

## 2 Der Artikel

### 2.1 Der bestimmte Artikel

#### TIPP Wann braucht man den bestimmten Artikel nicht?

Wenn Substantive allgemein oder abstrakt verwendet werden, steht im Englischen kein bestimmter Artikel. Dies gilt bei

##### ■ abstrakten und nicht zählbaren Substantiven:

*life, happiness, freedom, hate, peace, love*

Nur, wenn diese Begriffe im konkreten Zusammenhang stehen, d. h. näher bestimmt sind, steht ein Artikel:

*I'm reading a book about the life of Shakespeare.*

##### ■ Substantiven im Plural:

*I don't like bananas.*

Wenn Substantive im Plural näher bestimmt sind, steht auch hier ein Artikel:

*I only like the bananas that grow in Brazil.*

##### ■ Verkehrsmitteln in Konstruktionen mit *to go / travel by*:

*Peter goes to work by bus.*

##### ■ Institutionen:

Sie stehen ohne Artikel, wenn man ihre Funktion oder ihren Zweck meint. Der Artikel wird nur verwendet, wenn man sich auf ein bestimmtes Gebäude bezieht:

*I go to church every Sunday.*

*I think the church in Main Street is really beautiful.*

#### ÜBUNG 1



Choose the correct form.

1. Life / The life is beautiful.
2. Life / The life of a superstar must be very exciting.
3. Hospital / The hospital in the city centre is a very modern building.
4. My grandma has to go to hospital / the hospital.
5. We don't have a car, so we always travel by train / the train.
6. Many children don't like vegetables / the vegetables.

## ÜBUNG 2 ★★★

Complete the sentences with the definite article when necessary. Put an "x" into the space when you do not need the article.

1. I like going to \_\_\_\_\_ school, but unfortunately \_\_\_\_\_ school starts at 8 o'clock every morning. I would prefer \_\_\_\_\_ school that my brother goes to, it only starts at 8.15.
2. At the moment, my uncle is in \_\_\_\_\_ hospital because he has hurt his foot badly. Whenever I go to \_\_\_\_\_ hospital to visit him, I bring him magazines and books.
3. I think \_\_\_\_\_ life in Paris is quite anonymous. \_\_\_\_\_ life of most people who live there is very different from \_\_\_\_\_ life in the country.
4. Usually, I don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ sweets, but \_\_\_\_\_ cake that my brother makes is delicious.
5. I like \_\_\_\_\_ big cities, and I enjoy jogging in \_\_\_\_\_ Central Park in \_\_\_\_\_ centre of New York City.
6. During the 1950s and 1960s, many people in \_\_\_\_\_ USA fought for \_\_\_\_\_ equality of blacks and whites. Martin Luther King, Jr. said that only \_\_\_\_\_ love can help \_\_\_\_\_ American people to achieve this aim. Today, \_\_\_\_\_ freedom and \_\_\_\_\_ equality are still two of the most important American values.

## 2.2 Der unbestimmte Artikel

### TIPP Wann benutzt man den unbestimmten Artikel?

- Anders als im Deutschen drückt der unbestimmte Artikel die Zugehörigkeit zu einer **Religion**, **Berufsgruppe** oder **Nationalität** aus:

*Tina is a Christian.*

*Philip is a doctor, his wife is a nurse.*

*Mary is an American.*

- Im Plural gibt es keinen bestimmten Artikel; es steht dann häufig eine Mengenangabe wie z. B. *some* oder *any*:

*Yesterday, I met some friends at the football club.*

*At the supermarket, they didn't have any tomatoes, so I went to the market to buy some.*

## ÜBUNG 3



Choose the correct phrases from the box to complete the sentences.

to have a headache / a cold / a temperature · to take a shower / a bath ·  
to take a seat · to take a holiday · in a loud voice · what a pity

1. Sarah must stay in bed. She \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jane had a busy month at work. She wants \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Masons' friends came in and \_\_\_\_\_
4. Lisa: "Jeff isn't allowed to come to my party." Ben: "\_\_\_\_\_"
5. Luke was really angry. He said \_\_\_\_\_: "How dare you!"
6. I expect you \_\_\_\_\_ after soccer practice.

## ÜBUNG 4



Complete the text with *the*, *a* / *an* or write "x", when you do not need an article.

1. Bill takes \_\_\_\_\_ bath every morning and has cornflakes for \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.
2. On \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday, Jenny went out till 2 o'clock in the morning. So she does not want to go to \_\_\_\_\_ Mass today. She has got \_\_\_\_\_ headache and \_\_\_\_\_ temperature.
3. Sarah is on her way to \_\_\_\_\_ school. \_\_\_\_\_ school is opposite the museum.
4. Jane likes music. In \_\_\_\_\_ afternoons she often plays \_\_\_\_\_ guitar. Her mother is \_\_\_\_\_ music teacher. Her father is \_\_\_\_\_ strict Catholic.
5. We usually go on holiday in \_\_\_\_\_ July. \_\_\_\_\_ last year we went to France. \_\_\_\_\_ French know how to cook very well.
6. What \_\_\_\_\_ lovely day! The sun is shining and we can sit outside. \_\_\_\_\_ life is wonderful!
7. If the weather is nice tomorrow, we can go to \_\_\_\_\_ Central Park. They have \_\_\_\_\_ ice rink, so we could also go ice-skating.
8. I'm feeling sick, I think I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ bed early tonight. If it gets worse, I'll have to see \_\_\_\_\_ doctor tomorrow. I just hope I won't have to go to \_\_\_\_\_ hospital.

## 3 Das Pronomen

### 3.1 Das Personalpronomen

#### ÜBUNG 1 ★★★

Complete the text with the personal pronouns in subject form or object form.

1. Tim and Peter are good friends. \_\_\_\_\_ love soccer and both of \_\_\_\_\_ play tennis. At the weekend \_\_\_\_\_ can always find \_\_\_\_\_ at the soccer club.
2. Lisa likes dancing. \_\_\_\_\_ loves hip hop music and her friend Nancy loves to go to the disco with \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When will I see your parents again? – \_\_\_\_\_ will see \_\_\_\_\_ next Christmas.
4. I have a problem with Nick. \_\_\_\_\_ hasn't talked to \_\_\_\_\_ for more than a week because \_\_\_\_\_ thinks that \_\_\_\_\_ lied to \_\_\_\_\_. But \_\_\_\_\_ is his fault, because \_\_\_\_\_ never listens to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Excuse \_\_\_\_\_, can \_\_\_\_\_ tell \_\_\_\_\_ how to get to the post office? – \_\_\_\_\_ is not far. \_\_\_\_\_ have to go straight on to the traffic light and then turn left.

### 3.2 Der Possessivbegleiter und das Possessivpronomen

#### TIPP Was ist der Unterschied zwischen Begleiter und Pronomen?

- Beide, Possessivbegleiter und Possessivpronomen, zeigen den **Besitz** an.
- Ein **Begleiter** steht wie ein Artikel **vor einem Substantiv**. Er begleitet es und wird daran angeglichen:  
*This is my book.* (*my* ist ein Possessivbegleiter.)
- Pronomen stehen dagegen **für** ein Substantiv. Man verwendet sie, um ein bereits genanntes Substantiv nicht zu wiederholen:  
*Is this your book? – Yes, it's mine.* (*your* ist ein Possessivbegleiter, *mine* ist ein Possessivpronomen.)

## ÜBUNG 2 ★★★

Translate the words in brackets into English.

1. Has Jim got \_\_\_\_\_ (sein eigenes Auto)? – No, he drives \_\_\_\_\_ (das Auto seiner Eltern).
2. Kate fell off \_\_\_\_\_ (ihrem Fahrrad) and \_\_\_\_\_ (brach sich den rechten Arm).
3. Which bag is \_\_\_\_\_ (deine)? This one is \_\_\_\_\_ (meine).
4. This is \_\_\_\_\_ (unser neuer Hund). Where is \_\_\_\_\_ (eurer)? – \_\_\_\_\_ (unserer) is at my sister's today.
5. Mike hasn't got any \_\_\_\_\_ (eigenes Geld).
6. It was \_\_\_\_\_ (ihre eigene Schuld).
7. I'm really sorry for my neighbours. \_\_\_\_\_ (ihr Haus) burnt down last year.
8. Peter is \_\_\_\_\_ (ein Freund von uns).
9. If you have forgotten \_\_\_\_\_ (deinen Regenschirm), you can borrow \_\_\_\_\_ (meinen).

### 3.3 Das Reflexivpronomen *self*, das reziproke Pronomen *each other* und das Stützwort *one*

**TIPP** Das Reflexivpronomen (rückbezügliche Pronomen) *self*

Reflexivpronomen (*reflexive pronouns*) werden mit *-self / -selves* gebildet. Sie beziehen sich auf das Subjekt eines Satzes zurück.

**Beachte:**

Einige Verben, die im Deutschen reflexiv sind, werden im Englischen nicht reflexiv gebraucht.

*They met in the park.* (Sie trafen sich im Park.)

*She apologized for her mistake.* (Sie entschuldigte sich für ihren Fehler.)

## ÜBUNG 3 ★★★

Complete the text with the correct reflexive pronoun.

1. He was looking at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.
2. I'm not angry with you. I'm angry with \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My parents enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.
4. We are old enough to look after \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The food is on the table. Just help \_\_\_\_\_, boys!
6. My mum didn't buy those pies. She made them \_\_\_\_\_.
7. My grandfather sometimes talks to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Jim, I think you can do it \_\_\_\_\_.

## ÜBUNG 4 ★★★

Complete the sentences and add a reflexive pronoun if necessary.

1. The door \_\_\_\_\_ (open), and a girl walked in.
2. You must be tired. Just \_\_\_\_\_ (relax).
3. The pupils \_\_\_\_\_ (do the exercises), their parents did not help them.
4. Are we \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) at 1 o'clock for lunch?
5. Where are you \_\_\_\_\_ (hide)? I can't see you!
6. Look at the car over there. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (move)!
7. He can't \_\_\_\_\_ (afford) a new car this year.
8. She always has to \_\_\_\_\_ (remind) to study hard.
9. We are late, so we must \_\_\_\_\_ (hurry).
10. Oh, did you just \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) with the knife?
11. If you are hungry, just \_\_\_\_\_ (help)!

**TIPP Handlungen auf Gegenseitigkeit**

**each other** und **one another** sind reziproke Pronomen (*reciprocal pronouns*), d. h., sie werden verwendet, wenn eine Handlung auf Gegenseitigkeit beruht:

*We send each other Christmas cards every year.*

*They helped one another.*

**Unterscheide:**

*They looked at each other.* (Sie sahen sich **gegenseitig** an.)

*They looked at themselves in the mirror.* (Jeder der beiden sah **sich selbst** im Spiegel an.)

**ÜBUNG 5 ★★★**

Complete the text with the words from the box. Do you need a reciprocal pronoun or a reflexive pronoun?

look after each other · look after themselves · talk to each other ·  
talk to themselves · help each other · help yourselves

1. When old friends meet, they often \_\_\_\_\_ for hours.
2. Young and fit people can \_\_\_\_\_.
3. People who live alone often start to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. First my mother was ill in bed, then my father was ill, so they had to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Fred and Sheila phone every day to \_\_\_\_\_ with their homework.
6. Please \_\_\_\_\_! Everything you need is on the table.

**TIPP Das Stützwort one**

■ Soll ein zählbares Substantiv nicht wiederholt werden, so kann es durch das Stützwort *one / ones* ersetzt werden.

■ Anders als im Deutschen können der bestimmte Artikel oder Adjektive nicht allein stehen.

Sie benötigen ein Stützwort (*prop-word*):

*I have a red bike and a green one.* (Ich habe ein rotes Fahrrad und ein grünes.)