

PROBESCHULARBEIT, 5.Klasse AHS/1.Klasse BHS:

if/when:

if ...	(wenn) verwendest du, um eine Bedingung auszudrücken. Es gibt 3 Arten von Bedingungssätzen (Conditionals):	
Conditional I:	if + present simple	will + base form
Conditional II:	if + past simple	would + base form
Conditional III:	if + had + 3 rd form	would + have + 3 rd form
when...	(wenn/wann/als) drückt einen zeitlichen Zusammenhang aus.	

1. I will cook for you _____ you take the dog for a walk.
2. _____ did you come home yesterday?
3. They were writing a test _____ the accident happened.
4. _____ you learned more, you would be better at school.
5. Please call me _____ you arrive in London.
6. She would have met you _____ you hadn't left earlier.
7. I am always happy _____ you visit me.
8. Granny would be happy _____ you visited her more often.

Conditionals:

1. If you tell mom about the accident, she _____ (be) upset.
2. They would have stopped if they _____ (see) the squirrel.
3. If you gave her more time, she _____ (not be) so stressed.
4. If the pilot _____ (not react) so fast, the plane _____ (crash); but fortunately nothing happened.
5. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (be) more careful.
6. I haven't got any news yet, but I _____ (call) you if I _____ (find out) anything new.

there/their

there...	(dort) ist eine Ortsangabe (attribute of place). Du verwendest es, um dich auf einen Ort zu beziehen, der bereits erwähnt wurde.
their...	(ihr/e/s) ist ein Personalpronomen (personal pronoun) in der 3. Person Mehrzahl . Es beschreibt die Zugehörigkeit eines Objekts (Ding/Tier/Person...) zu einem Subjekt. „their“ steht immer vor einem Objekt (Hauptwort)

1. When I arrived at the airport, _____ were many people.
2. Pit and Pat are friends. I am in _____ class at school.
3. Look! _____ is a cat in the tree.
4. I went to the café, but nobody was _____.
5. I like _____ songs, but I don't like _____ films.
6. Look over _____! They are throwing stones out of _____ windows.

then/than:

then... (dann) ist eine **Zeitangabe**.

than... (als) wird bei **Vergleichen** verwendet (**comparison of adjectives/adverbs**).
Du verwendest es immer mit der **zweiten Steigerungsform**.

1. I am better at school _____ Lisa.
2. First we went to the theater. _____ we ate a Pizza.
3. I came to the party, and _____ I saw my boyfriend kissing another girl.
4. I could never imagine anything more cruel _____ that.
5. I don't like Tina very much, but at least she is nicer _____ Kendra.
6. Tanya is usually very friendly, but _____ again, she can be a real pest.
7. I think Rihanna makes better music _____ Craig David.
8. If you don't do it, _____ I will have to do it.

this/that – these/those

this – these... (diese/r/s) stellt einen **nahen Bezug** her.
Du verwendest es oft mit der Ortsangabe „here“ (hier).
this = Einzahl these = Mehrzahl

that – those... (diese/r/s) stellt einen **fernen Bezug** her.
Du verwendest es oft mit der Ortsangabe „there“ (dort).
that = Einzahl those = Mehrzahl

1. Look here! _____ is my sister. - _____ are my brothers.
2. _____ boy over there is my boyfriend. _____ are his parents.
3. I like _____ flowers here on the table.
4. _____ was back in 1986. Now everything has changed.
5. We were in Italy last year. _____ was a very nice holiday.
6. They were in France in 1993. _____ were great holidays.
7. Listen! _____ is the song I like best.

- 1. if 2. when 3. when 4. if 5. when 6. if 7. when 8. if

- 1. will be 2. had seen 3. wouldn't be 4. hadn't reacted/would have crashed 5. were/would be 6. will call/find out

- 1. there 2. their 3. there 4. there 5. their/their 6. there/their

- 1. than 2. then 3. then 4. than 5. than 6. then 7. than 8. then

- 1. this/these 2. that/those 3. these 4. that 5. that 6. those 7. this