**Demonstrative pronouns – this / that, these / those**

Die Demonstrativpronomen this / that und these / those übersetzt man mit “diese(r)“. In der Tabelle kannst du sehen, wann man welches Pronomen gebraucht:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **nahe beim Sprecher****Signalwörter: here, now …** | **weit weg vom Sprecher****Signalwörter: over there, back then …** |
| **Singular** **(eine Person / Sache)** | this cat (here) | that cat (over there) |
| **Plural** **(zwei oder mehr)** | these cats (here) | those cats (over there) |

**EXERCISE 1** Singular oder Plural - welche Form ist richtig? Streiche das falsche Wort durch. Tipp: Wenn ein Wort im Plural folgt, gebraucht man *these* oder *those*. Vor einem Wort im Singular steht *this* oder *that*.

a) I like **this / these** books. b) **That / Those** boy is in my class.
c) Ben knows **these / this** people. d) Let’s buy **those / that** apples.
e) I want to help **this / these** girl. f) Look at **this / these** birds!
g) **These / that** cakes look good! h) My grandma lives in **that / those** house.
i) She watches **this / these** film. j) I love **that / those** bags.

**EXERCISE 2** Nah oder fern - welche Form ist richtig? Tipp: Wenn etwas nahe beim Sprecher ist, verwendet man *this* oder *these*. Wenn es weiter weg ist, gebraucht man *that* oder *those*.

a) **This / That** glass right here is mine and **this / that** one over there is yours.
b) “Have a cookie. How do you like them? They’re from *Aldi*.” – “I really love **these / those** cookies, but **these / those** from *Lidl* are even better.”
c) The pictures in here are nice, but **these / those** in Bill’s room are terrible.
d) “Here is your sandwich, Bobby.” – “I don’t want **this / that** sandwich. I want **this / that** sandwich over there!” – “I’m sorry, Bobby. **This / that** sandwich is your brother’s!”
e) Now take a look at **this / that** picture. Is it better than **this / that** one which I showed you yesterday?

**EXERCISE 3** Setze *this, these, that* oder *those* ein.

a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boys here are in my form, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boys over there are in form 7BM.
b) Bill, take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book and put it on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bookshelf over there.
c) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cakes here are much better than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the supermarket.
d) Last weekend we ate at a restaurant. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ restaurant was very bad. So today we are at “Luigi’s Pizza Place”, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ restaurant is really good.
e) I love singers from the 80s. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ singers still knew what good music was!
f) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ banana is a little brown, so I’ll take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one over there.
g) “It’s sad that they closed the old swimming pool. I really liked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pool.” – “Don’t worry. The new one is nice! And \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pool has got a water slide, too.”
h) Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man over there?
i) The teachers at my school are nice, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at my brother’s school are terrible.

**EXERCISE 4** This one and that one. Vergleiche Gegenstände miteinander. Verwende die Wörter aus der Box, die am besten zu den Gegenständen passen.

|  |
| --- |
| cool – stupid – slow – untidy – fast– mean – interesting – boring – tidy – nice |

a) poster: This poster here is cool. That poster over there is stupid.
b) rooms: These rooms here are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rooms over there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
c) teacher: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
d) books: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
e) car: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Lösungen**

**EXERCISE 1** Singular oder Plural - welche Form ist richtig? Streiche das falsche Wort durch. Tipp: Wenn ein Wort im Plural folgt, gebraucht man *these* oder *those*. Vor einem Wort im Singular steht *this* oder *that*.

a) I like **these** books. b) **That** boy is in my class.
c) Ben knows **these** people. d) Let’s buy **those** apples.
e) I want to help **this** girl. f) Look at **these** birds!
g) **These** cakes look good! h) My grandma lives in **that** house.
i) She watches this film. j) I love **those** bags.

**EXERCISE 2** Nah oder fern - welche Form ist richtig? Tipp: Wenn etwas nahe beim Sprecher ist, verwendet man *this* oder *these*. Wenn es weiter weg ist, gebraucht man *that* oder *those*.

a) **This** glass right here is mine and **that** one over there is yours.
b) “Have a cookie. How do you like them? They’re from *Aldi*.” – “I really love **these** cookies, but **those** from *Lidl* are even better.”
c) The pictures in here are nice, but **those** in Bill’s room are terrible.
d) “Here is your sandwich, Bobby.” – “I don’t want **this / that (beides möglich)** sandwich. I want **that** sandwich over there!” – “I’m sorry, Bobby. **That** sandwich is your brother’s!”
e) Now take a look at **this** picture. Is it better than **that** one which I showed you yesterday?

**EXERCISE 3** Setze *this, these, that* oder *those* ein.

a) **These** boys here are in my form, but **those** boys over there are in form 7BM.
b) Bill, take **this** book and put it on **that** bookshelf over there.
c) **These** cakes here are much better than **those** from the supermarket.
d) Last weekend we ate at a restaurant. **That** restaurant was very bad. So today we are at “Luigi’s Pizza Place”, and **this** restaurant is really good.
e) I love singers from the 80s. **Those** singers still knew what good music was!
f) **This** banana is a little brown, so I’ll take **that** one over there.
g) “It’s sad that they closed the old swimming pool. I really liked **that** pool.” – “Don’t worry. The new one is nice! And **this** pool has got a water slide, too.”
h) Do you know **that** man over there?
i) The teachers at my school are nice, but **those** at my brother’s school are terrible.

**EXERCISE 4**

a) poster: This poster here is cool. That poster over there is stupid.
b) rooms: These rooms here are **tidy. Those** rooms over there are **untidy.**
c) teacher: This teacher here is nice. That teacher over there is mean.
d) books: These books here are interesting. Those books over there are boring.
e) car: This car here is fast. That car over there is slow.