

## A trip to Edinburgh *if* und *when*

Megan is going to Edinburgh to visit her relatives<sup>1</sup>. Complete the dialogues with 'if' or 'when'.

### At the station

Megan: **If** the train is on time<sup>2</sup>, it will leave in about ten minutes.

Mother: I'll pick you up from the station **when** you get back. Let me know the time.

Megan: OK. Thanks. I'll phone you (1) ... I know which train I'll be on.

Mother: You didn't have much breakfast. (2) ... you're hungry, get something to eat on the train.

Megan: OK. Bye, then. I'll phone you (3) ... I arrive.

### On the train

Megan: Is it OK (4) ... I open the window?

Woman: Yes, of course. It's too warm in here. I feel sleepy.

Megan: (5) ... there's a draught<sup>3</sup>, I'll close it again.

Woman: (6) ... I fall asleep<sup>4</sup>, will you wake me (7) ... we get to Newcastle? I have to change there.

### Arriving in Edinburgh

Ben: Hi, Megan! How was the journey? Give me your bag. I'll carry it for you, (8) ... you like.

Megan: Hi, favourite cousin! Thanks, it's heavy. How's everybody at home?

Ben: They're all looking forward to seeing you. Mum has made lots of food, so (9) ... we get home, we'll have dinner. And (10) ... the weather is good tomorrow, we'll have a big barbecue - especially for you. So I'm really glad you've come.

## **if und when**

## **Hilfe**

*If* und *when* werden immer wieder verwechselt, weil sie im Deutschen beide mit demselben Wort, nämlich mit 'wenn', übersetzt werden.

Es gibt aber eine Entscheidungshilfe, die dir die Wahl des richtigen Wortes im Englischen erleichtert:

**if** wird für etwas benutzt, dass eintreten **kann** (*falls* oder *im Falle dass*).

**when** wird für etwas benutzt, dass eintreten **wird** (*dann wenn* oder *immer wenn*).

Beispiel: **If** it rains tomorrow, I'll stay at home.

Wenn (= falls) es morgen regnet, bleibe ich daheim.

(Es **kann** passieren, dass es regnet.)

I'll ring you **when** school has finished.

Ich rufe dich an, wenn (= dann wenn) die Schule aus ist.

(Es **wird** passieren, dass die Schule irgendwann aus ist.) - Hoffentlich :-)

**A trip to Edinburgh** *if und when*

- ( 1) when - Hier geht es um einen Zeitpunkt: dann wenn
  - ( 2) if - Hier geht es um eine Bedingung: falls
  - ( 3) when - Hier geht es um einen Zeitpunkt: dann wenn
  - ( 4) if - Hier geht es um eine Bedingung: falls
  - ( 5) if - Hier geht es um eine Bedingung: falls
  - ( 6) if - Hier geht es um eine Bedingung: falls
  - ( 7) when - Hier geht es um einen Zeitpunkt: dann wenn
  - ( 8) if - Hier geht es um eine Bedingung: falls
  - ( 9) when - Hier geht es um einen Zeitpunkt: dann wenn
  - (10) if - Hier geht es um eine Bedingung: falls
- 

**Weiterführende Übungen****A day on the beach** *if und when*

Louise wants to go to the beach tomorrow. Here she is talking to her boyfriend, Martin.  
Complete the sentences with **if** or **when**.

Louise: ... the weather is good tomorrow, I'll go to the beach.

Martin: What will you do, ... you get there?

Louise: I'll go swimming ... the weather isn't too cold.

Martin: OK. I'll come with you ... you like.

Louise: ... you bring something to eat, I'll bring some drinks.

Martin: No, don't bring anything. We can eat ... we get home.

**Going shopping** *if und when*

I'm going shopping soon.

... you want anything, let me know.

... I'm back, we'll have a cup of coffee.

But ... I'm not in by 5 o'clock I suggest you have coffee without me.

**A maths test** *if und when*

Tom is thinking about his next test in maths.

... I work hard enough, I'll know the answers to all the questions.

... I see the questions, I'll read them carefully.

My answers will be better ... I think about them first.

... I don't know an answer, I'll go on to the next question.

I'm sure I will have finished ... the bell rings.

... I get my test back, perhaps I'll have an "A".

My parents will be very happy ... I get a good grade.