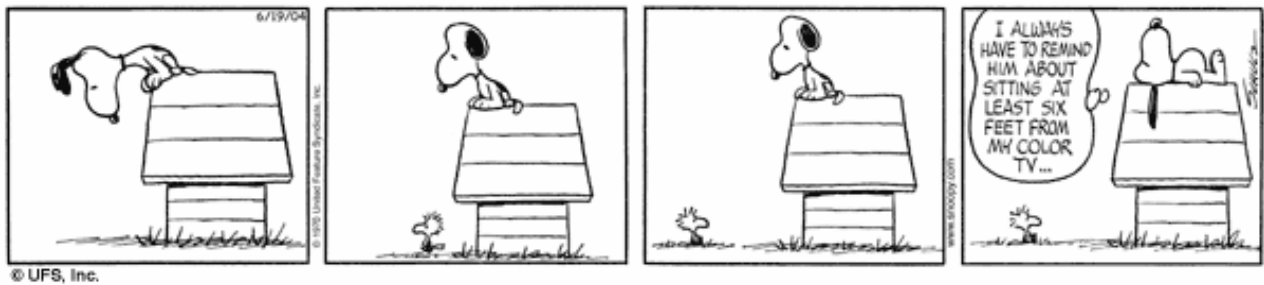


TENSES

I) PRESENT TENSE (Gegenwart)

* Present simple



Bildung: Infinitive/ 3rd person singular: -s

Frage und Verneinung: Umschreibung mit do/ does + Infinitive

Verwendung: für alltägliche, wiederkehrende Handlungen und Naturgesetze

e.g.: It snows in winter. Dogs eat meat.

Signalwörter: always, never, often, sometimes, generally, usually, normally, every
..., on Mondays, ...

*Present continuous



Bildung: "to be" (am/ is/ are) + verb - ing

Verwendung: für Handlungen, die gerade jetzt (zum Zeitpunkt des Sprechens) geschehen, für die nahe Zukunft

e.g.: I am studying. He is going to Italy tomorrow.

Signalwörter: now, at the moment, at present, today, look!, listen!,...

KEINE continuous-Form bei: see, hear, smell, taste; love, like, hate, feel; remember, forget, understand, want, know; have (im Sinne von besitzen); be
EXERCISE Present simple or continuous?

1. Charly _____ (be) my cousin.
2. The English _____ (drink) a lot of tea.
3. Normally he _____ (not wash) in the morning but today he _____ (wash) his face and his hands.
4. Listen! Mr Rumpum _____ (sing) Tina Turner's new song.
5. You can't talk to him now because he _____ (have) a bath.
6. New York _____ (be) one of the most exciting cities.
7. Every day hundreds of tourists _____ (visit) the Big Apple.
8. Presently Emma _____ (visit) her aunt there.
9. At the moment they _____ (have) lunch in Central Park.

II) PAST TENSE (Mitvergangenheit)



* Past simple

Bildung: a) regelmäßige Verben: - ed

b) unregelmäßige Verben: 2. Form

Frage und Verneinung: Umschreibung mit did + Infinitive

Verwendung: für abgeschlossene Handlungen

e.g.: Hansi Hinterseer won many races.

Signalwörter: yesterday, last, ago, in 2001, ...

*Past continuous

Bildung: "to be" (was/ were) + verb - ing

Verwendung: für längere Handlungen in der Vergangenheit, wenn sie mit anderen Handlungen oder Zeitpunkten in der Vergangenheit in Verbindung stehen

e.g.: While Martin was cooking, Olivia was sleeping.

When I met him he was crying.

Yesterday at 7 o'clock I was watching TV.

EXERCISE Past simple or continuous?

1. I _____ (play) tennis when I was young.
2. We _____ (play) tennis when the fire broke out.
3. He _____ (buy) this car two months ago.
4. Many people _____ (be) ill during the war.
5. While the teacher _____ (talk) to us my friend _____ (sleep).
6. I _____ (be) at Speaker's Corner yesterday. There _____ (be) lots of tourists. At about 4 o'clock I _____ (stand) on a box and _____ (talk) about pollution. What I _____ (talk) about _____ (be) very interesting.

III) PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (Vergangenheit)



* Present Perfect Simple

Bildung: have/ has + personal pronoun (3rd form)

Verwendung:

a) für Handlungen, die bis jetzt andauern

e.g.: We have written an essay (and have just finished).

b) für Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen haben und gerade erst abgeschlossen sind - oft „just“

e.g.: The plane has just arrived.

c) für Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen haben und deren Auswirkungen/ Resultate jetzt noch zu sehen sind

e.g.: I have cleaned my shoes. (result: They are clean now.)

Signalwörter: since, for, recently, lately, up to now, ever, (not) yet, just, ...(auch für Present Perfect Continuous!)

*Present Perfect Continuous

Bildung: "to be" (have/ has been) + verb -ing

Verwendung: für Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen haben und noch immer andauern oder

um die Dauer einer Handlung auszudrücken

e.g.: I have been cleaning the floor for 2 hours but it is still dirty.

It has been snowing for days. (It is still snowing.)

EXERCISE Present Perfect Simple or Continuous?

1. I _____ (write) letters for many ours now.
2. I _____ (write) many letters-do you want to see them?
3. Peter _____ (wait) for Marina since 3 o'clock and she still _____ (not come).
4. We _____ (walk) for a long time, that's why we are so tired.
5. Is Mick here? No, he _____ (just, leave).
6. She _____ (work) so hard this week that she _____ (have not) time to go to the hairdresser's yet.

IV) PAST PERFECT TENSE (Vorvergangenheit)

* Past Perfect Simple

Bildung: had + personal pronoun (3rd form)

Verwendung: für Handlungen, die vor der Past Tense stattgefunden hatten.

e.g.: After we had caught the fish, we cooked them.

Before she died, she had given me her ring.

When I saw him I knew that I had met him before.

* Past Perfect Continuous

Bildung: "to be" (had been) + verb - ing

Verwendung: für längere Handlungen in der Vorvergangenheit.

e.g.: When the doctor arrived, she had been waiting for 4 hours.

EXERCISE Past Tense or Past Perfect Tense?

1. Yesterday I _____ (fall) in love with a man I _____ (never see) before.
2. They _____ (build) these houses 2000 years ago.
3. When I broke my leg I _____ (remember) that my mother _____ (always tell) me not to ski so fast.
4. After she _____ (eat) all the cake she _____ (get) sick.
5. When I showed my aunt the paintings she _____ (tell) me that she _____ (also paint) a lot when she was younger.
6. She _____ (not take) a taxi because she _____ (forget) her money.
7. Before she _____ (post) the letter, she _____ (buy) a stamp.
8. She _____ (say) that she _____ (never see) such a fantastic car before.

IV) FUTURE TENSE (Zukunft)

* Future Simple/ Colourless Future/ Shall- Will Future

Bildung: will / shall + Infinitive

Verwendung: für Handlungen, die in der Zukunft geschehen werden.

e.g.: I will buy a house in the country when I am old.

* Future Continuous

Bildung: "to be" (will be) + verb -ing

Verwendung: a) für längere Handlungen in der Zukunft

b) für Handlungen, die zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft stattfinden werden.

e.g.: Tomorrow at 5 I will be sitting on a plane to Korfu.

* Going to- Future/ Future of Intention/ Near Future

Bildung: "to be" (am/ is/ are) + going to + Infinitive

Verwendung: a) wenn ich in der nahen Zukunft etwas machen möchte

e.g.: I am going to tell him the truth.

Will you answer her letter tomorrow?

b) wenn alle Anzeichen dafür sprechen

e.g.: It's going to rain any minute. The sky is dark all over.

* Arranged Future/ Near Future

Bildung: present continuous

Verwendung: für etwas in der nahen Zukunft Geplantes

e.g.: We are leaving at 10 o'clock. (Everything is arranged.)

* Future Perfect

Bildung: will/ shall + have + personal pronoun (3rd form)

Verwendung: um auszudrücken, dass eine Handlung zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft schon abgeschlossen sein wird.

e.g.: In 2007 I will have worked for Apple Computers for five years.
When you arrive I will already have left

KEINE Zukunft nach: until, as soon as, when, after, before, if

EXERCISE Fill in the correct Future Tense.

1. Did you remember to buy the tickets? No, I forgot. I _____ (buy) them now.
2. I promise that I _____ (always be) honest.
3. He _____ (have) a party tonight.
4. By 9 o'clock I _____ (already pass) my exam.
5. Look at this old car! It _____ (break) down any minute.

MIXED EXERCISES

I) Past Tense or Present Perfect Tense?

1. I _____ (always want) to join the Hare Krishna.
2. I _____ (always want) to become a painter when I was a little boy.
3. He _____ (not meet) his relatives this year.
4. My parents _____ (always work) hard in their life.
5. _____ (you go) out yesterday?
6. Jim _____ (meet) Sylvie at lunch time and _____ (say), " I _____ (not see) you at the bus stop this morning. _____ (you miss) the bus?"
" I _____ (not miss) it.", _____ (reply) Sylvie.
" I _____ (not miss) a bus for years. But this morning Pat _____ (give) me a lift."

II) Mixed Tenses.

1. While mother _____ (work) in the garden last Monday I _____ (cook)
2. My sister _____ (like) hedgehogs.
3. I _____ (like) cars when I _____ (be) a child.
4. Tom _____ (eat) chocolate when the teacher _____ (enter).
5. Grandmother _____ (have) her car for two years.
6. They _____ (visit) London a few weeks ago.
7. I _____ (put) coal on the fire. That's why my hands are all black.
8. ,When he _____ (mend) the fuse he _____ (get) a very bad shock.
9. Yesterday he _____ (give) me back the book, _____ (thank) me for lending it to him and _____ (say) that he _____ (enjoy) it very much; but I _____ (know) that he _____ (not read) it because most of the pages _____ (be) still uncut.

III) Translate.

1. Seit vier Jahren lerne ich Englisch.
2. Ich ging gerade nach Hause, als ich ihn traf.
3. Ich schreibe diesen Brief mit der linken Hand, weil ich mir die rechte gestern gebrochen habe.
4. Morgen um 5 Uhr werden wir Salzburg schon verlassen haben.
5. Bevor er kam, hatte er ein Buch gelesen.
6. Ich fahre morgen mit dem Zug nach Venedig.
7. Weißt du, was meine Mutter jetzt macht? Ja, sie füttert das Baby.
8. Sie ist gerade nach Hause gekommen.
9. Ich bin am 23. Mai 1988 geboren.
10. Während wir im Pub saßen, lernte er Mathematik.
11. Nachdem mich Tom angerufen hatte, fuhr er nach Brighton.
12. Jeden Morgen stehe ich um 7 Uhr auf.
13. Ich habe seit 9 Monaten einen Freund.
14. Möchtest du ein Bier trinken? Nein danke, ich trinke keinen Alkohol wenn ich mit dem Auto fahre.
15. Er ist noch nie in Amerika gewesen.

IV) What's the difference in meaning?

1. It rains in Austria.

- It is raining.
 It rained.
 It was raining.
 It has been raining.
 It is going to rain.
2. What have you done?
 What have you been doing?
 3. I have read Hamlet.
 I have been reading Hamlet.
 I am reading Hamlet.
 I read Hamlet.
 4. I smoke.
 I am smoking.
 I smoked.
 I have been smoking.

IF- CLAUSES



Type I Die Erfüllung der Bedingung ist möglich.

* If + Present Tense - Future Tense

If he studies, he will pass the exam.

* If + Present Tense - Present Tense

If you heat ice, it melts (if= wann immer)

Type II Die Erfüllung der Bedingung ist unwahrscheinlich.

If + Past Tense - Conditional 1 (would/ could/ should + Inf.)

If he studied, he would pass his exam.

Type III Die Erfüllung der Bedingung ist unmöglich

If + Past Perfect Tense - Conditional 2 (would/ could/ should+ have + p.p.)

If he had studied, he would have passed his exam.

EXERCISES

I) Put into all 3 Types!

1. If you (help) me with the work, I (finish) before the weekend.
2. If he (stop) smoking, he (become) a good long- distance swimmer.
3. If Peter (behave) himself, he certainly (get) the job.
4. If I (walk) more quickly, I (not miss) the tube.
5. You (understand) the central idea if you (listen) carefully.

II) Fill in the correct Tense.

1. If you _____ (be) here on Monday, he would have given you the money.
2. We _____ (work) harder if we had got higher wages.
3. If you drop glass, it _____ (break).
4. If your parents had had enough money, they _____ (can buy) _____ you this car.
5. He will not come unless you _____ (invite) him.
6. Liza was very poor in 1997. If she _____ (not be) so poor, she _____ (can afford) a bigger flat.
7. She is a bad dancer. If she _____ (be) a better dancer, she _____ (not must) work in that bar.
8. I _____ (not break) my nose unless I had slipped on the ice.
9. We _____ (go) skiing if there is enough snow.
10. If we make a hiking tour, we _____ (get up) early.
11. We would have come to the party, if we _____ (know) the address.
12. If he had done more sports, he _____ (lose) weight.
13. Jean _____ (pay) much if she rents a flat in London.
14. They _____ (light) a bonfire if they had collected enough money.
15. John _____ (pay) a fine if he burns a bonfire.
16. If we eat out, my father _____ (not cook).
17. She _____ (not drop) the mirror if she had been more careful.
18. If I get a good mark, my parents _____ (be) very happy.
19. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (learn) much more.
20. Peter _____ (be) delighted if you _____ (visit) him.

II) Translate.

1. Wenn wir reich wären, hätten wir keine Probleme mit der Miete.
2. Wenn du den Inhalt dieser Schachtel siehst, wirst du überrascht sein.
3. Wenn er nicht soviel getrunken hätte, hätte er jetzt nicht so sehr leiden müssen.
4. Wenn alle Menschen Deutsch sprechen könnten, müsste ich jetzt nicht soviel lernen.
5. Ich hätte ihm helfen können, wenn er früher zu mir gekommen wäre.
6. Wenn ich du wäre, würde ich das gelb-schwarz gestreifte Fahrrad kaufen.
7. Ich hätte dich angerufen, wenn du deine Nummer hinterlassen hättest.

REPORTED SPEECH

I) Aussagesätze (statements)

| DIRECT | INDIRECT |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| present: He says... | No change of Tenses! |
| "I am ill" | He says (that) he is ill. |
| | personal pronouns change! |
| I | he, she |
| my | his, her |
| <hr/> | |
| past: He said... | change of Tenses! |
| "I am ill" | He said (that) he was ill. |
| present tense | past tense |
| past tense | past perfect |
| present perfect | past perfect |
| past perfect | past perfect |
| future I, II | conditional I, II |
| <hr/> | |
| now | then |
| here | there |
| this | that |
| last, ago | before |
| these | those |
| today | that day |
| tomorrow | the following day, the next day |
| yesterday | the day before |

II) Fragesätze (questions)

He said...

"Where is my book?"

where, when, why, how, which

bei allen Hilfszeitwörtern

Mother said,

"Have you done your work?"

He asked (wanted to know)

He asked where his book was.

where, when, why, how, which
+ SPO

if, whether (=ob) + SPO

Mother asked

if I

Tenses ändern sich wie bei den Aussagesätzen!

III) Befehlssätze (Command, Order)

He said...

He told him (ordered,.. + Infinitive)

The judge said,

"Be quiet!"

The judge told the people

to be quiet.

The manager said,

"Please come in!"

(= höfliche Bitte)

The manager asked

(bate) her to come in.

"asked" + Infinitive

Mathias said,

"Let's go for a walk."

(Aufforderung)

Peter said that we should go
for a walk.

"should" + Infinitive

EXERCISE Put into reported speech.

1. He said, "I come from Poland and I emigrated in 1987. I hope I will get an American passport soon."
2. Mo said to Sue, "Do you like living in the USA? Which state do you live in?"
3. Suzanne said, " I have been living here for 3 years, I live in California."
4. He said, "Please, let me know before you go back to England."
5. He said, " Give me your address and I'll give you mine."
6. Tom remarked, "I am going to give up my job tomorrow."
7. Charlie said, " Tom had an accident last week but he wasn't injured."
8. Charlie said, " You can come and stay with me if you are in London."

9. Tom said, " I can afford a holiday this year but last year I had to stay at home because I didn't have any money."
10. Sue said, " Nora and Jim are getting married next month."
11. The doctor said, " Eat more fruit, then you will soon get well."
12. He said to me, " Can you speak more slowly? I can't understand."
13. Sue said, " Last night I read a whole story before I fell asleep."
14. She complained, "The lemonade is too sour. Put some more sugar in!"
15. Father said, " Go in and don't come out again until I tell you."
16. Mother said, " Did the teacher read the story to you?"
17. Peter said, " What are you going to grow in your garden?"
18. The reporter said, " The workers would have gone on strike if the wages had not been raised."
19. The tennis star said, " I will not play today unless they ask me to."
20. Peter said, " Where are my gloves, I cannot find them."

| DIRECT | INDIRECT |
|--|--|
| Mother said, "Let's go to the cinema tonight." | Mother suggested going to the cinema that night. |
| He said, "Yes." | He agreed. |
| He said, "No." | He disagreed. |
| He said, "Good morning." | He wished me a good morning. |
| Sue said, "Hello, Peter!" | Sue greeted Peter. |
| Father said, "Happy Birthday." | Father wished me a happy birthday. |

IV) PASSIVE VOICE

| | | |
|-------|------------|-----------------|
| S | P | O |
| I | call | you. |
| to be | + | Past Participle |
| S | P | O |
| You | are called | by me. |

e.g: We saw the dog.

They have mowed the lawn. I will answer your questions.

A) Continuous Form: to be + being + Past Perfect

e.g.: She is writing a letter.

He was taking a photo. Mother was knitting a pullover.

B) Two Objects: two passive sentences

e.g.: She promised it to you.

They will offer me a job.

He has just shown us the rooms.

C) Unimportant and Unknown Subjects: leave it out

e.g. Somebody stole my purse. People speak English all over the world.

D) Prepositions stick to the verb:

e.g.: She waits for him. I laughed about the clown.

E) Auxiliary Verbs: Aux. + be + Past Perfect

e.g.: You must close the door. Bob can't do it.



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EXERCISES

I) Turn into passive voice.

1. The bill includes service.
2. People don't use this road very often.
3. The police have arrested three men.
4. They cancelled all flights because of fog.
5. Somebody accused me of stealing.
6. They are building a new ring road round the city.
7. Somebody had attacked Brian and had robbed him in the street.
8. Someone was recording our conversation.
9. They didn't offer Marie the job.
10. His colleagues gave him a present when he retired.
11. People should send their complaints to the head office.
12. They had to postpone the meeting because of illness.
13. Somebody might have stolen your car.
14. We must speak to him.
15. People say that he sleeps on a bed of nails.
16. They will ask you a lot of questions at the interview.
17. You must not wear shoes in this place.
18. You must work for success.
19. They needn't have done that work.
20. They will have to repair the leak.
21. People ought not to say such things.
22. She will look after the dog properly.
23. They will sell their house in the country.
24. You have asked my friend to help you.
25. She always brings me a present. (2x)
26. We must look into this parcel.
27. Bill wrote us a nice letter. (2x)

II) Make a passive sentence from the words in brackets.

1. That church looks old. (when/it/build?)
2. Is Margaret popular? (she/like/by everybody)
3. This is a popular television programme. (every week/it/watch/by millions of people)
4. Was there any trouble at the demonstration? (about 20 people/arrest)
5. There is no longer military service in Britain. Really? (when/it/abolish?)
6. Last night someone broke into our house. (anything/take?)
7. Where is my bicycle? It's gone. (it/steal!)

8. This room looks different. (it/paint/since/I/was here last?)
9. Mr. Kelly can't use his office at the moment. (it/redecorate)
10. The people next door disappeared six months ago. (they/not see/since then)

*Deutsche "man"-Sätze werden im Englischen oft mit der Passivform ausgedrückt:

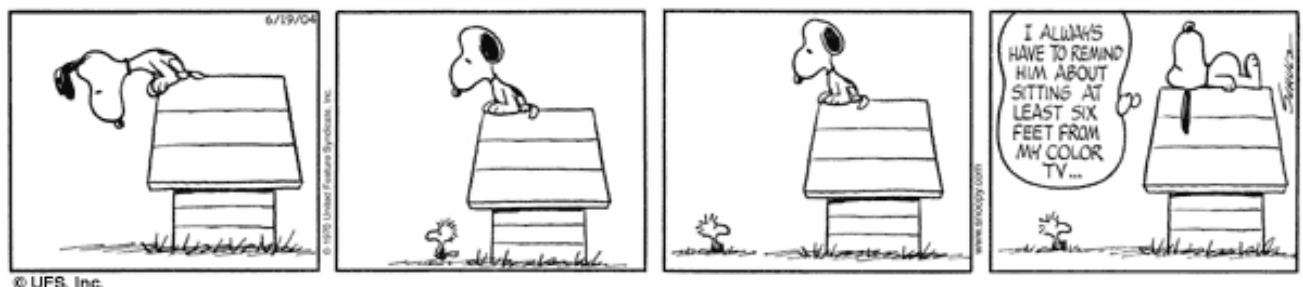
She said to be a good teacher. (Man sagt, dass sie eine gute Lehrerin ist.)

She is believed to be 108 years old. (Man sagt, dass....)

III) Translate into English.

1. Man sagt, dass sie hübsch ist.
2. Man weiß, dass er verrückt ist.
3. Man glaubt, er sei krank.
4. Sie soll eine gute Ärztin sein.
5. Man baut gerade eine neue Schule.
6. Man glaubt, dass die Regierung die Wahl verlieren wird.
7. Tom wurde ein gute Job angeboten.
8. Die Möbel werden mit der Post zugestellt.
9. Man glaubt, dass der Mörder die Stadt verlassen hat.
10. Man berichtet, dass zwei Menschen bei dem Unfall schwer verletzt wurden.
11. Man wird dir Geld leihen.
12. Man hat ihm schon oft die Wahrheit gesagt.
13. Man hätte ihnen neue Kleider gekauft.
14. Man stahl uns unsere Briefmarkensammlung.

MODAL VERBS



can - may - must - need - shall - will - ought to

no infinitive

no future tense

no past participle
no present participle
no "-s", no do

no perfect tense
no passive
no progressive form

1. können can / to be able to
 e.g.: I can do everything for you. (present)
 I could do everything for you. (past)
 Für alle anderen Zeiten: Umschreibung mit "to be able to"
 Verneinung: I cannot, I can't
2. dürfen may / to be allowed to (can)
 e.g.: You may not have my car. (present)
 für alle anderen Zeiten: Umschreibung mit "to be allowed to"
 Verneinung: I may not
 I must not (strenges Verbot)
 may/ might kann heißen: * dürfen *vielleicht (it may rain)
3. müssen must / have to
 e.g.: I must go now. (present)
 für alle anderen Zeiten: Umschreibung mit "to have to"
 Verneinung: I need not
4. sollen shall, should, ought to, to be to
 shall: in questions, question- tags
 e.g.: Shall I help you?
 Let's go home, shall we?
- should/ ought to: shows, what would be the right thing to do
 e.g.: I should really eat more vegetables.
 I ought to leave now.
- to be to: says that another person wants you to do something
 e.g.: I am to be at home at 9 o'clock.
5. brauchen need (can also be a full verb)
 e.g.: Need she work tonight?
 No, she needn't.

EXERCISES

I) Put into the tenses in brackets.

1. You must always be quiet. (past perfect)
2. She cannot find the exit. (future)
3. We may go skiing. (present perfect)

II) Negate and form questions.

1. She can play the viola.
2. You must read the book.
3. They may open the window.

III) Fill in the correct tense.

1. Yesterday I _____ (müssen) leave early as I _____ (müssen) do my home-exercise.
2. You _____ (müssen) help me tomorrow.
3. He _____ (nicht können) go out because he _____ (müssen) learn Maths.
4. You _____ (nicht müssen) come to the party if you don't want to.
5. The thieves _____ (können) escape last night.
6. You _____ (nicht müssen) hurry, we have got enough time.

IV) Translate.

A. können

1. Kannst du schwimmen? Ja, ich kann recht gut schwimmen.
2. Können Sie Englisch? Nein, aber Sie können ein bisschen Deutsch.
3. Können Sie mir sagen, wo Herr Platt wohnt? Leider nein, aber meine Frau wird es Ihnen sagen können.
4. Niemand hätte es besser gekonnt als sie.
5. Ich konnte keine Schuhe kaufen, weil das Geschäft geschlossen war.

B. müssen

1. Musst du morgen arbeiten?
2. Müssen wir die Aufgabe machen?
3. Sie mussten vier Meilen zu Fuß gehen.
4. Einer von uns hat zu Hause bleiben müssen, weil wir Großvater nicht alleine lassen können.
5. Ich habe es ihnen sagen müssen.

C. sollen

1. Wir sollen um 3 Uhr zu Hause sein.
2. Du sollst nicht Deutsch sprechen, solange du in England bist.
3. Du solltest vorsichtiger sein!
4. Du solltest solche Sachen wirklich nicht sagen.
5. Ich hätte zum Zahnarzt gehen sollen, aber ich hatte keine Zeit.

D. dürfen

1. Darf ich Ihr Telefon benutzen? Natürlich dürfen Sie.
2. Dürfen wir ein Boot mieten? Ja, aber ich dürft nicht zu spät zurückrudern.
3. Niemand darf eintreten.
4. Wir durften im Kino nicht rauchen.
5. Werden wir das Wörterbuch benutzen dürfen?

ADJECTIVES/ ADVERBS



Adjective (Eigenschaftswort)

1. bezieht sich auf ein Hauptwort (noun)

He is a terrible dancer. (adjective + noun)

2. nach:

be; get- turn- grow- become (werden);

feel, smell, taste, look (like), sound, seem - appear; find;

They are old.

He got/ became/ grew angry.

She looked ill.

You sounded happy.

I find him clever.

Adverb (Eigenschaftswort)

1. beschreibt Art und Weise, wie jemand etwas tut. (verb)

He speaks English fluently.

2. kann adjectives und andere adverbs näher bestimmen.

It's terribly late. (adverb + adjective)

He runs incredibly quickly. (adverb + adverb)

Bildung:

* Eigenschaftswort + "-ly" ("ily", "-ally")

bad- badly; angry- angrily

* Ausnahmen:

adjective

adverb

good

well

friendly

in a friendly way

silly

in a silly way

lovely

in a lovely way

* bei hard, fast, late, near, early, far, high, low, little, pretty,
long, loud, deep:

Das Adverb (Umstandswort) hat die gleiche Form wie das
Adjective!

Jackie is a fast runner. She can run very fast.

* Adverbs mit 2 Formen und 2 Bedeutungen

hard (schwer, fleißig) -

hardly (kaum)

fair/ fairly (gerecht) -

fairly (ziemlich)

late (spät) -

lately (in letzter Zeit)

direct (direkt) -

directly (sofort)

near (nahe) -

nearly (beinahe)

EXERCISE

Insert the appropriate adjectives or adverbs.

1. They did their homework _____. (nice)
2. The children did the puzzle _____. (easy)
3. The girl always greets _____. (polite)
4. He shouted for help _____. (loud)
5. The boy showed me his homework _____. (proud)
6. Melissa is a _____ (pretty) girl.
7. He dresses _____. (beautiful)
8. She speaks German very _____. (slow)
9. They did their homework very _____. (good)
10. The _____ (slow) train left Athens at two.
11. The clown looked very _____. (funny)
12. They ate their lunch _____. (fast)
13. "How are you?", Mrs. Y asked _____. (friendly)
14. They arrived back home very _____. (late)
15. Have you seen my sister _____? (late)
16. The soup tastes _____. (wonderful)
17. Mary plays the piano _____. (excellent)
18. He is a _____ (wonderful) cook; he cooks so
_____! (good)
19. You must shut the door _____ (proper)
20. We are _____ (excited) about the _____
(difficult) exercise.
21. She _____ (eager) tries to solve the _____
(extreme) _____ (complicated) problem.
22. We can _____ (easy) solve it!
23. They welcomed us _____. (warm)
24. We are discussing _____ (hot) about this
_____ (simple) project.
25. Be _____! (quiet)
26. Walk _____! (cautious)
27. Come _____! (near)
28. We could _____ (hard) understand.
29. We are so tired, we've worked so _____! (hard)
30. She dialled the number _____. (careful)
31. We are _____ (complete) sold out.
32. The story sounded _____. (interesting)
33. "Who's done it?", he asked _____. (curious)

COMPARING ADVERBS (Steigerung der Umstandswörter)

* mit „-ly“ wird mit „more“ und „most“ gesteigert
angrily- more angrily- most angrily

* die nicht mit „-ly“ gebildet werden (wie fast, late,...) werden mit „-er“ und „-est“ gesteigert
hard- harder- hardest

* Ausnahmen

well- better- best
badly- worse- worst
early- earlier- earliest

COMPARING ADJECTIVES (Steigerung der Eigenschaftswörter)

* Einsilbige (one syllable): „-er“ und „-est“
short- shorter- shortest
big- bigger- biggest

* Zweisilbige auf -y (two syllables ending in -y): „-ier“, „-iest“
happy- happier- happiest

* alle anderen Adjectives (wie noble, clever, narrow) -ending in: -le, -er, -ow werden mit „-er“, „-est“ oder mit more, most gesteigert

Unregelmäßige Bildung (irregular comparison)

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|----------|---------------|---------|--------------|
| good | better | best | few (wenige) | fewer | fewest |
| bad | worse | worst | + plural noun | | |
| much (viel) | more | most | near | nearer | nearest |
| + singl. noun | | | | | next(order) |
| many (viele) | more | most | far | farther | farthest |
| + plural noun | | | | further | (distance) |
| | | | | | - (order) |
| little (klein) | smaller | smallest | late | later | latest(time) |
| | | | | | last (order) |
| little(wenig) | less | least | | | |
| + singl. noun | | | | | |

EXERCISES

I) Translate into English.

1. Ich glaube, dass Fernsehen weniger interessant ist als ein Buch zu lesen.
2. Ich bin größer als Michael, Michael ist aber höflicher als ich.
3. Liz ist genauso freundlich wie Mel, aber Mel ist intelligenter als Liz.
4. Hast du die letzten Nachrichten gehört?
5. Benötigen Sie noch weitere Informationen?
6. Ich habe wenig Zeit und Geld, daher auch wenige Hobbies.
7. Die meisten gingen nach der Schule nach Hause, aber einige blieben dort.
8. Er wohnte in einer kleinen Wohnung.
9. Das ist das schlimmste Gewitter seit 200 Jahren.
10. Sie spricht besser Englisch als ich.

II) Find three different comparisons!

1. comfortable: a bed- a sofa- a chair- a stool
2. cheap: a bike- a car- a moped- a motor-bike

III) Give the comparative and the superlative.

clever, thin, fat, pretty, bad, handsome, unhappy, good, tall, big, early, expensive, friendly, hot, badly, well;

IV) much or many?

exams, water, flour, people, new things, grammar, snow, friends;

V) little or few?

hope, time, money, friends, problems;

VI) Translate.

1. wenige Freunde
2. ziemlich gute Noten
3. weitere Beispiele
4. die neuesten Nachrichten
5. der nächste Bus
6. er hat kaum Zeit
7. wir haben beinahe den Flug versäumt
8. viel Sonnenschein
9. die weiteste Reise
10. die meisten Kinder
11. die neueste Mode

SOME / ANY

some:

mit der Einzahl (=etwas)

some milk, some money

mit der Mehrzahl (=einige)

some boys, some days

* in bejahenden Sätzen, Aufforderungen

I have got some incense sticks.

Give me some honey, please.

* in höflichen Fragen

und wenn man eine positive Antwort erwartet

May I offer you some tea?

Do you have some friends in Austria?

any:

* in wirklichen Fragen

Have you any cake left?

Are there any bananas?

* in Verneinungen

There isn't any milk left. I don't want any.

* jedes x-beliebige, egal welches

You can take any book you like.

jederezeit, egal wann

You can come any time you want.

jeden, egal wen

They all know me. You can ask anyone.

* bei If- Sätzen

If I had any money...

* Zusammensetzungen (compounds)

somebody, someone, something, somewhere (irgendwo), somehow (irgendwie);

anybody, anyone, anything, anywhere;

Somehow he got lost.

Ask me something easier.

I don't know anything for my exam.

EXERCISE

Insert some or any and compounds!

1. There wasn't _____ snow at Christmas.
2. We hardly know _____ about this disease.
3. Before we produce _____ else, we must produce _____ to eat.
4. There is going to be a scandal _____ day or other.
5. We did not get _____ letters from him because he had no time to write.
6. If you also heard _____ about it, it must be true.
7. You can come _____ time you like, but you must come _____ time.
8. If you have _____ questions you had better ask them now.
9. If you didn't agree with him, why didn't you say _____ ?
10. Did she say _____ when she saw what had happened?
11. He left early without leaving _____ money?
12. You need not worry, I'll be there in _____ case.
13. He is always talking of _____ adventure of his.
14. All the films they showed were poor, I certainly did not like _____ of them.
15. The world is changing fast, _____ can see that.
16. There are _____ very good shops in town.
17. She met _____ of her old friends.
18. She never spends _____ money on clothes.
19. Can you see _____ ?
20. You may ask _____ you like.

A / AN

A - vor gesprochenen Konsonanten
e.g.: a table, a book, a girl, a union

AN - vor gesprochenen Vokalen
e.g.: an apple, an egg, an hour

a,an are used with: * nationality, religion, race *measurements
*occupation *some illnesses (a temperature, a cough, a headache, a cold)
*important phrases (What a mess! She's in a hurry. It's a shame!)

EXERCISES

I) Fill in a/ an where necessary.

1. He is _____ baker.
2. This morning I ate _____ banana.

3. I love ____ bananas.
4. I´ve told you ____ hundred times not to drive so fast.
5. I like ____ milk.
6. My friend is ____ Arab.
7. He found ____ gold in 1997.
8. I will be back in ____ hour.
9. I´ve got ____ toothache.
10. My aunt is ____ teacher.
11. Norman is ____ Roman Catholic.

II) Translate into English.

1. Kannst du mir bitte etwas Salz geben?
2. Manche der Gäste tranken Wein.
3. Wenn mit das jemand antäte, würde ich es ihm nie verzeihen.
4. So etwas habe ich noch nie gesehen.
5. Ich möchte lieber irgend etwas zu essen haben als gar nichts.
6. Warum hast du mir nichts davon gesagt?
7. Darf ich Sie etwas fragen?
8. Willst du wirklich nichts essen?
9. Wir sahen Dinge, die uns besser gefielen als alles, was er uns je gezeigt hatte.
10. Welches Buch möchten Sie haben?- Irgendeines, ganz gleich welches.
11. Irgendwo in der Ferne wieherte ein Pferd.
12. Ich mag keine Grammatikbücher.
13. Kennst du jemanden, der mir Geld leihen könnte?
14. Wissen Sie etwas über den Banküberfall?
15. Sie müssen mir einmal erlauben, Ihnen einige von den weniger bekannten Sehenswürdigkeiten unserer Stadt zu zeigen.
16. Seine plötzliche Abreise ist etwas merkwürdig. Wussten Sie etwas davon?
17. Er tadelt nie jemanden.
18. Frag mich bitte nichts mehr.

EVERY / EACH, ALL, NONE, BOTH, EITHER (NEITHER, OTHER)

every: jede/r/s aus einer großen unbestimmten Anzahl
Every monkey likes bananas-

each: jede/r/s einzelne aus einer bestimmten Anzahl
Each of us likes chocolate.

all: * alle (als Gesamtheit)
All pupils love holidays.
* ganz (all day = whole day)

all at once - plötzlich
(not) at all - überhaupt (nicht)
all of a sudden - ganz plötzlich
That's all. - Das ist alles.
on the whole - im Ganzen

none: keine/r/s (ohne Hauptwort)
"You haven't got any money?" - "No, none at all."
There were three men; but none of them was handsome.

both: beide (betont)
He has got two friends. - I know both of them.

either: jeder von beiden
either... or - entweder... oder

neither: keine/r/s von beiden
neither... nor - weder... noch

other: * andere/r/s
Give me the other photo.

*the others- die anderen
the other day - neulich
some day or other - an irgendeinem Tag

EXERCISES

I) Fill in some / any, every / each, all, either / neither, none, both, other!

_____ year the Carringtons make a Christmas pudding.

Mr. C: Do we need _____ flour?

Mrs. C: No, we don't need _____ flour, but we need _____
breadcrumbs and _____ brown sugar.

Mr. C: Don't we have to put in _____ eggs?

Mrs. C: Of course- two. They _____ have to be beaten first.

Mr. C: Then we have to put in _____ beer - Guinness or dark ale-
which?

Mrs. C: You can use _____ (jedes von beiden).

Mr. C: Don't we need _____ margarine or butter?

Mrs. C: No, _____ (keines von beiden).

Mr. C: What _____ things do we need?

Mrs. C: _____ (keine). That's _____.

Mr. C: There should be a coin in _____ Christmas pudding.

Mrs. C: Oh, yes- two, but _____ of them has to be wrapped in foil first.

II) Insert all, everything/ everyone/ everybody.

- 1.
2. Ann knows _____ in her street.
3. _____ I have eaten today is a sandwich.
4. Tom is very popular. _____ likes him.
5. _____ was very kind to us. They did _____ they could to help us.
6. Margaret told me _____ about her new job.
7. _____ cars have wheels.
8. _____ has got their faults. Nobody is perfect.
9. Jill doesn't do any housework. Her husband does _____.
10. _____ European countries are afraid of a nuclear war.

III) Fill in no/ none/ no-one/ nobody/ nothing/ nowhere, any/ anyone/ anything/ anywhere.

1. The bus was completely empty. There wasn't _____ on it.
2. Where did you go for your holidays? _____ I stayed at home.
3. I couldn't make an omelette because I had _____ eggs.
4. I didn't say _____. Not a word.
5. The accident looked serious but fortunately _____ was injured.
6. The town was still the same when I returned. _____ had changed.
7. We took a few photographs but _____ were very good.
8. I can't find my trousers _____.
9. What did you have for breakfast? _____ I don't usually have _____ for breakfast.
10. We cancelled the party because _____ of the people we invited could come.
11. _____ intelligent person could do such a stupid thing.

12. There was complete silence in the room. _____ said _____.
13. How many cinemas are there in this town? _____. The last one closed six months ago.
14. We wanted to go to a restaurant but we couldn't because _____ of us had _____ money.

THE GERUND

*is formed with the Infinitive+ing (going) *can be used in the following ways:

1. as subject of a sentence.

- a) Swimming is healthy. (Schwimmen ist gesund.)
- b) The swimming yesterday was wonderful.
The ringing of the bells...

2. to shorten sentences. (nach "on, after, in, before, without, instead of, for, by")

- a) He left us and did not say a word.
He left us without saying a word.
- b) After we had arrived in London we asked for a hotel.
After arriving in London we asked for a hotel.
- c) When we arrived we were told to leave again.
On arriving we were told to leave again.



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3. after prepositions.

- *to insist on (bestehen auf): He insisted on seeing her.
- *to be good at: She is good at telling lies.
- *to be fond of (etwas gern haben, machen) He is fond of singing.
- *to be accused of (angeklagt) He was accused of smuggling.
- *to be fined for (bestraft für) She was fined for parking.
- *to be used to (gewöhnt sein an) I'm used to standing in queues.
- !!!to use to !!! I used to play when I was young.
- *what about (wie wäre es mit) What about going to the cinema.
- *to be interested in I'm interested in learning a lot.

- *to look forward to I´m looking forward to my holidays.
- *to apologize for He apologized for being late.
- *to thank for *to give up (aufhören, beenden)
- *to keep on (weitermachen) He kept on singing.
- *to be famous for (berühmt sein für)
- *to succeed in (erfolgreich sein) She succeeded in climbing the wall.
- *by, without, from, on, after, before, instead of

4. as phrases and verbs

- *it is worth (es ist es wert) London is worth seeing.
- *would you mind (würde es etwas ausmachen)
- *can´t stand (nicht ertragen)
- *it´s no use (es hat keinen Sinn) It´s no use crying over spilt milk.
- *can´t help (ich muss einfach) I couldn´t help laughing.

- *to enjoy (genießen, sich freuen) *to imagine (vorstellen)
- *to deny (leugnen) *to suggest (vorschlagen)
- *to consider (betrachten) *to avoid (vermeiden)
- *to risk (riskieren)

THE INFINITIVE

| | active | passive |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------|
| present | (to) know | (to) be known |
| perfect | (to) have known | (to) have been known |

The infinitive may be used with or without "to":

-with "to"

*in certain phrases

- She didn´t know what to say.
- He is sure to come.
- I am sorry to keep you waiting.
- English is not easy to learn.
- Petra was the last to come. (after superlatives)
- She went to ask for information. (in order to)
- The room is to let.

*after certain verbs, often with an object (Ac I)

- I want to buy some coffee.
- I want him to buy some coffee.
- want, wish, order, tell, ask, command

*to shorten sentences

I hope that this film is good. I hope this film to be good.
I was glad when I saw her. I was glad to see her.

-without "to"

*in certain phrases

You had better go now.
I had rather work than have no money.
She had sooner die than do that.

*after certain verbs, often with an object (Ac I)

I saw him cross the street.
This made me laugh.
Let me go!
see, watch, observe, notice, hear, feel, bid, make, let

The passive infinitive is used after "to be", "to remain" and after commands.

This is to be found out.
The work remained to be done.
He ordered tea to be made.

EXERCISE

I) Fill in the infinitive with or without "to".

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Do you know what (do) _____ | 2. I hear the music (play) _____ |
| 3. He told me (go) _____ | 4. You had better (try) _____ again. |
| 5. It's too hot (work) _____ | 6. We watched them (march) _____ |

II) Use the infinitive in order to shorten the sentences.

1. It seems that it is impossible.
2. He hopes he will know by tomorrow.
3. They think that New York is really interesting.

GERUND OR INFINITIVE

can be used after the following verbs.

love- like- hate- dislike- remember- regret- stop- try

*like + Gerund usually means "enjoy"

I like skiing.

*like + Infinitive refers to a special situation

I like skiing but today I'm tired so I don't like to ski.

*remember + Gerund "sich erinnern"

I remember posting the letter.

posting is the first action, remember is the second.

*remember + Infinitive "daran denken"

I must remember to post the letter.

remembering is the first action, then you post the letter.

*regret + Gerund "bedauern"

I regret going to the party.

I went there, but now I'm sorry.

*regret + Infinitive I regret to say that you are wrong.

= I am sorry to say.

*stop + Gerund "to cease", aufhören, beenden

He stopped smoking.

Stop talking.

*stop + Infinitive "in order to", um zu

I stopped to speak to her.

*try + Gerund to make an experiment

EXERCISE

I) Gerund or Infinitive? (with or without "to")

1. I'm not going out in these shoes. I'm afraid of _____ (get) my feet wet.
2. On _____ (notice) his mistake, John decided to check everything again.
3. He didn't know what _____ (say).
4. You had better _____ (go) now.
5. What about _____ (go) to the cinema.
6. I had rather _____ (die) than _____ (learn) so much grammar.
7. I never get sea-sick. I'm used to _____ (travel) by sea.
8. He went on a trip to Atlanta last year. It was worth _____ (go).
9. Jenny is very good at _____ (swim).
10. I heard him _____ (say) goodbye to her.
11. The work remained to be _____ (do).

II) Translate.

1. Ich freue mich darauf, im Sommer mit Sam nach Griechenland zu fahren.
2. Statt ihm zu helfen, ging sie schlafen.
3. Wie wäre es, wenn wir ins Kino gingen?
4. Sie klettert gerne, aber sie hasst laufen.
5. Wir genossen es, stundenlang im Café zu sitzen.
6. Er schlug vor, nach Hause zu fahren.
7. Sie will nicht, dass wir so viel kaufen.

8. Du solltest es besser noch einmal versuchen.
9. Ich bin daran gewöhnt, alleine nach Hause zu gehen.
10. Es hat keinen Sinn zu warten.
11. Ich lese gerne die Peanuts.
12. Er bestand darauf, mir bei der Hausübung zu helfen.
13. Würde es dir etwas ausmachen, nicht zu rauchen?
14. Ich erinnere mich daran, den Brief aufgegeben zu haben.
15. Sie blieb stehen, um ihn zu küssen.
16. Du musst daran denken, die Türe abzusperrern.
17. Er veranlasste sie, die Blumen zu gießen.
18. Du solltest jetzt besser gehen.
19. London ist sehenswert.
20. Sie hatte zu rauchen aufgehört.
21. Sie wusste nicht, was sie sagen sollte.

III) Fill in Gerund or Infinitive.

1. Put that cigarette out. You are not allowed _____ (smoke) in here.
2. It's hot in here. Would you mind _____ (open) the window?
3. He found the work difficult, but he managed _____ (pass) the examination.
4. I never read Shakespeare now, because she made me _____ (study) in the school.
5. She always travels by train or boat because she's afraid of _____ (fly)
6. "Let's go out tonight." - "All right. Where do you want _____ (go)?"
7. You're overweight. You ought _____ (take) more exercises.
8. This is a very beautiful village, but there's nowhere _____ (go) in the evening.
9. When I visited Britain, I couldn't get used to _____ (drive) on the left.
10. There's a lot of traffic. We'd better not _____ (cross) the road.
11. I don't know why he resigned. He seemed _____ (be) very happy here.
12. I'm tired of _____ (watch) television every evening.
13. Her doctor advised her _____ (see) a specialist.
14. I'll help you, I'm sure you aren't strong enough _____ (lift) it on your own.
15. He spends all his time _____ (read) comics.
16. My parent were very strict. They wouldn't let me _____ (stay) out late in the evenings.
17. A kettle is used for _____ (boil) water.
18. He's working too hard. He's too tired _____ (do) anything when he gets home.

19. The robbers forced the manager _____ (open) the safe.
20. I hope _____ (visit) my brother in Australia next year.
21. He's not interested in _____ (earn) money, his father's a millionaire.
22. Don't give up yet, we must keep _____ (try).
23. I'd rather _____ (be) happy than rich.
24. He needed bodyguards because several people had threatened _____ (kill) him.
25. I was very happy _____ (hear) your news.
26. Take your time. I don't mind _____ (wait).
27. I'd rather not _____ (talk) about that.
28. We're going to Oxford tomorrow. Would you like _____ (come) with us?
29. He won't be long. He's just got two more phone calls _____ (make).
30. She didn't want to go to work, so she pretended _____ (be) ill.
31. I gave up _____ (drink) five years ago.
32. I'm bored with _____ (wear) the same clothes every day.
33. The book was very difficult _____ (understand).
34. Neither of them could find a job, so they both decided _____ (emigrate).
35. She's very confident. She expects _____ (win) the election.
36. I'm not here _____ (waste) my time.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1. who für Personen

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| This is the man | who | found the gold. |
| | whose | friends I met yesterday. |
| | who | I spoke to. (to whom I spoke) |
| | who(m) | we asked. |

2. which für Dinge und Tiere

| | | |
|-----------------|-------|---|
| This is the car | which | has the biggest tyres. |
| | whose | engine is the best. |
| | which | a new tyre was fitted to. (to which a...) |
| | which | my uncle bought. |

* Präpositionen stehen immer Ende des Satzes.

The accident which he was sent to prison for was in all papers.

This is my daughter who I am very proud of.

3. that

*wird sehr oft anstelle von "who" und "which" verwendet.

nur „that“ steht nach:

- * Superlativen He is the nicest man that I´ve ever met.
- * all, everything, anything, something, nothing, much, little, few, first, last
 You may buy anything that is not too expensive.
 This is the first book that I read.

* Das Relativpronomen kann weggelassen werden, wenn es vor einem Pronomen oder einem Hauptwort steht.

Do you like the skirt (which) I gave you last week?
This is the woman (who) the singer wrote this song for.

Es kann nicht weggelassen werden, wenn es vor einem Verb steht.

He drove the car which knocked the girl down.

EXERCISES

I) Combine the sentences by using Relative Pronouns.

1. Mrs. Jay is very interested in your plan. She spoke to me.
2. This is a photograph of our friend. He was on holiday with us.
3. Tom´s grandmother goes swimming every day. She is 77.
4. The man over there is an artist. I don´t remember his name.
5. The postman was late this morning. He is nearly always on time.
6. We often visit our relatives in Stockholm. It is 30 miles away.
7. I looked up at the moon. It was very bright that evening.

II) Fill in the correct Relative Pronoun. (leave it out where possible)

1. The car _____ they bought a few years ago is still in excellent condition.
2. I don´t know the people _____ live in the house over there.
3. He mentioned some names _____ I didn´t understand.
4. A butcher is a person _____ sells meat.
5. Are these the people _____ you were talking about?
6. He lives in a house _____ windows are blue.
7. She remembers nothing _____ happened last night.
8. Traveller´s cheques _____ must be signed in the presence of the clerk, are very convenient.
9. Thunder is the fastest horse _____ we have ever had.
10. Is this the artist _____ pictures you like so much?
11. The book _____ I was reading yesterday was a novel.
12. There´s a lady _____ purse has been stolen.

13. The man _____ you spoke to in the street is my uncle.
14. "People _____ live in glasshouses shouldn't throw stones."
15. The man _____ is sitting at the desk is the boss.
16. The girl _____ mother I was talking to has left the room.
17. Any paper _____ you read will give pretty the same story.
18. This is the best _____ I can do for you.

III) Translate.

1. Er lebt in einem kleinen Dorf, das nicht weit von Oslo entfernt ist.
2. Die Pullover, die ich in der Auslage sah, waren sehr teuer.
3. Kennst du den Mann, den Doris gerade angerufen hat?
4. Das ist der schönste Platz, den ich je gesehen habe.
5. Sie spart für die Reise, die sie nächstes Jahr machen wird.
6. Ist das das erste Buch, das er geschrieben hat?
7. Es gibt nichts, was ich dir nicht sagen könnte.