

9C Lesson 7

1. Fill in the missing words in the text explaining the use of participles.

* First try and remember what we have learned about participles to find the missing words.

* If you don't remember, have a look at your notes from class.

* If you still don't know what word is missing, look for help here:

<https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/partizipien.htm>

The Use Of Participles

We can use participles to _____ sentences with relative clauses.

Participles can be used to make one _____ out of two.

Participles follow verbs of _____ (for example feel, see, hear...)

Sentences with participles are mostly used in _____ texts with a formal style (for example applications, journalistic style in newspapers, academic writing).

Participles follow verbs of rest and _____ (such as run, go, stay, walk).

Instead of using words such as, since or because to show reason, the present _____ can be used.

2. Setze das Participle ein. Überlege, ob du Aktiv oder Passiv verwenden musst, 2 Sätze sind passiv.

AEIII lösen alle Beispiele, aktiv und passiv.

AEII lösen alle aktiven Sätze, und markieren welche 2 Sätze passiv sind, ohne sie zu lösen.

1. (stop) the car, the police officer wanted to see the documents.
2. (write) the test, we felt relieved.
3. (work) all day, we were quite exhausted in the evening.
4. (confess) , he was accused of even more criminal offences.
5. (arrive) at the station, we called a taxi.
6. (type) by the secretary, the letter was signed by the boss.
7. (interrupt) several times, he was rather annoyed.
8. (live) in Oxford for two years, she spoke English like a native speaker.

3. Ersetze den Relativsatz (kursiv geschrieben) durch eine Partizipialkonstruktion. Der Rest des Satzes soll unverändert bleiben. (1 Satz ist passiv)

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AEII lösen alle aktiven Sätze, und markieren welche Satz passiv ist, ohne ihn zu lösen.

Beispiel:

The boy *who was waiting* in the hall expected a phone call.

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1. Passengers *who want to go to Liverpool* have to change in Manchester.

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2. The girl *who was picked up by her brother* was very nice.

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3. The house *that stands at the end of the road* will soon be sold.

4. Irish people *who live in Great Britain* have the right to vote in British elections.

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5. A friend *who helps you in need* is a good friend indeed.

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6. A picture *that shows the image of a person* is a portrait.

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