

Sentence structure

① Word classes

- Substantive - nouns
- Verben - verbs
- Adjektive - adjectives
- Adverbien - adverbs
- Präpositionen - prepositions
- Pronomen - pronouns
- Artikel - articles, determiners
- Konjunktionen - conjunctions



Was sind „conjunctions“?

Conjunctions sind Wörter die Sätze oder Wörter verbinden.

zB.: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So



Was sind „prepositions“?

Prepositions sind Wörter die vor einer Zeit- oder Ortsangabe stehen.

zB.: at, in, since, on, to, inside, under...

② Satzbausteine - Build a sentence

- 3 parts of speech:
subject, verb, object
- For example:
Jonas (subject) speaks (verb) English (object).



subject

Who or what performs the action?



object

Who receives (erhalten) the action?

③ Write down the correct part of speech for each phrase.

For example:

He | likes | football.

subject | verb | object



- Thomas | wants to eat | a burger.

• They | usually enjoy | swimming.

SVO (subject, verb, object) ist der einfachste Satzbau. Man kann jetzt aber noch einen Ort und eine Zeitangabe hinzufügen:

- Bob always has breakfast at 7.30 am.
- Bob always has breakfast in the kitchen at 7.30 am.
- At 7.30 am, Bob always has breakfast in the kitchen.



Ort vor Zeit!

Der Ort kommt immer vor der Zeit! Außer du setzt die Zeit ganz an den Anfang des Satzes.

④ Write down 2 sentences, using SVO+Ort+Zeit



① Read the text. Underline all the verbs. Work with your partner.

- Every year we go to Florida. We like to go to the beach.



My favorite beach is called Emerson Beach. It is very beautiful. I like to make sandcastles and watch the sailboats.

Every morning we look for shells in the sand. I found fifteen big shells last year. I put them in a special place in my room. This year I want to learn to surf. My sister is a good surfer. She says that she can teach me.

② Read the text again. Mark subject and object, place and time with different colors. Work with your partner.