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Basic

Grammar

Grammatik
für den
Englischunterricht
an der
Mittelschule Lauterach

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ʔ ŋ ɾ ɹ ʃ θ ʈ ɟ ʁ ɣ ɰ ɱ ɮ ɞ ɠ ʒ ɛ ʒ̥ ɪ ɨ ɒ ɔ ʊ ʊ

consonants				vowels			
b	bad, lab	r	red, try	ʌ	cup, luck	ʊ	put, could
d	did, lady	s	sun, miss	ɑː	arm, father	ʊː	blue, food
f	find, if	ʃ	she, crash	æ	cat, black	aɪ	five, eye
g	give, flag	t	tea, getting	e	met, bed	aʊ	now, out
h	how, hello	tʃ	check, church	ə	away, cinema	eɪ	say, eight
j	yes, yellow	θ	think, both	ɜː	turn, learn	oʊ	go, home
k	cat, back	ð	this, mother	ɪ	hit, sitting	ɔɪ	boy, join
l	leg, little	v	voice, five	ɪː	see, heat	eə	where, air
m	man, lemon	w	wet, window	ɑ	hot, rock	ɪə	near, here
n	no, ten	z	zoo, lazy	ɔː	call, four	ʊə	pure, tourist
ŋ	sing, finger	ʒ	pleasure, vision				
p	pet, map	dʒ	just, large				

The alphabet

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
[eɪ]	[biː]	[siː]	[diː]	[iː]	[ef]	[dʒiː]	[eɪtʃ]	[aɪ]
j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
[dʒeɪ]	[keɪ]	[el]	[em]	[en]	[oʊ]	[piː]	[kjuː]	[aɪ]
s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	
[es]	[tiː]	[juː]	[viː]	[dʌbljuː]	[eks]	[waɪ]	[zed]	

Wordstress

Der Wortakzent steht immer unmittelbar vor der zu betonenden Silbe.

e.g. industry [ˈɪndəstri]

industrial [ɪnˈdʌstriəl]

Short Forms

1. to be

I´ m (not)

I was (not) wasn´t

You´ re (not) / aren´t

You were (not) weren´t

He´ s (not)

He was (not)

She´ s (not) / isn´t

She was (not) wasn´t

It´ s (not)

It was (not)

We´ re (not)

We were (not)

You´ re (not) / aren´t

You were (not) weren´t

They´ re (not)

They were (not)

2. Other Short Forms

do not **don´t**

must not **mustn´t**

does not **doesn´t**

need not **needn´t**

did not **didn´t**

cannot **can´t**

shall not **shan´t**

could not **couldn´t**

should not **shouldn´t**

have not **haven´t**

will not **won´t**

has not **hasn´t**

will not **won´t**

had not **hadn´t**

would not **wouldn´t**

Singular - Plural

1. Regular Plural

-s	hats, mouths, books dogs, shoes, days	[s] [z]
-es	glasses, bushes, buses	[iz]
-ies	country - countries but: boy - boys	Mitlaut + y → -ies Selbstlaut + y → -ys
-ves	wife - wives, calf - calves, thief - thieves, ... but: roofs, safes, cliffs, ...	
-oes	potato - potatoes, hero - heroes, tomato - tomatoes but: photos, radios, pianos, ...	

2. Irregular Plural

man	- men	ox	- oxen
woman	- women	mouse	- mice
goose	- geese	louse	- lice
foot	- feet	sheep	- sheep
tooth	- teeth	fish	- fish
child	- children	deer	- deer
fruit	- fruit		

Mind: fishes = verschiedene Fischarten

3. No Plural Forms

collective nouns: people, cattle, food, the rich, the poor, furniture, ...

Mind: peoples = Völker

materials: glass, wood, water, tea, ...

abstract nouns: help, peace, information, knowledge, progress, courage,
e.g.: Furniture is expensive.

Singular - Plural

4. Nouns taking a Verb in the Plural

a pair of ...trousers, shorts, scissors, clothes
customs (der Zoll), contents, stairs, police

e.g.: Where **are** my scissors (meine Schere)?
The contents of this box **are** heavy.
The police **are** friendly.

5. Nouns taking a Verb in the Singular

News, Mathematics, Physics, the United States, The Netherlands, ...

e.g.: No news **is** good news.
The United States **is** a vast country.

The Article

Definite:

the man, the car	[ə]	before consonants
the orange, the apple	[i]	before vowels

Indefinite:

a man, a car	before consonants
an orange, an apple	before vowels

Bei allgemeinen Aussagen steht bei Jahreszeiten, Namen, Zeitangaben, Materialien kein "the":

After dinner she went home.

On Monday we'll go.

Prince Philipp lives in Buckingham Palace.

Bei einer näheren Bestimmung wird "the" verwendet:

The dinner at Pat's house was excellent.

The Monday after X-mas was a great day.

The Queen Elisabeth is a big ship.

Pronouns

1. Personal Pronouns

I	hid behind the tree.	Bob could not see	me.
You	do the homework now.	John can help	you.
He	travelled to England	Ron went with	him.
She	is wicked.	People don't like	her.
It	is my car.	Do you like	it?
We	were in danger.	It frightened	us.
You	are all lazy.	It won't help	you.
They	were so friendly.	We liked	them.
▲			▲
Subject			Object

Mind:

Who's that? It is me/you...

You (one) must not touch.

They (people) say the British love tea.

Objektform nach to be.

German "man"

German "man"

2. Possessive Pronouns

With a noun

Are these	my	socks?
Is this	your	comb?
Are these	his	glasses?
	Dick's	
Is this	her	skirt?
	Jane's	
Packing has	its	problems.
Are these	our	bags?
Is this	your	ball?
Are these	their	books?

Without a noun

No, they are	mine.
No, it's	yours.
Yes, they are	his
	Dick's.
No, it's not	hers.
	Jane's.
Travelling has	it's too.
No, they are	ours.
No, it's	yours.
Yes, they are	theirs.

Mind:

He's a friend of mine (yours...).

I have my own room. I have a room of my own.

3. Reflexive Pronouns

a) stressed (selbst)

I did it	myself.
Do it	yourself.
He tried it	himself.
She cooked	herself.
It did it	itself.
We made it	ourselves.
You must teach	yourselves.
They planned it	themselves.

b) unstressed (mich, dich ...)

I have cut	myself.
You never wash	yourself.
He's ashamed of	himself.
She introduce	herself.
The cat dried	itself.
We enjoyed	ourselves.
Children, behave	yourselves.
They enjoyed	themselves.

Pronouns

4. Interrogative Pronouns

a) For persons:

Who has taken my pen?

Whose pen is this?

To whom did you give it? (Who did you give it to?)

Who(m) did you ask?

b) For things:

What is Fred doing? (was?)

What (kind of) car will you buy? (was für ein?)

What are you thinking about? (look for, look after)

c) Which - asking for one or more of a number:

Which of these pencils/these boys...?

5. Demonstrative Pronouns

this book/boy (here) -

these books/boys (here) -

that book/boy (there)

those books/boys (there)

Important phrases:

these days (heutzutage)

this morning

that's why (darum)

in those days (damals)

by that time (zu jener Zeit)

6. Indefinite Pronouns

every: every man, every year (all of them)

each: each boy here (limited number)

some: no question or negation!

Here is some bread.

any: in questions and negations!

Have you any money? No, I haven't any.

+ somebody, someone, something, somewhere, somehow, anybody, anyone ...

Pronouns

7. Relative Pronouns

who (persons)

This is the woman
- who went shopping.
- whose car is old.
- to whom I spoke.
(= who I spoke to)
- who(m) Mr. Day loved.

which (things, animals)

This is the dog
- which bit me.
- whose master is dead.
- to which I gave the bone.
(=which I gave the bone to)
- which I like.

that (for persons -animals - things)

The man that (who) sold you the ring was a thief.
The story that (which) he wrote is famous.

"that" must be used:

- a) Here is the man and the dog that go hunting. (person + animal)
- b) This is the best novel that I have ever read. (after superlatives)
- c) after: all, every(thing), some(thing), much, little, nothing.
Is there anything (that) I can do for you?

Mind:

You can drop the Rel.Pron. if it is used for the object.

- He is the best singer (that) I've ever heard.
- Robert played a trick (which) we knew.

Numbers

Cardinal Numbers (Grundzahlen)

0	zero / nil		
1	one	11	eleven
2	two	12	twelve
3	three	13	thirteen
4	four	14	fourteen
5	five	15	fifteen
6	six	16	sixteen
7	seven	17	seventeen
8	eight	18	eighteen
9	nine	19	nineteen
10	ten	20	twenty
		21	twenty-one
		22	twenty-two
		30	thirty
		40	forty
		50	fifty
		60	sixty
		70	seventy
		80	eighty
		90	ninety
		100	a / one hundred
		1000	a / one thousand

Ordinal Numbers (Ordnungszahlen)

1st	first	11th	eleventh
2nd	second	12th	twelfth
3rd	third	13th	thirteenth
4th	fourth	...	
5th	fifth	20th	twentieth
6th	sixth	21st	twenty-first
7th	seventh	...	
8th	eighth	33rd	thirty-third
9th	ninth	...	
10th	tenth	100th	one-hundredth

Expressions of Frequency

I go to the cinema	once a month.
I play football	twice a week.
I clean my teeth	three times a day.
I phone my girlfriend	six times a day.

some - any

some (+) etwas, einige, ein paar ...

... in positiven Sätzen.

I've bought some milk for breakfast.
There are some tomatoes in the fridge.
I'd like some tea.

any (-) kein, keine

... in negativen Sätzen.

I haven't bought any bread.
We couldn't find any oranges in the supermarket.
We did not drink any tea. It was too hot.

any (?) etwas, einige, ein paar, irgendein(e) ...

... in neutralen Fragen.

Have you bought any bread?
Do you play any instrument?
Could you find any fresh fruit?

Mind

Im Zusammenhang mit never, without, hardly verwendet man in positiven Sätzen any.

She did the exercise without any help.
I hardly found any good books.

Verwende some in Fragen, die eine positive Antwort erwarten lassen.

Would you like some cake?
Could you give me some orange juice, please?

some und any in zusammengesetzten Wörtern

something – etwas
anything – nichts (bzw. etwas in Fragen)

someone – jemand
anyone – niemand (bzw. jemand in Fragen)

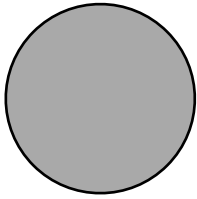
somewhere – irgendwo
anywhere – nirgendwo (bzw. irgendwo in Fragen)

some - any

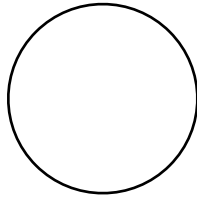
Manchmal hilft diese Methode:

Alles oder Nichts

--> any



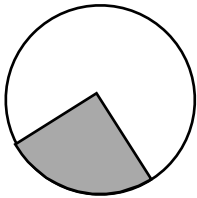
I like any pop-music. (Alles)



I don't like any pop-music. (Nichts)

ein Teil des Ganzen

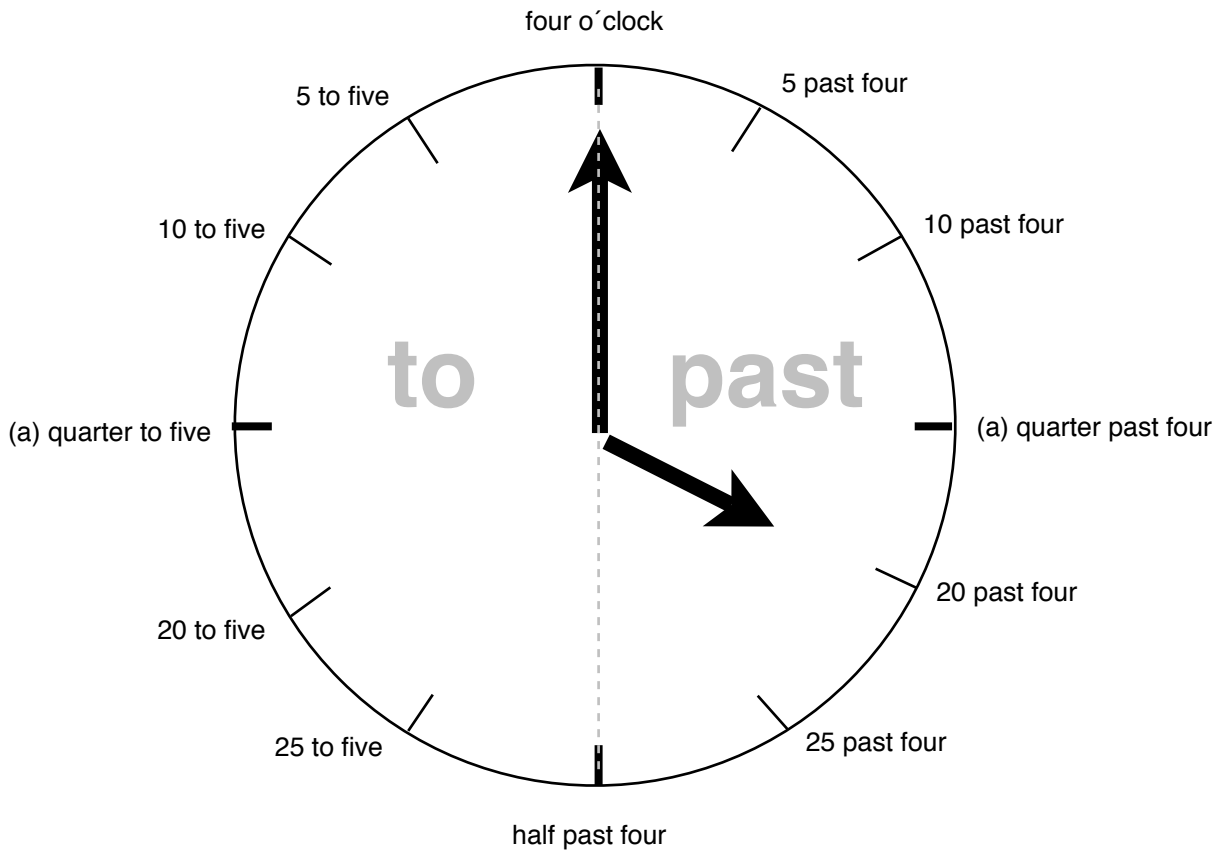
--> some



I like some pop-music. (The Beatles schon, aber nicht Eminem)

What's the time?

It's ...



9 : 45

It's a quarter to 10 a.m. (vor 12 Uhr mittags)
It's a quarter to 10 p.m. (nach 12 Uhr mittags)

16 : 45

It's sixteen forty-five.

The Date

2nd January 1996

The second of January nineteen (hundred and) ninety-six

January 2nd 1996

January the second, nineteen (hundred and) ninety-six

The Comparison

1. With -er, -est

small	smaller than	the smallest	one-syllable words
long	longer than	the longest	
big	bigger than	the biggest	
dry	drier than	the driest	

angry	angrier than	the angriest	two-syllable words
clever	cleverer than	the cleverest	
narrow	narrower than	the narrowest	

and: polite, quiet, handsome

2. With more, most

beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful	two and more syllable words
wonderful	more wonderful than	the most wonderful	
tired	more tired than	the most tired	

3. Irregular

good	better than	the best	
bad	worse than	the worst	
little (small)	smaller than	the smallest	

much	more than	the most (salt)	uncountable
little	less than	the least	

many	more than	the most (books)	countable
few	fewer than	the fewest	

4. How to form sentences

Jim is	tall.	
Jim is	taller than	Bob.
Jim is	the tallest.	
Jim is	as tall as	Sally.
Jim is	not as tall as	Barbara

The Comparison

Exercises

Form sentences as above (number 4)

	A Mercedes	
Madonna		
		oranges
The Empire State building		
		Austria
	Susan	
	France	
my mother		
		a bus
	my bike	
		my sister
ice cream		
	Vienna	
Lauterach		
		flowers
	apples	
		Mr. Bean
A pizza		
		Mozart
Star Trek		
	science fiction stories	
		football

		small	
angry			
			big
	beautiful		
old			
		good	
			bad
	interesting		
near			
		slow	
	clever		
			nice
wonderful			
		sunny	
	cheap		
			expensive
	funny		
		handsome	
intelligent			
			boring
	exciting		
		fast	

Examples:

Tom's car is more beautiful than Marc's.

Austria is smaller than Germany.

The Adverb

Adjectives

... beschreiben
Hauptwörter

He is quick.
She is here.
He is late.

Some Adverbs add -ly

George is slow.
He is a bad boy.
She looks nice.

Mind the spelling:

The music is wonderful.
This test is easy.
Your English is fantastic.

Some Adverbs do not change

fast, little, hard, far, late, here, there, today, now, yesterday ...

He is fast.
It is hard. (schwer)
We are late.

Some Adverbs are completely different

John is a friendly boy.
It is not good.

Some words change meaning

Adverbs

... sagen uns
wo, wie, wann wir etwas tun

He runs quickly.
She plays here.
He plays late today.

George walks slowly.
He plays tennis badly.
She sings nicely.

He plays the piano wonderfully.
Mary does the exercise easily.
She speaks fantastically.

He works fast.
He works hard.
We came late.

He answers in a friendly way.
He works well.

He hardly works. (kaum)
He nearly fell. (beinahe)

The Adverb

There are 3 groups of adverbs

Adverbs of Manner	How?	slowly, fast, quickly, well, beautiful, ...
Adverbs of Place	Where?	at home, here, there, in London, ...
Adverbs of Time	When?	tomorrow, now, yesterday, often, ...

The Adverb in a sentence

In winter	Pat	sometimes	gives	parties	at home.
There	we	always	play	games.	
	Ann	usually	gets	prizes	there.
	I	never	win	a prize.	
	We	often	sing	songs	at ten.
	She		sings	ballads	beautifully.
In spring	Joe	seldom	gives	parties.	
A	S	A	P	O	A

Adverbs
of
time/ place

Adverbs
of
indefinite time

Adverbs
of
manner/
place/ time

No Adverbs with ...

... to be (am, is, are, was, were, ...), seem, grow (werden), get, become, look (aussehen), feel, taste, smell, ...

e.g.

He grew angry. (werden)

She looks pretty. (aussehen)

The Adverb

Exercises

Adjective or Adverb

1. _____
2. _____
3. The machine runs _____. (quiet)
4. It's a very _____ machine. (quiet)
5. He spoke to the workers _____. (loud)
6. Can I have the blouse cleaned _____. (quick)
7. Both drivers braked _____. (sharp)
8. You look _____. (awful)
9. A dark figure stood up _____. (slow)
10. The meal tastes _____. (nice)
11. They could _____ hear him. (hard)
12. The champion runs _____. (fast)
13. They followed him _____. (hopeful)
14. It is _____ to learn grammar. (hard)
15. My shoulder aches _____. (bad)
16. I'll pay you _____. (good)
17. He greeted me _____. (friendly)
18. Those kids aren't very _____. (careful)
19. Wild animals are _____. (dangerous)
20. He drove his car _____. (dangerous)
21. Jane could _____ believe it. (hard)
22. Everybody was _____. (excited)

Form correct sentences

1. in class - often - Peter - sleeps - in the morning
2. always - he - goes out - after dinner
3. people - will understand - he - Spanish - soon
4. Rose - drinks - never - in a pub - wine

Questions

Verbs

play, run,
speak, work,
listen to, like,
want, take,
do, ...

Auxiliary Verbs

am, is, are
was, were
have, has
can, may, must
shall, will
should, would, could

Yes/No-questions

Do
Does
Did

you
he, she, it
we

play ...?
walk ...?
speak ...?

Yes/No-questions

Are
Was
Should

you ...?
she ...?
they ...?

Wh-questions

What
When
Where
Why
Who (Wen?)
How

do
does
did

you work?
he write?
Mark drink?

Wh-questions

What
When
Where
Why
Who (Wen?)
How

is she ...?
were you ...?
may you ...?
will I ...?
should Doris ...?
are we ...?

Mind

Who goes by plane?

What crashed 2 years ago?

Negation

Verbs

play, run
speak, work
listen to, like
want, take
do, ...

Auxiliary Verbs

am, is, are
was, were
have, has
can, may, must
shall, will
should, would, could

do not
does not
did not

not

I do not learn French.
We do not like Maths.
George does not eat pizza.
Bill does not ask her.
They did not find the key.
She did not do it.
The CD-player does not work.
He does not like Sarah.
They did not want a drink.
I do not know it.
Pete does not speak French.
She did not want a present.
It does not fit.

I am not ill.
You are not right.
She is not here.
Peter was not in England.
You were not alone.
She has not got a red blouse.
I cannot help you.

You must not stop here.
(= es ist verboten)

You should not do this.
Mary will not say a word.

to be / to have

to be 1

Present Tense	am	is	are
Past Tense	was	were	
Present Perfect Tense	have been, has been		
Past Perfect Tense	had been		
Future Tense	will be		
Future Perfect Tense	will have been		
Conditional I	would be		
Conditional II	would have been		

to be 2

I	am	was	have been	had been	will be	would be
You	are	were	have been	had been	will be	would be
He	is	was	has been	had been	will be	would be
She	is	was	has been	had been	will be	would be
It	is	was	has been	had been	will be	would be
We	are	were	have been	had been	will be	would be
You	are	were	have been	had been	will be	would be
They	are	were	have been	had been	will be	would be

to have

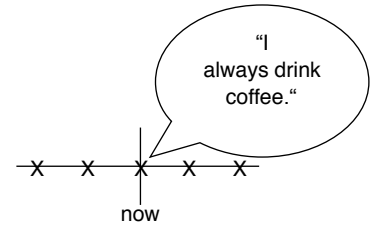
Present Tense	have/ has
Past Tense	had
Present Perfect Tense	have had, has had
Past Perfect Tense	had had
Future Tense	will have
Future Perfect Tense	will have had
Conditional	would have
Conditional II	would have had

Tenses

Present Tense Simple

1. Form

I work, you do, he/she/it walks, ...
I am, you are, he is, we have, Peter has, ...



2. Verwendung

- a) für Tatsachen
- b) bei Kommentaren (Fußballmatch) und Erklärungen (Rezepte)

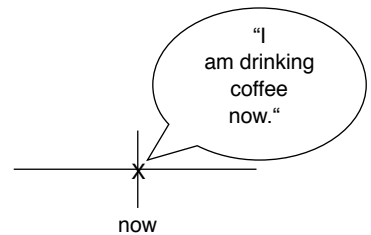
oft mit: often usually, sometimes, never, always,
every week, normally, ...

- c) zu Ausdruck von Meinungen und Gefühlen
z.B.: want, think, believe, hate, love, like, ...

Present Tense Progressive

1. Form

am/is/are + -ing



2. Verwendung

wenn etwas gerade jetzt geschieht

oft mit: now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!, ...

nicht mit: want know, see, hear, understand, remember, last,
love, hate, ...

Tenses

Exercises

Present simple or progressive

1. _____

2. _____

3. Ships (travel) from England to New York in 5 days.
4. Look, a man (run) after the bus. He (want) to catch it.
5. The baby (cry) because it is hungry now.
6. Bad students never (work) hard.
7. I (pour) water into a pan, then I (add) butter and (heat) it.
8. My brother (believe) that he will pass the exam.
9. She always (wear) jeans, but today she (wear) a skirt.
10. Father usually (go) to work by bus.
11. Wait a minute! I (make) tea.
12. School (begin) in September and (end) in July.
13. It (snow) a lot in winter.
14. Listen! They (sing) an Elvis song.
15. She never (visit) her aunt.
16. Mary (speak) English very well.
17. Look! The man (stand) in the middle of the street.

18. What ____ Alice ____ (do)? She (drink) coffee.
19. How many cigarettes ____ you _____ (smoke) a day?
20. I never (smoke) cigarettes.
21. When ____ school _____ (start)?
22. What ____ these people _____ (do) over there?

Tenses

Present Perfect Tense Simple

1. Form

have/has + 3. Spalte

I have gone, she has washed

2. Verwendung

- a) wenn meine Gedanken die Zeit vom Anfang der Handlung bis zur Gegenwart einschließen

oft mit: already, just, since April (Zeitpunkt),
for two days (Zeitspanne), yet, not yet, ever/never ...

- b) um auszudrücken, seit wann (since) oder wie lange (for) ein Zustand schon besteht.

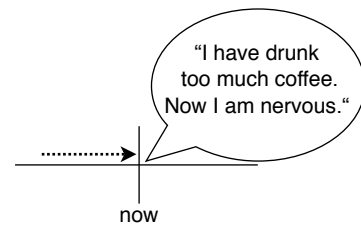
I have waited since 8 o'clock. I have waited for 3 hours.

- c) für Ergebnisse:

I've cleaned my bike. (and now it looks new.)

- d) bei Erfahrungen und Erlebnissen:

I have been to Canada. (Zeit unwichtig)



Present Perfect Tense Progressive

1. Form

have been/has been + -ing form

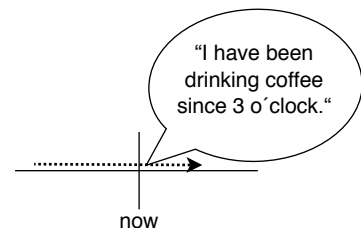
2. Verwendung

- a) um zu sagen, wie lange etwas schon geschieht/andauert.
Nicht das Ereignis, sondern die Dauer der Handlung ist wichtig.

Im Deutschen oft: Gegenwart + schon
z.B. It has been snowing since 3 o'clock.
= Es schneit schon seit 3 Uhr.

- b) um zu sagen, was ich gerade getan habe

z.B. Why are you crying? I've been reading a sad book.



Tenses

Exercises

Present Perfect Tense Simple or Past Tense

1. _____
2. _____
3. I (meet) him last week.
4. I (not meet) him for 2 years.
5. He (leave) the house in 1977.
6. Peter (study) English for three years.
7. I (not see) you for a long time.
8. I'll go now. I (wait) since 8 o'clock.
9. I (be) in New York twice.
10. They (never see) New York. They only (see) a picture in school.
11. Helen (never be) in hospital.
12. Peter (be) there once two years ago.
13. Columbus (discover) America about 500 years ago.
14. The mechanic (repair) the car. Now it really looks new.
15. He (be) ill for 7 days.
16. _____ you ever _____ (play) golf?
17. I (not see) him yet. 18. She (already be) to France.
19. He (sing) in the Opera last night.
20. _____ he _____ (sing) in the Opera last night?

Put into Present Perfect Tense Progressive

1. _____
2. They (quarrel) for hours.
3. He (study) English for years. He will study further.
4. Her son (not read) a single book since years.
5. She (live) here since 1975. That's quite a long time.
6. We (wait) for your answer.

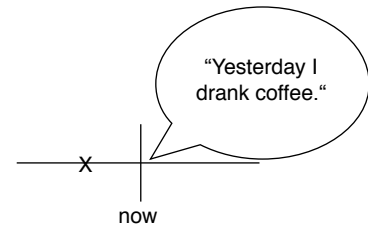
Tenses

Past Tense Simple

1. Form

regular: verb + ed; worked, played, wanted, cried

irregular: 2. Spalte; went, had, did, was, were



2. Verwendung

Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit abgeschlossen wurden.

oft mit: yesterday, two years ago, last week, in 1945,
last Friday,

Past Tense Progressive

1. Form

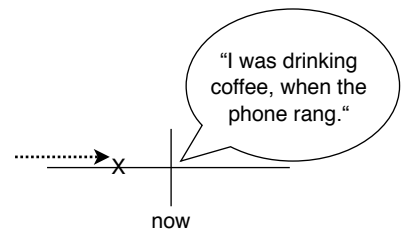
was/were + -ing

2. Verwendung

a) um die Länge einer Handlung hervorzuheben
z.B.: It was raining all day yesterday.

b) um die Begleitumstände zu einem vergangenen Ereignis zu beschreiben
z.B.: Bob was eating when she entered.

c) um auszudrücken, daß sich beide vergangenen Ereignisse gleichzeitig abspielten
z.B.: Bob was eating while his sister was watching TV.



Tenses

Exercises

Past simple or progressive

1. _____

2. _____

3. He (play) the piano, while she (listen to) it.
4. We (do) the homework when the teacher (come) in.
5. It (rain) heavily while Peter (wait) for the bus.
6. She (meet) her friend in the canteen.
7. They (look for) a nice little house in Rochester.
8. The people (sit) quietly while the pilot (sleep) in the cockpit.
9. He (not wear) a terrible black coat when I (see) him last time.
10. Suddenly he (hear) a terrible noise.
11. All lights (go) out as she (walk) downstairs.
12. He (close) the door because it (rain) outside.

13. The pupils (write) test when the fire-alarm (ring).
14. They (not work) when their boss (enter) the office.
15. Why _____ you _____ (use) the cassette recorder?
16. It (rain) last night. I couldn't sleep.
17. _____ you _____ (open) the garage this morning?
17. _____ you _____ (play) the piano yesterday?
19. Why _____ they _____ (write) a letter to the police?
20. What _____ he _____ (look) like?
21. What _____ she _____ (do) when Peter (come) in?
22. Why don't you answer me? Sorry, I (not listen).

Tenses

Past Perfect Tense Simple

1. Form:

had + 3. Spalte
(she had worked , we had eaten, they had had, ...)

2. Verwendung:

bei 2 Handlungen in der Vergangenheit war

eine Handlung vorher - Past Perfect Tense

eine Handlung nachher - Past Tense

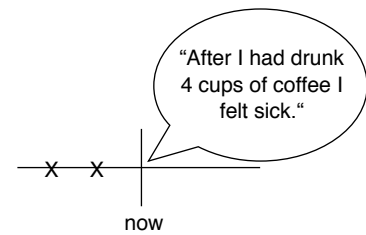
3. Examples:

After Mr. Brown (drink) a bottle of wine, he (crash) against a tree.

He (to pay) the bill, when he (to finish) eating.

Before he (to buy) his desk he (to save) the money for it

oft mit: after, before, when



Past Perfect Tense Progressive

1. Form:

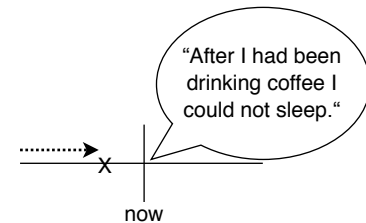
had been + -ing
(She had been waiting)

2. Verwendung:

lange Handlung in der Vergangenheit mit Betonung der Dauer.

3. Example:

After he had been working all day long, he was really tired.



Tenses

Future Tense with “will“

1. Form:

shall/will + verb
(I/we shall go, you will run, she will be, ...)

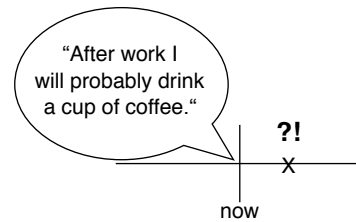
2. Verwendung:

etwas wird in der Zukunft sein oder geschehen

oft mit: tomorrow, next week, in two years, ...

3. Examples:

The plane will land in a few minutes.



Future Tense with “going to“

1. Form:

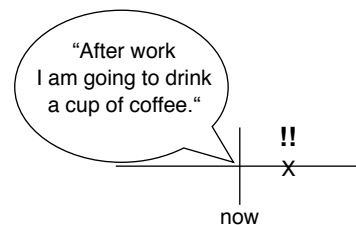
am/is/are going to + verb

2. Verwendung:

Ausdruck von Plänen oder Absichten in der nahen Zukunft.

3. Example:

We are going to spend our holidays in France.



Future Perfect Tense (Vorzukunft)

1. Form:

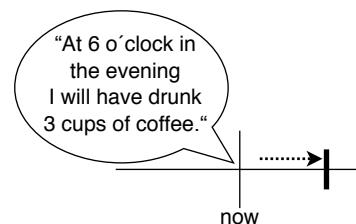
will have + 3. Spalte

2. Verwendung:

Für eine Handlung, die bis zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft beendet sein wird.

3. Example:

In 1999 he will have worked for 20 years.



If-Sentences

Exercises

Connect these sentences. Form 3 conditions.

1. He has time. He will come.
2. I know his address. I will tell you.
3. You meet him. You will speak to him.
4. He marries Jane. He will be happy.
5. You eat too much. You will be ill.
6. I am rich. I will buy a Rolls Royce.
7. He reads English books. He will understand.
8. He stops smoking. He will feel better.
9. He stops smoking heavy cigars. Columbo will die. (unless)

Continue these sentences.

1. If it rains, ...
2. If I had a lot of money, ...
3. If I had got up earlier this morning, ...
4. If we buy a new car, ...
5. If I were Michael Jackson, ...
6. If I were you, ...
7. They would travel to the U.S.A., if ...
8. My sister would hate me, if ...
9. Tom would have done the homework, if ...
10. Mr. Jones will go by plane, if ...

Modal Verbs

1. can - be able to - could

George can run fast.

kann

Fähigkeit

He was able to run fast.

konnte

Fähigkeit

He could run fast.

konnte/ könnte

Fähigkeit/Möglichkeit

2. may - be allowed to - might

You may go home now.

darfst

Erlaubnis

She may come soon.

kommt vielleicht

Möglichkeit

They were allowed to smoke.

durften

Erlaubnis

It might rain.

könnte

Vermutung

3. must - have to - need not

You must do your homework!

musst

Befehl

She had to learn more.

musste

Befehl/Verpflichtung

You must not fall asleep!

darfst nicht

Verbot

You need not pay for it.

musst nicht

keine Verpflichtung

4. shall - should - ought to

Shall we have tea?

sollen

Angebot/Vorschlag

He should drive slowly.

sollte eigentlich

Ratschlag

He ought to drive slowly.

sollte wirklich

Ratschlag/Kritik

5. will - would

Will you have tea with us?

möchtest

Einladung

Would you help me please?

würdest

Bitte

Would you like some wine?

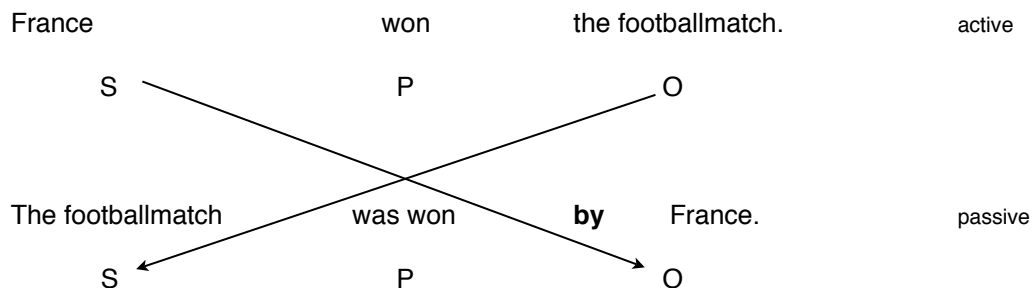
möchtest

Angebot

“Modal Verbs“ haben je nach Verwendung unterschiedliche Bedeutung. Vertraue auf dein Sprachgefühl!

Passive Voice

1. Change of Subject and Object



2. Form

Present Tense		is	stolen
Present Perfect Tense		has been	stolen
Past Tense	The money	was	stolen
Past Perfect Tense		had been	stolen
Future Tense		will be	stolen

Form of "to be" + 3. Spalte

3. Use

a) "Täter/Ursache" ist unbekannt oder unwichtig (Reporterstil)

The pictures were stolen.

b) um einen Satzteil zu betonen

She was invited by the queen!

c) Passive progressive

You can't use the toilets. They are being cleaned.

When I came the baby was being fed.

d) Verbs with two objects (subjects)

The key was given to me.

I was given the key.

give, bring, write, show, tell, ask, ...

Passive Voice

e) Auxiliary Verbs: can, may, must, shall, will, ... + be + 3. Spalte

Cigarettes must be declared.

This bread should be eaten.

These cars can be sold.

f) Verbs with prepositions

The baby is looked after.

He was laughed at.

The cat has been run over.

g) Passive with "get"

Many people get lost.

The windows got broken.

Exercises

Put into Passive Voice

1. Someone switched on the light.
2. He wrote it with a pencil.
3. Someone has found his keys.
4. He will write the note.
5. They sell stamps here.
6. The rain has flooded the camp.
7. They have arrested the thief.
8. We cut the lawn once a week.
9. She has cleaned my shoes.
10. Someone has stolen his car.
11. Mrs. Jordan will serve tea at 4.
12. He has not used the towel.

By whom? Passive - Past Tense simple

Yesterday	discover	Ernest Hemingway
The safety razor	sing	King Camp Gilette
St. Paul's Cathedral	design	George Gershwin
Penicillin	compose	The Beatles
A Farewell to Arms	invent	Sir Christopher Wren
Porgy and Bess	make	Alexander Fleming
Psycho	write	Alfred Hitchcock

Reported Speech

I like your eyes!

Don't leave me now!

Kiss me!

Will you miss me?



I have never met a girl
like you before!

Yesterday I felt so lonely!

When will you marry me?

I will ring you tomorrow!

Do you love me?

Statements

He said that	he <u>liked</u> my eyes.
	he <u>had never met</u> a girl like me before.
He promised that	he <u>had felt</u> so lonely the day before.
	he <u>would ring</u> me today (the next day).

Questions

He asked <u>if/whether</u>	I <u>loved</u> him.
	I <u>would miss</u> him.
He asked <u>when</u>	I <u>would marry</u> him.

Commands

He told me	<u>to kiss</u> him.
	not <u>to leave</u> him then.

Sentences can begin with

He/She/They/John ...

said, told her, asked, promised, replied, complained, remembered, demanded, shouted, wrote, read,
wanted to know if, knew, heard, ...

Reported Speech

Tenses change

Present Tense	—————>	Past Tense
Past Tense	—————>	Past Perfect Tense
Present Perfect Tense	—————>	Past Perfect Tense
Future Tense	—————>	Conditional (would)

Changing of ...

... **Personal Pronouns (he, my, we, ...)**

... **Adverbs**

now	—————>	then
this	—————>	that
here	—————>	there
today	—————>	that day
tomorrow	—————>	the next day
yesterday	—————>	the day before
last year	—————>	the year before

Exercises

Find the correct indirect sentence

1. "The lift is out of order."
2. "Have you booked a room, sir?"
3. "Yes, I sent a telegram last week."
4. "Can you help me with the luggage?"
5. "I'll be back in a minute."
6. "Hurry up! The taxi is waiting!"
7. "I left the shower on."

The fat man complained that .../ The receptionist asked whether .../

The old gentleman replied .../The lady asked the porter if .../

The porter said that .../ The man told his wife ... because the taxi .../

But his wife remembered that ...

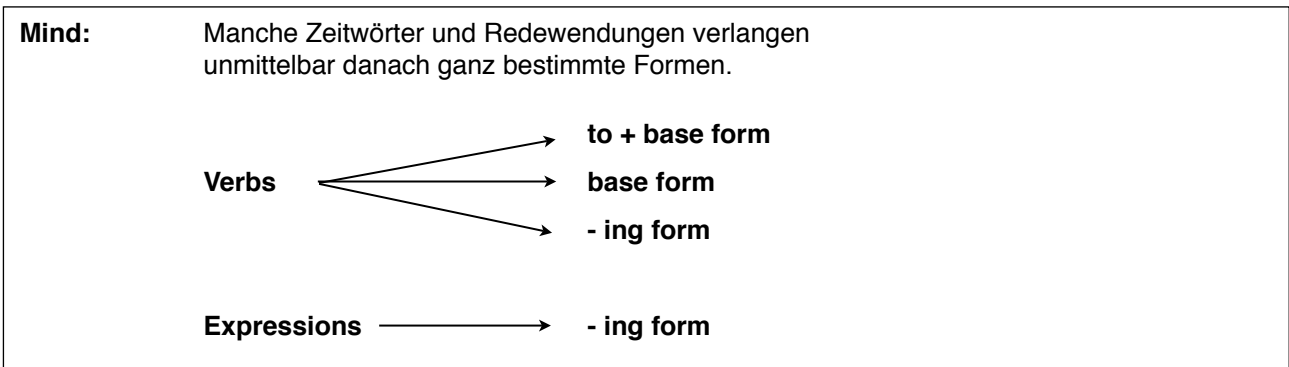
Important Verbs and Expressions

1. Verbs followed by		<u>to + base form</u>	
She	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> agreed arranged offered decided deserved expected hoped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intended managed could not afford pretended promised refused wanted 	to play the piano.

2. Verbs followed by		<u>the base-form</u>	
He	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> heard made watched 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> him her them 	cry.
You	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> had better had rather had sooner 	leave town.	

3. Verbs followed by		<u>the -ing form</u>	
He	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> admitted avoided couldn't help enjoyed fancied couldn't stand suggested was busy 	eating a lot.	

4. Expressions followed by		<u>the -ing form</u>	
She	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> was fond of accused me of was afraid of was good at thanked him for apologized for was interested in was used to 	drinking beer.	



Prepositions

I. Präpositionen des Ortes und der Richtung

above	the bookshelf	über/oberhalb (nicht unbedingt direkt darüber)
across	the street	über die Straße; von einer Seite auf die andere
after	run after the boy	dem Jungen nach
against	the wall	gegen/dagegen
along	the wall	die Wand entlang
among	the boys	zwischen/unter mehreren
at	the door, at the club, at the baker's	an der Türe, im Klub, beim Bäcker
below	the book-shelf	unterhalb
beside	I sit beside Joe.	neben
between	He is between John and Ann	zwischen
by	He is standing by the door	nahe bei
down	He jumped down.	herunter/hinunter
from	Paris to London	von einem Ort zum andern
in	the classroom	in/im; Ortsangabe (Frage: wo?)
into	the classroom	in das Klassenzimmer hinein; Richtungsangabe (Frage: wohin?)
in front of	the blackboard	vor der Tafel
inside	the house	im/innerhalb
near	the door	nahe bei/in der Nähe von
off	He fell off (from) the horse.	vom/von herunter
on	Switch off It's on the desk.	ausschalten, abdrehen auf
out of	the house	aus.. hinaus/heraus
outside	the house	außerhalb
over	He jumped over the bed.	über/darüber hinweg
round	the chair	um.. herum
through	the door	durch/hindurch
to	go to the door!	zu/zur (bei allen Arten von Richtungsangaben)
towards	He came towards me	auf mich zu
under	the table	unter
up	the tree	hinauf

Prepositions

2. Präpositionen für Zeitangaben:

at	8 o'clock, at noon	
at	Christmas, at night	Zeitpunkt
in	1995, in spring	
in	May, in the morning	Zeitdauer, (Jahre, Jahreszeiten, Monate...)
on	Friday, on June 2 nd	
on	the following day	bei Tagen
ago	two years ago.	vor zwei Jahren ("ago" wird immer nachgestellt!)
since	two o'clock	
since	Monday/ since 1984	seit (von einem Zeitpunkt aus)
for	for 2 hours.	
	for three weeks	
	for one year	seit (Angabe der Zeitdauer), z.B. 2 Stunden <u>lang</u>
before	lunch/after lunch	vor/nach (zeitlich)
by	We must be back by 12 o'clock.	bis (spätestens)
from ... to	from 8 to (until) 12	von.. bis
during	the test!	während

Weitere Präpositionen:

What are you talking about ?	worüber (Thema)
Tell me about your holidays!	über
He is in bed because of fever.	wegen
Let's go by taxi.	mit (+ Verkehrsmittel)
(aber: on foot!)	
in spite of the bad weather..	trotz
He looks like his father.	wie (vergleichbar)
I am talking to you as friend.	als (in der Eigenschaft als)

Prepositions

Be careful!

He lives with his aunt.	bei/ständig bei
We stayed at my uncle's (house)	bei (Betonung des Ortes)
There is a lake near the town.	nahe bei; in der Nähe von
They are camping by the river.	am (sehr nahe)
There is a bridge across the river.	über (von einer Seite zur anderen)
He jumped over the fence.	über. . hinweg (Richtung)
The lamp is over the desk.	über (Ortsangabe!)
We flew above the clouds.	über/oberhalb (nicht unbedingt direkt darüber)

Examples

Fill in the correct Prepositions

1. I go _____ school everyday.
2. My sister stays _____ home.
3. Cats like to sit _____ the roof.
4. Get _____ the tram here, and get out _____ the third stop.
5. There are many bridges _____ the Thames.
6. The train left _____ Paris.
7. The teacher sits _____ a desk _____ the classroom.
8. _____ him is a blackboard.
9. He walked _____ the door, but fell _____ a chair _____ the way _____ the room.
10. We walked _____ the hill _____ the wood.
11. I looked _____ the window.
12. Go _____ this street, turn right. the Post Office, and then take the second turning _____ the left.
13. Is it far _____ here _____ the station?

Prepositions

Mixed Exercises

1. The train arrived _____ 6 p.m.
2. Meet me _____ noon _____ Thursday.
3. I haven't seen you _____ a week.
4. I have been away _____ Saturday.
5. What are you laughing _____ ?
6. He is going for a trip _____ the world _____ July.
7. Hamlet was written _____ Shakespeare.
8. What are you talking _____ ?
9. Will you be _____ home _____ 6 and 7 o'clock tonight?
10. She fell _____ the ladder.
11. The children throw their ball _____ the window.
12. Switzerland lies _____ France, Germany and Italy.
13. He lives _____ his parents not far _____ here.
14. Don't be angry _____ me.
15. Who does that watch belong _____ ?
16. Britain was invaded _____ William the Conqueror _____ 1066.
17. I love to sit _____ the trees _____ the shade.
18. Wait _____ me _____ the bus-stop.
19. He hasn't been here _____ Monday.
20. Our cat was bitten _____ a dog.
21. Put your books _____ the table.
22. We went _____ the seaside _____ car.
23. Many planes fly _____ the Atlantic.
24. They were standing _____ the police-station.
25. Don't look _____ me like that.
26. Be careful! Don't fall _____ the bike!
27. What can you do _____ fever?
28. The dogs fought _____ one another.
29. Keep _____ the grass.
30. John was walking _____ his friend, when he suddenly ran away.
31. The plane is _____ our heads.

Irregular Verbs

base form	past form	past participle	German
am	was	been	sein
is	was	been	sein
are	were	been	sein
become	became	become	werden
bend	bent	bent	biegen
begin	began	begun	beginnen
bite	bit	bitten	beißen
blow	blew	blown	blasen
break	broke	broken	(zer)brechen
bring	brought	brought	bringen
build	built	built	bauen
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	(ver)brennen
buy	bought	bought	kaufen
catch	caught	caught	fangen, erwischen
choose	chose	chosen	(aus)wählen
come	came	come	kommen
cost	cost	cost	kosten
creep	crept	crept	kriechen
cut	cut	cut	schneiden
do	did	done	tun, machen
draw	drew	drawn	zeichnen
drink	drank	drunk	trinken
drive	drove	driven	fahren, lenken
eat	ate	eaten	essen, fressen
fall	fell	fallen	(nieder) fallen
feed	fed	fed	füttern
feel	felt	felt	(sich) fühlen
fight	fought	fought	kämpfen, raufen
find	found	found	finden
fly	flew	flown	fliegen
forget	forgot	forgotten	vergessen
get	got	got	bekommen, werden
give	gave	given	geben
go	went	gone	gehen, fahren
grow	grew	grown	wachsen
have	had	had	haben
hear	heard	heard	hören
hide	hid	hidden	(sich) verstecken
hit	hit	hit	schlagen, (Ziel) treffen
hold	held	held	halten
hurt	hurt	hurt	(sich) verletzen, weh tun
keep	kept	kept	(be)halten, aufbewahren
know	knew	known	kennen, wissen
lead	led	led	führen
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	lernen
leave	left	left	(ver)lassen, abfahren
let	let	let	lassen
lose	lost	lost	verlieren
make	made	made	machen
meet	met	met	(sich) treffen
pay	paid	paid	(be)zahlen

Irregular Verbs

base form	past form	past participle	German
put	put	put	setzen, legen, stellen
read	read	read	lesen
ride	rode	ridden	reiten
ring	rang	rung	läuten
rise	rose	risen	aufstehen, aufgehen (Sonne)
run	ran	run	rennen, laufen
say	said	said	sagen
see	saw	seen	sehen
sell	sold	sold	verkaufen
send	sent	sent	(ab)schicken
set	set	set	setzen
shake	shook	shaken	schütteln, beben
shine	shone	shone	scheinen, glänzen
shoot	shot	shot	schießen
show	showed	shown	zeigen
shut	shut	shut	schließen, zumachen
sing	sang	sung	singen
sit	sat	sat	sitzen
sleep	slept	slept	schlafen
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled	riechen
speak	spoke	spoken	sprechen
spend	spent	spent	verbringen, ausgeben
spring	sprang	sprung	springen, hüpfen
stand	stood	stood	stehen
steal	stole	stolen	stehlen
stick	stuck	stuck	stecken, kleben
strike	struck	struck	schlagen
swim	swam	swum	schwimmen
take	took	taken	nehmen, bringen
teach	taught	taught	lehren, beibringen
tear	tore	torn	(zer)reißen
tell	told	told	erzählen
think	thought	thought	denken
throw	threw	thrown	werfen
wake	woke	woken	wecken
wear	wore	worn	tragen (Kleider)
win	won	won	gewinnen
write	wrote	written	schreiben

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Irregular Verbs

be	was	been	- sein	bring	brought	brought	- bringen
go	went	gone	- gehen	buy	bought	bought	- kaufen
do	did	done	- tun	fight	fought	fought	- kämpfen
				think	thought	thought	- denken
become	became	become	- werden	catch	caught	caught	- fangen
come	came	come	- kommen	teach	taught	taught	- unterrichten
run	ran	run	- rennen				
break	broke	broken	- zer)brechen	begin	began	begun	- beginnen
choose	chose	chosen	- wählen	drink	drank	drunk	- trinken
freeze	froze	frozen	- ge)frieren	ring	rang	rung	- läuten
				sing	sang	sung	- singen
build	built	built	- bauen	swim	swam	swum	- schwimmen
lend	lent	lent	- leihen	sink	sank	sunk	- sinken
spend	spent	spent	- ausgeben, verbringen	bleed	bled	bled	- bluten
cut	cut	cut	- schneiden	feed	fed	fed	- füttern
hit	hit	hit	- schlagen	meet	met	met	- begegnen
let	let	let	- lassen	read	read	read	- lesen
put	put	put	- setzen, stellen, legen	feel	felt	felt	- fühlen
shut	shut	shut	- schließen	keep	kept	kept	- be)halten
				leave	left	left	- verlassen
draw	drew	drawn	- zeichnen	sleep	slept	slept	- schlafen
fly	flew	flown	- fliegen	drive	drove	driven	- fahren
grow	grew	grown	- wachsen	eat	ate	eaten	- essen
know	knew	known	- wissen, kennen	fall	fell	fallen	- fallen
throw	threw	thrown	- werfen	give	gave	given	- geben
stick	stuck	stuck	- kleben	ride	rode	ridden	- reiten
dig	dug	dug	- graben	see	saw	seen	- sehen
get	got	got	- bekommen	take	took	taken	- nehmen
sit	sat	sat	- sitzen	write	wrote	written	- schreiben
win	won	won	- gewinnen	rise	rose	risen	- aufgehen
lose	lost	lost	- verlieren	have	had	had	- haben
hear	heard	heard		hear	heard	heard	- hören
lay	laid	laid		lay	laid	laid	- legen
make	made	made		make	made	made	- machen
pay	paid	paid		pay	paid	paid	- bezahlen
sell	sold	sold		sell	sold	sold	- verkaufen
say	said	said		say	said	said	- sagen
stand	stood	stood		stand	stood	stood	- stehen
tell	told	told		tell	told	told	- erzählen
find	found	found		find	found	found	- finden
hold	held	held		hold	held	held	- halten
speak	spoke	spoken	- sprechen				
steal	stole	stolen	- stehlen				
wake	woke	woken	- wecken, aufwachen				
wear	wore	worn	- tragen (Kleidung!)				
lie	lay	lain	- liegen				
forget	forgot	forgotten	- vergessen				
hide	hid	hidden	- verstecken				

Expressions

active	Aktiv, Tätigkeitsform	
adjective	Adjektiv, Eigenschaftswort	beautiful, nice, good
adverb	Adverb, Umstanswort ...	
- of manner	... der Art und Weise	beautifully, nicely, well
- of place	... des Ortes	here, there in town
- of time	... der Zeit	at 5 o'clock, now
- of indefinite time	... der unbestimmten Zeit	seldom, often, never
article	Artikel	
- definite	bestimmt	the
- indefinite	unbestimmt	a, an
auxiliary (verb)	Hilfszeitwort	to be, to have, do, (can ...)
case	Fall	
clause	Glied- Nebensatz	
- if-clause	Bedingungssatz	
- main-clause	Hauptsatz	
- relative-clause	Nebensatz (bezüglich)	
command	Befehl	
comparative	1. Steigerungsstufe	better, worse
conditional	see: if-clause	
consonant	Mitlaut	
continuous form	see: progressive form	
countable	zählbar	
diphthong	Umlaut	
direct speech	direkte Rede	
gender	Geschlecht	
genitive	Genetiv, 2.Fall	
gerund	Gerundium, hauptwörtlich gebrauchtes Zeitwort	Swimming is beautiful
indirect speech (= reported speech)	indirekte Rede	
infinitive	Nennform	to go, to speak
intonation	Satzmelodie	
irregular	unregelmäßig	
modal verb	Hilfszeitwort der Aussage	can, may, must, need, will
negation	Verneinung	not, do not, did not, ...
noun	Hauptwort	
numbers	Zahlen	
- cardinal	Grundzahlen	1, 2, 3, ...
- ordinal	Ordnungszahlen	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, ...
object	Objekt	
participle	Mittelwort	
- present participle	Mittelwort der Gegenwart	working, fishing
- past participle	Mittelwort der Vergangenheit	played, gone, been (3. Spalte)
passive	Passiv, Leideform	
phonetic transcription	Lautschrift	
plural	Mehrzahl	

Expressions

progressive form (= continuous form)	Dauer -(-ing)form	I am going
pronoun	Fürwort	
- demonstrative	hinweisend	this, that, these, those
- indefinite	unbestimmt	every, some, ...
- interrogative	fragend	who, where, ...
- personal	persönlich	<u>He</u> can't see <u>me</u> .
- possessive	besitzanzeigend	mine, yours, ...
- reflexive	rückbezüglich	myself, yourself, ...
- relative	bezüglich	... who, whose, which, ...
pronunciation	Aussprache	
question	Frage(satz)	
reason	Grund, Ursache	
sentence	Satz	
simple - progressive	einfache Form - -ing form	
singular	Einzahl	
spelling	Schreibweise	
stress	Betonung	
- stressed	betont	
- unstressed	unbetont	
subject	Subjekt	
superlative	Superlativ, 2. Steigerungsstufe	best, worst, ...
tag	Frageanhängsel	..., isn't it?
tense	Zeitform	
- present tense	Gegenwart	They work.
- present perfect tense	vollendete Gegenwart	They have worked.
- past tense	Mitvergangenheit	They worked.
- past perfect tense	Vorvergangenheit	They had worked.
- future tense	Zukunft	They will work.
- future perfect tense	Vorzukunft	They will have worked.
uncountable	nicht zählbar	
use	Anwendung	
verb	Zeitwort	
vowel	Selbstlaut	
word-order	Satzstellung	

Punctuation

,	comma
;	semi-colon
:	colon
.	full stop
?	question mark
!	exclamation mark
()	brackets
“ ”	inverted commas, quotation marks

Exercises - Solutions

Comparison

small - smaller - smallest / angry - angrier - angriest / big - bigger - biggest
beautiful - more ... - most ... / old - older - oldest / good - better - best
bad - worse - worst / interesting - more ... - most ... / near - nearer - nearest
slow - slower - slowest / clever - cleverer - cleverest / nice - nicer - nicest
wonderful - more ... - most ... / sunny - sunnier - sunniest / cheap - cheaper - cheapest expensive - more ... - most ... / funny -
funnier - funniest / handsome - more ... - most ...
intelligent - more ... - most ... / boring - more ... - most ... / exciting - more ... - most ...
fast - faster - fastest

The Adverb: Adjective or Adverb

1. She is beautiful. 2. She sings beautifully. 3. quietly 4. quiet 5. loudly 6. quickly 7. sharply
8. awful 9. slowly 10. nice 11. hardly 12. fast 13. hopefully 14. hard 15. badly 16. well
17. in a friendly way 18. careful 19. dangerous 20. dangerously 21. hardly 22. excited

The Adverb: Form correct sentences

1. In the morning Peter often sleeps in the class. 2. He always goes out after dinner.
3. He soon will understand Spanish people. 4. Rose never drinks wine in a pub.

Present Tense: Present Tense simple or progressive

1. I often play ... 2. Look, she is playing ... 3. travel 4. is running, wants
5. is crying 6. work 7. pour, add, heat 8. believes 9. wears, is wearing 10. goes
11. am making 12. begins, ends 13. snows 14. are singing 15. visits 16. speaks
17. is standing 18. is Alice doing / is drinking 19. do you smoke 20. smoke
21. does school start 22. are these people doing

Present Perfect Tense: Present Perfect Tense simple or Past Tense

1. I have repaired my computer 2. Yesterday I repaired my computer 3. met
4. have not met 5. left 6. has studied 7. have not seen 8. have waited 9. was
10. have never seen, saw 11. has never been 12. was 13. discovered 14. has repaired
15. has been 16. have you ever played 17. have not seen, has already been 19. sang
20. Did he sing

Present Perfect Tense: Put into Present Perfect Tense progressive

1. He has been watching TV 2. have been quarreling 3. has been studying
4. has not been reading 5. has been living 6. have been waiting

Exercises - Solutions

Past Tense: Past simple or progressive

1. He knocked at the door
2. She was preparing a nice meal
3. was playing, was listening
4. were doing, came
5. was raining, was waiting
6. met
7. were looking for
8. were sitting, was sleeping
9. was not wearing, saw
10. heard
11. went, was walking
12. closed, was raining
13. were writing, rang
14. were not working, entered
15. were you (not) using
16. was raining
17. Did you open
17. Were you playing
19. were they writing
20. did he look like
21. was she doing, came
22. did not listen

Conditional: Connect these sentences. Form 3 conditions

1. If ... has - will come (had - would come / had had - would have come)
2. If ... knows - will tell (knew - would tell / had known - would have told)
3. If ... meet - will speak (met - would speak / had met - would have spoken)
4. If ... marries - will be (married - would be / had married - would have been)
5. If ... eat - will be (ate - would be / had eaten - would have been)
6. If ... am - will buy (was/were - would buy / had been - would have bought)
7. If ... reads - will understand (read - would understand / had read - would have understood)
8. If ... stops - will feel (stopped - would feel / had stopped - would have felt)
9. Unless ... stops - will die (stopped - would die / had stopped - would have died)

Conditional: Continue these sentences

1. If it rains, we will stay inside.
2. If I had a lot of money, I would travel round the world.
3. If I had got up earlier this morning, I would have caught the train.
4. If we buy a new car, we will clean it every week.
5. If I were Michael Jackson, I would die.
6. If I were you, I would learn more.
7. They would travel to the U.S.A., if they had the money.
8. My sister would hate me, if I read her letters.
9. Tom would have done the homework, if he had known how to do it.
10. Mr. Jones will go by plane, if there is a free place.

Passive: Put into Passive Voice (Change of subject and object)

1. The light was switched on.
2. It was written with a pencil.
3. His keys have been found.
4. The note will be written.
5. Stamps are sold here.
6. The camp has been flooded by the rain.
7. The thief has been arrested.
8. The lawn is cut (by us) once a week.
9. My shoes have been cleaned.
10. His car has been stolen.
11. At 4 tea will be served by Mrs. Jordan.
12. The towel has not been used.

Exercises - Solutions

Passive: By whom? Passive - Past Tense simple

1. Yesterday was sung by the Beatles.
2. The safety razor was invented by King Camp Gillette
3. St. Paul's Cathedral was built by Sir Christopher Wren.
4. Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming.
5. A Farewell to Arms was written by Ernest Hemingway.
6. Porgy and Bess was composed by George Gershwin.
7. Psycho was made by Alfred Hitchcock

Indirect Speech: Find the correct indirect sentence

1. The fat man complained that the lift was out of order.
2. The receptionist asked whether he had booked a room.
3. The old gentleman replied he had sent a telegram the week before.
4. The lady asked the porter if he could help her with the luggage.
5. The porter said that he would be back in a minute.
6. The man told his wife to hurry up because the taxi was waiting.
7. But his wife remembered that had left the shower on.

Prepositions: Fill in the correct Prepositions

1. to 2. at 3. on 4. on, at 5. across 6. from 7. at, in 8. Behind 9. to, over, on, out of
10. up, through 11. out of 12. down, on 13. from, to

Prepositions: Mixed Exercises

1. at 2. at, on 3. for 4. since 5. about 6. round, in 7. by 8. about 9. at, between 10. from
11. into 12. between 13. with, from 14. with 15. to 16. by, in 17. under, in 18. for, at 19. since
20. by 21. under (on) 22. to, by 23. across 24. at (near, next to the) 25. at 26. from
27. against 28. against 29. off 30. towards 31. above