

Lernziele & Aufträge



- ✓ *I know the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives*
- ✓ *I can compare people, things or places using the comparative or superlative forms of adjectives*
- ✓ *I can express my opinion about people's abilities and skills with the help of key phrases*
- ✓ *I can ask questions with How ...?*
- ✓ *I can understand basic biographic information about famous people*
- ✓ *I can express my thoughts and opinion about famous people and their achievements with the help of key phrases*
- ✓ Vocabulary S. 25-28
- ✓ Irregular verbs WB S. 104 (👁️)
- ✓ alle ★- und ★★-Stern-Aufgaben WB S. 40-43
- ✓ Progress Review WB S. 46-47 (1, 3, 5, 6)
- ✓ Language Focus WB S. 87 (1-5)
- ✓ Worksheet ★

Quizlet unit 5

18.03.2024 (a-d)



25.03.2024 (e-l)



08.04.2024 (m-q)



15.04.2024 (r-w)



15.04.2024 (a-w)



Irregular verbs

42 irregular verbs



Lernzielkontrollen

25.03.-19.04.2024

2 Tests zu allen 42
irregular verbs

08.04.2024

Writing Test

15.04.2024

Vocabulary Test (a-w)

Comparative and superlative adjectives

	Comparative	Superlative
Most one-syllable adjectives	add <i>-er</i> old → older	add <i>-est</i> old → oldest
One syllable with one vowel and ending in one consonant	double consonant and add <i>-er</i> big → bigger	double consonant and add <i>-est</i> big → biggest
One syllable ending in -e	add <i>-r</i> nice → nicer	add <i>-st</i> nice → nicest
Adjectives of two or more syllables ending in -y	remove <i>-y</i> and add <i>-ier</i> easy → easier	remove <i>-y</i> and add <i>-iest</i> easy → easiest
All other adjectives of two or more syllables	put <i>more</i> before adjective careful → more careful	put <i>most</i> before adjective careful → most careful
Irregular	good → better bad → worse	good → best bad → worst

Usage

We use comparative adjectives to **compare two people or things.**

Nuran is taller than Fatma.

The shoes are more expensive than the trainers.

We use superlative adjectives to **compare three or more people or things.** We use the superlative to say that **a person or thing has the greatest amount of a characteristic, compared to everything else in the group.**

She's the most successful singer in the world.

Ability: *can* and *could*

<i>can</i>	
Affirmative I / You / He / She / It / We / They can swim.	Negative I / You / He / She / It / We / They can't swim.
Questions Can Jana swim?	Short answers Yes, she can. / No, she can't.
<i>could</i>	
Affirmative I / You / He / She / It / We / They could dance.	Negative I / You / He / She / It / We / They couldn't dance.
Questions Could they dance?	Short answers Yes, they could. / No, they couldn't.

Can and *could* each have only one form. They do not change with different subjects.

He can play the piano. She can make videos.

He can't play the piano. She can't make videos.

We use *can* / *could* plus base form of the main verb (without *to*).

You can speak English. She could run 5 km.

You can't speak English. She couldn't run 5 km.

The negative forms of *can* and *could* are *cannot* and *could not*. However, in spoken and informal written English, we use the short forms *can't* and *couldn't*.

Ann can't cook. Ann doesn't can cook.

I couldn't play tennis. I didn't can play tennis.

As with *can* and *could*, the main verb takes the base form without *to*.

We can't bake cakes. We can't to bake cakes.

They couldn't understand the website.

They couldn't to understand the website.

Usage

Can and *could* **describe the ability to do something.**

I can make a pizza.

He could read when he was four.

Can describes the ability to do something in the **present**.

They can speak German now.

Could describes the ability to do something in the **past**.

She could ride a horse when she was six.

Questions with *How ... ?*

To make questions with *how*, we use **how + often, much / many, or an adjective.**

How often do you go shopping?

How much coffee do you drink?

How many older students do you know?

How high is that mountain?

Usage

We use questions with *how* when we want to know the **frequency, measurement or quantity of something.**

How much chocolate do you eat?

How many cousins have you got?

How far can you swim?

How strict are your parents?

We use *often* with *how* to ask about frequency.

How often do you practise the piano?

How usually / rarely do you practise the piano?



Comparative Adjectives
(YouTube-Clip zur Theorie)



Superlative Adjectives
(YouTube-Clip zur Theorie)



Comparison of adjectives
(Online-Übungen von english-4u.de)