

1. PRESENT TENSE SIMPLE:



Die Present Tense Simple hat die Form des Infinitivs.

Ausnahme: 3. Person Einzahl! Z.B.: I like cakes.

He likess cakes.

Aber: can, may, must, shall und will bekommen in der 3. Person Einzahl
kein -s.

I can play tennis. - He _____ play baseball.

You may go to the cinema. - She _____ meet her friends.

Pupils must learn a lot at school. - My friend _____ study for a test.

I shall visit my grandparents. - The girl _____ visit her father in hospital.

They will help my parents. - He _____ buy a hat.

Verwendung der Present tense simple:

1. für Gewohnheiten: what we do always, every year, often.....

z.B.: We spend our summer holidays in Italy every year.

I often visit my friend who lives in Vienna.

2. für Tatsachen: what is always true

z. B.: The sun rises in the East.

Most children love chocolate.

VERNEINUNGEN werden mit do not / does not gebildet.

FRAGEN werden mit do/does gebildet.

_____ you like chocolate?

_____ your sister play football?

We _____ like to help our father with the housework.

My mother is ill, but she _____ want to stay in bed.

Aber: May I help you? Must we learn this boring text?

Can you ski?

EXERCISES:

I) Read the following sentences and form questions and negations.

1. Sometimes Betty likes to go jogging.

_____ she _____ to go jogging every day?

No, she _____ like to go shopping every day.

2. Peter often goes to town with his friend.

_____ he _____ to town on Sundays?

No, he _____ go to town on Sundays.

3. I can swim well.

_____ you swim for four hours?

No, I _____ swim for four hours.

4. The mouse and the cat are enemies.

_____ the mouse and the cat friends?

No, they _____ .

II) Find the missing verbs and use the correct form.

1. I always _____ my teeth in the morning and in the evening.

2. She _____ chocolate, she often _____ too much of it.

3. My friends never _____ football at night.

4. We _____ to France every autumn, we _____ our relatives there.

5. My brother _____ a lot of poems by heart.

III)

1. Tell us about yourself and your hobbies.
2. Tell us about your friend and his /her hobbies.
3. Describe a typical day in your life.

2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)



Die Present tense continuous wird mit einer Form von "to be" + present participle gebildet. Z.B. I am working..

You are sitting....

She is reading.....

They are sleeping.....

Aber: für "be" und "have" existiert diese Form nicht!

Verwendung der Present Continuous:

Wenn etwas jetzt, in dem Moment geschieht.

z.B.: Look, the train is arriving just now!

We are studying English at the moment.

Listen to the radio! They are playing the Beatles.

EXERCISES:

I) Present Simple or Progressive?

1. He always _____ (go) to school by bus.

2. We _____ (sit) in the classroom now.
3. Usually it _____ (snow) in winter.
4. "Look at this little girl! She _____ (cross) the street without looking to the left and to the right."
5. I very often _____ (write) letters to my pen - friend in the USA.
6. She usually _____ (forget) to lock the door when she leaves the house.
7. Can you see Peter? He _____ (work) in the garden.

II) What are you and your colleagues doing at the moment?

Ask Questions and negate them!

e.g.: Michael is reading a book.

Is Michael reading the newspaper? No, he isn't.

Try to write down at least 5 examples:

3. PAST TENSE SIMPLE:



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Die Past tense wird verwendet, wenn berichtet wird, was in der Vergangenheit geschehen ist und daher abgeschlossen ist.

Signalwörter: yesterday, last year (month, week), ago, in 19...

z.B.: I had birthday a week ago.

Bei regelmäßigen Verben wird die Past tense simple bei allen Personen mit der Endung -ed gebildet.

	INFINITIVE	-	PAST TENSE
e.g.	to learn		learned
	to visit		_____
	to look		_____
	to walk		_____

Einige Verben bilden die Past tense simple unregelmäßig:

to buy	bought
to see	_____
to eat	_____
to be	_____
to have	_____

Fragen und Verneinung werden mit dem Hilfsverb

„did“ (Past form von do) + Grundform gebildet. (gilt nicht für was/were)

z.B.: Did you go for a walk yesterday?

I did not (=didn't) like the dinner.

Was the film interesting? No, it was not (=wasn't)

EXERCISES:

I) Form sentences!

to hospital- yesterday- my father- went.

two years ago- our holidays- we- in Spain- spent.

I- a film- two weeks ago- saw- about Indians.

☞ Form questions with these sentences and put them into the negative.

II) Write a few sentences about: what you did yesterday.

where you spent your last holidays.

III) Put the following words into the correct group and fill in the base form: visited, was, played, happened, went, liked, thought, did, had, wanted, saw, ate.

<u>regular form (-ed)</u>		<u>irregular form</u>	
<u>base form</u>	<u>past form</u>	<u>base form</u>	<u>past form</u>
visit	visited	be	was

☞ Think of other irregular verbs you know and write them down!

4. PAST TENSE CONTINUOUS:

Die Past tense continuous wird mit was/ were + present participle gebildet.

Verwendung:

* für länger andauernde Handlungen in der Vergangenheit.

e.g.: Yesterday Peter and Mary were playing tennis all afternoon.

* 2 parallel laufende Handlungen:

e.g.: While my friends were walking along the beach, my brother and I were preparing our lunch.

* länger andauernde Handlung, die von einer anderen unterbrochen wird:

e.g.: Many people were watching the film, when suddenly a fire broke out.

EXERCISES:

I) Form sentences with the following words using the past continuous form of the verb:

1. Peter- watch- a film- yesterday.
2. The sun- not shine- two days ago- but- it- rain.
3. Last holidays- I- be ill- for the whole time.

II) Fill in the correct form:

1. While Susan _____ (play) the guitar, her brother _____ (write) a letter to his pen-friend.
2. We _____ (walk) along the river, when it _____ (start) to rain.
3. Yesterday I _____ (want) to go to the cinema.

III) Imagine you went to a special place yesterday (e.g. theatre, cinema, museum for modern arts,...)

☞ Describe what some people were doing there when you arrived.

5. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE SIMPLE



Die Present perfect simple wird mit has/ have + past participle (3rd form) gebildet.

Verwendung:

* Handlung, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen wurde und noch immer andauert , bzw. gerade erst abgeschlossen wurde.

e.g.: I have been at school since 8 o' clock in the morning.

(-> I am still there.)

* wenn zwischen dem vergangenen Ereignis und der Gegenwart eine Verbindung besteht.

e.g.: The boy has lost his umbrella.

(-> He has not found it yet.)

* bei "for" & "since":

"for" beschreibt eine Zeitdauer (for some minutes, for a week)

e.g.: My sister has been in the football team for 2 years.

"since" beschreibt einen Zeitpunkt (since 3 o' clock, since 1984)

e.g.: My sister has been in the football team since 2002.

EXERCISES:

1) Fill in "for" or "since" and put the verb into the present perfect tense:

1. I _____ (not wear) my blue pullover _____ about 2 months.

2. My brother _____ (learn) French _____ 3 years now.

3. Tom _____ (not have) a bad marks _____ Easter.

4. Our family _____ (live) in this country _____ a long time.

5. I _____ (not be) ill _____ 2003 any more.

II) Complete the following questions and answer them. Use the following verbs in the correct form.

lose- be- collect- watch- have

_____ to France?
_____ an accident?
Have you ever... _____ your umbrella?
_____ stamps?
_____ a western?

6. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Die Present perfect continuous wird mit dem present perfect von „to be“ + present participle gebildet.

Verwendung: wenn eine Handlung bis in die Gegenwart andauert.

e.g.: I have been reading this exciting book since 8 o' clock.
(-> I started at 8 and I am still reading.)

EXERCISES:

Use the correct forms of the verbs:

1. Peter has lost his key. He _____ (search) it for half an hour.
2. I _____ (live) in Austria for more than 10 years.
3. The children _____ (play) volleyball since early in the morning.
4. The little boy _____ (wait) for a long time to cross the street.

7. FUTURE TENSE



Die Zukunft kann gebildet werden mit:

* **going to + base form**: drückt eine feste Absicht aus, etwas wird in der (nahen) Zukunft getan.

e.g.: This evening my friend and I are going to watch a film on TV.

* **will/ shall + base form**: es ist unsicher, ob etwas in der Zukunft eintreten wird; man trifft Vorhersagen.

e.g.: The weather will be fine tomorrow.

"shall" wird statt "will" in der 1. Person Einzahl und Mehrzahl verwendet.

e.g.: If I feel better tomorrow I shall go to the party.

We shall spend our summer holidays in France next year.

Kurzformen: will -> 'll

I hope you'll come to my party.

will not -> won't

The weather won't become better today.

shall not -> shan't

We shan't go to the city tomorrow if my friend arrives.

EXERCISES:

1) What are you going to do this afternoon? Form sentences.



1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

II) What will life be like in 10 years?

1. Sandra _____ (travel) around the world.
2. Mary _____ (be) the boss of a big computer company.
3. Mike _____ (have) a house of his own in the country.
4. Betty _____ (study) English at University then.

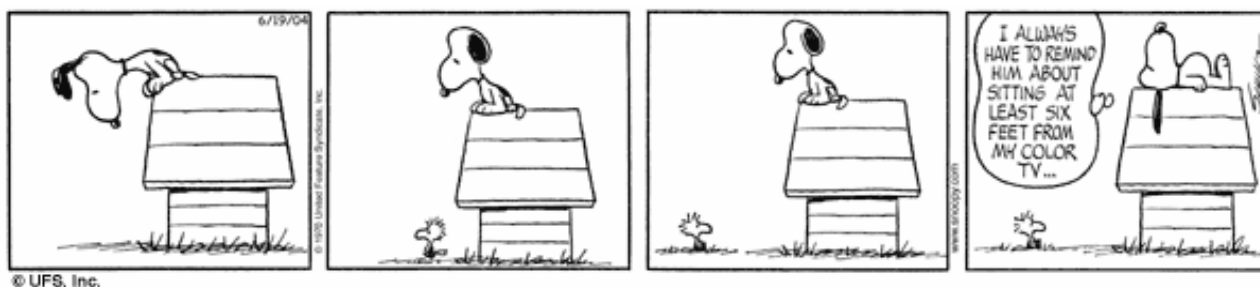
III) What will your life be like in 20 years' time?

Give a short description.

IV) Fill in the forms of "going to", "shall" or "will".

1. Perhaps she _____ (arrive) in time for lunch.
2. He has to be in Vienna at 4 o' clock this afternoon, therefore he _____ (leave) Graz at 2 p. m.
3. Yesterday I did not have time to repair the car, I _____ (do) it today.
4. I _____ (not read) the e-mail now, as I have no time.
5. _____ you _____ (help) me with my homework? I've got a few problems.

MODAL VERBS: CAN, MAY, MUST



* bekommen in der 3. Person Einzahl kein -s angehängt.

* besitzen keine progressive Form

* bilden Frage und Verneinung ohne „do/ does“

Ersatzformen:
can -> be able to
may -> be allowed to
must -> have to

Verneinte Formen:
can -> cannot (=can't)
may -> may not
must not (mustn't)
must -> need not (needn't)

EXERCISES:

I) Find suitable questions:

1. _____ ?
No, I cannot swim.
2. _____ ?
Yes, you may go.
3. _____ ?
No, you needn't give me more money, I've got enough.
4. _____ ?
No, not at all. Children must not cross this dangerous street.

II) Change the following sentences by using "be able to", "be allowed to or "have to".

1. There's no milk left. You must go to the grocer's and get some.
2. We can cross the street now. The cars have stopped.
3. May I open the window? It's very hot in here.
4. Some of my friends have French at school, so they can read French newspapers.
5. "You must be back before 2 a.m.!"
6. She may go dancing this evening.

III) Fill in the correct form of "must not" (= nicht dürfen) and "need not" (nicht brauchen).

1. Visitors _____ take their umbrellas into the museum.
2. You _____ ring the bell. I've got the key.
3. Cars _____ park on the grass.
4. You _____ help me. I can do this work alone.
5. Children _____ play in the streets.



SHORT FORMS

Write down the full forms of the short versions!

1. I´d (= _____) like to go to Australia in summer, but I haven´t (= _____) got enough money for the flight.
2. You´d (= _____) better go to the dentist, he´ll (= _____) have a look at your bad tooth.
3. Wasn´t (= _____) your sister a member of our football club? Yes, that´s (= _____) true. But she isn´t (= _____) any more.
4. It´s (= _____) easy to buy expensive clothes if you´ve (= _____) got enough money. But most people haven´t (= _____).
5. What´s (= _____) the name of this boy we met at the party yesterday? I can´t (= _____) remember, but I think it´s (= _____) George.
6. Don´t (= _____) tell your sister what I´ve (= _____) bought just now. It´s (= _____) going to be her birthday present.

QUESTION TAGS

I) Complete the following sentences by using:

* isn´t it?

* won´t you?

* do they?

* didn't they?

* hasn't she?

1. Your friends visited you last summer, _____?
2. They don't have snow in Egypt, _____?
3. You will come to Susan's party this evening, _____?
4. It's quite cold and windy today, _____?
5. The little girl has lost her doll, _____?

II) Find suitable sentences and complete the given examples.

1. _____, haven't you?
2. _____, do they?
3. _____, aren't we?
4. _____, shall we?
5. _____, is it?

-ING FORMS

I) Als Objekt: Manche Verben verlangen die -ing Form, genauso muss diese bei einigen Phrasen verwendet werden.

e.g.: I like buying clothes.

I hate swimming in lakes.

Are you good at drawing?

Are you interested in meeting her?

Form sentences with the words given below:

I love
I like
I hat

listen, ride, watch
eat, go, play
learn, write

games, ice- cream, English
a bike, letters, to music
for a walk, with my parents

II) Als Subjekt

e.g.: Playing games at school can be great fun.

Listening to music helps most people to relax.

Doing my homework is not my favourite hobby.

MIXED EXERCISES:

I) Present simple or continuous?

1. Dan _____ (like) coke, but he _____ (not like) coffee.
2. At the moment my grandmother _____ (knit) socks for me.
3. Mandy is a football fan, she _____ (play) football every day.
4. Look, our neighbour´ s cats _____ (play) with our tennis ball.
5. Vienna _____ (be) a great city and the capital of Austria.

II) Past simple or continuous?

1. The sun _____ (shine) this morning when I _____ (get up).
2. While the sun _____ (shine), we _____ (lie) on the beach.
3. Yesterday we _____ (try) all afternoon, but we _____ (not have) any success.
4. When I _____ (arrive) at the train station, my friends _____ (wait) for me.
5. My youngest cousin _____ (have) an accident last week.

III) Present perfect simple or continuous?

1. She _____ (finish) her work just now.
2. We _____ (walk) ten miles, we are tired now.
3. I _____ (send) him a letter. I hope he _____ (get) it.
4. I _____ (read) since early afternoon.
5. My mum _____ (not be able) to drive her car since last Monday.

IV) Past tense or present perfect tense?

1. How long _____ you _____ (live) here.
I _____ (live) here since 2003.
2. I _____ (read) a book by Noam Chomsky when I was a teenager.
I _____ (like) it very much.
3. I _____ just _____ (have) my first driving lesson.
4. I _____ (meet) him in a shop two days ago, but he _____

(not want) to talk to me.

5. He _____(not smoke) for three weeks. He is trying to give it up.

V) ✎ Try to form sentences with the following words and use the future tense ("will" or "going to"):

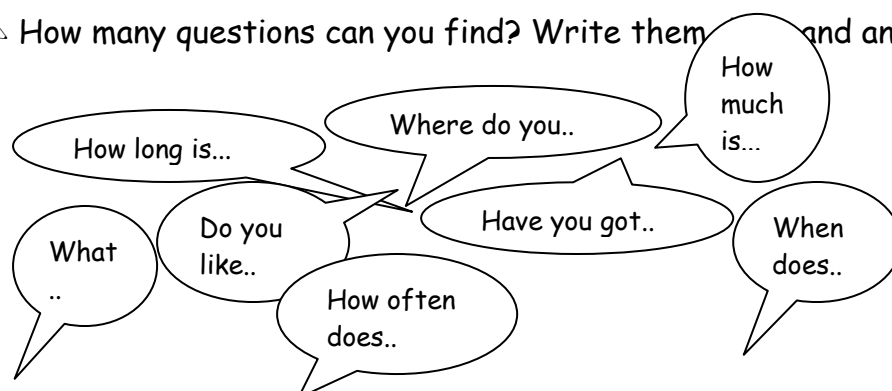
1. leave- at 6 o'clock- the next train
2. to the cinema- go- this evening- I
3. rain- tomorrow- probably
4. go for a walk- tomorrow- I- with my neighbour's dog
5. to the party- Peter- next Saturday- come? (question!)

VI) ✎ Translate the following sentences.

1. Du darfst heute Abend nicht lange aufbleiben, weil du morgen früh aufstehen musst.
2. Kann ich heute mit meinen Freunden in die Stadt gehen?
3. Du brauchst mir nicht mehr zu helfen, ich weiß jetzt, wie das funktioniert.
4. Kannst du mir sagen, wo der Zug nach Paris abfährt?

ASKING QUESTIONS

I) ✎ How many questions can you find? Write them down and answer.



II) Ask for the underlined parts of the following sentences.

1. Dogs can find their way home from many miles away.

Who can _____ ?

What can dogs _____ ?

2. My father plays the piano very well.

_____ ?

_____ ?

3. This Easter we did not find any Easter eggs in our garden.

_____ ?

_____ ?

_____ ?

4. In the afternoon, we went for a walk for about two hours.

_____ ?

_____ ?

5. The tourists went on a trip to Tower Bridge this morning.

_____ ?

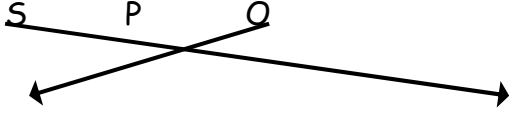
_____ ?

PASSIVE VOICE

Das Passiv wird verwendet, wenn das Subjekt des aktiven Satzes nicht von zentraler Bedeutung ist.

Bildung: Form von „to be“ + past participle

e.g.: Someone wrote a letter to my brother.



A letter was written to my brother (by someone).

S P O

Das Objekt des aktiven Satzes wird zum Subjekt des passiven Satzes.
Häufig kann das Subjekt des aktiven Satzes im passiven weggelassen
werden. Die Zeit ändert sich nicht.

EXERCISES

I) Put into passive voice.

e.g.: He posted the letter yesterday.

-> The letter was posted yesterday.

1. Someone repaired John's bike last week.

_____.

2. They built the motorway 1890.

_____.

3. The ambulance has taken the old man to hospital.

_____.

4. We were watering the flowers when it suddenly started to rain.

_____.

5. They speak English all over the world.

_____.

6. You may not write your test in pencil.

_____.

7. The boys have broken three windows, their parents will have to pay for
them.

_____.

_____.

8. Have you warned everybody?

II) Build sentences with the help of the following words and use the passive form of the verb.

1. in 1492- America- discover

2. open- at 9 a.m.- the museum- every day

3. by a great fire- destroy- many houses

4. collect- letters- twice a day

5. at 2. p.m.- lunch- serve

THE CONDITIONAL (if- sentences)



Der Bedingungssatz beginnt im Englischen mit if (= wenn, falls) und gibt an, welche Voraussetzung erfüllt werden muss, damit etwas geschieht.

e.g.: If you throw paper into the fire, it will burn.

if- Satz (=Bedingung)
-> Gegenwart

Hauptsatz (= Folgerung)
-> Zukunft

EXERCISES

I) Fill in the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. If this glass _____ (fall down), it _____ (break).
2. If you _____ (invite) me to your party, I _____ (give) you a present.
3. You _____ (ruin) your pullover if you _____ (wash= it in hot water).
4. If you _____ (come) home late, you _____ (not get) anything to eat.
5. We _____ (go) swimming if the weather _____ (be) fine tomorrow.

II) Complete the following sentences.

1. If you help me, _____.
2. Nobody will win the championship, if _____.
3. If you have an idea, _____.
4. If somebody eats a lot of chocolate _____.
5. I will meet my pen-friend at the station, if _____.

III) "Would" und "could" drücken Möglichkeiten aus:

-> 🍷 Imagine you organize a party:

- * What would you like to do?
- * What could you eat and drink?

NOUNS

THE PLURAL

Die Mehrzahl wird im Englischen bis auf einige Ausnahmen durch das Anhängen von -s an die Einzahl gebildet.

e.g.: cat -> cats

table -> tables

Einige Wörter haben eine unregelmäßige Mehrzahlbildung:

1. party -> parties genauso: baby -> _____
 glass -> _____
 hobby-> _____
 lady-> _____

aber: donkey-> donkeys (wenn vor dem y ein Selbstlaut)

2. potato -> potatoes genauso:
 box -> _____
 glass -> _____
 church -> _____
 bush -> _____
 tomato -> _____

3. shelf -> shelves genauso:
 knife -> _____
 life -> _____
 wife -> _____

Unregelmäßige Formen:

- child -> children
 mouse -> mice
 foot -> feet
 goose -> geese
 tooth -> teeth
 man -> men
 woman -> women

Keine Mehrzahlform bei: sheep, fish, hair

Complete the following box!

Einzahl	Mehrzahl	Einzahl	Mehrzahl
wife		baby	
tooth			dogs
house			children
	geese	glass	
	tomatoes	monkey	
mouse			houses
potato		man	

hobby			animals
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THE POSSESSIVE CASE

Bildung des 2. Falles

* bei Personen, Namen und meist auch bei Tieren mit

- 's in der Einzahl:	e.g. mother's car
-s' bzw. 's in der Mehrzahl	e.g. the girls' friends the children's ball

* bei Dingen "of":

e.g. the top of the tree
the roof of the house

EXERCISES

I) Form the Saxon Genitive. e.g. the book of Jane -> Jane's book

1. the toys of the children -> _____
2. the ball of the dog -> _____
3. the room of the twins -> _____
4. the pen of my friend -> _____
5. the cat of our neighbours -> _____
6. the umbrella of my uncle -> _____
7. the shoes of Cathy -> _____

II) Use the possessive case: e.g. postman/ bag -> the postman's bag

1. woman / dresses -> _____
2. my brother / rubber -> _____
3. Mary / father -> _____
4. Joe / pipe -> _____

5. my friends / house -> _____
6. Charles / ball -> _____
7. the old man / hat _____
8. aeroplane / number _____
9. table / top _____

III) Change the following sentences:

e.g. This is *George's* pen. -> This pen is *George's*.

1. This is the children's room. -> _____
2. This is the teacher's book. -> _____
3. This is the boy's train. -> _____

IV) Form sentences: e.g. I/ doctor -> I must go to the doctor's.

1. Mary / baker -> _____
2. Mr. Smith / dentist -> _____
3. Mother / butcher -> _____
4. I / grocer -> _____

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	1. Person	2. Person	3. Person
EZ	me	you	him/ her/ it
MZ	us	you	them

EXERCISES

I) Replace the underlined word by a pronoun.

1. I cannot see my sister, she is standing behind a tree.

_____.

2. This jeans belong to Jane.

_____.

3. A tourist asked the policeman for information.

_____.

4. I couldn't find my glasses anywhere.

_____.

II) Fill in the correct pronoun.

1. The girls can see the cow. We can see _____.

2. Can you see my boy-friend? Can you see _____ ?

3. I will not pick these flowers. I will not pick _____.

4. This book is for your sister. It is for _____.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

* Als Beifügung steht es vor dem Hauptwort

e.g. my cat, your camera, her car, his doll, its cage,

our friends, your books, their house

* Als Vertreter eines Hauptwortes steht es allein

e.g. This cat is mine. Is the camera yours?

The horse is his / hers. This car is ours.

Are these books yours? The house is theirs.

EXERCISES

I) Translate!

unsere Puppe -> _____ euer Ball -> _____
dein Buch -> _____ ihr Haus -> _____
ihre Freunde -> _____ sein Hund -> _____
mein Auto -> _____

II) Form sentences like in the example.

e.g. Whose book is it? Is it John's book? Yes, it is his book.

1. Whose ball is it? (the children's)

_____.

2. Whose dog is it? (Mr. Brown's)

_____.

3. Whose bag is it? (Tom's)

_____.

III) Fill in the correct pronoun.

1. Look, there's a pullover. Is it _____, George?

2. I have just bought a new pencil. It's _____ now.

3. Can you see these two bikes near the baker's shop?

They are _____.

4. My birthday is on 23rd May. When is _____ ?

5. Jack's computer is new, but _____ isn't.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

* "who" wird für Personen verwendet.

e.g. The girl who lives in the neighbour's house is ill.

- * "which" wird bei Dingen verwendet
e.g. The house which is in front of the church is ours.
- * "that" wird anstatt "who" oder "which" eingesetzt
„that“ muss verwendet werden nach:
 - * Superlativen
e.g. This is the biggest tower that I have ever seen.
 - * für Personen, Dinge und Tiere zusammen
e.g. The old lady and her cat that are both very friendly live in a small town.
 - * nach: all, very, something, nothin, everything;

EXERCISES

I) Fill in "who", "which" or "that".

1. I´ve got a pen-friend _____ lives in Australia.
2. The lady _____ was here yesterday is Mrs. Simson.
3. Our school _____ is very old doesn´t look nice any more.
4. I've done everything _____ was possible but I couldn't help her.
5. There´s a photo _____ shows Cindy and her friends on their trip to London.

II) Connect the following sentences by using relative pronouns.

1. I missed the bus. I left earlier than usual.

2. I was given this address by a woman. She looked strange.

3. The tree stands near the street. It is very high.

4. What´s the name of the boy? He was at your party.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Einzahl	this	that
Mehrzahl	these	those

EXERCISES

I) Form the plural.

this girl -> _____

that book -> _____

that goose -> _____

that flower -> _____

this woman -> _____

II) Fill in the correct demonstrative pronoun.

1. Are _____ your glasses, Betty? No, they aren't.
2. I like _____ red jeans, but I don't like _____ green ones.
3. How much are _____ CDs? They are 10 \$.
4. Elli, _____ is Stephen. I think you saw him today, didn't you?
5. _____ are my socks, but _____ in the box aren't.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

"some" & "any"

*"some" wird in Aussagesätzen und bei Fragesätzen, auf die eine positive Antwort erwartet wird, verwendet.

*"any" wird bei allen anderen Fragesätzen und in verneinten Sätzen verwendet.

Dieselben Regeln gelten auch für die Zusammensetzungen anybody, somehow, anywhere, something, ...

EXERCISES

I) Use „some“ or “any”.

1. Please give me _____ more pudding. I´m sorry, but there isn´t _____ left.
2. Go an ask him for _____ more paper. I don´t have _____ in my desk.
3. There aren´t _____ matches left, we have to buy _____.
4. Would you like _____ tea? I know you prefer it to coffee.

II) Choose the right word from bewlow and complete the sentences.

any anywhere something some
somewhere some anybody any

1. Disneyland is _____ in the USA, but I don´t exactly know where.
2. He told me _____ about his father´s job yesterday.
3. Is there _____ sugar left? I can´t find it _____.
4. I don´t think we will find _____ that will be able to help us.
5. There is _____ chocolate in the box. Would you like _____?

EVERY - EACH- EACH OF

* every jeder/ jede/ jedes aus einer großen Zahl

* each jeder/ jede/ jedes aus einer begrenzten Zahl

* each of jeder/ jede/ jedes von... jede, die...

Fill in „every“, „each“, or „each of“:

1. _____ the children has got a present.
2. Nearly _____ child likes ice- cream.

3. I´ve got lots of books. You can read _____ you want.
4. Look! _____ the monkeys is eating a banana.
5. We spend our holidays in Italy _____ year.

ONE- ONES

Wenn ein Hauptwort nicht wiederholt werden soll, wird im Englischen das Ersatzwort „one“ für die Einzahl und „ones“ für die Mehrzahl eingesetzt.

e.g. I have a green jacket, you have a blue one.

Look at the following sentences. Which words can be replaced by “one” or “ones”? Underline them!

1. I saw two balls in the shop window, a blue ball and a red ball.
2. Here are two hats. Which hat would you like?
3. The new vase doesn´t look as nice as the old vase did.
4. I´d like new trousers. What about these trousers?
5. Can I have another book, please? You can take the book you like from the bookshelf.
6. This shirt is too small. I need a bigger shirt.

ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB

Eigenschaftswörter bezeichnen ein Hauptwort näher.

Umstandswörter beschreiben das Verb näher.

e.g.	an interesting boy	-> adjective
	she sings beautifully	-> adverb

Die meisten Umstandswörter werden aus Eigenschaftswörtern gebildet, indem man die Endung -ly anhängt.

-> adjective + ly = adverb

e.g. nice -> nicely
 careful -> carefully
 terrible -> _____
 happy -> _____
 beautiful -> _____

EXERCISES

I) Change the sentences by using an dverb.

e.g. She is a beautiful dancer. -> She dances beautifully.

1. They are bad skiers. -> _____
2. He is a careful driver. -> _____
3. Grandpa is a slow eater. -> _____
4. She is a quick worker. -> _____

II) Adjective or adverb?

1. My mother always drives _____.(slow)
2. Miss Monroe always speaks very _____ (quiet)
3. Usually he is a _____ (careful) driver.
4. My brother is a very _____ (shy) person.
5. The clown looked _____ (funny).

Unregelmäßige Formen

<u>adjective</u>	<u>adverb</u>
good	well
fast	fast
late	late (spät)
	lately (kürzlich)
near	near (nahe)
	nearly (beinahe)

Translate the following sentences.

1. Es ist beinahe 11 a.m. Wir müssen schnell zum Zug.

2. Er spielt gut Gitarre, deshalb wird er von seinen Freunden bewundert.

3. John kann dich nicht hören, er schläft fest.

4. Kürzlich sah ich dich im Kino. Hat dir der Film gefallen?

5. Er arbeitet täglich schnell und gut, da er Karriere machen will.

Die Stellung des Adverbs im Satz

ADVERB	SUBJEKT	ADVERB	PRÄDIKAT	OBJEKT	ADVERB
place, time		indefinite time and manner			manner, place, time

Zwischen Prädikat und Objekt steht im Englischen niemals ein ADVERB:

Häufen sich am Satzende mehrere Adverbia, gilt die Reihenfolge:

how? where? when?

e.g. Mr Brown always works very hard in the garden at the weekend.

how? where? when?

Form sentences with the following words.

1. never- Dick- at school- any work- does.

2. the water- carefully- into the garden- very- carried- he.

3. to the USA- been- you- ever- have ??

4. our neighbours- left- the house- last weekend- early- very.

5. afternoon- very- mother- into the garage- drove- yesterday- slowly-
the car.

STEIGERUNG DES ADJEKTIVS

Einsilbige Adjektive und zweisilbige Adjektive auf -y, -er, -ow werden mit
-er und -est gesteigert.

Complete the following box.

positive	comparative	superlative
----------	-------------	-------------

strong	stronger	strongest
late		
big		
clever		
narrow		
happy		

Alle übrigen werden mit "more" und "most" gesteigert.

positive	comparative	superlative
careful	more careful	most careful
expensive		
beautiful		
difficult		

Complete the box.

positive	comparative	superlative
high		
soon		
polite		
sad		
slow		
near		
careless		
dangerous		
noisy		

fast		
------	--	--

Unregelmäßige Steigerungsformen

good	better	best	
bad	worse	worst	
much	more	most	(unzählbar)
little	less (smaller)	least smallest)	(unzählbar)
many	more	most	(zählbar)
few	fewer	fewest	(zählbar)
near	nearer	nearest (am nächsten) Next (Reihenfolge)	
far	farther Further	farthest (Entfernung) furthest (Reihenfolge)	
late	later	latest (zeitlich) last (Reihenfolge)	
old	older	oldest	

EXERCISES

I) Fill in "much" or "many".

1. Yesterday we had _____ fun at Tom's party.
2. I like animals very _____, so I like visiting zoos.
3. Eating too _____ chocolate is bad for your teeth.
4. They haven't got _____ friends.

II) Fill in "little" or "few".

1. We could only see _____ people when we arrived in the village.

2. We had _____ luck with our car, it broke down before we arrived at our friend's house.
3. I have only _____ money left, so I can't go to the cinema tonight.
4. The concert wasn't very successful, there were only _____ pop fans present.

III) Cross the wrong out.

1. She died last year. Her lateste/ last book was about death.
2. I need a stamp. The next/ nearest post office is still closed, so I have to walk to the next/ nearest one.
3. Peter is George's older/ elder brother. He's older/ elder than his friend.
4. Have you heard the last/ latest news? They have saved the last/ latest person on the boat.
5. Can you help me, please? I've got a farther/ further problem.

Steigerung des Adverbs

* Die Steigerung mit den Endungen -er, -est wird bei sämtlichen Adverbien, die nicht durch Anhängen von -ly gebildet werden, verwendet.

e.g. late- later- latest

*Die Steigerung mit more und most gilt für alle Adverbien, die regelmäßig (mit -ly) gebildet werden.

slowly	more slowly	most slowly
carefully	_____	_____

politely _____
sadly _____

*unregelmäßige Formen

well	better	best
badly	worse	worst

EXERCISES

Compare.

1. Mary plays the piano _____ (bad) than Jane.
2. From London, the flight to Vienna lasts _____
(long) than the flight to Paris.
3. In class I sit _____ (near) to the window than the
other pupils.
4. Susan did the homework _____ (careful) than the
other pupils.

PREPOSITIONS

Präpositionen der Zeit

e.g. on Friday, on January 6th;
 at 4 p.m., at three o'clock;
 after school, after the match;
 before sunrise, before the concert starts;
 in April, in 2003

Choose the right prepositions from above.

1. What are you doing _____ Sunday? - I don't know yet.
2. When will you arrive? - _____ the evening _____ at seven.
3. When do you usually get up? - _____ half past six.

4. Should we have a drink _____ the film has finished?
5. When were you born? - _____ spring, _____ 23rd March.
6. What are you going to do _____ your summer holidays?

Präpositionen des Ortes

e.g. in London, in the cinema;
 at her party, at the corner;
 next to the great building;
 opposite the church;

Choose the right preposition from above.

1. Last year we spent our holidays _____ the seaside.
2. Who lives _____ the old house _____ the monument?
3. _____ the cinema there is a big park where you can see punks.
4. We met _____ my friend's house and left for a short trip from there.
5. When I stayed _____ London I saw many punks.

Benutzen eines Verkehrsmittels

Going BY bike, boat,
 bus, underground,
 tram, car

EXERCISES

I) Which sentences go together?

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. When were you born? | a. In the house next to us. |
| 2. How do you go to school? | b. On December 1 st . |
| 3. When do you usually have breakfast? | c. In Spain. |
| 4. Where do your grandparents live? | d. Usually by bus. |

5. Where did you spend your last holidays. e. At 7 a.m.

Use the same questions and try to get some information from your colleagues in class!

II) Mixed prepositions-

Try to find the opposites.

1. a tree with leaves - a tree _____ leaves
2. after midnight - _____ midnight
3. to go out of the house- to go _____ the house
4. the temperature is below zero - the temperature is _____
zero
5. to sit on the table - to sit _____ the table
6. to give flowers to your mother- to get flowers _____ your
friend
7. behind the house - _____ the house
8. to jump over the fence- to climb _____ a hole in the fence

SENTENCE CONNECTIONS (Satzverknüpfungen)

that	so	or	and	when	because	so
	but	then	so	and		

Connect the following sentences with a suitable word from the box.

1. We wanted to go by taxi. We didn't have enough money. We had to take the bus.

2. My mother became ill. We couldn't make our tour into the hills.

3. She will go to Great Britain this summer. She wants to learn English.

4. Would you like some tea? Do you prefer coffee?

5. We went to Italy last year. We had an accident.

6. My friend lost his watch two days ago. He has not found it yet.

7. First we wanted to go swimming. We decided to go to town.

8. The weather wasn't fine. We stayed at home.

9. It is true. Australia is the smallest of all continents.

WRITING AND TALKING ABOUT DIFFERENT TOPICS

I) Telling the time

What's the time? It's ...

1. 15. 03 _____

5. 19.15 _____

2. 2 a.m. _____

6. 6.00 p.m. _____

3. 11.45 _____

7. 0. 17 _____

4. 7. 25 _____

8. 14. 30 _____

Think of what you did yesterday. When did you do it?

II) TALKING ABOUT THE TIMETABLE

*Which subjects did you have last school-year?

*Which ones did you like most and why?

III) HOW TO PREPARE A MEAL

Choose one of the following meals and write down how to prepare it.

* a pizza

* ham and eggs

* a pudding

IV) SHOPPING

Think of different shops where you can buy things. Make a list what you can buy there.

(grocer, baker, supermarket,...)

V) HOW DO YOU GET TO SCHOOL?

* Give an exact description of your way to school (how do you get there? How long does it take you?...)

* Ask your colleagues about their ways to school! Think of at least five questions and take notes!

VI) HOLIDAY TIME IS GREAT FUN!

Choose the holidays you like best and give a short description how you usually spend them:

*Easter holidays

*summer holidays

*Christmas holidays

VII) TALKING ABOUT HOBBIES

Try to find out which hobbies your colleagues in class have and talk about them. Which ones are interesting, boring, exciting, ...?

Make a list of as many hobbies as possible!

VIII) YOUR DREAM WORLD

Maybe you don't like everything in our world or in your life. Think of how your dream world would look like and give a short description.

IX) PLANNING A TRIP

... to an interesting place in Europe.

Where in Europe would you like/ not like to stay for a few weeks?

X) A TOURIST LEAFLET

Make a tourist leaflet about the place where you live.

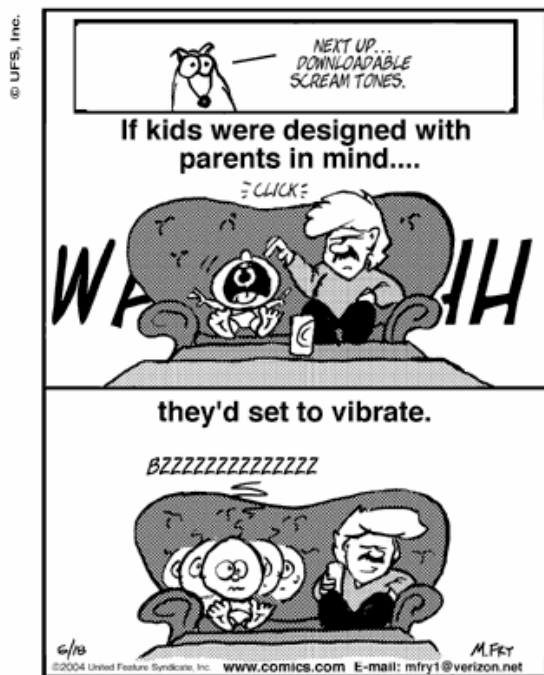
Try to make it as interesting as possible (What can you see there? Are there interesting places nearby? What are they like?)

XI) WRITING LETTERS

Imagine you've got the address of a new pen-friend in Canada and you have to write your first letter to her/him now.

- * What would it look like?
- * What would you write?

IF- CLAUSES



1. He will come if you _____ (wait).
2. If he _____ (see) you, he would speak to you.

3. If I _____ (have) enough money, I _____ (buy) a radio set.
4. I he _____ (hit) the dog, it _____ (can bite)
5. If she _____ (be) older, she would have more sense.
6. You _____ (can speak) English better if you study harder.
7. If my car _____ (break) down, I would catch the train.
8. I _____ (show) you how to do it if I knew myself.
9. He would buy the book if it _____ (not be) expensive.
10. If we hurry, we _____ (catch) the train.
11. If it is fine tomorrow, we _____ (may play) tennis.
12. If I _____ (be) you, I wouldn't do that.
13. If they were interested, they _____ (pass) the English test.
14. If he _____ (be) a film star, he _____ (be) rich.
15. If I _____ (meet) him tonight, I _____ (tell) him about it.
16. If I _____ (have) time, I _____ (learn) English.
17. He would have come to the party if he _____ (know) the address.
18. If I had heard the thief, I _____ (catch) him.
19. We would not have found the house if the policeman _____ (not show) us the way.
20. What language would you speak if you _____ (be) an Eskimo?
21. If we ran, we _____ (catch) the bus.
22. If an exercise is in English, it _____ (be) more difficult.
23. If he lived in Italy, he _____ (speak) Italian.
24. It's cold in here. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (put on) a pullover.
25. If Jean _____ (be) on the right bus, she would get to the Tower.
26. If they _____ (give) the money to the blind, it would be better.
27. If you don't know where to get off, the conductor _____ (tell) you.
28. If I _____ (see) a tiger walking across Hyde Park, I _____ (climb) a tree.

Fill in the right Tenses.

1. _____ (you see) Philip lately? I _____ (ring) his flat several times last week but

- _____ (get) no answer. - Oh, he
 _____ (be) in America for the last term.
2. We usually _____ (go) out on Saturday evenings, but last Saturday _____ (be) so wet that we _____ (stay) in and _____ (play) cards.
 3. She _____ (come) back on Monday. (arranged future)
 4. I _____ (finish) this job in twenty minutes.
 5. By this time next year I _____ (save) 25 pounds.
 6. I he (be), we (go) without him. (3x)
 7. You _____ (nicht müssen) ring the bell; I have a key.
 8. Zoo notice: Visitors _____ (nicht dürfen) feed animals!
 9. _____ (you see) my sister yesterday? Yes, I _____ (meet) her when she _____ (walk) through the parkk.
 10. The pupils _____ (mussten nicht) do the homework.
 11. I just _____ (hear) that Lisa is in Australia. Oh, you _____ (not know)? He _____ (fly) out at the beginning of the month. _____ (you hear) from him? Does he like the life? Yes, I _____ (get) a letter last week. He _____ (tell) me about his job. But he _____ (not say) whether he _____ (like) the life or not. Perhaps it's too soon to say. He only _____ (be) there three weeks.
 12. Next week they _____ (go) perhaps to London.
 13. You _____ (see) my wallet? I _____ (lose) it yesterday.
 14. Peter _____ (watch) TV all morning and is still watching.
 15. You _____ (nicht müssen) go to the party.
 16. If he had known the whole story, he (not be) so angry. (3x)
 17. I _____ (buy) a now house last year, I _____ (not sell) my old house yet, so at the moment I have two houses.
 18. After she _____ (take) her husband to the station, she (return) home as she _____ (not have) to be at the airport till 9 o'clock.
 19. He _____ (sit) on the bank when he _____ (see) a man's hat floating down the river.