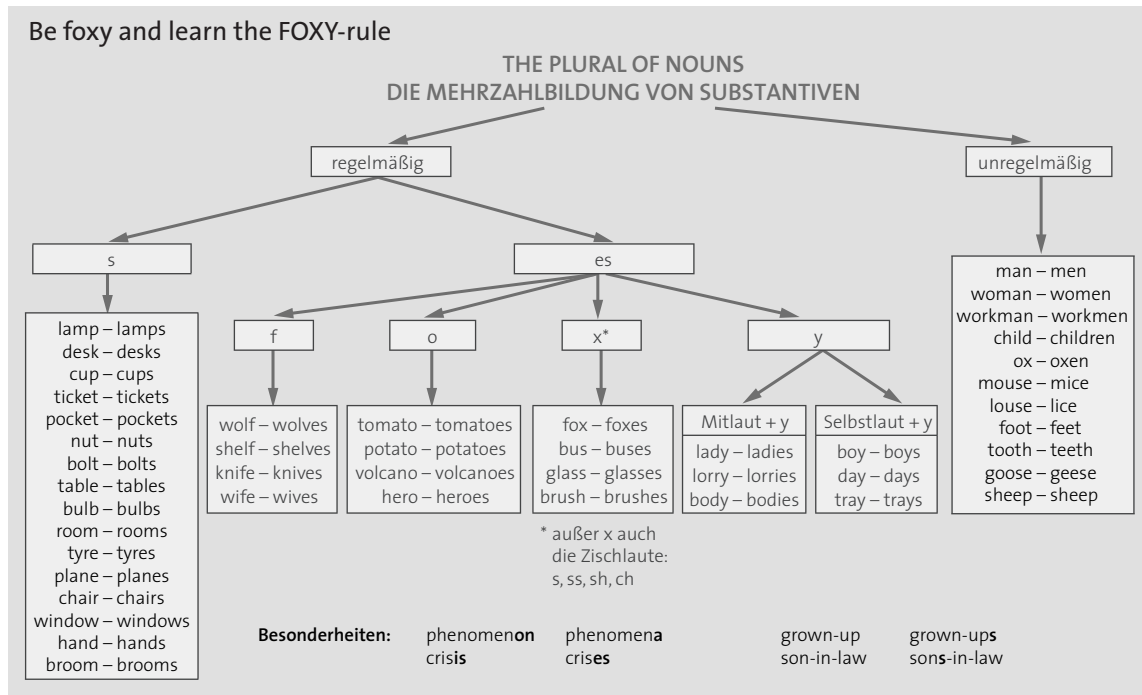


## Be foxy and learn the FOXY-rule



#### 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.

	<b>Grundform (infinitive)</b>	<b>Vergangenheitsform (past tense form)</b>	<b>Mittelwort der Vergangenheit (past participle)</b>
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“**

	<b>Person</b>	<b>Gegenwart (present tense)</b>	<b>Vergangenheit (past tense)</b>
<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.

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marquee	Festzelt	staves	Zeltstangen
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### 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
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2. The only flowers everybody seems to know are \_\_\_\_\_.

a. lawns	b. roses	c. green leaves	d. bushes
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3. "They" (1.5) are \_\_\_\_\_.

a. the workmen	b. mother and the gardener	c. Laura and the gardener	d. mother and her daughters
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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
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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
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Give the past tense forms of these irregular words.

infinitive	past tense form
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.

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