Der Bedingungssatz Typ 1

*Ein Bedingungssatz besteht aus einem if-Satz und einem Hauptsatz. Beim Bedingungssatz Typ 1 hält der Sprecher es für **realistisch, dass die Bedingung** erfüllt wird.*

erfüllbare Bedingung im if-Satz: simple present	Hauptsatz: will future, Modalverben oder Imperativ
If your content **is** interesting,	people **will like** it.
If you**'re** under 13,	you **can't make** an account.
If you **like** writing,	**start** a blog.

⊗ *Wenn der Hauptsatz am Satzanfang steht, wird kein Komma gesetzt.*
Send me an email if you want to know more.

10 **How to start a blog** → Station 1 (G1)/SB 11 → S 100/B

*Kaira is a popular blogger. She gives advice on how to get started. Complete the text with the correct verb forms. Use **conditional clauses type 1**.*

Did you know that you can start a blog for free? If you _____ (do) a small search on the internet, you _____ (find out) how. If you _____ (want) to start a blog, you _____ (need) a topic and a name first. It's important that you care about the topic because if you want to become a popular blogger, you _____ (must post) every week. Of course you can choose more than one topic, but if you _____ (write) about too many different things, you _____ (lose) readers because not all of them will be interested in everything. Also, _____ (not be) sad if somebody _____ (not like) your blog. But if people send you nasty messages, that's not OK. If this _____ (happen), _____ (talk) to an adult.

Der Bedingungssatz Typ 2

*Beim Bedingungssatz Typ 2 hält der Sprecher die **Bedingung für nicht** oder **nicht so einfach erfüllbar**. Es ist also eher unwahrscheinlich, dass die Folge eintritt.*

keine einfach erfüllbare Bedingung im if-Satz: simple past	Folge im Hauptsatz: would/could + infinitive
If Jay **left** school now,	he **would be** much happier.
If he **didn't have to go** to school,	Jay **could rap** all day.
But if he **dropped out** of school now,	he **wouldn't have** many choices later.

⊗ *Anders als im Deutschen darf im englischen if-Satz niemals would stehen.*
If **I won** a lot of money, I would travel around the world.
*(= Wenn ich viel Geld **gewinnen würde**, würde ich um die Welt reisen.)*

11 **What would you do if …?** → Station 2 (G2)/SB 14 → S 100/B

*Jay, Holly and Gwen are talking about what they would do if they won a lot of money. Complete their conversation and use **conditional clauses type 2**.*

Jay: If I __*won*__ (win) a million pounds,

I __*would buy*__ (buy) a recording studio.

What about you, Holly?

Holly: If I _____ (have) a lot of money,

I _____ (go) shopping every day.

Gwen: But if you _____ (spend) all your money on clothes,

you _____ (have to buy) a new wardrobe first.

Holly: No, I wouldn't. I _____ (take) some of my old clothes to the

charity shop if I _____ (not have) enough space for the new ones.

Gwen: If I _____ (be) rich, I _____ (not buy)

clothes and I _____ (give) most of the money to charity.

If oder *when*

> *Das deutsche Wort „wenn" hat im Englischen zwei Entsprechungen:*
> **If** *(= wenn, falls) und* **when** *(= wenn, sobald).*
>
> ❗ **If** *verwendest du, wenn du nicht sicher bist, ob etwas geschieht.*
>
> **If** Amir comes to London in the holidays, he'll stay at Jay's house.
> *(Es ist nicht sicher, ob Amir kommt.* **Falls** *er kommt, wird er bei Jay wohnen.)*
>
> *When verwendest du, wenn du sicher bist, dass etwas geschieht.*
>
> ❗ **When** Amir comes to London in the holidays, he'll stay at Jay's house.
> *(Amir kommt sicher nach London.* **Wenn** *er dort ist, wird er bei Jay wohnen.)*

12 **You sound like Shahid!** → Station 2 (G1, G2)/SB 14

*Complete the dialogue between Olivia and Jay with **when** or **if**.*

Olivia: Does Shahid want to become a model __when__ he finishes his studies?

Jay: No, he says that he'd be stupid _____ he relied on modelling as a career.

He wants to get a job in IT _____ he finishes. I think he's crazy. _____

I had a choice, I'd drop out of school right now and become a singer.

Olivia: I don't think that's a good idea, Jay. _____ I were you, I'd work a bit harder

for school now. You can become a singer later _____ you're older.

Jay: You sound like Shahid! That's his favourite saying: _____ you make the

right choices now, you'll find your place later. But I hate school.

Olivia: Well, I'm sure you would enjoy it more _____ you worked harder and got

better marks.

Reflexivpronomen und Objektpronomen

> *Reflexivpronomen wie* **myself, yourself, himself, ourselves** *entsprechen den deutschen Pronomen mich/mir, dich/dir, sich (selbst), uns. Im Unterschied zu* **Objektpronomen** *wie* **me, you, him, us** *verwendest du Reflexivpronomen, wenn das* **Objekt dieselbe Person bezeichnet wie das Subjekt.**
>
> Do **Olivia's parents** push **her**? *(andere Person → Objektpronomen)*
> – No, they don't. **She** pushes **herself**. *(dieselbe Person → Reflexivpronomen)*

Singular	Plural	
I – myself	we – ourselves	**Jay** makes **himself** a cup of tea every day. *(= Jay macht sich jeden Tag eine Tasse Tee.)*
you – yourself	you – yourselves	
he – himself	they – themselves	*Ein Reflexivpronomen kann betonen, dass man etwas selbst/alleine tut:* I wrote the poem **myself**. *(= Ich habe das Gedicht selbst geschrieben.)*
she – herself		
it – itself		

13 **That's why I need your help!** → Station 3 (G3)/SB 16 → S 100/B

*Look at the dialogue and underline the subject in each sentence. Decide if you need an **object pronoun** or a **reflexive pronoun** and fill it in.*

Jay: Shahid, can <u>you</u> help __me__ with my maths homework, please?

Shahid: I'm busy. Can't you do it _____?
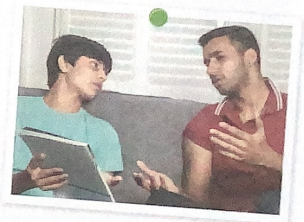
Jay: If I could do it _____, I wouldn't ask you.

Shahid: Well, what about Mum or Dad. Have you asked _____?

Jay: They haven't got time. Mum wants to buy _____ some new shoes and Dad

is going to go with _____. They always have time to enjoy _____!

Shahid: If you work hard for school now, you'll be able to[1] enjoy _____ later too.

Jay: Yes, that's why I need your help, Shahid!

1 **to be able to** [bɪ ˈeɪbl tə] können; dürfen

Reflexivpronomen und *each other*

> Wenn du ausdrücken möchtest, dass zwischen Personen etwas **wechselseitig** **geschieht** oder es um **Gegenseitigkeit** geht, verwendest du **each other**.
>
> Jay and Holly looked at **each other**. (= *Jay und Holly sahen sich* **gegenseitig** *an.*)

14 The maths test → Station 3 (G3)/SB 17

a) *Complete what Mr Swindon and Luke said during the test. Use a* **reflexive** *pronoun or* **each other**.

1. OK, girls and boys. Please work on your own.

If you help _____, you'll be in trouble!

2. Holly, don't hurt _____ on that broken ruler.

3. Luke, don't talk to Gwen, please.

I'm not talking to Gwen. I'm just talking to _____ .

b) *Look at what Mr Swindon's said to himself after the test.*
Put in a **reflexive pronoun** *or* **each other**.

❞ Some students didn't work by _____ .

And Holly didn't hurt _____ .

But I think she looked at Olivia's answers.

And Luke didn't talk to _____

– he talked to Gwen! Oh, why must they

always try to help _____ ? Why can't

they think for _____ ? ❞

Reflexive Verben

> Viele Verben, die im Deutschen **reflexiv** sind, werden im Englischen **ohne -self** oder **-selves** gebildet.
>
> Jay is looking forward to the party. (= *Jay* **freut sich** *auf die Party.*)

to change	*sich (ver)ändern*	to look forward to	*sich freuen auf*
to decide	*sich entscheiden*	to meet	*sich treffen*
to feel	*sich fühlen*	to relax	*sich entspannen*
to hide	*sich verstecken*	to remember	*sich erinnern*
to hurry	*sich beeilen*	to sit down	*sich hinsetzen*
to imagine	*sich vorstellen*	to worry	*sich Sorgen machen*

15 What a stupid thing to do! → Story (G3)/SB 22

After the party at Finn's house many things are going through Jay's head.
Complete Jay's thoughts with a **reflexive pronoun**, *an* **object pronoun** *or* **nothing (–)**.

I feel _(–)_____ really bad now. I've been so stupid. I could kick

_____ ! Why did I ever imagine _____ that those idiots

wanted to be my friends? How did it all go wrong? I really can't remember

_____ . OMG! What am I going to do now? When Shahid comes

home, I just know what's going to happen. "Hey Jay. So you're back from

the party. Did you enjoy _____ ? And did you

and your friends behave _____ ?" he'll ask

_____ , just like he always does.

What on earth am I going to tell _____ ?

He's going to be so angry with _____ when

he finds out. Oh, I really hate _____ now.