

Englischarbeit Klasse 9

Thema: Participles and phrasal verbs

Name: _____ Datum: _____

Punkte: _____ / 44 Note: _____

Unterschrift: _____



Good luck!

1 Vocabulary

Translate the words and phrases into English.

German	English	German	English
das Gesetz		das Gericht	
der Verbrecher		sich jdm. widersetzen	
die Meinungsfreiheit		die Gesellschaft	
in der Öffentlichkeit		die Zeugin	

____ / 4

2 Words in context

Write a complete sentence with each word or phrase. Your sentence must show that you know what the word means.

- a) **to protest (against)** _____

- b) **solution** _____

- c) **peaceful** _____

- d) **to calm down** _____

- e) **destruction** _____

- f) **to commit a crime** _____

____ / 6

3 Opposites

Write down the opposites. Use one of these prefixes: dis-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, non-, un-.

Be careful: For one word you need a completely different word.

word	opposite
to obey	
patient	
violent	
responsible	
guilty	

word	opposite
employed	
logical	
dependent	
mature	
honest	

___ / 5

4 Reports to the police

- a) Three witnesses are talking to the police. Complete their statements with the present participle (-ing form) or the past participle of the verbs in brackets.

Mrs Clarke: "When I came home on Saturday night, I found a

_____ (*break*) window in my kitchen. It was a really

_____ (*shock*) sight."

Mr Patel: "I saw a young man running away with a _____

(*steal*) bike. A _____ (*bark*) dog was following him."

Jade (15): "The _____ (*frighten*) shop assistant told me that

the robbers had worn masks. It must have been a _____

(*terrify*) experience for her."

- b) Write four sentences of your own that could be part of a police report. Use two present participles and two past participles as adjectives. Underline them.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

___ / 7

5 Compound participles

a) Make the phrases shorter. Use a compound participle (e.g. *a well-dressed man*).

- 1 parents who speak Spanish → _____ parents
- 2 a lawyer who looks good → a _____ lawyer
- 3 volunteers who work hard → _____ volunteers
- 4 a flat that is furnished nicely → a _____ flat
- 5 a march that was organised well → a _____ march
- 6 a law that is discussed a lot → a _____ law

b) Write two sentences of your own. Use a different compound participle in each sentence.

1. _____
2. _____

___ / 5

6 Phrasal verbs

Complete the answers. Use the phrasal verb in brackets and replace the noun with a pronoun (it / them).

Example: "Can I borrow your bike?" (*give back*) – "Yes, but please give it back tomorrow."

a) "The music in the youth centre is far too loud!" (*turn down*)

– "Sorry, I'll _____."

b) "I don't know what the word 'verdict' means." (*look up*)

– "Why don't you _____ in a dictionary?"

c) "Can I send in this form for the demonstration now?" (*fill in*)

– "No, you have to _____ first."

d) "Your coat is soaking wet!" (*take off, hang up*)

– "I know. I'll _____ and _____ in the hall."

e) "Look at the old trees in the park!" (*cut down*)

– "Yes, the town wants a new car park, so workers are
_____ next week."

___ / 6

7 A cold night on Market Square

- a) Complete the story. Use the infinitive (without *to*) or the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

It was a freezing evening in December. More than five hundred people had come to Market Square to protest against the plan to close the town's youth centre. When Lena arrived, she heard the crowd **(1)** _____ (*chant*) "Keep it open!" – they had been doing this for almost an hour. Next to the fountain she noticed a little boy **(2)** _____ (*cry*) quietly; he had lost his dad in the crowd. Lena knelt down to talk to him. A moment later she felt somebody **(3)** _____ (*tap*) her on the shoulder once – it was the boy's father. Suddenly all the lights on the square went out. For a few seconds Lena could hear people **(4)** _____ (*scream*) in the dark. Then she saw a small light **(5)** _____ (*move*) slowly through the crowd. It was a girl with a torch. Everybody watched her **(6)** _____ (*climb*) the steps of the town hall, **(7)** _____ (*turn*) round and **(8)** _____ (*shout*) into the darkness: "We don't need electricity – we've got our voices!" People laughed and cheered. When the lights came back on ten minutes later, the mayor came out of the town hall and promised to think about the plan again.

- b) Explain the difference in meaning between the two sentences.

- 1 *From my window I saw the police officers carry the man to their car.*
- 2 *From my window I saw the police officers carrying the man to their car.*

8 Sights in Millford

A tourist guide wants to make the text about Millford shorter. Join the two sentences. Use a participle clause instead of the second sentence.

Example: *A guide meets the visitors at the station. She tells them about the history of the town. → A guide meets the visitors at the station, telling them about the history of the town.*

- a) The courthouse was built in 1823. It is the oldest building in Millford.

- b) There is an old stone bridge. It connects the market square with the harbour.

- c) In the town museum you can see a huge banner from 1912. It hangs above the entrance.

- d) The statue in front of the town hall was designed by a local artist. It shows a woman with a megaphone.

- e) The old prison was destroyed by a fire in 1907. It was never rebuilt.

___ / 5

Well done!

Lösung: Englischarbeit Klasse 9

Insgesamt sind 44 Punkte erreichbar, halbe Punkte sind möglich.

Note 1	Note 2	Note 3	Note 4	Note 5	Note 6
44–40 P.	39,5–35,5 P.	35–29 P.	28,5–22 P.	21,5–13,5 P.	13–0 P.

1 Vocabulary

Translate the words and phrases into English.

German	English	German	English
das Gesetz	law	das Gericht	court (of law)
der Verbrecher	criminal	sich jdm. widersetzen	to stand up to sb / to resist sb
die Meinungsfreiheit	freedom of speech / freedom of expression	die Gesellschaft	society
in der Öffentlichkeit	in public	die Zeugin	witness

4 / 4

2 Words in context

Write a complete sentence with each word or phrase. Your sentence must show that you know what the word means.

Beispiellösungen; andere sinnvolle Sätze sind ebenso richtig.

a) **to protest (against)**

Hundreds of students protested against the plan to close their school.

b) **solution**

After a long discussion, the town council found a solution that everybody could accept.

c) **peaceful**

The demonstration was completely peaceful – nobody was hurt and nothing was damaged.

d) **to calm down**

The police officer asked the angry man to calm down and tell her what had happened.

e) **destruction**

The storm caused the destruction of many old houses near the river.

f) **to commit a crime**

The judge said that the young man had committed a serious crime.

6 / 6

3 Opposites

Write down the opposites. Use one of these prefixes: dis-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, non-, un-.

Be careful: For one word you need a completely different word.

word	opposite
to obey	to disobey
patient	impatient
violent	non-violent
responsible	irresponsible
guilty	innocent

word	opposite
employed	unemployed
logical	illogical
dependent	independent
mature	immature
honest	dishonest

5 / 5

4 Reports to the police

- a) Three witnesses are talking to the police. Complete their statements with the present participle (-ing form) or the past participle of the verbs in brackets.

Mrs Clarke: "When I came home on Saturday night, I found a _ broken (break) window in my kitchen. It was a really shocking (shock) sight."

Mr Patel: "I saw a young man running away with a stolen (steal) bike. A barking (bark) dog was following him."

Jade (15): "The frightened (frighten) shop assistant told me that the robbers had worn masks. It must have been a terrifying (terrify) experience for her."

- b) Write four sentences of your own that could be part of a police report. Use two present participles and two past participles as adjectives. Underline them.

Beispiellösung (andere richtige Sätze sind ebenso richtig):

1. There was a screaming woman in the car park. (present participle)
2. I heard a ringing alarm in the bank. (present participle)
3. The police found the stolen money in an empty flat. (past participle)
4. The injured man was taken to hospital. (past participle)

7 / 7

5 Compound participles

a) Make the phrases shorter. Use a compound participle (e.g. *a well-dressed man*).

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | parents who speak Spanish | → <u>Spanish-speaking</u> parents |
| 2 | a lawyer who looks good | → a <u>good-looking</u> lawyer |
| 3 | volunteers who work hard | → <u>hard-working</u> volunteers |
| 4 | a flat that is furnished nicely | → a <u>nicely furnished</u> flat |
| 5 | a march that was organised well | → a <u>well-organised</u> march |
| 6 | a law that is discussed a lot | → a <u>much-discussed</u> law |

b) Write two sentences of your own. Use a different compound participle in each sentence.

Beispiellösung (andere richtige Sätze sind ebenso richtig):

1. The town museum has a large collection of hand-painted protest posters.
2. Hamburg is a fast-growing city with many English-speaking companies.

5 / 5

6 Phrasal verbs

Complete the answers. Use the phrasal verb in brackets and replace the noun with a pronoun (it / them).

Example: "Can I borrow your bike?" (give back) – "Yes, but please give it back tomorrow."

- a) "The music in the youth centre is far too loud!" (turn down)
– "Sorry, I'll turn it down."
- b) "I don't know what the word 'verdict' means." (look up)
– "Why don't you look it up in a dictionary?"
- c) "Can I send in this form for the demonstration now?" (fill in)
– "No, you have to fill it in first."
- d) "Your coat is soaking wet!" (take off, hang up)
– "I know. I'll take it off and hang it up in the hall."
- e) "Look at the old trees in the park!" (cut down)
– "Yes, the town wants a new car park, so workers are cutting them down next week."

6 / 6

7 A cold night on Market Square

- a) Complete the story. Use the infinitive (without *to*) or the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

It was a freezing evening in December. More than five hundred people had come to Market Square to protest against the plan to close the town's youth centre. When Lena arrived, she heard the crowd (1) chanting (*chant*) "Keep it open!" – they had been doing this for almost an hour. Next to the fountain she noticed a little boy (2) crying (*cry*) quietly; he had lost his dad in the crowd. Lena knelt down to talk to him. A moment later she felt somebody (3) tap (*tap*) her on the shoulder once – it was the boy's father. Suddenly all the lights on the square went out. For a few seconds Lena could hear people (4) screaming (*scream*) in the dark. Then she saw a small light (5) moving (*move*) slowly through the crowd. It was a girl with a torch. Everybody watched her (6) climb (*climb*) the steps of the town hall, (7) turn (*turn*) round and (8) shout (*shout*) into the darkness: "We don't need electricity – we've got our voices!" People laughed and cheered. When the lights came back on ten minutes later, the mayor came out of the town hall and promised to think about the plan again.

- b) Explain the difference in meaning between the two sentences.

- 1 *From my window I saw the police officers carry the man to their car.*
- 2 *From my window I saw the police officers carrying the man to their car.*

Satz 1 (infinitive): I saw the whole action from the beginning to the end – they carried the man all the way to the car (and put him in).

Satz 2 (-ing form): I only saw part of the action while it was going on – I did not necessarily see them reach the car.

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- a) The courthouse was built in 1823. It is the oldest building in Millford.
The courthouse, built in 1823, is the oldest building in Millford.
auch: Built in 1823, the courthouse is the oldest building in Millford.
- b) There is an old stone bridge. It connects the market square with the harbour.
There is an old stone bridge connecting the market square with the harbour.
- c) In the town museum you can see a huge banner from 1912. It hangs above the entrance.
In the town museum you can see a huge banner from 1912 hanging above the entrance.
- d) The statue in front of the town hall was designed by a local artist. It shows a woman with a megaphone.
The statue in front of the town hall, designed by a local artist, shows a woman with a megaphone.
auch: Designed by a local artist, the statue in front of the town hall shows ...
- e) The old prison was destroyed by a fire in 1907. It was never rebuilt.
Destroyed by a fire in 1907, the old prison was never rebuilt.
auch: The old prison, destroyed by a fire in 1907, was never rebuilt.