

2. Pets and other animals

My pet

Tipp

Das Wort **pet** bezieht sich nur auf Tiere, die in der Wohnung oder im Haus gehalten werden. Du übersetzt das Wort **pet** am besten mit dem Wort „Heimtier“. In der Umgangssprache verwenden wir für das Wort **pet** meist nur das Wort „Tier“.

I. Look, these are our pets. Read the text. Listening to the recording may help you.



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a)



I've got a dog. Its name is Watson.

Watson likes swimming.

In this picture Watson is swimming in our pond.

b)



Ellie has got a guinea pig. Its name is Daisy.

Daisy likes eating.

In this picture Daisy is eating a carrot.

c)



Harry has got a hamster. Its name is Houdini.

Houdini likes running.

In this picture here Houdini is running in his wheel.

d)



William has got a cat. Its name is Dusty.

Dusty likes sleeping.

In this picture here Dusty is sleeping near the fireplace.

Regel

Zwei Pronomen, die anzeigen, wem oder zu wem etwas gehört, sind im Deutschen die Wörter „ihr“ (weiblich) und „sein“ (männlich und sächlich). Im Englischen gibt es neben **her** (weiblich) und **his** (männlich) auch **its** (sächlich). Für Tiere wird in der Regel das Pronomen **its** verwendet.

Beispiel: a boy – **His** name is Peter.

a girl – **Her** name is Ellie.

a dog – **Its** name is Watson.

a cat – **Its** name is Dusty.

Aber: Nennt man ein Tier beim Namen, werden die Pronomen **her/his** gebraucht.

Beispiel: This is Kitty. **Her** fur is brown.

2. Complete the sentences.

Ergänze die Sätze.



The cat is eating some fish.



The cats are



The dog is running away.



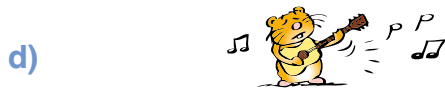
The dogs are



The rabbit is



.....



The hamster is playing the guitar.



.....

3. Write your own sentences. There is a list of names for pets below.

Schreibe eigene Sätze auf. Unten findest du eine Liste mit Tiernamen.

Speedy Hazel Kitty Candy Blacky Jimmie Daisy Fuzzy Lucky Fairy

a) (Peter/dog): Peter has got a dog. Its name is Captain.

b) (Ellie/cat):

c) (Tom/hamster):

d) (Lucy/mouse):

e) (Emily/budgie):

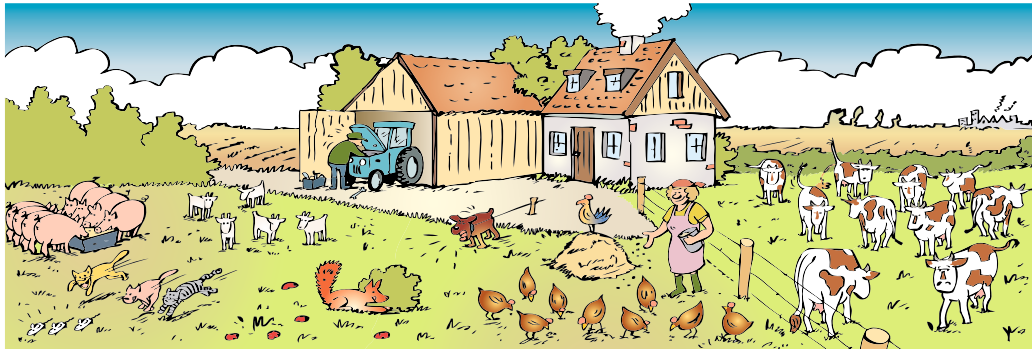
f) (Jack/guinea pig)

2. Pets and other animals

Farm animals

I. Read the text and fill in the right words.

Lies den Text und trage die richtigen Begriffe ein.



A traditional farm

This is a traditional farm in a small village.

There are a lot of animals living here.

You can see ten _____, but only five _____.

There are eight _____, too. They are eating.

The farmer is repairing his tractor.

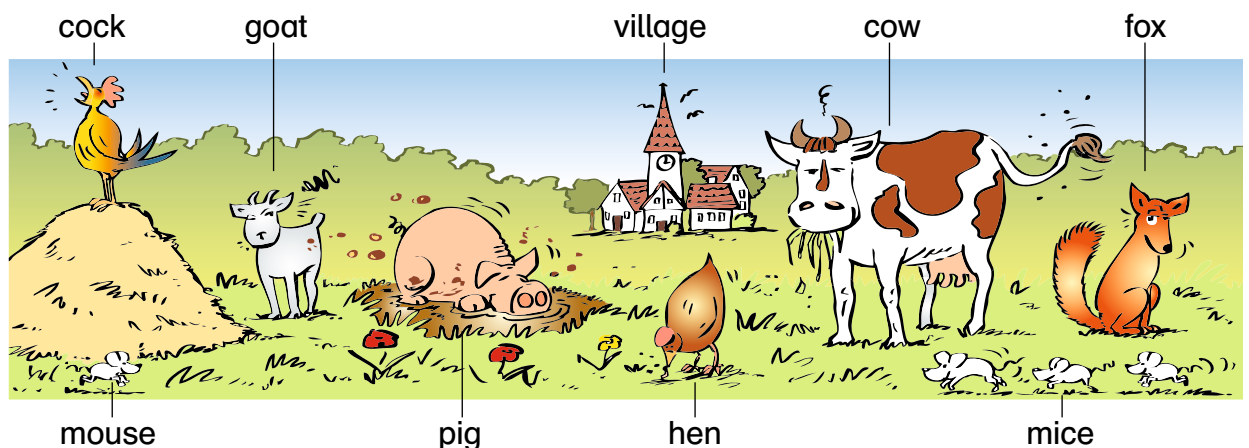
The farmer's wife is feeding the hens. There are nine _____ and a _____, too.

You can see three _____. They are chasing the mice.

There is a _____, too. It's barking, because there is a _____ coming!



Es heißt
one mouse,
aber **two mice!**

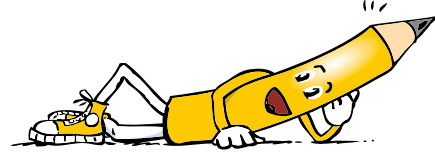


2. Now read the whole text again. Listening to the recording may help you. Train your reading until it sounds fine!

Lies den ganzen Text noch einmal. Das Anhören der Aufnahme hilft dir dabei. Übe den Text so oft, bis dein Vortrag richtig gut klingt!



3. Singular and plural of some animals
Einzahl und Mehrzahl einiger Tiere



- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|-------|
| a) one dog | <u>some dogs</u> | one cat | |
| one pig | | one cow | |
| one hamster | | one guinea pig | |
| one rabbit | | one horse | |

b) Diese Formen musst du auswendig lernen:

Besondere Formen: one mouse

Hier werden Einzahl und Mehrzahl gleich geschrieben und gesprochen:

one sheep (Schaf) one fish

4. Listen and follow the instructions.

Höre gut zu und folge den Anweisungen.



Start here!

2. Pets and other animals

Some wild animals

Regel

Wenn man ausdrücken möchte, dass etwas **gerade jetzt** geschieht, wird das Verb in diesem Satz in der „-ing-Form“ verwendet (z. B. **eating**).

(ich) I **am eating**.

(wir) We **are eating**.

(du) You **are eating**.


(ihr) You **are eating**.

(er/sie/es) He/she/it **is eating**.

(sie) They **are eating**.

I. Write sentences using the -ing-form.

Schreibe Sätze in der -ing-Form auf.

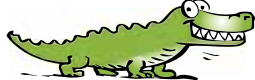
a)  (kangaroo/jump) The kangaroo is jumping.

b)  (giraffe/eat) _____

c)  (lion/run) _____
(running!)

d)  (tiger/sleep) _____

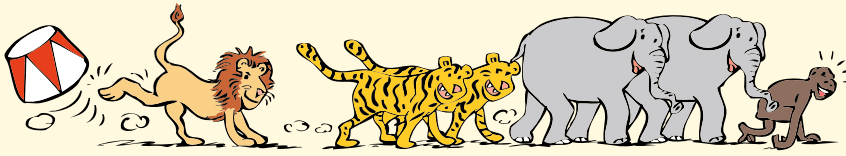
e)  (elephant/trumpet) _____

f)  (crocodile/laugh) _____



Tipp

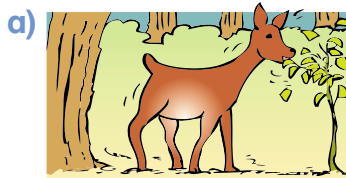
Das britische Parlament versucht gerade durchzusetzen, dass Wildtiere wie Löwen, Tiger, Affen oder Elefanten in Großbritannien nicht mehr im Zirkus arbeiten dürfen.



Thank you very much!

2. These wild animals can be found in Germany and in Great Britain, too. Write down what they are eating.

Diese Wildtiere findet man in Deutschland und auch in Großbritannien. Schreibe auf, was sie gerade fressen.



(deer/some leaves)

Deers can be found in Germany and in Great Britain, too. They live in the forest and on grasslands.

This deer is eating some leaves.



(badger/some earthworms)

Badgers can be found in Germany and in Great Britain, too. They live in the forest. They only come out at night.



(fox/some cherries)

Foxes can be found in Germany and in Great Britain, too. They live in the forest, but also in the parks of big cities!



(squirrels/some nuts)

Squirrels can be found in Germany and in Great Britain, too. They live in the forest and in the parks of towns and cities.

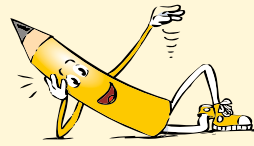
These

2. Test

Bist du fit?

I. Vocabulary test. Translate.

Vokabeltest. Übersetze.



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a) budgie

guinea pig

rabbit

earthworm

deer

goat

squirrel

lion

b) Känguru

Giraffe

Krokodil

Fuchs

Hamster

Elefant

Tiger

Kuh

Hund

Katze

2. Write down the plural form.

Schreibe die Mehrzahl auf.

one pig some

one badger some

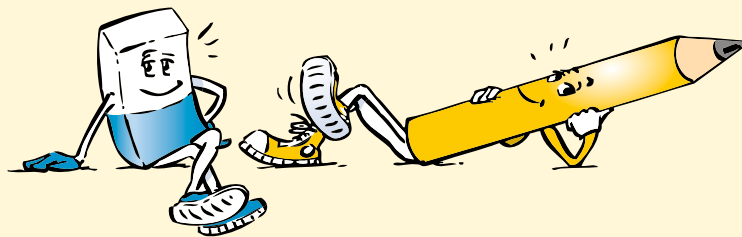
one sheep some

one mouse some

one fish some

one dog some

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3. True or false? Tick the correct box.

Richtig oder falsch? Kreuze das passende Kästchen an.

	true	false
Cats like swimming in the water.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cows like eating grass.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dogs like running and barking.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guinea pigs like eating carrots.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sheep like chasing mice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cats like drinking milk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tigers like eating grass.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



4. Where do the animals live? Tick the correct answer.

Wo leben die Tiere? Kreuze die richtige Antwort an.
Mindestens eine Antwort ist immer richtig!

Crocodiles live ...	a) on a farm.	b) in the water.
A fish always lives ...	a) in the water.	b) in the forest.
Foxes live ...	a) in the forest.	b) in the parks of big cities.
Tigers live ...	a) in the jungle.	b) in German forests.

5. What is Houdini doing?

Was macht Houdini gerade?



.....

.....



Dein Testergebnis