

## 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, If you're under 13, If you <b>like</b> writing,	people <b>will like</b> it. you <b>can't make</b> an account. 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 <b>left</b> school now, If he <b>didn't have to go</b> to school, But if he <b>dropped out</b> of school now,	he <b>would be</b> much happier. Jay <b>could rap</b> all day. he <b>wouldn't have</b> 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**  
 I - myself  
 you - yourself  
 he - himself  
 she - herself  
 it - itself

**Plural**  
 we - ourselves  
 you - yourselves  
 they - themselves

Jay makes **himself** a cup of tea every day.  
 (= Jay macht **sich** jeden Tag eine Tasse Tee.)

Ein Reflexivpronomen kann betonen, dass man etwas selbst/alleine tut: I wrote the poem **myself**.  
 (= Ich habe das Gedicht **selbst** geschrieben.)

## 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 you 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.

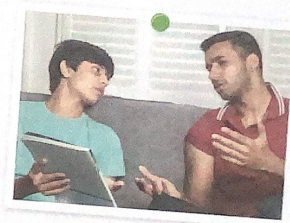
Shahid: Well, what about Mum or Dad. Have you asked \_\_\_\_\_?

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<sup>1</sup> enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ later too.

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

<sup>1</sup> to be able to [bi'əbl ta] 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	<i>sich (ver)ändern</i>	to look forward to	<i>sich freuen auf</i>
to decide	<i>sich entscheiden</i>	to meet	<i>sich treffen</i>
to feel	<i>sich fühlen</i>	to relax	<i>sich entspannen</i>
to hide	<i>sich verstecken</i>	to remember	<i>sich erinnern</i>
to hurry	<i>sich beeilen</i>	to sit down	<i>sich hinsetzen</i>
to imagine	<i>sich vorstellen</i>	to worry	<i>sich Sorgen machen</i>

### 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.

