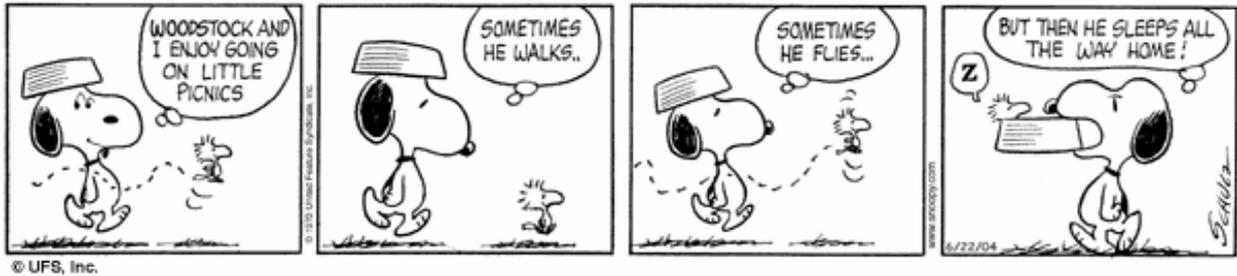


TENSES

I) PRESENT TENSE (*Gegenwart*)



a) Present simple

Bildung: Infinitive / 3rd person singular: -s

Verwendung: *allgemeingültige Aussagen
* alltägliche, wiederkehrende Handlungen, Naturgesetze
e.g.: The sun rises in the east.
I get up at 6 o'clock.

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

Frage und Verneinung: Umschreibung mit do/ does

b) 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 writing.

We are riding.

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

KEINE CONTINUOUS FORM gibt es bei:

see, hear, smell, taste, remember, forget, understand, want, know; like hate, love; have (besitzen)

e.g.: I hear it now. I have a brother.

Aber: I am having a bath at the moment.

EXERCISE Present simple or continuous?

1. I (play) _____ tennis every Sunday.
2. Look! Charly (come) _____. That's impossible, he never (come) _____ on Wednesdays.
3. At the moment I (not hear) _____ anything.
4. Usually he (not smoke) _____ but now he (smoke) _____ a pipe.
5. Generally M. Jackson (sing) _____ in English but today he (sing) _____ in French.

II) PAST TENSE

a) Past simple

Bildung: regelmäßige Verben: -ed; unregelmäßige Verben: 2nd Form

Verwendung: *für Handlungen, die abgeschlossen (vorbei) sind

e.g.: Shakespeare wrote many plays.

I was born in 1980.

Signalwörter: yesterday, last, ago, in 1988, in 2004, ...

Frage und Verneinung: Umschreibung mit did + Infinitive

b) Past continuous

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

Verwendung: * für lange Handlungen in der Vergangenheit, wenn sie mit anderen Handlungen oder Zeitpunkten in der Vergangenheit in Beziehung stehen

e.g.: While he was changing his shoes, I was sleeping.

When he came in, I was watching TV.
 Yesterday at 6 o'clock, I was having fun with a friend.

EXERCISE Past simple or continuous?

1. Yesterday, I (meet) _____ Harry.
2. When the train (arrive) _____, we (sit) _____ in the restaurant.
3. Last Monday, at 3 pm., I (sleep) _____.
4. In 1999, my mother (work) _____ as a manager.
5. While my friends (watch) _____ films, I (read) _____ a book.
6. I (have) _____ a bath, when Steven (phone) _____ me.
7. I (wait) _____ for the taxi, when the accident (happen) _____
8. It (rain) _____ heavily, when I (open) _____ the door.
9. Liza (play) _____ football, when her father (call) _____
10. My tooth (break) _____ out when I (eat) _____ nuts.

III) PRESENT PERFECT TENSE



a) Present Perfect simple

Bildung: have/has + 3rd form

- Verwendung:
- *für Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen haben und bis jetzt andauern. e.g.: I have written three letters- here they are.
 - *für Handlungen, die gerade erst abgeschlossen sind- oft: just. e.g.: He has just left, but he will be back soon.
 - *für Handlungen in der Vergangenheit, deren Auswirkungen bzw. Resultate jetzt noch zu sehen sind. e.g.: It has rained. Resultat: The streets are wet.

Signalwörter (auch für Present Perfect continuous): since, recently, lately, up to now, ever, (not) yet, just, today, this,...

b) Present Perfect continuous

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

Verwendung: *für Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen haben und noch immer andauern: um die DAUER von Handlungen auszudrücken.

e.g.: It has been raining for two hours- it is still raining.

I have been waiting since 7 o' clock, but she has not come yet- I am still waiting.

EXERCISE Present Perfect simple or continuous?

1. I (learn) _____ the poem, so now I know it by heart.
2. It (snow) _____ for two days and I don't think it will ever stop.
3. I (always understand) _____ his problems.
4. She (clean) _____ her shoes, and so her hands are dirty.
5. Mrs. Wild (just arrive) _____.
6. Mr. Newby (teach) _____ me English for almost two years.

IV) PAST PERFECT TENSE (Vorvergangenheit)

a) Past Perfect simple

Bildung: had + 3rd form

Verwendung: wenn man von einem Zeitpunkt oder einer Handlung in der Vergangenheit ausgeht und noch weiter „zurückblickt“, steht diese Handlung in der Past Perfect Tense (liegt noch weiter zurück als die Past Tense!)

e.g.: After I had eaten seven apples, I got sick.

Before she came to me, she had visited Mark.

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

b) Past Perfect Continuous

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

Verwendung: hauptsächlich in der indirekten Rede, bzw. um längere Handlungen auszudrücken, die bis zu dem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit von dem wir ausgehen, geschehen sind (angedauert haben)

e.g.: When she arrived, I had been waiting for three hours.

EXERCISE

1. Most of my friends were not in town. They (leave) _____.
2. Kevin was not at home. He (go) _____ away.
3. Our cinema was no longer open. It (close) _____ down.
4. I didn't recognize Mrs. Johnson. She (change) _____ very much.
5. Bill no longer had his car. He (sell) _____ it.

V) FUTURE TENSE (Zukunft)



a) Colourless Future/ Shall- Will Future/ Future simple

Bildung: will (shall) + Infinitive

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

e.g.: I will go to America next year.

b) Future continuous

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

Verwendung: *für längere Handlungen in der Zukunft

*für Handlungen die zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft stattfinden.

e.g.: When I meet him this evening, he will be wearing new glasses.

c) Near Future/ Future of Intention (going to- Future)

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

Verwendung: * wenn wir in der nahen Zukunft etwas machen wollen, stehen diese Handlungen in der „Future of Intention“.

e.g. I am going to write him a letter.

Will you wash up the dishes tomorrow?

I´m going to wash up now.

* wenn alle Anzeichen dafür sprechen

e.g.: It´s going to rain- der Himmel ist schon ganz schwarz.

d) Near Future/ Arranged Future

Bildung: Present Continuous

Verwendung: für etwas in der nahen Zukunft Geplantes

e.g.: Liz is having her birthday party tomorrow.

We are flying to Australia next week.

(everything is arranged, we have the tickets.)

Man verwendet meist Zeitangaben wie tomorrow, this evening, after, next week,...

e) Future Perfect

Bildung: will (shall) + have + 3rd form

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

e.g.: When we arrive, they will already have left.

In 2008 I will have attended this school for three years.

But: keine Zukunft nach: until, as soon as, when, after, before, if

EXERCISE Find the correct Future Tense!

1. I (play) _____ bridge tonight with Sam and Ann.
2. She (spend) _____ a few days in Oxford next month.
3. I (know) _____ the result in a week.
4. Did you remember to book seats? -- Oh no, I forgot. I (telephone) _____ for them now.
5. You won´t need the big basket, will you? - Oh yes, I will, I (buy) _____ a lot of vegetables.
6. Tomorrow, at 5 o´clock, I (fly) _____ to London.

MORE EXERCISES

I) Past Tense or Present Perfect Tense?

1. I (meet) _____ her one week ago and (not see) _____ her since then.
2. Chopin (compose) _____ some of his music in France.
3. We (not see) _____ Aunt Mary when we (be) _____ in Bangkok last summer.
4. We (not see) _____ any ghosts up to now.
5. I (like) _____ dolls when I (be) _____ a child.
6. She (always want) _____ to have her own doll.

II) MIXED TENSES

1. Vienna (be) _____ the capital of Austria.
2. Mr. Bush (be) _____ President of the USA.
3. When I (see) _____ her yesterday, she (sit) _____ in a restaurant.
4. Maradona (play) _____ football since his childhood.
5. Many people (like) _____ animals.
6. While mother (work) _____ in the garden yesterday, I (cook) _____.
7. Look! Ann (drive) _____ her new car.
8. He (live) _____ here since his birthday.
9. She (be) _____ in prison for ten years before she (break out) _____ last Sunday.
10. Tim (eat) _____ chocolate when the teacher came in.

III) Translate.

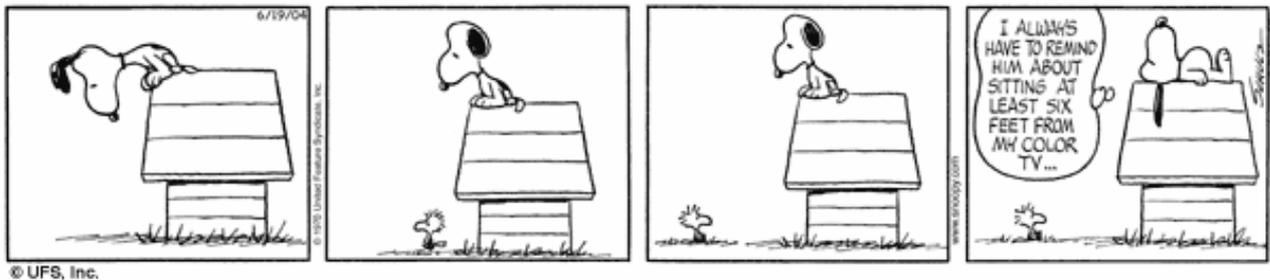
1. Michael und Petra spielen gerade Fußball.
2. Ich kenne Jim schon seit vier Jahren.
3. Es regnet schon seit 2 Uhr.
4. Vor einer Woche fuhr ich nach London.
5. Er hat zwölf Bananen gegessen, darum fühlt er sich krank.
6. Im Juli werde ich nach Athen fliegen.

Fill in the correct tense.

1. My neighbour usually _____ (leave) the house at 8 a.m.
Look! He _____ (leave) now.
2. What _____ your father _____ (do)?
3. He _____ (lie) in a deckchair when the postman
_____ (arrive).
4. How long _____ (you know) Betty? I
_____ (know) her for five years.
5. Where _____ (you be)? I _____ (not see) you lately.
6. How long ago _____ (you arrive) here?
7. I _____ (stay) at this hotel for a week now.
8. He was ill because he _____ (eat) too much.
9. After the children _____ (break) the window, they ran away.
10. I _____ (start) my new job next week.
11. I hope these two awful boys _____ (not come) to the party next week, because they always _____ (get) drunk.
12. We usually _____ (sit) in the living room after lunch, but today we like to _____ (sit) in the garden.
13. This is our car: we _____ (have) it for nearly five years.
14. What _____ (you do) when he
_____ (arrive)? - I _____ (shave) but I
_____ (get) such a shock when the doorbell
_____ (ring) that I _____ (cut) myself.
15. While his wife _____ (watch) TV, Tom
_____ (dig) a holw in the graden.
16. Yesterday afternoon they _____ (watch) the speakers while Jean _____ (listen) to one lady. What
_____ (the speakers talk) about? They
_____ (talk) about politics, religion and traffic.
17. Bath _____ (be) a spa since Roman times. Many people
_____ (go) there to swim in the hot springs daily.
18. The tourists _____ (walk) for hours and they are still walking.
19. Many tourists _____ (queue) outside the Abbey while the thieves _____ (wait) inside.
20. It _____ (rain) for three hours and I wonder when it will stop.
21. He _____ (not be) to Britain since 2003.

22. We _____ (go) to the zoo tomorrow. Would you like to _____ (come) with us?
23. The postman _____ (come) yet? Yes, he _____ (come) while you _____ (be) out.
24. I _____ (already, write) the letter, but I can't find a stamp.
25. When _____ (you live) in New York?
26. After they _____ (do) their homework they _____ (go) to a concert.
27. Beethoven _____ (live) in Vienna a long time ago.
28. You are late, the film _____ (just begin).
29. I _____ (just decide) to take the job.
30. Where _____ (you go) for your holidays last year?
31. These kids _____ (never see) snow before.
32. Violets _____ (bloom) in spring.
33. We _____ (not live) in Croatia for the last two years.
34. He _____ (walk) very quickly when I _____ (meet) him.

B) MODAL WORDS



- *no progressive form
- *no infinitive
- *no past participle
- *no present participle
- *no "-s"
- *no "do"

a) can / to be able to

Present Tense:	I can	I am able to
Past Tense:	I could	I was able to
Present Perfect	---	I have been able to
Past Perfect	---	I had been able to
Future Tense	---	I will be able to

Conditional I	---	I would be able to
Negation	I can't	I am not able to
Question	Can I?	Am I able to?
COULD can mean:	*konnte (I could not come= *könnte (Could I use your phone?)	

b) may / be allowed to

Present Tense	I may	I am allowed to
Past Tense	---	I was allowed to
Present Perfect	---	I have been allowed to
Past Perfect	---	I had been allowed to
Future Tense	---	I will be allowed to
Conditional I	---	I would be allowed to
Negation	I may not/ I must not/ I am not allowed to MUST NOT=strenges Verbot;You mustn't be loud here!	
Question	May I?	Am I allowed to?
MAY can mean:	*dürfen (you may go to the theatre) *vielleicht (it may rain)	

c) must / have to

Present Tense	I must	I have to
Past Tense	---	I had to
Present Perfect	---	I have had to
Past perfect	---	I had had to
Future Tense	---	I will have to
Conditional I	---	I would have to
Negation	I need not (nicht müssen)/ I don't have to (nicht brauchen)	
Question	Must I?	Do I have to?

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 the sentences and form questions.

1. He can play the piano.

2. You must read the book.

3. They may open the window.

III) Fill in the correct tenses.

1. Yesterday I _____ (müssen) leave early as I _____
(müssen) do my work.

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.

1. Musst du morgen arbeiten?

2. Vielleicht hilft er dir bei der Hausübung.

3. Hast du jemals ein englisches Buch lesen müssen?

4. Mein kleiner Bruder darf am Abend nicht ausgehen.

C) IF- CLAUSES



Type I) Die Erfüllung der Bedingung ist möglich.

* If + present tense - future tense
e.g.: If you come, I will be happy.(wenn...)

*If + present tense - present tense, imperative
e.g.: If you heat ice, it melts. (wann immer...)

Type II) Die Erfüllung der Bedingung ist unwahrscheinlich.

If + past tense - conditional I (could, would... + Inf.)
e.g.: If you came, I would be happy.

but: to be -were
If he were here, I would be happy.

Type III) Die Erfüllung der Bedingung ist unmöglich.

If + past perfect tense - conditional II
could
would + have + p.p.
should

If you had come, I would have been happy.

EXERCISES

I) Form the missing Types.

1. If you steal money, the police will arrest you.

2. If we got tickets, we could go to the cinema.

3. If she had not learned, she would have failed the test.

4. If there is really a ghost in this castle, I will scream.

Fill in the correct tenses.

1. He will speak to you if he (see) _____ you.
2. If my car (not break) _____ down, I could catch the train.
3. He would have bought the book if it (not be) _____ too expensive.
4. If she (be) _____ older, she would have more sense.
5. If it rains, the streets (be) _____ wet.
6. I (not break) _____ my nose if I had not slipped on the ice.
7. If I (have) _____ enough money I would have bought a house.
8. If you love you flowers, you (must) _____ water them.
9. If I (have) _____ enough money, I could buy a new MD-player.
10. You (can) _____ speak English better if you worked harder.
11. If she (pass) _____ her exam, she will go to Paris.
12. If I (be) _____ you, I would do that.
13. The Browns (build) _____ a house if they had won the prize.
14. If I saw a burglar, I (tell) _____ the police.
15. If he (buy) _____ a yacht, he would sail to the Pacific.
16. If the weather stays like this, the clothes (be) _____ dry in two hours.
17. If you (know) _____ French, you could have this job.
18. This flat would be all right if the neighbours (not be) _____ so noisy.

19. If I had a house, I (move) _____ in at once.

20. If I (be) _____ you, I (not go) _____ out in this rain.

21. She wouldn't have waited for him so long if she (not love) _____ him so much.

D) REPORTED SPEECH

I) Aussagesätze (statements)

DIRECT

present: He says...

"I am ill"

I

my

past: He said...

"I am ill"

present tense

past tense

present perfect

past perfect

futur I

now

here

this

last, ago

these

today

tomorrow

yesterday

INDIRECT

No change of Tenses!

He says (that) he is ill.

personal pronouns change!

he, she

his, her

change of Tenses!

He said (that) he was ill.

past tense

past perfect

past perfect

past perfect

conditional I

then

there

that

before

those

that day

the following day, the next day

the day before

II) Fragesätze (questions)

He said...

"Where is my book?"

He asked (wanted to know)

He asked where his book was.

where, when, why, how, which

where, when, why, how, which
+ SPO

bei allen Hilfszeitwörtern

if, whether (=ob) + SPO

Mother said,
"Have you done your work?"

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

Peter said,
"Let's go for a walk."
(Aufforderung)

Peter said that we should go
for a walk.
"should" + Infinitive

EXERCISE

I) Put into reported speech.

1. He says, "I don't want to wash the car again. I washed it last week."
2. She said, "I don't mind answering the phone but I hate feeding the dog."
3. The teacher said, "Please do this exercise until tomorrow."
4. Father said, "Have you seen our new painting?"
5. Jonathan said, "I have to take the cat for a walk every Sunday. My mum is going to give her away because she is ruining all our furniture."
6. Mother said, "Let me see your test at once!"
7. Anna said, "Our club is very angry. We made a video tape last week but we have sent the wrong one. We won't win anything."
8. She said, "You must not smoke here!"
9. The foreigner said, "Where do you live?!"
10. The teacher said, "Did you understand what I said?"

11. The visitors said, " Can you tell us where we can find the Museum of Modern Arts?"
12. Grandma said, " Go to bed and don't get up till you are called!"
13. The man said, " Do you know the way to the station?"
14. She said, " I am writing a letter now."
15. The youth said, " I wanted to surprise the family. They are friends of mine; so I climbed through the cellar window."
16. The boy said, "I am 17 years old but my parents treat me like a child."
17. The teacher said, " Why don't you read on, Alex? You are doing really well!"
18. Dad said, " Don't put your feet on the table!"

II) Put into direct speech!

1. Ann said that Daniel wasn't at home and he had left the day before.

2. The woman asked the children to show her the way.

3. She said that she is going to London the next day.

4. Chris said that he had done his work then and would come in five minutes.

5. Eve said that she had made a terrible mistake and that she had to be more careful in future.

6. He said that he would take his children to the zoo the following day.

7. The pupils reported that they were waiting for the school bus and it was late again.

8. George said that he had missed his aeroplane and then would be late for work and his boss would be angry.

9. Sandra asked Beccy if she liked fish and chips.

10. Bernhard asked Marlen to help him with the maths homework.

11. Marlen asked Bigi if she had already done her homework.

12. The doctor told her not to smoke so much.

4. They will clean the buses every week.
5. The postman collects the post twice a day.
6. At the petrol station the mechanic looked at the engine and filled in some oil.
7. The Swiss produce many watches.
8. We cannot open this parcel.
9. Father had done the whole ironing.
10. My parents gave me a lot of presents for my birthday.
11. We must do our work properly.
12. She will look after the dogs.
13. Lucy introduced me to all guests.
14. The hairdresser has changed all my hairstyle.
15. They repair computers here.

II) Write down the verbs in their correct passive form!

1. English _____ (speak) in many parts of the world.
2. These watches _____ (make) in Switzerland.
3. These helicopters _____ (use) for taking people to hospital.
4. Many cars _____ (steal) yesterday.
5. In Britian stamps _____ (sell) only in post-offices.
6. The museum _____ (visit) by many people last year.
7. The first car race in France in 1894 _____ (win) by a German car.
8. Air- filled tyres _____ (invent) by a Scottish vet in 1888.
9. The first mass produced car _____ (make) by Ford and _____ (call) "Tin- dizzy".
10. Thousands of baby seals _____ (kill) every year.

III) Put into 3 different tenses (passive).

1. Someone cleans this room every day.

2. Eric laughs at him.

3. I take the dog for a walk.

F) 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

Fill in some or any and compounds (= Zusammensetzungen)

- _____ of the exercises are correct but you don't know _____ about the customs of the countries.
- What a mess! But the car keys must be _____.
- What lovely buttons you have got! May I have _____ of them, please?
- Do you need _____ eggs? No, thanks there are _____ left.
- When I got home from our holidays I needed _____ new shirts.
- They didn't have _____ pears, so I bought _____ apples.
- My sister has bought _____ new records. Do you want to listen to them?
- I can't see my glasses _____ but they must be _____.
- Will you have _____ pudding or _____ fruit? _____ fruit, please.
- He lives _____ in France.
- _____ EU countries export goods to Austria.
- _____ I know told me _____ of the details.
- I don't know _____ for my exam.
- Is there _____ here who speaks Italian?
- I saw hardly _____ I knew at the party; and I didn't get _____ to drink.
- When would you like to come? _____ day would suit me.
- _____ can tell you how to get to the station.
- If you had _____ sense, you wouldn't leave your car unlocked.
- Were there _____ children from other countries? There were _____ girls from Sweden and _____ boys from Holland.
- Mary wants _____ more cake. Please give her _____.
- I'd like _____ oranges, please. I'm afraid we haven't got _____ today.
- Please ask her for _____ more paper. I haven't got _____ in my desk.
- Sorry, you can't have _____ more chocolate because I want to keep _____ for my brother.

24. Have we got _____ meat in the fridge? No, we haven't. We must buy _____.
25. There are _____ new shops in town. Have you seen them?
26. They don't have _____ fruit today. - Well, I got _____ at the supermarket yesterday.
27. Where are my biscuits? I have seen _____ on the shelf.
28. Is there _____ living in that house? It looks deserted.
29. Where shall we sit? Oh, _____ will do.
30. Aren't there _____ handkerchiefs in the drawer? No, I'm afraid there aren't _____.

G) EVERY / EACH; ALL

every: jede/ jeder/ jedes aus einer großen Anzahl
 Every child likes going to the zoo.
 Every Sunday I play tennis.

each: jede/ jeder/ jedes aus einer begrenzten Anzahl
 Each of the monkeys in the cage likes bananas.
 Each girl in our class has got a bike.

all: alle (als Gesamtheit)
 All children like ice-cream.
 All cats like milk.

EXERCISE

Fill in every/ each/ all.

1. _____ children must go to school.
2. _____ Sunday father does the ironing.
3. _____ boy in our class keeps a pet.
4. _____ immigrants come to Britain because they can't live in their homes anymore.
5. On _____ day of this week I must do the washing up.
6. _____ old colony exports goods to Britain.
7. _____ Monday I must get up at 6 o'clock.

8. _____ my money has been stolen.
9. _____ man and woman must work to get money.
_____ of you knows that.
10. _____ children love sweets. But _____ of the children in nthis room prefers fruits.
11. _____ zoo has donkeys. But _____ of the zoos I know does not have any.
12. _____ cloud has a silver lining.
13. What do _____ monkeys like? _____ monkeys like bananas.
14. _____ of us was happy when we heard of our success.
15. We rang up three or four hotels, but _____ of them was full up.
16. _____ Englishman carries an umbrella.
17. We will meet on _____ Mondy in this month.
18. _____ time I phone him, he isn' t at home.
19. Look, _____ of the children over there is playing football.
20. _____ morning Jean goes to university. _____ people who work there are nice.
21. I have really nice friends, _____ of them studies history and we _____ must work hard.
22. On _____ Sunday we have rolls for breakfast.

H) THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

I-	myself	we-	ourselves
you-	yourself	you-	yourselves
he-	himself	they-	themselves
she-	herself		
it-	itself	bei unpersönlicher Verwendung: oneself	

Man drückt aus:

* eine echte Rückbeziehung

I really enjoyed myself.

(ich- mich)

I hope you will enjoy yourself. (du- dich)
 Did he hurt himself? (er- sich)
 I hope we shall amuse ourselves. (wir- uns)

* dass jemand etwas selbst tut (Hervorhebung)

I shall do it myself. (ich- selbst)
 You must ask him yourself. (du- selbst)
 He will cook it herself. (er- selbst)

ACHTUNG! Die meisten Zeitwörter, die im Deutschen mit dem rückbezüglichen Fürwort verwendet werden, haben englische Entsprechungen ohne rückbezügliches Fürwort!

sich nähern	to approach	sich beeilen	to hurry
sich erholen	to recover	sich sorgen	to worry
sich freuen	to be glad	sich erinnern	to remember
sich sehnen	to long for	sich öffnen	to open
sich treffen	to meet		

EXERCISES

1. He will certainly amuse _____ .
2. I have cut _____.
3. They don't know you, Peter. Don't forget to introduce _____.
4. We have enjoyed _____ tremendously.
5. Go and wash _____.
6. Dad helped me with my work because I couldn't do it _____.
7. When her teacher asked her, Judy said she had done it _____.
8. I didn't want to do it _____, so I asked Ben to do it for me.
9. "It couldn't be a ghost", Maren said to _____.
10. Let's paint the house _____. It will be much cheaper.
11. The film _____ wasn't very good but I like the music.
12. The young lady sat in the corner talking to _____.
13. Jimmy and Bigi stood in front of the mirror and looked at _____.

Translate.

1. Hast du diese Handschuhe selbst gestrickt?
2. Er wäscht sich jeden Tag die Haare.
3. Erinnerst ihr euch an Mr. Trump?
4. Wir müssen uns beeilen.
5. Ich habe mich verletzt.
6. Sie denken nur an sich selbst.

I) ADJECTIVES / ADVERBS

ADJECTIVE:

* bestimmt ein Hauptwort (noun) näher.
Tom is a careful driver. (adjective + noun)

*nach: look (like), feel, smell, taste, sound, be
The cake tasted good.
She looks sad.
This cheese smells bad.

ADVERB:

(of manner), Umstandswort
* beschreibt ein Zeitwort (verb) näher.
Tom drives carefully. (verb + adverb)

*vor: adjectives / anderen adverbs
terribly sorry (adverb + adjective)
incredibly quickly (adverb + adverb)

Bildung:

*regelmäßig: -ly
quick quickly
bad badly
angry angrily
happy happily

*Ausnahmen:

good	well	She speaks English well.
fast	fast	Jack can run fast.
late	late	I got up late.
hard	hard	Steve works hard. (schwer)
early	early	He arrived early in the morning.
near	near	She lives near. (nahe)
friendly	in a friendly way	She always speaks in a friendly way.

EXERCISE

1. I don't want to go to bed _____ (late) tonight because I must get up _____ (early) tomorrow.
2. The man at the youth hostel was _____ (friendly); he spoke to Gregor _____ (friendly).
3. This Shetland jumper is _____ (beautiful); it fits you _____ (beautiful)

4. I'm going to try very _____ (hard) to take a picture of Nessie. I won't go too _____ (near) and I'll be very _____ (careful). She moves very _____ (fast).
5. They felt _____ (real, sad) for their friend.
6. Our English test was _____ (real, easy) but I made _____ (terrible) mistakes.
7. She _____ (near) missed the bus this morning.
8. I'm _____ (terrible, sorry) but my handwriting is _____ (real, bad)
9. That's _____ (awful, nice) of you. You are always so _____ (helpful).
10. Whenever they see me they greet me _____ (friendly).
11. Listen! Is she not singing _____ (beautiful)?
12. You must run as _____ (fast) as you can; then you will be able to win _____ (easy).
13. Doesn't this cake smell _____ (wonderful)? - Yes, it also looks _____ (nice) but it still feels _____ (hot).
14. The crowd watched the woman _____ (silent).
15. That night I slept _____ (deep) and _____ (long).
16. We did _____ (hard) any work during the Easter vacation, so we will have to work _____ (hard) the next few nights to do _____ (good) in our exams.

J) RELATIVE PRONOUNS

* Bezug auf eine Person

The woman who (die) helped her was very friendly.

The man whose (dessen) name she had forgotten was David's friend.

The girl to whom (mit dem) she had spoken was David's friend.

The woman who(m) (die) she had asked was the manager herself.

* Bezug auf eine Sache

The shirt which/ that (der) was not too expensive was red.

I'd like a pullover whose (dessen) colour is really bright.

I'd like to buy the whole set to which (zu dem) this trousers belong.

I asked the assistant for a skirt which/that(den) I had seen in the shop-window.

*nur "that" wird verwendet:

*für Personen und Dinge zusammen.

Here are the man and his dog that we met yesterday.

*nach der 3. Steigerungsstufe.

This is one of the nicest places that I have ever seen.

*nach "the first" und "the last"

This is the last letter that I will write.

*nach "all, little, much, everything, nothing, anything, something"

You may do anything that does not disturb me.

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

There is not much	<u>(that)</u>	I	can do.
	<u>relative pronoun</u>	<u>pronoun, noun</u>	
Do you know all guests	<u>(who)</u>	the boss	has invited?

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

Charly went into a shop	<u>that</u>	was	big.
	<u>relative pronoun</u>	<u>verb</u>	

EXERCISES

I)

1. My friend George, _____ lives in Graz, is a good dancer.
2. Do you remember the gentleman _____ we met in Austria?
3. She did not know the name of the man _____ wallet she had found.
4. This pullover, _____ is really cheap, will certainly suit you.
5. This is probably the best film _____ I've ever seen.
6. They spent some weeks in a nice village _____ name I don't remember.
7. An actor is a person _____ acts on stage.
8. This is a chance _____ we shouldn't miss.
9. I remember everything _____ Nick told me.
10. Do you know the woman _____ she had spoken?

II) Translate.

1. Das Mädchen, das uns gestern besuchte, ist meine Freundin.
2. Die Frau, die sie fragten, war Verkäuferin.
3. Das ist Lisa, deren Bruder du sicher kennst.
4. Ist das alles, was du mir zu sagen hast?

5. Das ist ein Spiel, dessen Regeln ich nicht kenn.
6. London ist die schönste Stadt, die ich je gesehen habe.

III) Combine the sentences by means of relative pronouns.

1. Is that the new station? You pointed it out to me.
2. Bring me the cigarettes! I left them on the table.
3. His stepfather was not very kind to him. He was living with him.
4. This is the girl. I gave the money to her this morning.
5. Helicopters can land near the centre of a large city. They don't need a long runway.
6. The Dover- Calais hovercraft makes the crossing in 30 minutes. It carries about 30 vehicles.

MIXED EXERCISES

I) Fill in the correct tenses!

1. I always _____ in the evening. (do/ my homework)
2. Father _____ (take/ dog) for a long walk yesterday.
3. I think I _____ (break) my leg.
4. " _____!" (put on/ raincoat) It's going to rain.
5. "Mary, I _____ my English boook." (can't/ find)
6. _____ you ever _____ to England? (be)
7. " _____ ever _____ to Wales, Paul?"
 "Yes, I _____."
 "When _____ you there?"
 " _____ May."
 " _____ you _____ by train?"
 "Yes, I _____."
8. Jean _____ on the plane for six hours. (be)
9. The Burtons _____ Jean and her family since 2001. (know)
10. They _____ Jean since 1999. (not see)

II) Ask the questions.

1. When _____ Mrs. Cooper _____ ?
She got up at seven o'clock.
2. How _____ she _____ to the station?
She took a taxi.
3. Why _____ she _____ a ticket for the museum? She wanted to learn about the history of Britain.
4. Where _____ she _____ some time?

She spent an hour or two in the lovely parks of Edinburgh.

5. _____ for Babs and Bob?

She bought some souvenirs.

III) Fill in Adjective or Adverb.

1. Please, speak _____ (slow), my English is not very _____ (good).
2. I don't think your father drives very _____ (careful).
3. Your mother has got a very _____ (loud) voice.
4. I had a _____ (terrible) accident on Monday.
5. Fabian plays the guitar very _____ (bad).
6. My sister speaks English very _____ (fast).
7. Come on, children, leave the classroom _____ (quick).
8. I had a _____ (bad) mark on my French test (bad).
9. Our old car is quite _____ (slow).
10. Mr. Brown is so nice. He always speaks to me _____ (friendly).

IV) Fill in some or any.

1. He knows _____ good jokes.
2. They do not have _____ window openings to the corridor.
3. There were _____ very young children, but there were not _____ teenagers.
4. They didn't win _____ prizes.
5. Have you got _____ oranges in the house? No, I am sorry, I haven't got _____ but I have got _____ apples.

V)

1. Elli is writing a letter to her parents in the USA. In this letter she tells them what happened when she landed at Stansted Airport in London.

(filled in landing card, luggage, customs, smuggler, met Burtons, drove home, first English tea, gave presents)

Dear Mum and Dad,

greetings from England.....

2. You are an Austrian tourist who has just arrived at the "Tower Hotel" in London. You want to spend five days there but you haven't booked a room. Write a dialogue between you and the receptionist about it.

VI) Find the right tenses.

1. The Moores _____ (spend) their holidays in Ireland last year. A friend _____ (tell) them that they _____ (can) rent a cottage for two weeks. When they _____ (arrive), Mrs. Ward _____ (make) the beds. She _____ (say) that she _____ (hope) that they _____ (be) happy in her house. While she _____ (tell) Mrs. Moore where they _____ (can) buy their food, Mr. Moore _____ (look) round the house and garden. He _____ (open) a door, when he _____ (hear) terrible scream. He _____ (become) pale and _____ (run) back into the house. He _____ (ask) what that _____ (be). Mrw. Ward _____ (say) that it _____ (be) only the village ghost. If he _____ (want) to live here he _____ (must) get used to it.

2.

A: Betty, I _____ (drive) to town in half an hour, _____ (you, need) anything from the shop?

B: No, thank you, I _____ (buy) enough food this morning, I _____ (just, put) it into the fridge. But if you _____ (see) any nice flowers, you _____ (can, buy) them for me.

A: Okay, Mary says that _____ (come) this afternoon; _____ (you, get) some cake? You _____ (know) that she _____ (like, eat) it so much.

B: Yes, I _____ (think of) that when I _____ (be) in the shop. I _____ (buy) some lovely chocolate cake, here it _____ (be).

QUIZ

I) General Education

1. What is the capital of
- a) England? _____
 - b) Scotland? _____
 - c) the USA? _____

II) Grammar

1. Answer the following questions.

- a) Which tense do we use for things we usually do?
- b) Do modal verbs have a 3rd person -s
- c) Do we normally use "some" or "any" in questions?
- d) Does the tense change when you put a sentence into the passive?

e) What happens to the following words in the reported speech?

*tomorrow _____ *now _____
*these _____ *here _____

2. What's wrong in the following sentences? (One sentence is correct!)

- a) Yesterday I have broken my leg.
- b) Every of you has to work carefully.
- c) The man and the car who I saw last week are very old.
- d) If I would be a popstar, I would have much money.
- e) At the moment I am only having 9 \$ with me.
- f) She cut the paper.
- g) They did everything themself.
- h) On Mondays he play squash.
- i) I know my friend since 1999.

You get one point for every correct answer.

0 - 14 maybe you should study a bit more.

15 - 19 good

20 - 24 super!