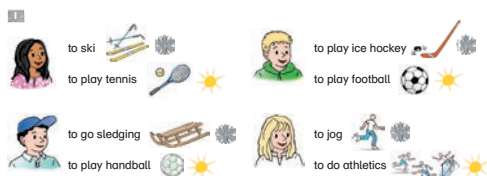


# Das Übungsheft Englisch 6 – Lösungen (Seite 32–35)

## Outdoor sports



- 1
- In winter Aisha **likes** skiing.
- In summer she **likes** playing tennis.
- In winter James **likes playing ice hockey**.
- In summer he **likes playing football**.
- In winter Peter **likes going sledding**.
- In summer he **likes playing handball**.
- In winter Diana **likes** jogging.
- In summer she **likes doing athletics**.

- 2 \*
- In winter I like \_\_\_\_\_.
- In summer I like \_\_\_\_\_.

Nach **like** steht meistens das Verb in der **ing-Form**. Es wurde dadurch zu einem Substantiv. Dabei handelt es sich um ein **Gerund** – ein substantiviertes Verb.

## Indoor sports



- 2
- Anna **likes** swimming.
- She **does not like** doing gymnastics.
- Anna **prefers** swimming to doing gymnastics.
- David **likes climbing**.
- He **does not like dancing**.
- David **prefers climbing to dancing**.
- Keira **likes playing volleyball**.
- She **does not like playing basketball**.
- Keira **prefers playing volleyball to playing basketball**.

- 3
- Anna **does not only** like swimming, **but she also** likes skiing.
- David **does not only** like climbing, **but** he **also** likes playing football.
- Keira **does not only like** playing volleyball, **but she also likes** jogging.
- not only ..., but also** steht für nicht nur, sondern auch

## Why do you like your sport?



- 2
- Anna, why do you like swimming?
- I like it, because I like water.
- Paul, why do you like riding a horse?
- I like it, because I like animals.
- Ian, why do you like dancing?
- I like it, because I like music.
- 3
- I think playing ice hockey is dangerous.
- I think snowboarding is dangerous, too.
- I think doing gymnastics is difficult.
- I think ice skating is difficult, too.
- I think climbing is exciting.
- I think skiing is exciting, too.
- think verwendet man, um seine Meinung auszudrücken.

## Sports for all days

- 1
- Today 8<sup>th</sup> Friday
- Today Aisha is playing tennis.
- Yesterday Aisha **played** tennis.
- Today David is playing football.
- Yesterday David **played** football.
- Yesterday 7<sup>th</sup> Thursday
- Today Peter **is playing** handball.
- Yesterday Peter **played** handball.

- 2
- Yesterday I **played** tennis.
- Yesterday I **played** football.
- Yesterday I **played** handball.
- 3
- Today Anna is dancing.
- Yesterday Anna **danced**.
- Today Keira is climbing.
- Yesterday Keira **climbed**.

Im Simple Past (einfache Vergangenheit) wird bei regelmäßigen Verben an den Infinitiv **ed** angehängt. Signalwörter dafür sind: **last year/month ...** (letztes Jahr / Monat ...), oder **yesterday**.

I **played**  
you **played**  
he/she/it **played**  
we **played**  
you **played**  
they **played**

In allen Personalformen ist die Vergangenheitsform identisch.