Care, Health and Social Issues

3. Auflage
Leitung des Arbeitskreises
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Vorwort 6
Verzeichnis der Infoboxen 8
Konzeptionsschema 9

1 The family 10
1.1 A family reunion 10
1.2 An interview 12
TEST AREA 15

2 Looking after young children 21
2.1 The health visitor 21
2.2 A mother in distress 23
2.3 Birth to five 26

3 Children and illnesses 31
3.1 Making an appointment at the doctor's 31
3.2 Common childhood diseases 34
3.3 Immunisation 36
3.4 Prevention of accidents and illnesses in childhood 38

4 Child abuse 42
4.1 Identifying abuse 42
4.2 Taking action 44
4.3 The consequences of child abuse 49

5 Looking after oneself 54
5.1 Changes 54
5.2 Coping with puberty 58
5.3 Hygiene 62
5.4 Nutrition 66

6 Growing pains 70
6.1 Dangers 70
6.2 Smoking 74

Grammar revision
Tenses, pronouns
Verb helpers
Summary writing
Adverbs of frequency
Imperative form
Will-future
Irregular verbs, imperative form
Present perfect tense, simple past – present perfect
Comparison of adjectives
Present continuous
Present continuous, comparison of adjectives (more, most)
Making adjectives and nouns, simple past tense, asking and answering questions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Alcohol abuse</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Drug and solvent abuse</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Conflicts</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Eating disorders</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Peer pressure</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>Stepchildren</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>Bullying</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Disabilities</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>A radio interview</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>Disabilities and their causes</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>An angry letter</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>A better future for the disabled?</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Relationships</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>How could I get married to him?</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>Being a single parent</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>Finding the right partner</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>Relationships at the workplace</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Staying fit</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>Prevention of diseases</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>Health protection</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Safer sex</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>Family planning and contraception</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>Sexually transmitted diseases</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Social ills</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>Aggression and crime</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>Homelessness</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>Stress</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Changing present to past tense**
- **Present perfect tense, simple past – present perfect**
- **Change reported speech to direct speech**
- **Some – any, reported speech**
- **Reported speech**
- **Used to…**
- **Verbs with prepositions**
- **Guided letter writing**
- **Using the definite article**
- **Simple past – simple present – will future**
- **Both … and/neither … nor/ either … or**
- **Question tags**
- **Passive voice**
- **Adverbs**
- **Interrogatives**
- **Conjunctions**
- **Guided composition**
- **Little-less-least, few-fewer-fewest**
13  The loss of independence  ..........  162
13.1 The sad case of Emily Boyd  ..........  162  Past perfect, working with tenses
13.2 At the hospital  .........................  164  Reported speech, if-clauses
13.3 In the old people’s home  ..........  168

14  Residential care  .......................  171
14.1 Keeping old people occupied  ..........  171  Reported speech
14.2 An anamnesis interview  ..........  174  Participle constructions
14.3 Elderly people and nutrition  ..........  176

15  Looking after people  ...................  179
15.1 A carer  ..........................  179  Reported speech
15.2 Betty’s diary  ..........................  182
15.3 Moving on  ..........................  183

16  At the workplace  .......................  186
16.1 Doing a work experience  ..........  186  Writing a CV
16.2 Applying for a job abroad  ..........  190  Writing a letter of application
16.3 Applying for a job  ..........................  195

Appendix ..........................  200
The human body  ..........................  201
Dictionary of special terms  ..........................  203
Irregular verbs  ..........................  204
Vocabulary (English – German)  ..........................  206
Vokabeln (Deutsch – Englisch)  ..........................  220
Zeitleiste: Englische Zeiten im Überblick  ..................  234

Abgestimmt auf die Ausbildungsinhalte in sozialpflegerischen Berufen, Teil- und Vollzeitschulen umfasst der Buchinhalt die medizinischen und sozialen Probleme, die im Bereich der Familie, des Berufes und des sozialen Umfeldes auftauchen können. Es werden in einzelnen Kapiteln nachstehende Themen behandelt:

- Familie (auch Familienkonflikte)
- Kinder und deren Erkrankungen
- Ernährung, Hygiene, Fitness
- Pubertät, Erwachsenwerden und Erwachsensein, Beziehungen
- Alkohol- und Drogenprobleme
- Familienplanung
- Aggression und Gewalt
- Soziale Probleme im Alter, Pflege im Heim und Begleitung bis zum Tod

Die Themen sind so auf die Kapitel verteilt, dass für vier Lebensalters-Stufen von der Kindheit bis zum hohen Alter jeweils Aspekte aus den Bereichen Pflege, Gesundheit/Krankheit und Sozialer Hintergrund angesprochen werden (siehe Übersicht S. 9).

Das abschließende Kapitel „At the workplace“ trägt den Anforderungen des internationalen Arbeitsmarktes Rechnung und bietet eine Fülle an Informationen für Praktika im Ausland bzw. beruflich bedingte Auslandsaufenthalte.


Ergänzendes Fachvokabular befindet sich in Form eines kleinen „Dictionary of special terms“ im Anhang.
Neu in der 2. Auflage:


Die ersten beiden Kapitel sind vollständig neu gefasst und dienen der Wiederholung und Festigung von Vorkenntnissen. Sie unterstützen das Angleichen neu zusammengestellter Lerngruppen auf die Niveaustufe A2 des Europäischen Referenzrahmens.


Neu in der 3. Auflage:


Um den roten Faden der Themen sowie die Progression zu verbessern, wurden Kapitel 7 und 8 in der Reihenfolge getauscht (und inhaltlich angepasst), auch die Unterkapitel bekamen eine neue Abfolge.


We hope you enjoy the book!

Autoren und Verlag

Im Herbst 2013
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inhalt</th>
<th>Seite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb helpers: Modal verbs and auxiliaries.</td>
<td>13/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questions – positive answers – negative answers.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The past simple and the present perfect.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to write a summary.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much/many/a lot of.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverbs of frequency – Häufigkeitsadverbien.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giving instructions – the imperative.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby food – introduce – avoid.</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will-future.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Useful phrases at the doctor's.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common childhood diseases.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical childhood immunisation schedule.</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions and illnesses which may present in childhood.</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is child abuse?</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advice to schoolchildren.</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The present perfect tense.</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The long-term effects of child abuse.</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The male reproductive system – the female reproductive system.</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercising.</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking.</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teenage drinking.</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs of drug and solvent abuse – A guide for worried parents.</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Classification of Illegal Drugs in Britain.</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eating disorders – general symptoms.</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer pressure. How does it work?</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facts about stepfamilies in Britain.</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runaways in Britain.</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Useful phrases for discussing why people get divorced.</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both ... and/neither ... nor/either ... or</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question tags.</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The passive voice.</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight table men and women.</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the gynaecologist's.</td>
<td>134/135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverbs.</td>
<td>137/138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advice for men on the use of condoms.</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually transmitted diseases.</td>
<td>146/147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facts about abortion in Great Britain.</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The use of little ... less ... the least.</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The use of few ... fewer ... the fewest.</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If-clauses.</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported Speech.</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participle constructions.</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five basic principles for a good CV.</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing a letter of application.</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The human body – Vocabulary.</td>
<td>201/202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care</td>
<td>Health/Illness (Problems)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.  The family</td>
<td>1.1 A family reunion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Looking after young children</td>
<td>1.2 An interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 The health visitor</td>
<td>4.2 Taking action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 A mother in distress</td>
<td>4.3 The consequences of child abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Birth to five</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Children and illnesses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Making an appointment at the doctor's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Common childhood diseases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Immunisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Prevention of accidents and illnesses in childhood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Child abuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Identifying abuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Taking action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 The consequences of child abuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Looking after oneself</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Changes</td>
<td>7. Conflicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Coping with puberty</td>
<td>7.1 Eating disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Hygiene</td>
<td>7.2 Peer pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 Nutrition</td>
<td>7.3 Stepchildren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Growing pains</td>
<td>7.4 Bullying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Dangers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 Smoking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 Alcohol abuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4 Drug and solvent abuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Disabilities</td>
<td>10. Staying fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1 A radio interview</td>
<td>10.1 Prevention of diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Disabilities and their causes</td>
<td>10.2 Health protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3 An angry letter</td>
<td>10.3 Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4 A better future for the disabled?</td>
<td>11. Safer sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Relationships</td>
<td>11.1 Family planning and contraception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1 How could I get married to him?</td>
<td>11.2 Sexually transmitted diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2 Being a single parent</td>
<td>11.3 Abortion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3 Finding the right partner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4 Relationships at the workplace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.1 The sad case of Emily Boyd</td>
<td>14.1 Keeping old people occupied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.2 At the hospital</td>
<td>14.2 An anamnesis interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.3 In the old people's home</td>
<td>14.3 Elderly people and nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Looking after people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.1 A carer</td>
<td>16. At the workplace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.2 Betty's diary</td>
<td>16.1 Doing a work experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.3 Moving on</td>
<td>16.2 Applying for a job abroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.3 Applying for a job</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 The family

In this chapter you will be introduced to the Fletcher family. You will have a chance to revise and practice present simple, present progressive, past simple, present perfect, modal verbs and auxiliaries, possessive adjectives and pronouns, question and answer routines.

1.1 A family reunion

Mary Fletcher’s twin sister Joan married a Canadian airmen. In 1945 she left England and went to live with him in Toronto. Mary has not seen Joan since 1960 when she visited her in London. They wrote letters and sent Christmas cards. Each promised to visit the other but the years passed ... Now, on their ninetieth birthday, the Fletcher family is paying for Joan to fly to London as a surprise present for both of them.

There have been some strange coincidences in their lives. They were both secretaries – Joan in a factory and Mary in a school. Both sisters had twin daughters but sadly Mary’s younger daughter got polio and died. Their elder daughters are both called Thelma. They were born in the same month – August – and both became nurses. Joan and Mary got divorced from their first husbands and remarried blonde men with beards – both called Jim. Joan’s Jim was a fireman and Mary’s Jim was a policeman – but Jim’s father was a fireman, too! A day after her sixty-fifth birthday Mary had a stroke and ten days later Joan had a stroke, too. The same year the Jims died – both of a heart attack.

Today the family is having a huge party at an expensive restaurant and everyone is eating, drinking and laughing. Joan gets a little mixed up these days. She has so many new names to learn and sees so many new faces that she forgets who is who. She thinks that Thelma’s husband, John, is Thelma’s brother. John has drunk too much champagne. He thinks he sounds like Frank Sinatra and makes a fool of himself at the karaoke. But nobody worries – only Thelma!

At three o’clock a reporter from the local radio station is arriving and the sisters are being interviewed.
Vocabulary

airman  Pilot, Flugbegleiter
coincidence  Zufall
divorced  geschieden
family reunion  Familientreffen
heart attack  Herzinfarkt
to make a fool of oneself  sich lächerlich machen
nurse  Krankenschwester
polio  Kinderlähmung
stroke  Schlaganfall
twin  Zwilling

Exercises

Activity 1  Working with tenses

Set up a complete table like the one below with the following infinitive forms:

arrive, be*, become*, die, drink*, eat*, forget*, get*, go*, have*, laugh, leave*, make*, marry, pass, pay*, promise, see*, send*, sound, think*, visit, work, worry, write*

*These verbs are irregular. For a list of common irregular verbs see page 200.

a) In the text there are verbs in four tenses. Transfer these verbs from the text into your copy of the table. (The third person singular should be used.)
b) Complete the table: Fill in the missing tenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Simple past</th>
<th>Present perfect</th>
<th>Present simple</th>
<th>Present progressive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>arrived</td>
<td>has arrived</td>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>is arriving</td>
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<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>become</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>die</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are explanations of these tenses and verb exercises on page 15–17 where you can test how well you know the rules.

Activity 2  Working with the text

Write these statements by Mary from Joan's point of view!

Mary: My sister Joan left for Canada in 1945. I wrote letters to her. She came to see me in 1960. Her second husband Jim died the same year as mine. As a surprise she flew in to London for our ninetieth birthday. My son-in-law John organized a big party. She met all my family. She had a wonderful day.

Joan: I left for Canada in 1945. ...
a) Copy the tables into your exercise book and complete them: Fill in the missing pronouns.

### Activity 3 Working with pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal pronouns</th>
<th>Possessive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subject</td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>we</td>
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<tr>
<td>you</td>
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<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 An interview

A reporter from Thames Radio has arrived late to record an interview with Joan and Mary.

**Reporter** Well, ladies... What a wonderful surprise for you, Mary – and what a wonderful party! You must be very happy.

**Joan** You were supposed to be here at three.

**Reporter** I'm sorry. I couldn't find the microphone. How long has it been since you last met?

**Mary** I haven't seen Joan for nearly fifty years.

**Reporter** You look so alike. Did you have the same interests too?

**Joan** No, we didn't. I have always liked painting and listening to music, but Mary liked reading.

**Mary** I like music now, because I can't read so well these days. I have glaucoma.

**Reporter** And do you like the same kinds of food?
Mary: I don’t know. I can’t remember. I love fish. Do you Joan?

Joan: Fish? No, I hate it. I like meat – beef and pork. I can’t eat fish.

Mary: But you should, Joan! It’s so good for you. It keeps you healthy. When I’m a hundred, I’ll fly to Canada to visit you!

Reporter: Have you never been to Canada, Mary?

Mary: No, but I might go if she invites me!

Joan: You can come any time, Mary!

Reporter: There are so many kids here. How many great-grandchildren do you have altogether?

Joan: We had to count them. We think there are twenty-three.

Reporter: That’s wonderful! I want to know why you both look so young at ninety. Do you have a special secret?

Mary: No, it’s simple. You have to drink plenty of tea!

Joan: I agree. And you mustn’t worry too much.

Vocabulary

to be supposed
etwas tun sollen

to do s.th.
glaucoma
grüner Star, Glaukom

great-grandchildren
Urenkel

healthy
gesund

to look alike
sich ähnlich sehen

to record
aufnehmen

Verb-helpers: Modal verbs and auxiliaries

(✓ positive/✗ negative; Verb forms are 3rd person singular)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Subjunctive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>können</td>
<td>is able to/can is not able to/ cannot</td>
<td>✓ was able to/ could (1) X was not able to/ could not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>müssen</td>
<td>has (got) to/must (2) does not have to/ must not</td>
<td>✓ had to X did not have to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wollen</td>
<td>wants to does not want to</td>
<td>✓ wanted to X did not want to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dürfen</td>
<td>is allowed to/can is not allowed to/ cannot</td>
<td>✓ was allowed to/could X was not allowed to/ could not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mögen</td>
<td>likes to does not like to</td>
<td>✓ liked to X did not like to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Infobox

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sollen</th>
<th>is supposed to</th>
<th>✓ was supposed to</th>
<th>was not supposed to</th>
<th>✓ was not supposed to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Möglichekeit</td>
<td>✓ may (3)/might</td>
<td>✓ may not/might not</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moralische Verpflichtung (sollte)</td>
<td>✓ should/ought to</td>
<td>✓ should not/ought not to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Futur</td>
<td>✓ will</td>
<td>would</td>
<td>✓ will not</td>
<td>would not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) “could” wird nur in bestimmten Fällen im Sinne von „konnte“ verwendet und zwar als Fähigkeit:
In Verneinungen:
– He couldn’t speak English.
– Oh yes, he could!
Mit Bewunderung:
– He could speak English, Japanese, French and Spanish!
– She could run 100 metres in 12 seconds
In Fragen
– Could you understand his accent?
Bei Bejahung
– Yes, I could.

Mit Verben im Kontext unserer Sinne oder unseres Verstandes
hear, smell, feel, taste, remember, understand, see, tell, read
We could hear a bird singing. She could understand him. I couldn’t.
She could smell smoke. I could tell / see he was angry.
I could feel a key in my pocket. He could remember the phone number.
We could taste garlic in the sauce. I could read the address.

In neutralen Aussagen wird für „konnte“ nicht “could”, sondern “was able to” verwendet im Sinne von Möglichkeit:
Ich konnte nach London I was able (nicht could) to go to London
Er konnte den Chef sprechen He was able to speak to the boss

(2) Must oder have to? Der Gebrauch hängt davon ab, wie dringend und wichtig die Idee dem Sprecher ist
I must get up early tomorrow! I have so much to do. (Entschlossenheit)
I have to get up early tomorrow. My train goes at nine. (Bestätigung)
He must phone his father. His mother is ill.
He has to phone his father. He'll be back in a second.

(3) May ist veraltet, meist gebraucht man might. May wird noch verwendet:
In Höflichkeitsformeln (um Erlaubnis bitten). Dann hat “may” die Bedeutung von „dürfen“
– May I take your coat?
– May I borrow a pen?
– Of course you may!
In Verbotssformeln. Auch hier hat “may” die Bedeutung von „dürfen/nicht dürfen“
– May I smoke?
– No, you may not!
The present simple and the present progressive (or: present continuous)

Stefan rides a bike

**present simple**
Key words: usually, every day, on Saturdays

Stefan is riding a bike

**present progressive**
Key words: now, at the moment, this morning

Activity 1 Working with modal verbs and auxiliaries

Look in the interview on page 12/13 and list all the examples of modal verbs and auxiliaries.

On page 18 you can test your understanding of modal verbs.

Infobox

Questions – positive answers – negative answers

**Present simple**


**Past simple**

Did you see Doctor Sutton? Yes I did. No I didn’t. I saw Doctor Wilmott.

Activity 2 Working with questions and answers

Find examples of questions and answers in the text on page 12/13.

On page 19/20 you can practise questions and answers and also work on them with a partner.

Test Area

Work hard in this section and you should be ready to begin chapter 2!

1. **Test your verbs**
Auch:
Joan lives in Canada. (Joan könnte in dem Moment aber in London zu Besuch sein.)
Joan is living in Canada. (Joan muss in dem Moment in Kanada sein.)

The present progressive is also used to discuss the future.
Tomorrow/next year/at Christmas we are going to Austria.

Verb test – Present simple or present progressive?

1. The family ... a party today. (have)
2. No, Joan. Geoff ... grey hair. (have)
3. Look! He’s the man who ... next to Jeremy. (stand)
4. Nigel’s children ... over there. (dance)
5. Little Sabrina ... to ballet lessons every week. (go)
6. We ... to Canada this Easter. (go)
7. We ... to Australia every Easter. (go)
8. Jeff always ... too much. (drink)
9. Well, he ... water at the moment. (drink)
10. Whenever he ... too much he ... a fool of himself. (drink, make)
11. Look! The Smiths .... Is there a problem? (leave)
12. Joan ... for home on the 14th, next Tuesday. (leave)
13. Take the microphone off John! He ... a fool of himself. (make)
14. My great-granddaughter ... with Jeremy in the corner. (play)
15. My nephew ... the violin in a London orchestra! (play)
16. Aunt Bea was too ill to come to the party. She ... of cancer. (die)
17. No! I ... for these drinks! (pay)
18. My niece is an author. She ... stories for a Toronto magazine. (write)
19. Who is that blonde boy? I ... his name. (forget)
20. Little Maria ... when she ... tired. (cry, get)
21. I can see that she ... tired. Oh, she ..., poor girl. (get, cry)
22. Graham ... too much again. Ten potatoes and two chicken legs! (eat)
23. If he ... like that every day, no wonder he’s so fat! (eat)
24. I ... really tired now. I ... to go home. (feel, want)
25. The party ... now. People ... to leave. (end, start)
The past simple and the present perfect

Shakespeare lived in Stratford.  
We lived in Stratford until 1983. 
We have lived in London for twenty-five years.  
I played tennis yesterday.  
I have played tennis. (And might do again)  
I played tennis for years. (Now I no longer play)  
I have played tennis for years. (And still do)

Past simple  
key words:  
definite points in time  
last night, in 1987, at Christmas, in March,  
five minutes ago, on Monday, this morning,  
at six o’clock, until ten-thirty

Present perfect  
the time is not definite:  
I have /never / not yet / been to America (but I will go one day,  
I hope!) 
the action is unfinished:  
I have worked in this office since 1990 AND STILL DO!  
I have been at this bus stop since three o’clock AND STILL AM!  
or has just finished:  
The cat has (just) eaten a mouse.

Verb test

Decide whether to use past simple or present perfect when you translate these sentences.

1. Hast du am Samstag den Film gesehen? (have ... seen?/did ... see?)  
2. Ich fahre seit drei Jahren mit dem Rad zur Schule. (have biked?/biked?)  
3. Er hat gestern sechs Eier zum Frühstück gegessen! (has eaten?/ate?)  
4. Mein Freund hat gerade angerufen. (has rung?/rang?)  
7. Mein Urgroßvater hat in Hamburg gelebt ...  
8. ... dann ist er nach Amerika ausgewandert. (Verb: to emigrate)  
9. Hast du meine Armbanduhr gefunden?  
12. Ich bin heute um vier Uhr aufgestanden.  
13. Ich bin noch nie so früh aufgestanden!  
15. Wir haben letztes Jahr New York besucht.  
16. Vor einer Stunde hat es geregnet.  
17. Hast du je ein neues Auto gekauft?  
18. Sie haben ein neues Auto gekauft, dann sind sie nach Paris gefahren.  
19. Hast du jetzt den Unterschied gelernt?
2. Test your pronouns

Which possessive adjective or pronoun should you write in these gaps?

1. This isn’t Sandra’s coat. … is bigger than that.
2. Have you seen … car keys? I’m sure I left … on the table.
3. If you find some car keys they are … .
4. This is … friend Roger.
5. Hello, Roger. … am sure that Joan would like to meet … .
6. Mary, can … see Mr and Mrs James? That little blonde girl is … .
7. We would love to invite … for dinner. When could you come and see …?
8. We live in Fulham. … house is near the Thames.
9. Mary, … flowers are lovely. Who bought … for you?
10. That isn’t Peter’s wife. … wife isn’t here. … is ill.
11. Joan, is this earring …? I found … under the table.
12. The Blairs are leaving. … babysitter can’t stay after ten.

3. Test your modal verbs and auxiliaries

Translate these sentences into German with the correct form of the verb

1. John couldn’t come to the party. He was ill.
2. John couldn’t come to the party. His father made him do his homework.
3. I want to talk to the reporter.
4. We would like to see the menu.
5. I can’t dance as well as you. I should have gone for dancing lessons!
6. Claire had to leave at 7 pm.
7. They might fly to Canada in April.
8. Thelma won’t dance with John.
9. I must have a word with Jeremy.
10. Did you want to take a photo?
11. Canada? We could never ever fly to Canada. It’s too expensive.
12. We couldn’t fly to Canada last Saturday. Aunt Bea was very ill.
13. The kids wanted to give Joan some flowers.
14. The party is supposed to finish at eleven.
15. Geoff ought to drink less.
16. He might sing at the karaoke.
17. Jeremy should tell Geoff to sit down.
18. Would you phone a taxi for me? I was supposed to be home at ten.
19. They do not have to leave until half-past-ten.
20. May I have the next dance?
Translate these German sentences into English

1. Wir wollen nicht neben den Smiths sitzen.
2. Ich möchte mit meiner Cousine tanzen.
3. Könntest du nicht eine halbe Stunde später gehen?
4. Willst du mein Geschenk sehen?
5. Sie konnten den Manager nicht verstehen.
6. Musst du so laut singen?
7. Er sollte weniger Wein trinken.
8. Ich würde lieber (= rather) mit Mary plaudern.
9. Jeremy will nicht länger als bis zehn Uhr hier bleiben.
10. Es kann sein, dass Mary es falsch verstanden hat.
11. Es kann sein, dass sie sehr müde ist.
12. Ich wollte mit dem Taxi zum Restaurant fahren, aber ich musste laufen.
13. Mein Onkel konnte um sieben Uhr kommen.
14. Er musste bis sechs Uhr arbeiten.
15. Jeremys Sohn soll eine gute Stimme haben.
16. Darf ich dir meine Freundin vorstellen?
17. Im Restaurant darf man nicht rauchen.
18. Nein, Maria darf nicht nach draußen gehen.
20. Wirst du morgen fahren können?

4. Test your questions and answers

Translate these present simple sentences into German and work with a partner

1. Do you play football?
2. Do you ride a bike?
3. Do you eat meat?
4. Do you like maths?
5. Do you drink milk?
6. Do you sleep well?
7. Do you go to the cinema?
8. Do you work Saturdays?

Now put the questions to your partner.
Answer: Yes I do OR, better No, I don’t, I …

Translate these questions into English

1. Rauchst du?
2. Spielst du Basketball?
3. Gehst du eislaufen?
4. Treibst du Sport?
5. Trägst du gern rote Kleidung?
6. Hast du einen Bruder?
7. Wohnst du neben einem Park?
8. Malst du in deiner Freizeit?
Translate these present progressive questions into German and work with a partner

Tomorrow, are you ...

1. going shopping? 5. doing your homework?
2. working? 6. visiting your sister?
3. eating at home? 7. driving to Berlin?
4. playing tennis? 8. listening to music?

Now work with a partner.
Answer: Yes I am OR, better No, I'm not, I'm ...

Translate these sentences into the present progressive

1. Isst du morgen italienisch? 5. Besuchst du deinen Freund?

Translate these past simple sentences into German

1. Did you get up early? 5. Did you leave on time?
2. Did you hear the news? 6. Did you come by bike?
3. Did you eat any breakfast? 7. Did you bring your books?
4. Did you feed the cat? 8. Did you do your homework?

Now work with a partner.
Answer: Yes I did OR No I didn't, I ...

(find simple past verbs in the list on page 11)

Translate into simple past English sentences and work with a partner


Work with your partner as before.

Congratulations! Now move on to Chapter 2.