

(= Hier ist Ben sicher, dass sie gewinnen werden.)

## LF 14 Relative clauses (Relativsätze) ▶ Unit 4, p. 77

Mit Relativsätzen sagst du genauer, **wen** oder **was** du meinst.



What do you call someone **who comes from Scotland**?  
Wie nennt man jemanden, der aus Schottland kommt?



A person **who plays the famous Scottish instrument** is called a piper.  
Eine Person, die ... spielt, heißt *piper*.



Haggis is the meat dish **that Scottish people like to eat**.  
*Haggis* ist das Fleischgericht, das Schotten gern essen.



The skirt **that Scottish men sometimes wear** is called a kilt.  
Der Rock, den schottische Männer manchmal tragen, heißt *kilt*.



I'm looking for the kids **that dumped rubbish** on my farm.



The cheese **which** I prefer is Gouda.  
Cats are animals **which** I don't like.



1 Wenn du **Menschen** genauer beschreibst, benutzt du meistens **who**:  
*the man/woman/people/someone who ...*  
der Mann, der... / die Frau, die ... / Leute, die... / jemand, ...

2 Wenn du **Dinge** (oder Tiere) genauer beschreibst, benutzt du meistens **that**:  
*the meat/the skirt/the animal/things that ...*  
das Fleischgericht, das ... / der Rock, der ... / Sachen, die ...

3 **That** kannst du auch für Personen benutzen, v.a. umgangssprachlich:  
*the boy/girl/kids that ...*  
der Junge, der ... / das Mädchen, das ... / Kids, die ...

4 **Which**\* wird auch für Dinge oder Tiere verwendet:  
*the cheese/the skirt/the animal/things which\* ...*  
der Käse, den ... / der Rock, der ... / Sachen, die ...

### Merke:



Someone **who comes** from Scotland ...



Jemand, der aus Schottland **kommt**, ...

! Die Wortstellung im englischen Relativsatz ist anders als im deutschen Relativsatz.

\* In Klasse 7 nur Pflichtstoff in einigen Bundesländern.



**1 Tourist questions**

a) Look at the speech bubbles. Do you know any of these words in English? Have a go!

1 I want to try the skirt that Scottish men sometimes wear.

2 What do you call the people who come from Scotland?

3 What's the name of the famous area with mountains in Scotland that tourists like to visit?

4 What do you call someone who plays the famous Scottish instrument?

5 I'd like the meat that Scottish people love to eat.



6 Do you have the thing that I need for my laptop?

7 What do you call the man or woman who serves the food in a restaurant?

8 What's the thing that you use to boil water?

9 What do you call the person who works at the desk in a hotel?

10 I'm looking for some-  
one who can help me with my car.

b) Now match the speech bubbles above (1-10) with these words:



the Highlands



an adapter



a °haggis



the Scots



a kettle



a waiter /  
a waitress



a °piper



a mechanic



a kilt



a receptionist

**2 Relative clauses with who / that**

Look at the speech bubbles in 1a) again. Then finish the two rules.

**FOCUS**

Mit Relativsätzen (relative clauses) sagst du, **wen** oder **was** du genau meinst.

Beispiele: *He or she is the person who brings the food in a restaurant.*  
*It's the skirt that Scottish men sometimes wear.*

- 1 Wenn du über **Menschen** redest, benutzt du meistens ...
- 2 Wenn du über **Dinge** redest, benutzt du meistens ...

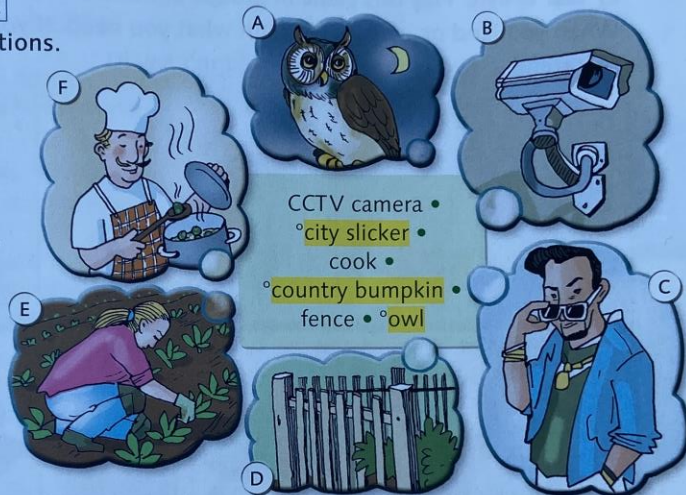
If you don't know a word in English, you can use a relative clause to describe what you mean.

► Language file 14, p.183

**3 More questions** // p.124

Pick the right answers to these questions.

- 1 What do you call the person who makes the food in a restaurant?
- 2 What's the bird that flies at night and has big eyes?
- 3 What do you call a camera that you see outside shops and schools?
- 4 What's a funny name for a person who lives in a city?
- 5 What's the thing that you see around a garden?
- 6 What's a funny name for a person who lives in the country?



- CCTV camera
- °city slicker
- cook
- °country bumpkin
- fence
- °owl

**4 What is it?**

a) **Partner B:** Go to page 104. **Partner A:** Make questions for these people and things.



|        |                                      |  |                  |  |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| What's | the thing/<br>animal/ <b>vehicle</b> | that you drive on a ... ?<br>that eats ... ? | What do you call | someone who lives on a ... ?<br>a person who dumps ... ? |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|--|

b) Then ask your partner your questions. Can he/she guess your words?

Oh, do you mean ... a ferry • a quad • a salesperson • a tomato • a track

c) Then listen and guess your partner's words.

d)  Now try to explain these words in English. Your partner has to guess the German word.

Löffel • Schriftsteller/in • Hundebesitzer/in • Matratze • Tischler/in

More help p.122

More challenge 3 p.124



## Focus on language

|       |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|
| p. 76 | <b>serve</b> [sɜ:v]                                   | servieren ( <i>Essen, Getränke</i> );<br>bedienen ( <i>Kunden</i> ) | Who can <b>serve</b> the drinks at our party?<br>I want to work at a restaurant. It must be fun<br>to <b>serve</b> the customers. |
|       | <b>boil</b> [bɔɪl]                                    | kochen; zum Kochen bringen  |   |
|       | <b>kettle</b> ['kɛtl]                                 | (Wasser-)Kessel, Wasserkocher                                       |   |
|       | <b>waiter</b> ['weɪtə],<br><b>waitress</b> ['weɪtrəs] | Kellner,<br>Kellnerin   |   |
|       | <b>mechanic</b> [mə'kæɪnɪk]                           | Mechaniker/in   |   |
|       | <b>receptionist</b> [rɪ'sepʃənɪst]                    | Empfangschef/in   |   |
| p. 77 | <b>vehicle</b> ['vi:əkl]                              | Fahrzeug  | Cars and buses, for example, are <b>vehicles</b> .  |
| p. 78 | <b>charge</b> [tʃɑ:dʒ]                                | (auf)laden ( <i>Batterie, Handy, ...</i> )                          |   |



## Story

|       |                               |                           |  |
|-------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| p. 79 | <b>order</b> ['ɔ:də]          | Reihenfolge               | Put the pictures in the right <b>order</b> .   |
|       | <b>Who is the text about?</b> | Von wem handelt der Text? | ! <i>English:</i> The text <b>is about</b> a tiger.<br><i>German:</i> Der Text <b>handelt von</b> einem Tiger. |
|       | <b>ghost</b> [gəʊst]          | Gespent, Geist            |  |

|       |  |                                   |  |
|-------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
|       | <b>up the hill/wall/... [ʌp]</b>   | den Hügel/die Mauer/...<br>hinauf | <b>up the hill ◀▶ down the hill</b>  |
|       | <b>stairs (pl)</b> [steəz]   | Treppe; Treppenstufen             | <i>English:</i> <b>Those stairs are</b> dangerous.<br><i>German:</i> <b>Die Treppe</b> dort <b>ist</b> gefährlich. |
|       | <b>wonder</b> ['wʌndə]   | sich fragen; gern wissen wollen   | Do you know that woman over there?<br>I <b>wonder</b> who she is.  |
|       | <b>sight</b> [saɪt]  | Anblick                           | The mountains are amazing. What a <b>sight!</b>  |
|       | <b>Enjoy yourself/yourselves.</b>  | Viel Vergnügen! / Viel Spaß!      |  |
|       | <b>midnight</b> ['mɪdnɑ:t]   | Mitternacht                       |  |
|       | <b>wake up</b> [weɪk 'ʌp],<br><b>woke up</b> [wəʊk 'ʌp],<br><b>woken up</b> [wəʊkən 'ʌp] | aufwachen                         |  |
|       | <b>shine</b> [ʃaɪn], <b>shone, shone</b> [ʃɒn]   | scheinen ( <i>Sonne</i> )         | Wake up and get out of bed! The sun is<br><b>shining</b> , and it's a beautiful day.                               |
|       | <b>empty</b> ['empti]  | leer                              | <b>empty ◀▶ full</b>   |
|       | <b>turn</b> [tɜ:n]   | sich umdrehen                     | She <b>turned</b> and walked out of the room.  |
| p. 80 | <b>land</b> [lænd]   | landen                            |  |
|       | <b>hire</b> [haɪə]   | mieten, leihen                    |  |
|       | <b>driving licence</b><br>['draɪvɪŋ laɪsəns]   | Führerschein, Fahrerlaubnis       | You need a <b>driving licence</b> if you want to<br>drive a car.   |