

after Classroom Activities (CA) 1

1a Complete the mind maps in your notebook. Look at the photo in CA 1a again for ideas.



1b Match the prefixes on the left to the words on the right to form the opposite meaning.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1 dis-: | a ___ considerate, ___ sensitive, ___ tolerant |
| 2 in-: | b ___ kind, ___ reliable, ___ sociable |
| 3 im-: | c ___ honest, ___ organised |
| 4 un-: | d ___ practical, ___ patient, ___ possible |

1c Use the words from 1a and 1b to write descriptions of two of your neighbours.

Mr Braun is tall
and good-looking.
He's very reliable
and he's never rude.

Now I can ...
describe people's physical
appearance and characteristics.



after CA 2

2a Read the dialogue between two neighbours and fill in the gaps. Then complete the rules.

if clause type 1

remember it

- I'm going away next week. If the weather _____ 1 hot, _____ 2 you water my plants?
- Sure. I _____ 3 do it on Monday if it _____ 4 rain. What about your post?
- Oh, yes. I've ordered a parcel. If it doesn't come tomorrow, it might come when I'm away. If it comes then, the postman _____ 5 leave it at the door. So would you mind taking it in for me, please?

- If-Sätze vom Typ 1 bestehen aus einem Hauptsatz mit *will* + Hauptverb in der ☐ Grundform ☐ -ing-Form und einem Nebensatz mit *if* + Hauptverb im ☐ present simple ☐ present perfect.
- Der Nebensatz beschreibt eine Bedingung; der Hauptsatz beschreibt, was geschieht, wenn sie sich erfüllt, z. B. *If it doesn't rain, I'll water the plants.*
- Statt *will* können Sie auch andere Modalverben wie *can* oder _____ verwenden.

understand it

2b What will / won't / might Lizzie do?

Use the ideas to write sentences in your notebook.

- 1 Lizzie / see Miss Dolby
- 2 Joan / feed Lizzie's cat
- 3 it / rain tomorrow
- 4 her light / not work
- 5 Joan / come round for coffee

use it

 invite her round for coffee?
 buy her a gift ✓
 barbecue in the garden ✗
 ask Miss Thomson for help?
 bake a cake ✓

1 If Lizzie sees Miss Dolby, she might invite her round for coffee.

2c Read the sentences below and write questions like in the example.

1 If my neighbour slams the door again, I'll phone the landlord.

What will you do if your neighbour slams the door again?

2 If my neighbour doesn't clean the hallway, I'll complain.

What will you do if

3 If my neighbour takes in my post while I'm away, I'll give her some flowers.

4 If my neighbour uses the wrong parking space again, I'll get angry.

5 If my neighbour makes a lot of noise at night, I'll phone the police.

2d Answer the questions above in your notebooks so they're true for you.

Now I can ...
 talk about what I will or won't
 do if something happens.



after CA 3

3a What are these household jobs? Match the verbs to the phrases on the right.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 do | a a picture |
| 2 fix | b a ceiling light |
| 3 paint | c a light bulb |
| 4 hang | d home repairs |
| 5 install | e the walls |
| 6 change | f a tap |

3b Who does these jobs in your house? Write sentences.

I do all the home repairs, but
 my husband changes the light bulbs.



4a Look at the dialogue below and complete the rules.

see it

can / could / be able to

- I know you're good at home repairs, but **can** you fix a tap?
 - Yes, I **can**. But I **can't** help you today. I **might be able to** help you tomorrow.
 - Oh, thanks, but the tap's OK now. It broke last week. I tried to fix it myself, but I **couldn't**, so I called my dad. He came yesterday and **was able to** fix it.
 - Wow! You're really lucky to have a dad like that.
 - Yes, he's always been good at home repairs. He **could** fix anything from a young age.
- Um eine Fähigkeit oder Möglichkeit zu beschreiben, wird in der Regel das Modalverb _____ (Gegenwart) bzw. _____ (Vergangenheit) verwendet. understand it
 - Da das Modalverb *can* in keine Zeitform außer die Vergangenheit gesetzt und nicht mit anderen Modalverben zusammen verwendet werden kann, wird es häufig durch _____ ersetzt, z. B. *I'll be able to help you tomorrow. I might be able to come round for coffee.*
 - *Could(n't)* wird in der Vergangenheit verwendet, um über allgemeines Können zu sprechen, z. B. *He could(n't) fix things when he was a child.*
 - Um hingegen über einmalige Ereignisse in der Vergangenheit zu sprechen, wird in der Regel *was(n't) / were(n't) able to* verwendet. In negativen Aussagen ist allerdings auch *couldn't* möglich: *My dad was able to fix the tap yesterday, but I couldn't help him.*

4b Complete the sentences with **can / can't or could / couldn't**.

use it

- 1 **Can** you speak French? – No, I _____, but my sister _____ speak French and Italian.
- 2 What _____ you do before you were two? – I _____ talk and walk.
- 3 I _____ speak Italian when I was younger, but I _____ speak a little now.
- 4 Yesterday before my English class I _____ say *generous* correctly, but my teacher helped me.

4c Fill in the gaps with a form of **be able to** and the main verb.

- 1 If I find my hammer, I _____ (hang) the picture in the hallway.
- 2 My brother finally helped me, so we _____ (paint) the kitchen.
- 3 _____ you _____ (fix) the tap last week?
- 4 If you don't help me,
I _____ (fix) the light.

