

1 Mary, third and last emigrant, did not aspire to such heights. All she demanded from New York for the
2 present was that it should pay her a living wage, and to that end, having studied by stealth typewriting
3 and shorthand, she had taken the plunge, thrilling with excitement and the romance of things; and New
4 York had looked at her, raised its eyebrows, and looked away again. If every city has a voice, New
5 York's at that moment had said "Huh!" This had damped Mary. She saw that there were going to be
6 obstacles. For one thing, she had depended so greatly on Eddy Moore, and he had failed her. Three
7 years before, at a church festival, he had stated specifically that he would die for her. Perhaps he was
8 still willing to do that—she had not inquired—but, at any rate, he did not see his way to employing her
9 as a secretary. He had been very nice about it. He had smiled kindly, taken her address, and said he
10 would do what he could, and had then hurried off to meet a man at lunch. But he had not given her a
11 position. And as the days went by and she found no employment, and her little stock of money
12 dwindled, and no word came from Eddy, New York got to work and changed her outlook on things
13 wonderfully. What had seemed romantic became merely frightening. What had been exciting gave her
14 a feeling of dazed helplessness. (PG Wodehouse, *Three from Dunsterville*)

1. Transkribieren Sie die ersten beiden Sätze bis *things* (Z. 3) und geben Sie an, welche Varietät und welches Transkriptionssystem Sie verwenden!
2. Finden Sie je ein Antonym zu den folgenden Wörtern und geben Sie an, um welche Art von Antonym es sich jeweils handelt: *die* (Z. 7), *dwindle* (Z. 12), *exciting* (Z. 13).
3. Finden Sie je ein Polysem zu *height* (Z. 1), *fail* (Z. 6) und *meet* (Z. 10)! Wie werden Polyseme in der Regel in Wörterbüchern gekennzeichnet?
4. Erläutern Sie den Wortaufbau von *living wage* (Z. 2), *helplessness* (Z. 14), *New York* (Z. 12), *hurried off* (Z. 10), *frightening* (Z. 13).
5. Analysieren Sie den Aufbau der Phrasen in dem Teilsatz *New York ...* (Z. 3/4) bis *... looked away again* (Z. 4).
6. Erläutern Sie Art und Funktion folgender Teilsätze im Text:
 - a) *she demanded from New York for the present* (Z. 1/2)
 - b) *that it should pay her a living wage* (Z. 2)
 - c) *that he would die for her* (Z. 7)
 - d) *to do that* (Z. 8)
 - e) *to meet a man at lunch* (Z. 10)
 - f) *What had seemed romantic* (Z. 13)
7. Erläutern Sie den Begriff der Kollokation anhand zweier typischer Beispiele aus dem Text!
8. Das Deutsche kennt *hindern - Hindernis*, das Englische dagegen: *to hinder - obstacle* (Z. 6). Erläutern Sie diesen Unterschied unter Einbeziehung der Geschichte der englischen Sprache!