

## 4 Special days

- 1 **Special days.** Welche besonderen Tage sind hier gemeint? Notieren Sie die Buchstaben zu den Bildern.



1

2

3

4

a Independence Day   b New Year's Eve   c birthday   d Thanksgiving

- 2 **Fill in the gaps.** Lesen Sie den Text über einen wichtigen amerikanischen Feiertag und ergänzen Sie die Lücken mit den angegebenen Wörtern. Welcher Feiertag ist gemeint?

barbecue | celebrate | fireworks | July |  
parade | red, white and blue

This special day is on \_\_\_\_\_ 1 4th. Americans like to \_\_\_\_\_ 2 this day with their friends and family. Everywhere in the towns you can see the American colours: \_\_\_\_\_ 3. There's usually a \_\_\_\_\_ 4 with music, and a \_\_\_\_\_ 5 show in the evening. People like to have a \_\_\_\_\_ 6 and they eat burgers and hot dogs and drink beer.

### Focus on culture

Das Aussehen der Flagge der USA („Stars and Stripes“ genannt) wurde im Jahr 1777 festgelegt: Die rot-weißen Streifen stehen für die Gründungsstaaten der USA, die weißen Sterne auf blauem Grund für ihre Mitgliedsstaaten. Im Laufe der Zeit wuchs die Zahl der ursprünglich nur 13 Sterne beachtlich an: Seit 1960 zählt die USA 50 Mitgliedsstaaten.



**3** Write the date. Notieren Sie das Datum so, wie Sie es auf Englisch sagen würden. (Suchen Sie sich eine der zwei Möglichkeiten aus.)

- 1 18th December: the eighteenth of December / December the eighteenth
- 2 2nd February: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 9th January: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 5th November: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 1st March: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 My birthday: \_\_\_\_\_

**Remember**

1st = the <b>first</b>	5th = the fifth
2nd = the <b>second</b>	9th = the ninth
3rd = the <b>third</b>	12th = the twelfth

**4** Was or were? Vervollständigen Sie die Fragen mit *was/wasn't* und *were/weren't*. Notieren Sie dann Kurzantworten, die auf Sie zutreffen.

- 1 Was it your birthday yesterday? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the weather good at Christmas? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Eve on a Saturday last year? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ you at home last Christmas? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ your grandparents there too? – \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ there candles on your birthday cake this year? – \_\_\_\_\_

**Remember**

**Was it ...?**  
– Yes, it **was**. / No, it **wasn't**.  
**Were they ...?**  
– Yes, they **were**. / No, they **weren't**.



**5a** **Adam's birthday.** Adam hatte letztes Wochenende Geburtstag. Seine Kollegin stellt ihm Fragen zu seiner Feier. Vervollständigen Sie die Fragen.

- 1 When *did you celebrate?* – I celebrated last Saturday.
- 2 How \_\_\_\_\_ – I celebrated with my friends.  
We had a lovely dinner.
- 3 Where \_\_\_\_\_ – We went to a restaurant first.
- 4 What \_\_\_\_\_ – I ate pizza. It was an Italian restaurant.
- 5 What \_\_\_\_\_ – We drank a bottle of prosecco and then red wine.
- 6 What else \_\_\_\_\_ – We went to a club to dance.
- 7 What time \_\_\_\_\_ to bed? – Very late!
- 8 How \_\_\_\_\_ the next day? – I felt bad ... I had a very bad headache.

**Remember**

Where **did you celebrate?** What **did you do?**

**5b** **Irregular past simple.** Notieren Sie die Vergangenheitsformen der Verben (siehe 5a).

- |                                      |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 celebrate: <i>celebrated</i> _____ | 4 drink: _____ |
| 2 go: _____                          | 5 feel: _____  |
| 3 eat: _____                         | 6 have: _____  |

**5c** **Answer the questions.** Und wie haben Sie Ihren letzten Geburtstag gefeiert? Beantworten Sie die Fragen aus 5a so, dass sie auf Sie zutreffen.

*I celebrated on the first of August. I celebrated with ...*

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**6** **It was great!** Mit diesen Adjektiven können Sie Erlebnisse und Ereignisse beschreiben. Schreiben Sie die Wörter richtig.

*It was good:*

- 1 YELLOV \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 TRAGE \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 NUF \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 SLICEIDUO (something tastes good) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 CENTELLEX \_\_\_\_\_

*It was bad:*

- 6 GROBIN (not interesting)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 BRITREEL \_\_\_\_\_

**7a** **What was it like?** Schreiben Sie die Fragen richtig.

1 the party / like / what / was / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 like / food / was / what / the / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 was / restaurant / the / like / what / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 like / was / your / what / holiday / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 what / like / was / concert / the / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

**7b** **It was very nice ...** Welche Antworten passen? Notieren Sie den Buchstaben der passenden Frage aus 7a neben die Antwort.

- a It was so delicious. I loved it.
- b It was very nice, and so relaxing!
- c It was terrible. I left before the end.
- d Really bad! The waiters were so unfriendly.
- e It was a bit boring. There weren't many people I knew.

## 8 Be nice to other people!

1 Nice presents! Ergänzen Sie mit den angegebenen Wörtern.

box | bottles | jar | packet

- 1 I bought a \_\_\_\_\_ of honey for my Mum.
- 2 She gave her father two \_\_\_\_\_ of whisky for Christmas.
- 3 She gave me a \_\_\_\_\_ of chocolates for Valentine's Day.
- 4 Can you buy a \_\_\_\_\_ of biscuits for me, please?



2 What's the word? Schreiben Sie die Wörter richtig.

- 1 The bottle is made of \_\_\_\_\_ (SLAGS).
- 2 The table is 1.5 m \_\_\_\_\_ (NOGL) and 1 m \_\_\_\_\_ (DEWI).
- 3 The plate is made of \_\_\_\_\_ (CALPIST).
- 4 This watch was made in \_\_\_\_\_ (WESTINZARLD).

3 What is it? Ergänzen Sie mit den angegebenen Wörtern und finden Sie heraus, was sich Tom gerade neu gekauft hat.

looks | long | made in | made of (2 x) | to write | use | wide

Tom is an author. Last week, he bought a new (?). It \_\_\_\_\_ 1 very nice. It was \_\_\_\_\_ 2 Italy. The top<sup>1</sup> is \_\_\_\_\_ 3 glass and it's 1.5 metres \_\_\_\_\_ 4 and 90 centimetres \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The legs are \_\_\_\_\_ 6 grey metal. He's going to \_\_\_\_\_ 7 it in his study<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 8 his new book on.

What did Tom buy? – A new \_\_\_\_\_.

1 top = Oberteil; 2 study = Arbeitszimmer

**4** How long or when? Verbinden Sie die Satzhälften.

- |                  |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 How long       | a here for 7 years.        |
| 2 Lucy joined    | b here 5 years ago.        |
| 3 John's been in | c this class for one year. |
| 4 Frank moved    | d this class one year ago. |
| 5 Mark has lived | e have you worked here?    |

**Remember**

I **moved** here five years **ago**. (abgeschlossene Handlung)  
I've **lived** here **for** five years. (Zustand dauert in der Gegenwart noch an)

**5a** How long have you ...? Ergänzen Sie die korrekten Verbformen wie im Beispiel.

- How long have you lived (live) in your town?  
– I ’ve lived (live) here for five years.
- How long \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for your company?  
– I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for my company for two years.
- How long \_\_\_\_\_ (be) married?  
– I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) married for ten years.
- How long \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in your English class?  
– I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in my English class for six months.

**5b** What about you? Notieren Sie Antworten auf die Fragen aus 5a, die auf Sie zutreffen.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**6 Clothes.** Ergänzen Sie die fehlenden Buchstaben (Vokale und Konsonanten) und finden Sie neun Kleidungsstücke.

1 c\_\_rd\_\_g\_\_n

4 s\_\_ipp\_\_r\_\_

7 o\_\_erc\_\_t

2 d\_\_e\_\_s

5 \_\_car\_\_

8 hi\_\_\_\_\_\_eels

3 \_\_lov\_\_s

6 su\_\_t

9 b\_\_\_\_ts

**7 What do they look like?** Notieren Sie Beschreibungen der Personen. Verwenden Sie die angegebenen Wörter (Sie können die Wörter mehrfach verwenden).

cap | gloves | jacket | overcoat | pullover | scarf | shirt | short | slim | tall | tie | trainers | trousers



1



2



3

1 She looks slim and tall. She has long brown hair. She's wearing a blue shirt, a yellow cardigan, light yellow trousers and high heels.

2

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3

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**8** **Small talk ping-pong.** Wie ist die jeweils passende Frage (a–d) auf die Sätze 1–4, damit das Gespräch nicht abbricht?

- 1 What do you do? – I work for a small company in Bremen.  c
  - 2 How long have you lived here – For two years.
  - 3 Are you married? – No, I'm not.
  - 4 What did you think of the film? – Oh, I loved it.
- a What about you? Have you got a family?
  - b Did you enjoy it too?
  - c And what about you? What's your job?
  - d And you? Have you been here long?

**9** **What a nice dress!** Lesen Sie die Dialogteile. Können Sie sie in eine sinnvolle Reihenfolge bringen, sodass drei Dialoge entstehen?

- a It's very modern. Was it very expensive?
- b No, it's quite easy. But you need some fresh ginger. You should try it!
- c No, not really. We got it at IKEA!
- d Oh, in that new little shop on the High Street.
- e Oh, thanks, I like it too. I bought it last week.
- f I'm glad you like it. Would you like the recipe?
- g That table's nice. Is it new?
- h That would be great. Is it difficult to make?
- i This cake is delicious.
- j What a nice dress! I love the colour.
- k Where did you find it?
- l Yes, we were tired of the old one. We wanted something new.

### Dialogue 1

*i* \_\_\_\_\_

### Dialogue 2

*i* \_\_\_\_\_

### Dialogue 3

*g* \_\_\_\_\_





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