

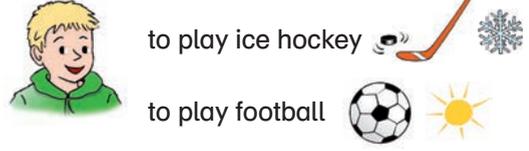
Outdoor sports

1



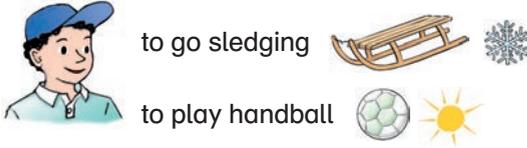
to ski

to play tennis



to play ice hockey

to play football



to go sledging

to play handball



to jog

to do athletics

2

 In winter Aisha likes skiing.

 In summer she likes playing tennis.

 _____ James _____

 _____ he _____

 _____ Peter _____

 _____

 _____ Diana _____ jogging.

 _____

3

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.

1



to swim



to do gymnastics



to climb



to dance



to play volleyball



to play basketball



2

Anna likes swimming.

She **does not like** doing gymnastics.

Anna **prefers** swimming **to** doing gymnastics.

David _____

Keira _____

3

Anna does **not only** like swimming, **but** she **also** likes skiing.



David does _____ like climbing,

_____ he _____ likes playing football.



Keira _____ playing volleyball,

_____ jogging.



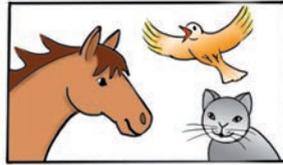
not only ..., but also steht für nicht nur, sondern auch

Why do you like your sport?

1



water



animals



music

2



Anna, why do you like swimming?

I like it, because I like water.



VOCABULARY

dangerous – gefährlich
 difficult – schwierig
 exciting – aufregend



Paul, _____ riding a horse?

_____, because I like _____.



Ian, _____ dancing?

_____.



3



I think playing ice hockey is dangerous.

I _____ snowboarding is _____, too.



I _____ doing gymnastics _____ difficult.

I _____ ice skating _____, too.



I _____ climbing _____ exciting.

I _____ skiing _____, too.



think verwendet man, um seine Meinung auszudrücken.

1

Today



Today Aisha is playing tennis.

Yesterday Aisha played tennis.



Today David is playing football.

Yesterday David _____ football.

Yesterday



Today Peter _____ handball.

Yesterday Peter _____ handball.

2



Yesterday I played tennis.

Yesterday I _____ football.



Yesterday I _____ handball.

3



Today Anna is dancing.

Yesterday Anna _____.



Today Keira is climbing.

Yesterday Keira _____.



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.