

5. (difficult)

"You're learning Italian now, aren't you? Do you find it _____ than French?" - "No, it's _____ than French. I think French is the _____ language I have ever tried to learn!"

6. (much)

"I don't have _____ time for sports now. I had _____ time last year. I don't have as _____ money for my hobbies either." - "You have too _____ hobbies! You should arrange your time _____ carefully."

7. (little)

"Most parents have _____ time for talking to their children than for watching TV." - "I don't know about that. My mother is so busy that she only has a _____ time for TV. She watches TV _____ than my father. I think she watches the _____ TV of all of us!"

8. (good/bad)

"Do you feel _____ today?" - "I feel _____ than I felt yesterday." - "Don't you think it would be _____ to stay in bed?" - "No. I can work _____ if I lie on the sofa." - "Work?" - "Yes, I've got exams at school in three weeks! I must do _____ this year because I did so _____ last year. They were my _____ exams ever!" - "You'd _____ ask the doctor to excuse you. You won't do _____ in your exams if you're ill. Your results will be _____ than last year's!"

9. (extreme)

"I don't like our headmaster. He has _____ views on education." - "He's _____ strict, I know. But I don't think he's _____ than most headmasters." - "Well, he's the _____ headmaster I've ever met!"

1.3 Die Stellung von Adverbien im Satz

1. Am Satzanfang stehen

- Zeitbestimmungen: **On Mondays** we go swimming.
- Ortsbestimmungen, die betont werden:
In London (not in Birmingham) people speak a dialect called Cockney.
- Einwort-Adverbien, die sich auf den ganzen Satz beziehen:
Unfortunately we can do nothing to help you.

2. Am Satz- oder Satzteilende stehen

- Ortsbestimmungen:
On Mondays we go swimming **in the open-air swimming pool**.
- Zeitbestimmungen: We go swimming **on Mondays**.
- Enthält ein Satz zwei Zeitadverbien, steht die genauere Zeitbestimmung meist am Satzende: **Next year** she's visiting New York **in the spring**.
- Orts- und Zeitbestimmungen: Im Gegensatz zum Deutschen steht **ORT vor ZEIT**: We're going **to Leipzig tomorrow evening**.
(vgl.: *Wir fahren **morgen Abend nach Leipzig**.*)

3. Vor dem Vollverb (aber nach einem Hilfsverb und *to be*) stehen

- Adverbien der Häufigkeit:
She **often** gives parties.
I have **never** seen you before!
We are **always** at home from 5 p.m. onwards.
- Auch andere Adverbien (besonders Zeitadverbien), die sich auf den ganzen Satz beziehen und nicht zu stark betont werden sollen:
I **suddenly** realized who the girl was.
We **already** knew the answer. (*knew* wird betont)
We knew the answer **already**. (*already* wird betont)


4. Adverbien der Art und Weise stehen

- unbetont vor dem Vollverb: The town **quickly** doubled its population.
- meist nach dem Vollverb: She drives **carefully** in towns.
- nach Vollverb + Objekt: He speaks English **excellently**.
- nach Präposition + Objekt: They looked at the picture **carefully**.

Aufgabe 5

Stell dir vor, du verbringst einige Tage auf dem Land in England. Du willst natürlich wissen, was man besonders beachten soll, wenn man unterwegs ist. Lies dir die Empfehlungen und Anweisungen des *Country Code* durch und liste dabei die Adverbien auf, die in die Kategorien 1–4 der Regeln „Die Stellung von Adverbien im Satz“ (s. vorhergehende Seite) fallen.

When you are walking or camping in the country, you should always observe




**The
Country
Code**

1. If you are walking in the country: Keep to the paths. You should never walk across fields where crops are growing. Most paths are clearly marked. Follow them carefully and don't take short cuts. Farmers don't usually mind if you walk across a meadow where cows or sheep are grazing. Sometimes there is high grass in a field which a farmer has planted specially. If you thoughtlessly walk across this field, it will be difficult for the farmer to cut the hay later.

2. If you are camping: Always ask permission before you camp in a field. Farmers will not often refuse permission (even though they almost always charge a small sum of money). In the dry summers which we have been having it is very easy to start a field or forest fire. So don't have a barbecue unless you are perfectly sure that your fire is safe. It is probably best to ask the farmer first.

3. If you have a dog with you: Keep your dog under control at all times. Dogs often run after other animals. A strange dog will certainly frighten farm animals and may possibly injure them. Dozens of sheep and lambs are killed on British farms each year – and many dogs are shot by angry farmers because their owners have not kept them properly under control, especially during the lambing season.


**LOOK AFTER BRITAIN'S COUNTRYSIDE –
IT'S THE ONLY ONE WE HAVE!**

1. Adverbien bzw. adverbiale Bestimmungen am Satzanfang: ...
2. Adverbien bzw. adverbiale Bestimmungen am Satz- oder Satzteilende: ...
3. Adverbien vor dem Vollverb (ohne Adverbien der Art und Weise): ...
4. Adverbien der Art und Weise: ...

Aufgabe 6

Put the parts of these sentences in the right order.

1. at ten o'clock/we/to bed/go/often
2. they/in London/have/lived/always
3. to Spain/next year/we/are/flying/in the autumn
4. his car/was/driving/fast/not/very/he/luckily
5. never/she/in December/has/been/to London
6. I/TV/watch/at the weekends/rarely
7. nearly/yesterday/he/drove/into a wall/his new motor scooter
8. do you/come/often/on Fridays/to the youth club?

Aufgabe 7

Put the words in these sentences in the right order. You will have to decide which of the words should be adverbs, and add the "-ly" ending, if necessary.

1. when we arrived at the campsite/it/late/was/terrible
2. we/at this site/had/stayed/often/before/but/so that was no problem
3. our tent/we put up/quick/unbelievable/and/in our sleeping bags/were/afterwards/soon
4. up/later/about an hour/woke/I
5. someone/quiet/I could hear/walking around the campsite
6. loud/my friend Tom was snoring/beside me
7. he/a/sleeper/heavy/was
8. last/perhaps the warden was/making a/check/quick/before going to his own bed/happy
9. I/quiet/heard/very/voices/then
10. soft/were talking/a man and a woman/to each other
11. "impossible/this is/a(n)/place/absolute/!" said the man
12. "here/we/possible/can't/put up our tent/in the middle of the night. People are trying to sleep!"
13. "If we/early/and arrived/had left/before midnight/here/everything would have been OK.
14. Now we'll have to/get up/and ask the warden/early/if we can stay. It's all your fault."
15. "Why/my fault/always/is it/?" asked the man. "You're the one/keen/who is/terrible/so/on camping/!"
16. "Be/quiet/!" whispered the woman. "someone up/You'll wake/."
17. they didn't know/already/that they had/woken me up

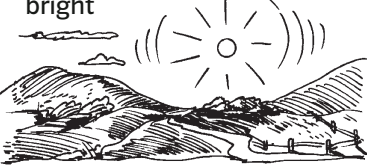
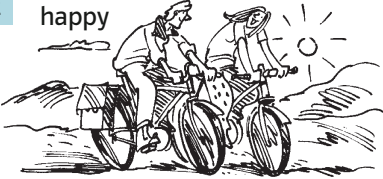
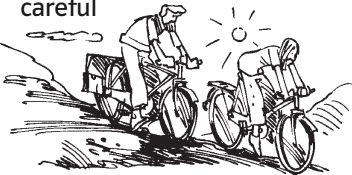

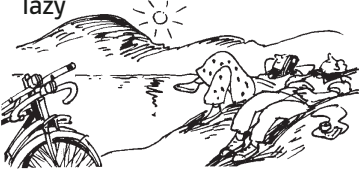
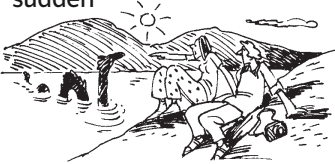



Aufgabe 8

Look at the pictures and tell the story. Use the adjective and adverb forms of the words above the pictures. Use both forms if you can make sensible sentences with them! Start like this:

A day in the country

The weather was very ...when we arrived in the Scottish Highlands.

The sun was shining...

<p>1 bright</p> 	<p>2 happy</p> 
<p>3 careful</p> 	<p>4 early</p> 
<p>5 lazy</p> 	<p>6 sudden</p> 
<p>7 quick</p> 	<p>8 calm</p> 
<p>9 excited</p> 	<p>10 unlucky</p> 