präsentiert. In der „Language Zone“ wird ein zusammenfassender Rückblick gegeben.

### **Das Begleitbuch**

Das Begleitbuch orientiert sich am Modulaufbau der Sendungen.

**Modul A** gibt die Dialoge und „statements“ der Spielszenen in Ausschnitten oder Zusammenfassungen wieder. Anhand der Spielszenen wird die englische Grammatik erklärt. Der abwechslungsreiche Übungsteil gibt Ihnen die Gelegenheit, das (Wieder-) Gelernte zu trainieren und aktiv anzuwenden.

In **Modul B** werden Sie mit einer vereinfachten Zusammenfassung und mit Wortschatzübungen an den Original-Literaturtext (**Modul E**) herangeführt.

In **Modul C**, dem **language laboratory**, werden in „Call a Cowboy“ und „A Bavarian in Boston“ häufig auftretende sprachliche Missverständnisse und Verständigungsschwierigkeiten (false friends) auf witzige und humorvolle Weise geklärt.

Da die USA als größte und einflussreichste westliche Macht auch sprachlich längst die Impulse setzen, machen Humphrey Bogart und Sherlock Holmes in „Say it again Sam“ auf Unterschiede zwischen amerikanischem und britischem Englisch aufmerksam.

**Modul D**, „Into the English World“, gibt Ihnen in geraffter Form einen fundierten Überblick über die verschiedenen Länder und Zonen der englischsprachigen Welt (Großbritannien, Irland, Neuseeland, Kanada, USA und Australien). Nach der gründlichen Lektüre der landeskundlichen Texte sollten Sie in der Lage sein, die Wortschatzübungen zu bewältigen und z. B. das „crossword puzzle“ zu lösen.

Die **Module A, B, C** und **D** sollen Sie auf die **erste Feststellungsprüfung** auf dem Weg zur Fachhochschulreife vorbereiten (gilt in Bayern als sog. „Mittlere Reifeprüfung“). Daher ist es wichtig, dass Sie die Texte nicht nur lesen, sondern auch mit ihnen arbeiten, d. h. die gestellten Fragen beantworten und die Übungen bearbeiten.



**Modul E** befasst sich mit dem Original-Literaturtext, der zu Beginn einer jeden Sendung vorgelesen wird. Der Autor des Textes und seine Werke werden vorgestellt. Der Literaturtext ist in eine Hörverständnisübung eingebettet, in der Sie Ihr „**gist listening**“ testen können.

Gut wäre es, wenn Sie sich die Sendung mehrmals ansehen, den vorgetragenen Text anhören und dann die Übungen dazu ausführen könnten. Wenn Sie keine Möglichkeit haben, sich die Sendung erneut anzusehen, können Sie anhand des von Ihnen wieder hergestellten Literaturtextes Ihr Textverständnis trainieren. Die Wortschatzerklärungen sollen Ihnen zu häufiges Nachschlagen im Wörterbuch ersparen.

**Modul F**, „The Language Zone“, fasst die Inhalte der jeweiligen Sendung und des jeweiligen Kapitels noch einmal zusammen. Wenn Sie beim Lesen der „summary“ alles richtig verstehen, haben Sie das Ziel erreicht, das wir uns vorgenommen haben.

Da der „Grundkurs Englisch“ kein reiner Anfängerkurs ist, wird ein gewisser Grundwortschatz vorausgesetzt. In der „**word list**“ finden Sie die Wörter und Wendungen, die dem sogenannten Aufbauwortschatz zuzuordnen sind. In den Kapiteln sind diese Wörter und Wendungen kursiv geschrieben und werden erklärt. In diesem Zusammenhang möchten wir Sie ausdrücklich darauf hinweisen, dass Wörterbücher (zweisprachig und einsprachig), wie sie meist in der Mittelstufe üblich sind, zum „Handwerkszeug“ des Fremdsprachenlernens gehören.

Im Abschnitt „**Key to Exercises**“ finden Sie zu jeder Übung eine Lösung bzw. einen Lösungsvorschlag, z. T. mit Zeilenangabe, die auf die in Frage kommenden Textstellen in den Modulen A, B, C und D verweisen. Ein Tipp: Notieren Sie nicht nur Satzfragmente, Nummern oder Buchstaben, sondern schreiben Sie immer ganze Sätze. Sie werden erstaunt sein, wie viele Wendungen und Strukturen Sie sich durch häufiges Schreiben ganz unbewusst einprägen.

Dem Motto „Learning English with a Smile“ entsprechend, wünsche Ich Ihnen viel Spaß und vor allem Erfolg mit „**Into the English World – Grundkurs Englisch**“.

Günther Albrecht



Diese zwei charmanten Begleiter führen Sie durch die Fernsehsendungen des „Grundkurs Englisch“:

**Carolin Nyhuis** (links) bringt Ihnen die englische Grammatik mit Charme und Pfiff nahe.

**Eric Gladhart** (rechts), der wandlungsfähige „Tramp Abroad“, führt Sie „Into the English World“.

# THE BARBECUE – MEAT AND MEET

## 1 A THE ARRIVAL

In this *module* you get to know Eric and his girlfriend Julia. They are invited into Fred's house to a barbecue party. They talk about Fred's family.

Eric: Hi Fred, thanks for the invitation.

5 Fred: Pleasure. And who is this lovely lady at **your** side?

Eric: Oh, **I**'m sorry. This is **my** girlfriend Julia. **We've** been together for a few months now. **She** just got into Munich last evening from business, so please excuse **her** if **she** falls asleep at the table.

(Every one laughs.)

Julia: **You** have a lovely place here. Are **you** from America too?

10 Fred: Oh no! **I** am from England. **I** am no *Yankee*.

While Fred is talking to Julia, Eric notices framed pictures of people on a table **he** does not know.

Eric: Hey Fred, who are these people here? **I** don't think **I've** met them yet.

Fred: No, **you** haven't, Eric. **You've** never met **my** family. **They** are all spread out in various regions in the United Kingdom. **He's** my brother Kirk, **he** lives in Kent. **He's** my other brother (points to  
15 Mark), Mark lives in Plymouth. The two ladies are **my** sisters Diane and Sherril.

**She** (points to Diane) lives near **my** parents in Yorkshire and **she** (points to Sherril) lives in the Hamptons. **We** all meet once a year either in Yorkshire or in the Hamptons.

Fred also tells **them** the tragic story of **his** sister Sherril's *father-in-law*:

**They** found **him** in a *cave*, dead. Story goes, **he** got killed by a *dragon*. But **I** think **he** got drunk, fell down  
20 and *stabbed himself* with **his** own sword. **He** was off his rocker.

module	Modul, Baustein, Einheit	cave	Höhle
Yankee	Yankee (Amerikaner aus den Nordstaaten)	dragon	Drache
father-in-law	Schwiegervater	stab	erdolchen

### Understanding the text. True or false? Tick the correct box.

- Eric is invited to a barbecue party.
- Julia is Eric's girlfriend.
- She has just returned from her holiday.
- Eric is meeting his brothers and sisters.
- Every year Fred's family comes together in Yorkshire or in the Hamptons.
- Sherril's father-in-law got killed by a dragon.
- He was found sitting on his rocker.

true	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Find the English phrases for these German words and expressions.**

8. Danke für die Einladung.
9. Sie schläft am Tisch ein.
10. gerahmte Fotos

**And what about you? Answer in full sentences.**

11. Have you got brothers and sisters? Where do they live?
12. Do you often see them and where? If so, why? If not, why not?

THE PRONOUNS  
DIE PRONOMEN

Das Pronomen (*Fürwort*), steht *für* ein Nomen (Hauptwort).

In der Sendung wurden folgende Pronomen besprochen:

- **Subjektpronomen.** Diese stehen stellvertretend für das Subjekt des Satzes.
- **Objektpronomen.** Diese nehmen die Stellung des Objekts im Satz ein. Im Englischen sind direktes und indirektes Objekt gleich.
- **besitzanzeigende Adjektive und Possessivpronomen**

	Person	Pronomen als Subjekt	Pronomen als Objekt	besitzanzeigendes Adjektiv (kann nicht allein stehen)	Possessivpronomen (allein stehend)
Singular	1. Pers.	I	me	my	mine
	2. Pers.	you	you	your	yours
	3. Pers.	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, its	his, hers, its
Plural	1. Pers.	we	us	our	ours
	2. Pers.	you	you	your	yours
	3. Pers.	they	them	their	theirs

EXERCISE

**Replace the words in brackets by their pronouns or possessive adjectives.**

1. (Fred) has invited (Eric and Julia) to a garden party.
2. (The BBQ) is taking place in (Fred's) garden.
3. (Julia) came to Munich just the night before.
4. (Eric and Fred) should excuse (Julia) if (Julia) looks tired.
5. "(Fred's) parents live in Yorkshire", Fred says, "but (Julia's) parents are here in Munich."
6. The old VW, a beetle, is (Julia's car), but the BMW motorbike is (Fred's motorbike).
7. (The two ladies') brothers live in different cities.
8. "(Fred's and his brothers' and sisters') parents live in a house of their own," Fred explains.

### • Reflexivpronomen

Die Formen des **Reflexivpronomens** „oneself“ (sich) verwendet man, wenn Subjekt und Objekt identisch sind.

Singular	{	I	←—————→	myself
		you	←—————→	yourself
		he/she/it	←—————→	himself/herself/itself
Plural	{	we	←—————→	ourselves
		you	←—————→	yourselves
		they	←—————→	themselves

Die englischen Reflexivpronomen entsprechen auch dem deutschen **selbst**, z. B.

Did he really do it **himself**?

Eine große Zahl reflexiver Verben im Deutschen bleibt im Englischen **ohne Reflexivpronomen**, z. B.:

<b>to apologize</b>	( <b>sich</b> entschuldigen)	<b>to look forward to</b>	( <b>sich</b> freuen auf)
<b>to remember</b>	( <b>sich</b> erinnern)	<b>to thank sb.</b>	( <b>sich</b> bei jmdm. bedanken)
<b>to imagine</b>	( <b>sich</b> vorstellen)	<b>to be late</b>	( <b>sich</b> verspäten)

### • Pronomen der Gegenseitigkeit

Wenn man im Deutschen dem Reflexivpronomen **sich** sinnvoll das Wort **gegenseitig** hinzufügen kann, werden im Englischen die Formen „**each other**“ oder „**one another**“ verwendet. (Es besteht praktisch kein Unterschied, „one another“ ist etwas förmlicher.)

Beispiele:      They hate **each other**.      They seldom quarrel with **one another**.

## EXERCISES

### I. Complete these dialogues using the correct form of “oneself”.

- May I introduce \_\_\_\_\_. My name is Julia.  
Hi, I'm Fred.
- We were on holidays.  
Did you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_?
- Thanks for the invitation.  
Don't mention it. Come in and help \_\_\_\_\_ to some of the marinated steaks.
- Bye, Eric.  
Bye, Fred. Take care of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The razor blade is sharp.  
So don't cut \_\_\_\_\_.

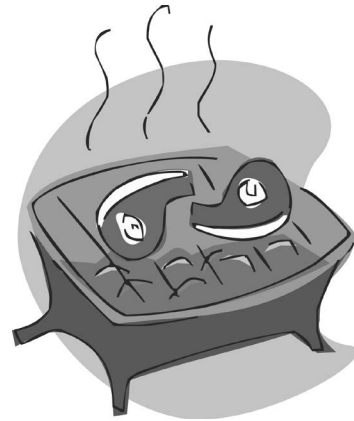
## II. Use either forms of “oneself” or “each other” in these mini-dialogues.

1. We don't know \_\_\_\_\_, do we?  
No, we don't. Perhaps we should introduce \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I'm sure they'll get on well with \_\_\_\_\_.  
Yes, I'm sure they will.
3. Did the boys hurt \_\_\_\_\_ seriously in their fight?  
No, they didn't.
4. Don't you recognize \_\_\_\_\_ on the video?  
No! Is that really me?
5. Are they having problems with \_\_\_\_\_?  
Yes, I'm afraid they are.

## MEN AT BARBECUE

Fred, Eric and Jason are standing around the *barbecue* talking about food and a “proper” *diet*. Fred explains to them how he has prepared his *delicious sauce* for the **steaks**.

- 5 Fred: I bought them at the butcher's and immediately put them in my world famous goop.  
Jason: Goop?  
Fred: Sauce. I marinated the **steaks** for 48 hours and am now smoking them with hickory **chips**.
- 10 They will melt in your mouth. I was thinking of BBQing **shrimps** as well, but I think for us meat will do. If the **ladies** complain, they can eat salad. It's healthier for them anyway. For us **men**, salad just gets in the way. I worked hard to *spice up* the sauce just right. We'll teach the **women** a thing or two about proper dieting. Right, **guys**?
- 15 Jason: Well, I am trying to watch my figure. I am on a diet. (He laughs at the other **guys'** *quizzical faces*.) I'm so hungry I could eat an **ox**! I am getting another **steak** from the kitchen.  
Eric: Yeah, me too, Jason. I'm so hungry I could eat one too. Fred? You have any **oxen**?  
Fred: (to Eric) I like Jason. Where does he come from?  
Eric: He's a *Kiwi*. He is from New Zealand.



barbecue	Gartengrill	chips	<i>hier</i> : Scheibchen, (Holz-) Schnippsel
diet	Speise, Kost, <i>auch</i> : Diät	spice up	gut würzen
delicious	köstlich	guy	<i>hier</i> : Kumpel (umgangssprachl.)
sauce	Soße, Tunke	quizzical	ulkig, <i>hier</i> : fragend
		Kiwi	Kiwi, Neuseeländer, <i>auch</i> : Kiwi Vogel

**Understanding the text. True or false? Tick the correct box.**

1. Men and women are standing around the BBQ.
2. Fred bought the steaks at a supermarket.
3. He left the steaks in a spicy mixture for two days.
4. The men prefer eating meat.
5. The men know something about “proper dieting”.
6. Jason is on a diet.
7. Jason and Eric eat steaks from an ox.
8. Fred barbecued shrimps.

true	false

**Countries and nationalities. Complete the table below. Use a dictionary if you wish.**

The country is:	The people are:
9. England	the English
10. _____	the Germans
11. _____ (Kiwi)	the New Zealanders
12. _____	the Welsh
13. _____	the French
14. Italy	_____
15. Spain	_____
16. _____	the Greeks
17. Australia (OZ)	_____

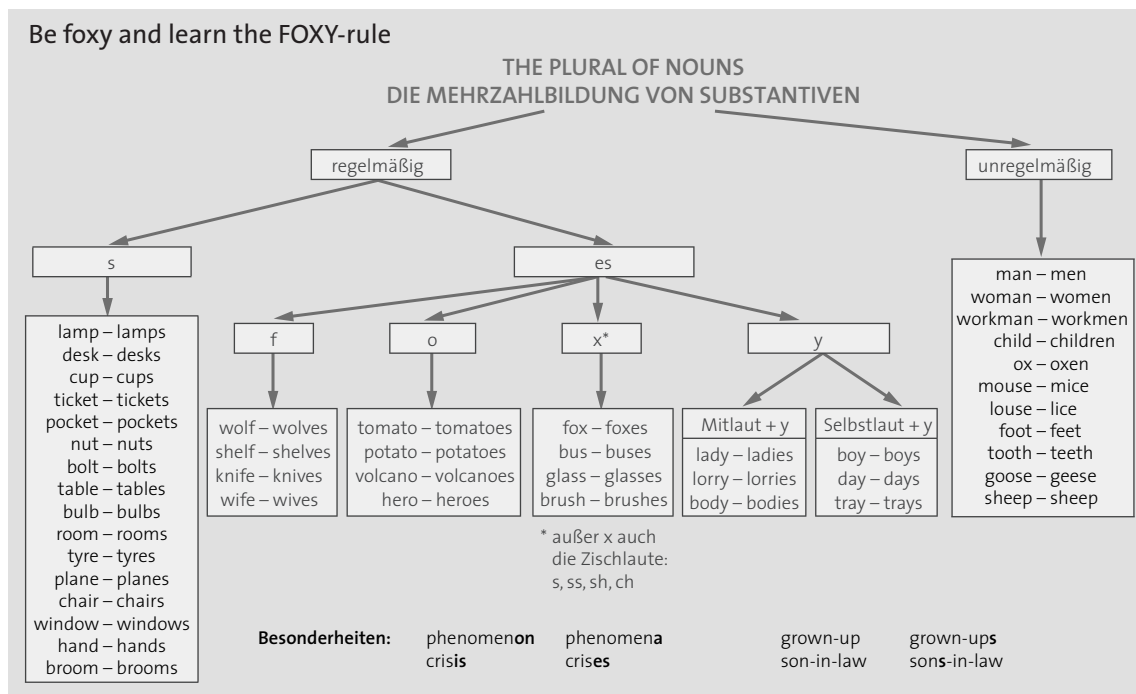
**Which words are missing?**

18. Great Britain is three countries: England, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. These three countries, together with Northern Ireland, form the \_\_\_\_\_.

**And what about you? Answer in full sentences.**

19. Who prepares the food when you have a BBQ-party?
20. What kind of BBQ have you got? Give a reason (with charcoal = Holzkohle; an electric BBQ, fired by propane gas or liquefied petroleum gas = flüssiges Propangas).

## Be foxy and learn the FOXY-rule



#### IV. Put the words in brackets [...] into the plural.

Water – gathered from the long rainfalls which arrived from Wales – was the most active thing in the dale. It would drip endlessly all day from [cloud] and [tree], from [roof] and eaves (Dachrinnen) and [nose]. It tore open [road], cut its way through [garden], filled the [ditch] (Graben) with splashing [noise].  
(Summarized from “Cider with Rosie” by Laurie Lee)

### EATING

Fred and his guests are sitting at the table enjoying their food. Jason comes in later with sad news.

Eric: Excuse me. Who’s got the salt?

Claudia: I have.

5 Eric: Can you pass it please?

Claudia: Certainly.

Eric: Thanks.

Claudia: *Don’t mention it.*

Eric: Um, (with mouth full) **aren’t** you hungry, Claudia?

10 Claudia: Um, yeah, I’**m** *ravished*.

Eric: Then why **are** you eating only a salad?

Claudia: ‘Cause I **am** a vegetarian. I *guess* I could say, “I’**m** so hungry I could eat an iceberg salad.”  
(Everybody laughs.)

Doris: (points to Claudia and herself) Yeah, we **are** all veggies.

15 Eric: Wow, you learn something new every day.

(Jason enters the room.)

Jason: Whose car **is** parked outside in front of the fire hydrant? It’s a black Volkswagen. It’s getting *towed!*

Fred: *Holy Mackerel Batman!* I have to go and save the *bat* mobile!

20 (Fred jumps up and runs off.)

Eric: Ha ha, **are** there any more steaks on the grill and if so, whose **are** they?

Claudia: Yeah, there **are** some steaks on the grill and I think they belong to Fred.

Eric: Great, I don’t think he will be coming back soon. (laughs)

Eric: Who’s got the *ketchup*?

25 Jason: Who’s got the what?

Eric: The ketchup, it’s right in front of you. Can you pass it please?

Jason: Ah, you mean the *tomato sauce*. Here you go.

Eric: Okay, the tomato sauce. Whatever. Thanks.

Jason: *You’re welcome.*

Don’t mention it }	entspricht dem deutschen	Holy Mackerel Batman	(Ausruf des Erschreckens)
You’re welcome }	„bitte“ nach „thank you“	bat	Fledermaus, <i>hier</i> : VW
ravish	hinreißen, entzücken	ketchup (AE), tomato sauce (BE)	Tomatensoße
tow [təʊ]	schleppen, abschleppen		



**Understanding the text. True or false? Tick the correct box.**

1. There are five people sitting at the table at the beginning.
2. Claudia passes the salt to Eric and says: "please".
3. Claudia is eating an iceberg.
4. Jason comes in with a policeman.
5. Eric's car is getting towed off.
6. "Tomato sauce" and "ketchup" mean the same.

true	false

**And what about you? Answer in full sentences.**

7. Are you a vegetarian? Why? Why not?
8. Have you or one of your friends ever been fined (Strafzettel erhalten) by the police?  
Why and how much was the fine?

**THE REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS**

**DIE REGELMÄSSIGEN UND UNREGELMÄSSIGEN VERBEN**

So wie es im Deutschen **schwache** (fragen, fragte, gefragt) und **starke** Verben (singen, sang, gesungen) gibt, unterscheidet man auch im Englischen in **regelmäßige** und **unregelmäßige** Verben. Letztere muss man sich ganz besonders gut einprägen. Aber trösten Sie sich, davon gibt es ja „nur“ etwa 150, im Gegensatz zu den vielen Hunderten, ja Tausenden von regelmäßigen Verben.

Jedes Verb hat eine Grundform (infinitive), eine Vergangenheitsform (past tense form) und ein Mittelwort der Vergangenheit (past participle), das für die Bildung der zusammengesetzten Zeitformen gebraucht wird.

	Grundform (infinitive)	Vergangenheitsform (past tense form)	Mittelwort der Vergangenheit (past participle)
regelmäßige Verben mit Vergangenheitsformen auf „-ed“	to ask to work to laugh	asked worked laughed	asked → z.B. (has) asked worked → z.B. (had) worked laughed
unregelmäßige Verben	to say to go to write to be	said went wrote was, were	said → z.B. (will have) said gone → z.B. (would have) gone written been

**THE VERB TO BE**

**DAS VERB „TO BE“**

	Person	Gegenwart (present tense)	Vergangenheit (past tense)
<b>Singular</b>	I	am	was
	you	are	were
	he, she, it	is	was
<b>Plural</b>	we	} are	} were
	you		
	they		

## 1 B KATHERINE MANSFIELD, THE GARDEN PARTY, PRÉCIS

1

One day in early summer the weather for the garden party **is** ideal. The gardener is preparing the large garden for this event in the afternoon. Even the bushes **shine** in full green and hundreds of roses **have come** out overnight, the only flowers that everybody **knows**.

- 5 While they are **having breakfast**, mother **tells** her daughters that she is going to **leave** the organisation of the whole party to them.

They are having breakfast, when the workmen arrive to **put up** the *marquee*.

It is Laura's task to tell the four workmen what to **do**. As she is still **eating** her bread and butter she **feels** a bit ashamed when talking to the four men while they are carrying their tool-bags and *staves* with rolls of canvas.

- 10 The tallest of the men looks so nice and friendly and she **loses** her shyness and cheers up.

---

marquee	Festzelt	staves	Zeltstangen
---------	----------	--------	-------------

---

### Questions on the text. Tick the correct answer.

1. When is the weather ideal for a garden party?

a. in spring	b. in summer	c. in autumn	d. in June or July
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------------

2. The only flowers everybody seems to know are \_\_\_\_\_.

a. lawns	b. roses	c. green leaves	d. bushes
----------	----------	-----------------	-----------

3. "They" (1.5) are \_\_\_\_\_.

a. the workmen	b. mother and the gardener	c. Laura and the gardener	d. mother and her daughters
----------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

4. Laura tells the workmen \_\_\_\_\_.

a. to cut the lawn	b. to finish breakfast	c. to put up the tent for the garden party	d. to carry the staves
--------------------	------------------------	--	------------------------

5. Laura likes one of the workmen and so she \_\_\_\_\_.

a. starts talking to him and is no longer afraid	b. begins to laugh	c. gives him her bread and butter	d. loses courage
--	--------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------

**Give the past tense forms of these irregular words.**

<b>infinitive</b>	<b>past tense form</b>
6. to be	
7. to shine	
8. to come	
9. to know	
10. to have breakfast	
11. to tell	
12. to leave	
13. to put up	
14. to do	
15. to eat	
16. to feel	
17. to lose	

## 1 C LANGUAGE LAB

### SAY IT AGAIN SAM

An American tourist is on tour through England with a rented TRUCK. He goes to a fast food restaurant and eats a massive portion of FRENCH FRIES with lots of KETCHUP on it and drinks some coke. (He has a bottle of LIQUOR with him, but as he is a driver he doesn't drink it, of course.) Later he has a PUNCTURE in one of the TYRES. He goes to a garage nearby.

Tourist: "I have a FLAT, can you help me?"

Mechanic: "Sorry Sir, we are a garage and not an ESTATE AGENT's."

### EXERCISE

**Complete this diagram.**

	<b>German</b>	<b>British English</b>	<b>American English</b>
1.	Lastwagen		
2.	Pommes		
3.	Tomatensoße		
4.	Schnaps		
5.	einen Platten haben		
6.	Reifen		
7.	Wohnung		
8.	Wohnungsmakler		

## EXERCISE

**Unterstreichen Sie die betonte Silbe:**

a desert (Wüste)                      a dessert (Nachspeise, Dessert)

## 1 D INTO THE ENGLISH WORLD

## NEW ZEALAND

Situated southeast of Australia in the South Pacific, it comprises two main islands: the North Island and the South Island.

There are more than 30 million sheep in New Zealand – some eight  
5 times the number of people. The country is relatively thinly populated with an average of 16 inhabitants per square kilometre.

On the North Island mainly *fertile* hill country *prevails*. The region is characterized by active volcanoes and geysers. The South Island is dominated by the New Zealand Alps. The mountain chain stretches  
10 from the northeast to the southwest of the island.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Briton, James Cook, was carrying out his expeditions in the Pacific Ocean. With his famous ship, the *Endeavor*, he reached New Zealand in 1769. Here he stumbled across the most breathtaking natural scenery.

15 New Zealand belongs to the Commonwealth of Nations. To this day the British Crown is Head of State. Parliament, with its House of Representatives, is in Wellington, the most southerly situated capital city in the world. The biggest city in the country is Auckland. Almost every third New Zealander lives there. The famous seaport with its futuristic sky tower is the most important trading centre in the country. The countless numbers of yachts and sailing  
20 boats have earned it the nickname “City of Sails”.

Tourism is an important branch of the economy for New Zealand. The number of visitors keeps on rising year after year. The highly varied and at times *untrodden* landscape attracts people to it like a magnet.




---

fertile	fruchtbar	endeavor	Unternehmung, Bemühung
prevail	überwiegen	untrodden	unberührt

---

**I. Find the English words and expressions in the text for:**

1.	umfasst	
2.	etwas die achtfache Anzahl an	
3.	Durchschnitt	
4.	wird beherrscht von	
5.	erstreckt sich von ... bis	
6.	stolperte über	
7.	atemberaubend	
8.	bis heute	
9.	Handelszentrum	
10.	haben ihm den Spitznamen eingebracht	
11.	äußerst abwechslungsreiche Landschaft	

**II. Now read the text again. There are eleven mistakes in it. Find them and underline them. As an alternative you can also watch the part “Into the English world – New Zealand” once more.****New Zealand**

Situated southeast of Australia in the Atlantic, it comprises two main islands: the North Island and the South Island.

There are more than 3 million sheep in New Zealand – some eight times the number of people. The country is relatively thinly populated with an average of 16 inhabitants per square metre.

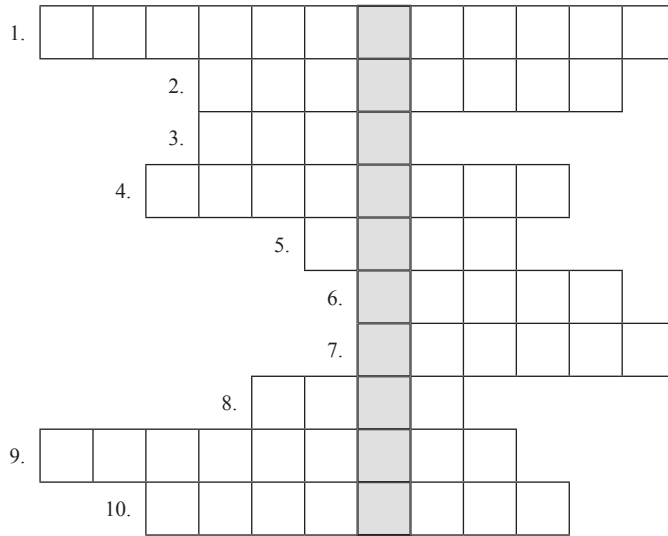
On the North Island mainly *fertile* hill country *prevails*. The region is characterized by sleeping volcanoes and geysers. The South Island is dominated by the Swiss Alps. The mountain chain stretches from the northeast to the southwest of the island.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Briton, James Cook, was carrying out his leisure trip in the Pacific Ocean. With his famous ship, the *Endeavor*, he reached New Zealand in 1769. Here he stumbled across the most breathtaking natural scenery.

New Zealand belongs to the Commonwealth of Nations. To this day the British Crown is Head of the Government. Parliament, with its House of Representatives, is in Wellington, the most southerly situated capital city in the world. The biggest city in the country is Wellington. Almost every third New Zealander lives there. The famous seaport with its futuristic sky tower is the most important trading centre in the country. The countless numbers of surfboards and sailing boats have earned it the nickname “City of Sails”.

Tourism is an unimportant branch of the economy for New Zealand. The number of visitors keeps on rising year after year. The highly varied and at times *untrodden* landscape distracts people to it like a magnet.

### III. Crossword puzzle New Zealand



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. New Zealand belongs to the _____ of Nations.                                 | 7. Where very hot water comes out from the ground |
| 2. Name of a famous ship  | 8. Christchurch is another _____ in New Zealand.  |
| 3. Product we get from sheep  | 9. Magma comes from these mountains               |
| 4. New Zealand's biggest city   | 10. The largest city's ____ is "City of Sails".   |
| 5. New Zealand's emblem and national bird                                       |   |
| 6. New Zealand consists of two islands – the South island and the _____ Island. | <b>Solution: Most southerly capital city</b>      |

## 1 E MEETING LITERATURE

### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

In 1B haben Sie sich schon mit der Inhaltsangabe zu „The Garden Party“ von Katherine Mansfield beschäftigt. Jetzt gehen wir einen Schritt weiter und befassen uns mit dem Originaltext – diesmal eine Aufgabe, um das Hörverständnis zu trainieren. Zuerst aber noch ein paar Informationen über die Autorin:

**Katherine Mansfield** was born in Wellington, New Zealand, 14 October 1888. She later went to Great Britain. She died at the age of 34 of tuberculosis. Among her most well known short stories are “The Garden Party”, “The Daughters of the Late Colonel”, and “The Fly”.

In the “**The Garden Party**” Laura lives in a world of high class housing, food, family and garden parties.

- 5 She then discovers that her neighbour from a lower class has died and she is confronted with reality upon discovering death. This is a story about illusion versus reality.

You hear the beginning of the short story.

EXERCISES

I. Listen to the beginning of the short story once more and tick the correct answer. If you can't watch the broadcast again, use the pool of phrases below to complete the text and do the exercise a second time. The numbers are identical with those of the gaps.

1. The blue sky was covered with clouds.
2. The gardener had already been up early in the morning mowing the lawn.
3. The daisies (Gänseblümchen) had been cut and only the rosette-leaves had been left.
4. The green bushes of the roses bowed down deeply.
5. After the family had finished breakfast the men came to put up the tent.
6. Meg could not supervise the men as she still sat in her green turban.
7. Jose was in her petticoat.
8. Laura likes eating out of doors very much.
9. The workmen carried garden chairs and tables.
10. The workmen carried schoolbags on their back.
11. Laura went red in her face.
12. Laura sounded so natural, not at all ashamed.
13. She stammered like a little girl.
14. The tallest of the men was slim with pale brown spots on his face and skin.

true	false

II. Now use the pool of phrases below and complete the text. Then check your answers.  
 You need not know every single word as long as you understand the general meaning of the text.

**Katherine Mansfield, The Garden Party**

And after all the weather was ideal. They could not have had a more perfect day for a garden-party if they had ordered it. Windless, warm, the sky without a cloud. Only the blue 1) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, as it is sometimes in early summer. The gardener had been up  
 5 2) \_\_\_\_\_ and sweeping them, until the grass and the dark flat rosettes 3) \_\_\_\_\_, seemed to shine. As for the roses, you could not help feeling they understood that roses are the only flowers that

impress people at garden-parties; the only flowers that everybody is certain of knowing. Hundreds, yes, literally hundreds, had come out in a single night; the green bushes 4) \_\_\_\_\_

10 \_\_\_\_\_.

Breakfast was not yet over before the men came 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

“Where do you want the marquee put, mother?”

“My dear child, it’s no use asking me. I’m determined to leave everything to you children this year. Forget I am your mother. Treat me as an honoured guest.”

15 But Meg could not possibly go and 6) \_\_\_\_\_. She had washed her hair before breakfast, and she sat drinking her coffee in a green turban, with a dark wet curl stamped on each cheek. Jose, the butterfly, always came down 7) \_\_\_\_\_ and a kimono jacket.

“You’ll have to go, Laura; you’re the artistic one.”

20 Away Laura flew, still holding her piece of bread-and-butter. It’s so delicious to have an excuse

8) \_\_\_\_\_, and besides, she loved having to arrange things; she always felt she could do it so much better than anybody else.

Four men in their shirt-sleeves stood grouped together on the garden path. 9) \_\_\_\_\_ covered with rolls of canvas, and they 10) \_\_\_\_\_

25 \_\_\_\_\_. They looked impressive. Laura wished now that she had not got the bread-and-butter, but there was nowhere to put it, and she couldn’t possibly throw it away.

11) \_\_\_\_\_ and tried to look severe and even a little bit short-sighted as she came up to them.

“Good morning,” she said, copying her mother’s voice. But that sounded 12) \_\_\_\_\_

30 \_\_\_\_\_ that she was ashamed, and 13) \_\_\_\_\_, “Oh – er – have you come – is it about the marquee?”

“That’s right, miss,” said the tallest of the men, 14) \_\_\_\_\_, and he shifted his tool-bag, knocked back his straw hat and smiled down at her. “That’s about it.”



His smile was so easy, so friendly that Laura recovered. What nice eyes he had, small, but such a dark  
 35 blue! And now she looked at the others, they were smiling too. “Cheer up, we won’t bite,” their smile  
 seemed to say. How very nice workmen were!

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) was <i>veiled</i> with a <i>haze</i> of light gold                 | 8) for eating out of doors                 |
| 2) since <i>dawn</i> , mowing the lawns                               | 9) They carried staves                     |
| 3) where the daisy plants had been                                    | 10) had big tool-bags slung on their backs |
| 4) bowed down as though they had been<br>visited by <i>archangels</i> | 11) She <i>blushed</i>                     |
| 5) to put up the marquee  | 12) so fearfully <i>affected</i>           |
| 6) <i>supervise</i> the men   | 13) <i>stammered</i> like a little girl    |
| 7) in a silk <i>petticoat</i>   | 14) a <i>lanky, freckled</i> fellow        |

---

veil	verschleiern	supervise	überwachen	stammer	stammeln
haze	Dunst	petticoat	seidener Unterrock	lanky	schlaksig
dawn	Morgendämmerung	blush	erröten	freckled	mit Sommersprossen
archangels	Erzengel	affected	<i>hier:</i> geziert, affektiert		

---

## 1 F THE LANGUAGE ZONE

### SUMMARY OF THE BROADCAST AND OF CHAPTER 1

We discovered a man named Eric. An American who has lived in Germany for many years and just so happens to be one of those *expatriates* who enjoy the German way of life. A friend of Eric’s, Fred, invited Eric and his girlfriend Julia over to his house for a **BBQ**.

- 5 Grammatically, we learned much from their dialog: Various **personal pronouns** such as I, you, me, and other forms like **my**, **her**, and **mine**. Word classes were also the topic of *flavour*: Singular, plural, and through the **FOXY-rule** we learned how to form the Plural form. Be FOXY, learn FOXY. Last but not least, we learned how to be or not to be with the **verb “to be”**.

We learned many aspects of **New Zealand** in our segment called “Into the English World”.

- 10 The **Cowboy** taught us that the German word “**grillen**” has many *meanings* in the English language: grill, to BBQ, and to have a BBQ party, but also to question somebody very intensively.

We were introduced to Humphrey Bogart and Sherlock Holmes who opened our eyes to a world of English. Now we know that the Americans and British are separated by a common language.

- 15 Our Bavarian in Boston is *interrupting* guests with his wise remarks. Through him, we learned the difference between **de’ssert** and **’desert**.

We also occupied ourselves with a passage of **Katherine Mansfield’s** short story “**The Garden Party**”. A story about a girl named Laura, who wishes to *cancel* the planned garden party when she learns of the death of a working-class laborer who lives down the hill from her parents’ home.

---

expatriates	Ausgewanderte	flavour meaning	Aroma, Geschmack, <i>hier:</i> Thema Bedeutung	interrupt cancel	unterbrechen absagen
-------------	---------------	--------------------	---	---------------------	-------------------------

---

**You may answer the questions if you wish.**

1. What's the expression for someone who has left his country to live in another country?
2. Can you give one example for each of the four letters of the "FOXY"-rule?
3. The German word for a barbecue is "ein ...", and the British English word for "a truck" is "a ...".
4. Afters are de'sserts/'deserts? (Cross out the wrong one.)
5. Why does Laura want to cancel the garden party?

# THE MOVING – A REAL REAL ESTATE

## 2 A THE MOVING

Eric is looking for **an** *apartment*. He has marked and collected advertisements from several newspapers. He even goes to have **a** look at quite **a** number of addresses. He is almost knocked over by **a** car when crossing  
 5 **the** street. In **the** end he is frustrated and talks of his personal *nightmare* of searching for **an** apartment. Finally he found **an** excellent real estate webpage.



Eric: (into camera) I am too young to die from **a** heart attack so I found  
 10 **an** excellent real estate webpage. Someone else is doing **the** work for me now for **a** change. Ask Jenn ...

(Eric starts typing. Online conversation begins.)

Eric: Hi Jenn, I'm looking for **an** apartment.

Jenn: **The** apartment that is on our website?

Eric: No, I saw **an** apartment in the newspaper that I am interested in and I came across your website in  
 15 there.

Eric and the lady at **the** *real estate agent's* finally came to **an** agreement.

(After some time)

Jenn: I found some apartments for you. There are three apartments and two houses in your price range  
 20 located in **the** old town of Regensburg as you suggested. Give me your email address and I'll send you **the** information and pictures. If you are interested, you can take **a** *virtual* tour and if you want to see **the** apartment, we can arrange **a** time.

Eric: Thanks so much.

apartment (AE)	Wohnung	real estate agent's	(Grundstücks-) Maklerbüro
nightmare	Albtraum	virtual	wirklich, echt, <i>hier</i> : virtuell

### Understanding the text. True or false? Tick the correct box.

- Eric collected advertisements from magazines.
- He was run over by a car.
- At first finding an apartment was a great pleasure for him.
- He finds a real estate agent on the internet.
- He wants an apartment in the centre of an old town.
- The apartments the lady offers are too expensive for Eric.
- He can have a look at the offered apartments if he wishes.

true	false

**Find the English phrases for these German words and expressions.**

8. Anzeigen kennzeichnen
9. Er wird beinahe von einem Auto überfahren.
10. innerhalb Ihrer Preisvorstellung

**And what about you? Answer in full sentences.**

11. Do you live in the centre of a town or not? Do you like it there? Why?
12. Describe your apartment. (Which floor, how large is it, an extra kitchen, a balcony?)

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE  
DER BESTIMMTE ARTIKEL

the	
[ðə]	[ði]
the student	the actor
the job	the address
the form	the English course

- Vor Wörtern, deren gesprochene Form mit einem Konsonanten, also mit einem Mitlaut beginnt, spricht man „**the**“ [ðə] aus. Vor Wörtern, deren gesprochene Form mit einem Vokal, also einem Selbstlaut beginnt, wird „**the**“ [ði] ausgesprochen.
- Abstrakte Begriffe stehen in der Regel **ohne** „**the**“, z. B.:  
Such is **life**.  
What do you think of **politics**?
- Auch bei **Zeitangaben**, wie Wochentagen, Monaten, Jahreszeiten und Festtagen, entfällt der bestimmte Artikel, z. B.:  
**Summer** is my favourite part of the year.  
What are you doing at **Christmas**?
- Der bestimmte Artikel entfällt ebenfalls bei **Institutionen** und **Einrichtungen**, wenn von ihrer **Hauptfunktion** die Rede ist, z. B.:  
to be at **school** (as a pupil)  
to spend a night in **hospital** (as a patient)
- Vor **Mahlzeiten** steht meist kein Artikel, z. B.:  
When is **lunch** ready? What's for **dinner** tonight?
- Wenn aber Begriffe wie „**life**“, „**summer**“ oder „**school**“ durch einen Zusatz **näher erläutert** werden, verwendet man „**the**“, z. B.:  
**The life she's leading** at the moment must be very tiring.  
**The hospital my grandfather's in** has an excellent reputation.

EXERCISES

**I. Underline “the” in the text pronounced [ði] (there are five).**

**II. To complete these sentences add “the” where it is necessary.**

1. George broke his arm during a football match and he’s now in \_\_\_\_\_ hospital.
2. Who makes \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast in your house? You or your wife?
3. What did you do at \_\_\_\_\_ school today, Carol?
4. Next year \_\_\_\_\_ conference will be held at \_\_\_\_\_ university in Glasgow.
5. Can \_\_\_\_\_ death be sleep if \_\_\_\_\_ life is but (nur) a dream? (John Keats)
6. Are you religious? Do you go to \_\_\_\_\_ church every Sunday?
7. Do you normally go away at \_\_\_\_\_ Easter (Ostern)?

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE  
DER UNBESTIMMTE ARTIKEL

<b>a</b>	<b>an</b>
a student	an actress
a job	an address
a form	an English course

- Der unbestimmte Artikel „a“ steht vor Wörtern, deren **gesprochene** Form mit einem Konsonanten beginnt; „an“ steht vor Wörtern, deren **gesprochene** Form mit einem Vokal beginnt.

Aber:

a university [ju:niv'ə:siti]                      an unhappy ... [ʌn'hæpi]  
a unit ['j u:nit]                                      an uncle ['ʌnkl]

- Der unbestimmte Artikel steht nach „to be“, „to become“ und „as“ bei Angaben zu **Beruf, Nationalität** und **Religion**, z. B.:

He's **a student**.

His brother wants **to become an engineer**.

He's working **as a mechanic**.

- Auch bei Angaben zu **Preis, Häufigkeit** und **Geschwindigkeit** verwendet man den unbestimmten Artikel, z. B.:

Bananas cost over **£ 1.40 a pound**.

They meet **four times a month**.

His new car goes over **160 miles an hour**.

- Der unbestimmte Artikel findet sich in **feststehenden Ausdrücken**, wie z. B.:

**to have a look**

**to take a tour**

**as a rule**                                      (in der Regel)

**for a change**                                (zur Abwechslung)