

## Sentence structure

### ① Word classes

- Substantive - nouns
- Verben - verbs
- Adjektive - adjectives
- Adverben - 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.**