

INHALTSVERZEICHNIS

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1. PRESENT TENSE

1. Progressive Form



Peter *is working* in the kitchen.

Mit Present Tense Progressive Form werden Handlungen oder Tätigkeiten beschrieben, die im Augenblick des Sprechens ablaufen.

Signalwörter: NOW AT THE MOMENT LOOK LISTEN

Bildung der Present Tense Progressive Form:

Verbform in der Grundform + Nachsilbe -ing
z.B. to sing + -ing = singing

Beachte:

a) Stummes -e am Wortende fällt weg:

to take	-e + ing	= taking
to have	-e + ing	= having
to come	-e + ing	= coming

b) Verdoppelung der Endkonsonanten nach kurz gesprochenen Vokalen:

to stop	+ p + ing	= stopping
to run	+ n + ing	= running
to get	+ t + ing	= getting

c) Formen des Hilfsverbs "to be":

I	am	(I'm)
you	are	(you're)
he	is	(he's)
she	is	(she's)
it	is	(it's)

learning English now.



netzwerk
lernen
(we're)
(you're)
they are (they're)

zur Vollversion

7. Bildung des Present Tense Simple Form

Zur Bildung der Present Tense Simple Form wird die Grundform des Verbs verwendet.

Every morning I go to school.


We also go to school every morning.

Achtung bei der 3. Person Einzahl: (He, she, it, Tom, Susan ...)

Grundform		+ s
come		he comes
run		she runs

I	come	} home after school.
You	come	
He	comes	
She	comes	
It	comes	
We	come	
You	come	
They	come	

Beachte bei der 3. Person noch zusätzlich:

a) Grundform + es		
push		he pushes
kiss		she kisses
watch		the dog watches

Nach Zischlauten wird -es angehängt.

b) y + ie		
hurry		she hurries
marry		she marries

Y nach einem Konsonanten wird zu -ie.

Aber:		
say		he says
buy		she buys

-y nach einem Vokal bleibt erhalten.

c) o	oes	
go		he goes
do		she does

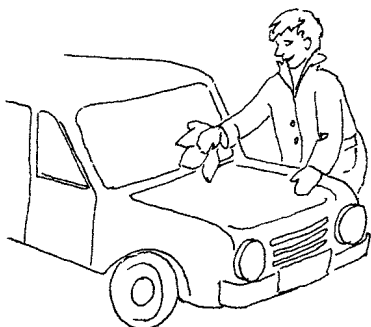
9. EXERCISES

A. What do these people do regularly?

Look at the pictures and say what these people do regularly.

1. What does Mr Smith do every day?

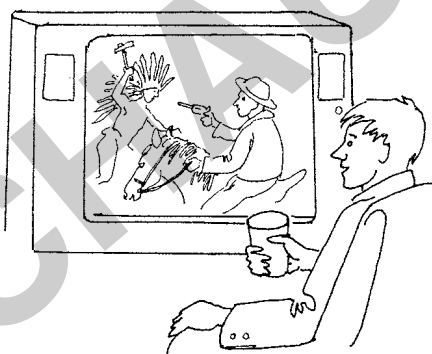
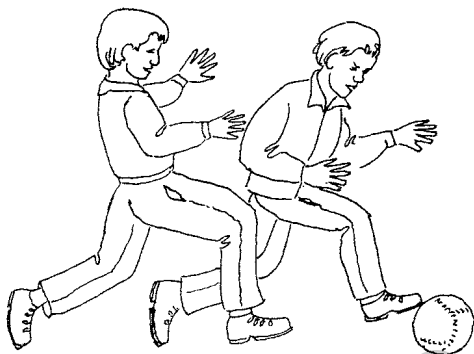
2. What does Mrs Brown do every Saturday?



___ *He cleans his car every day.* ___ *She bakes a cake every Saturday.* ___

3. What does Tim do on Sundays?

4. What does Mr Hudson do every evening?



___ *He plays football on Sundays.* ___ *He watches TV every evening.* ___

B. Complete the following sentences.

1. (to get up) Tom ___ *gets up* ___ at six every morning.

2. (to hurry) He always ___ *hurries* ___ to school.

3. (to cry) This baby ___ *cries* ___ every night.

4. (to go) Father never ___ *goes* ___ to the pub.

5. (to wash) Mother ___ *washes* ___ her hair every morning.

6. (to love) Susan ___ *loves* ___ ice-cream.

7. (to open) First Tom ___ *opens* ___ the door.

8. (to go) Then he ___ *goes* ___ to his room.

9. (to do) There he ___ *does* ___ his homework.

10. (to watch) Finally he ___ *watches* ___ TV.

25. TEST SHEET

Name: _____ Form: _____ Date: _____

Put the missing words into the correct form (Past Tense Simple or Progressive Form).

1. Last summer Bill Jenkins went (to go) to Spain with his family.
2. On the first day they got (to get) a terrible sunburn.
3. Then they were (to be) more sensible and went (to go) to the beach for only a few hours each day.
4. Because the sunburn hurt / was hurting (to hurt) so much, they visited (to visit) some museums and little shops.
5. While they were walking (to walk) in the streets, a thief stole (to steal) Mrs Jenkins' handbag.
6. When they saw (to see) that the handbag was missing (to miss), they asked (to ask) their way to the nearest police station.
7. There they met (to meet) more people who were trying (to try) to describe their stolen goods to a policeman.
8. The policeman just gave them a form (to give) and told (to tell) them to fill it in.
9. Then he sent (to send) Mr Jenkins off to get three photocopies of the completed form.
10. Two hours later the Jenkinses were sitting (to sit) outside a café and they were sadly counting (to count) the rest of their money.
11. They thought (to think) that this had been a very bad start to their holiday.

Points / Mistakes: _____

Mark: _____

27. SUMMARY

Past Tense

A. Simple Form (Abgeschlossene Handlung in der Vergangenheit)

Yesterday Peter sold his car.

B. Progressive Form (Zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit ablaufende, noch nicht abgeschlossene Handlung.)

At this time last Sunday I was listening to records.

C. Progressive Form + Simple Form

a) Länger andauernde Handlung (in Progr.Form) in der Vergangenheit als Zeitrahmeneiner dazutretenden, kürzeren, abgeschlossenen Handlung (in Simple Form).

While he was standing there, a car suddenly stopped.

b) Zwei länger andauernde Handlungen, die gleichzeitig ablaufen und zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt noch nicht abgeschlossen sind.

(Progressive Form + Progressive Form)

While Susan was reading a book, Tom was watching TV.

Simple or Progressive Form? Fill in the correct forms of the verbs.

1. I dropped _____ our teapot yesterday (to drop).
2. While I was picking up _____ the pieces (to pick up), I cut _____ my hand (to cut).
3. When Daddy saw _____ blood (to see), he became _____ very white in the face (to become).
4. Mother shouted _____ (to shout), "I only bought _____ the teapot last week!" (to buy)
5. While I was _____ still crying _____ (to cry), the door opened _____ (to open) and my sister came _____ (to come in).
6. "Look here, everybody," she said _____ (to say).
7. While I was shopping _____ (to shop) with my friend Sally, Sally's little brother was waiting _____ in the car (to wait).
8. When we didn't return _____ (not/ to return) after ten minutes, Sally's brother got out of _____ the car (to get out of).
9. When we were looking _____ for him (to look), we saw _____ a stall (to see) where they sold _____ those lovely teapots (to sell).

64. TEST SHEET

Name: _____ Form: _____ Date: _____

A. Put these words into the plural.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. man _____ | 6. mouse _____ |
| 2. tooth _____ | 7. hero _____ |
| 3. wife _____ | 8. glass _____ |
| 4. lady _____ | 9. negro _____ |
| 5. child _____ | 10. family _____ |

B. Fill in the gaps.

1. Sheila has blond _____ (Haar).
2. There were a lot of _____ (Leute) at the party.
3. Tom's _____ (Hosen) are quite new.
4. Where are my _____ (Brille)?
5. These _____ (Kisten) are heavy.
6. Some _____ (Diebe) have taken all my money.
7. A lot of _____ (Familien) spent their holidays in Spain.
8. Put on your _____ (Kopfhörer).
9. I like fresh _____ (Fische).
10. These _____ (Messer) are sharp.
11. I like eating _____ (Obst).
12. He knows many _____ (Länder).
13. Today he is wearing his _____ (kurze Hosen).
14. _____ (Kinder) go to school in the morning.
15. Tom has bought two pounds of _____ (Kartoffeln).



**netzwerk
lernen**

Points / Mistakes: _____

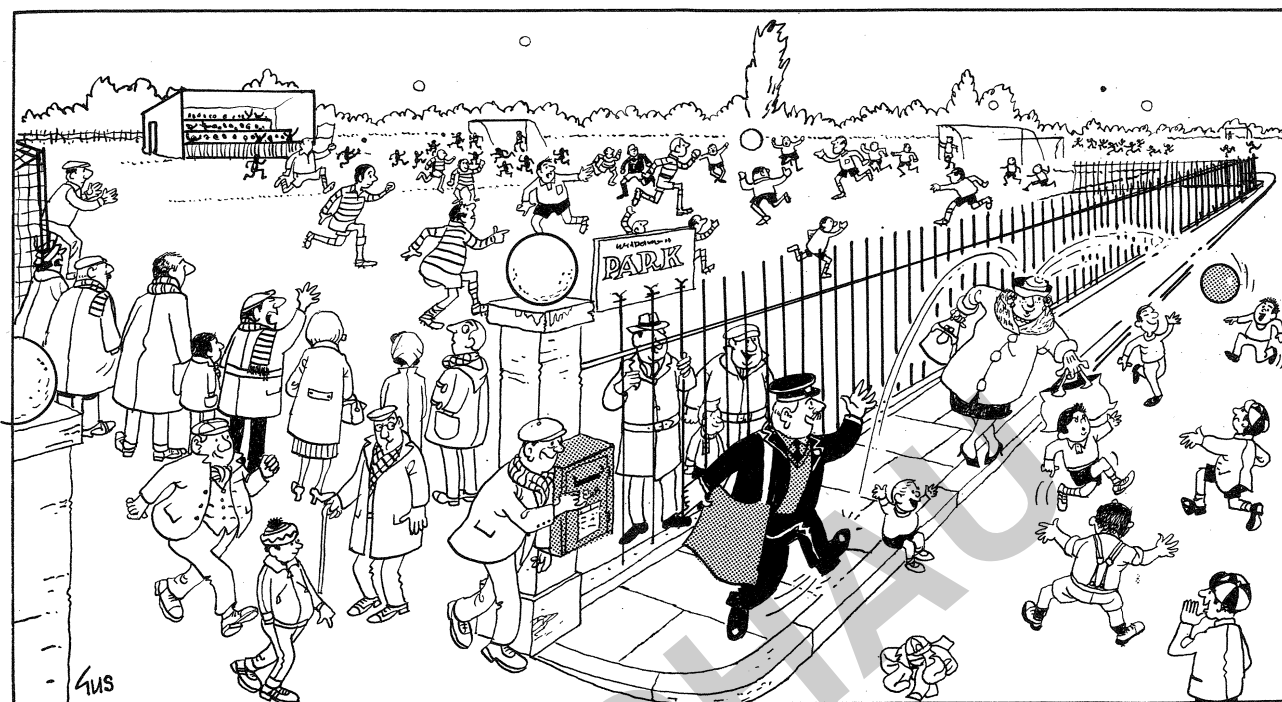
Mark: _____

zur Vollversion

1 Passive Voice

1.1 Present Tense Simple

1.1.1 Mit by-agent



Nearly everyone plays football. Football is played by nearly everyone.

Beide Sätze haben ungefähr die gleiche Bedeutung:

Nearly everyone plays football.
Fast jeder spielt Fußball.

► Active Voice.

Football is played by nearly everyone.
Fußball wird von fast jedem gespielt.

► Passive Voice.

Im ersten Satz stehen die handelnden Personen im Mittelpunkt:

Nearly everyone

plays football.

Im zweiten Satz steht das, was gemacht wird, im Mittelpunkt:

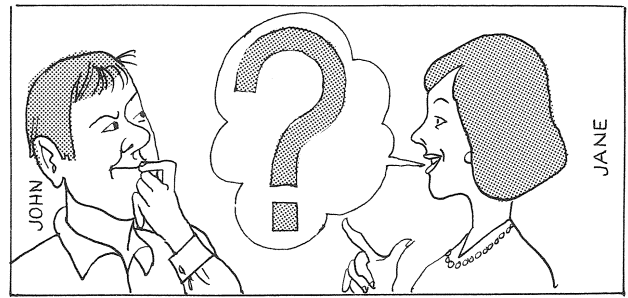
Football

is played by nearly everyone

2.2.4 Exercises - Answers

A. Who said what to whom?

Look at the pictures and report what the people said.



1. *Helen said that she was looking after Mary's dog.*



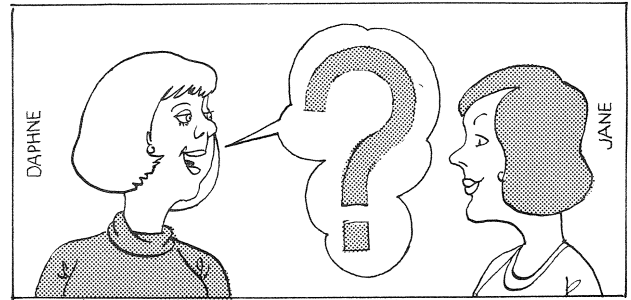
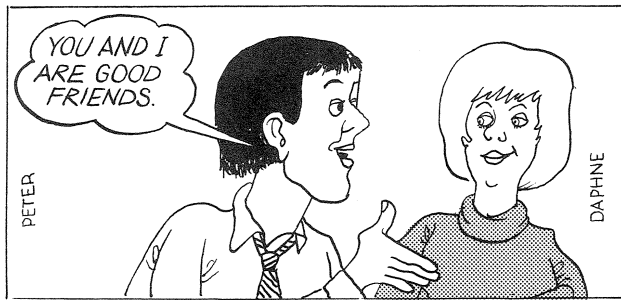
2. *Helen and Joan said that they were going on holiday together.*

B. Put the Adverbs of Time and Place into the correct form in Reported Speech.

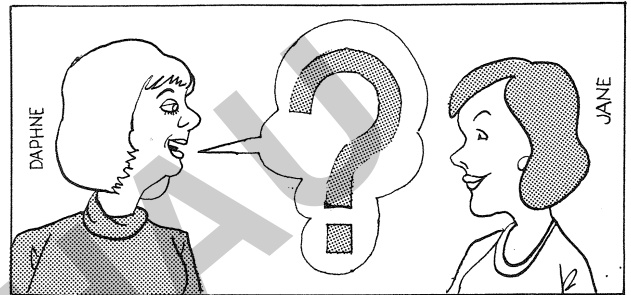
1. *Bill said that he would see me the next / following day.*
2. *Frank said that he would meet me there at 10 o'clock.*
3. *John said that they were going to Spain the next / following month.*
4. *Helen said that she had missed the train the day before.*
5. *George said that he was living in London at that time / then.*
6. *Mike said that he had seen George the week before.*
7. *Phil and Barbara said that they were going to buy a new house the next / following year.*
8. *Tony said that he would see me at the disco the next / following night.*

A. Who said what to whom?

Look at the pictures and report what the people said.



1. Peter said that



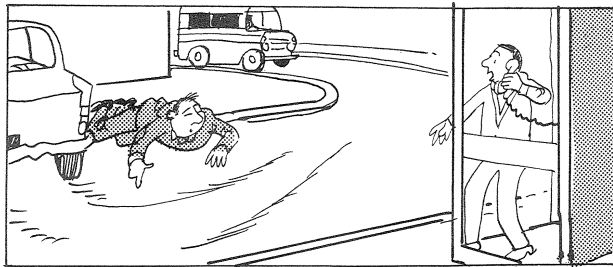
2. Peter and Frank said that

B. Put the Adverbs of Time and Place into the correct form in Reported Speech.

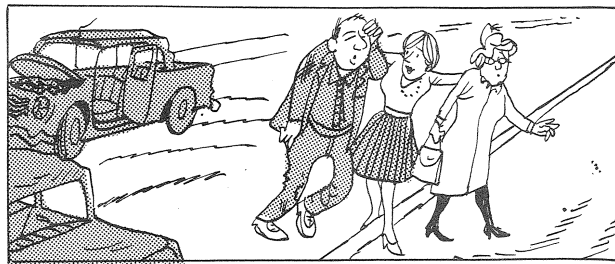
1. "We're going shopping **tomorrow**."
William and Harry said that they were going shopping
2. "I played football with my friends **yesterday**."
Irene said that she had played football with her friends
3. "I've never been **here** before."
Christine said that she had never been before.
4. "The last time I spoke to her was three years **ago**."
Mark said that the last time he had spoken to her had been three years
5. "**Next year** we're moving to America."
Joan and George said that they were moving to America.
6. "**Last month** we went to see our relatives in Germany."
Kate said that they had gone / been to see their relatives in Germany.
7. "They don't live **here** anymore."
Claire said that they didn't live anymore.
8. "Frank didn't go to the party **last night**."
Arthur said that Frank hadn't gone to the party
9. "We're staying in a hotel **now** until our house is ready."
Angela said that they were staying at a hotel until their house was ready.
10. "I'll see you in Tokyo **next week**."
Bill said that he would see me in Tokyo

3.3.1 Exercises

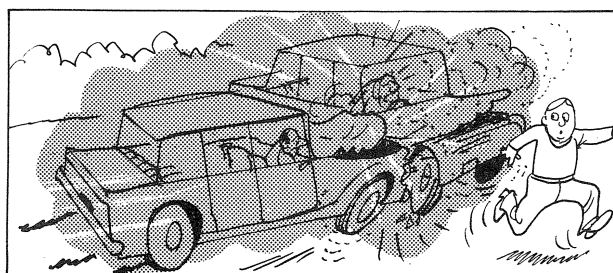
A. Look at the pictures and say what the children would have done if there had been an accident. Use these verbs only once: to call, to help, to stop, to run away



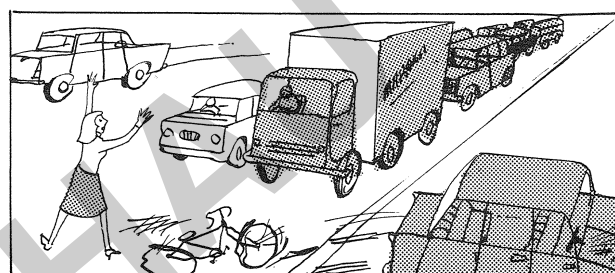
1. If there had been an accident, John
an ambulance.



2. If there had been an accident, Sheila
the injured people.



3. If there had been an accident, George
.....



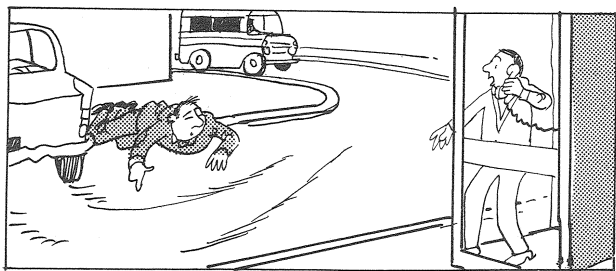
4. If there had been an accident, Helen
the traffic.

B. Put the verbs into the correct form.

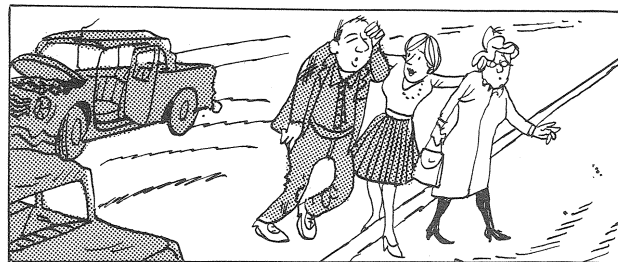
1. to stay If it had rained yesterday, I at home.
2. to tell If I had seen her, I her.
3. to listen If she to me, she would have known what to do.
4. to learn If they their vocabulary, they would have had no difficulty with the exercise.
5. to be If he had not gone by car, there no crash.
6. to do If I as she said, I would not have made the mistake.
7. to buy If I had had enough money, I the new car.
8. to tell If she the truth, no one would have believed her.
9. to go If John had asked Sylvia, she to the dance with him.
10. to know If we that he was ill, we wouldn't have gone to see him.

3.3.2 Exercises - Answers

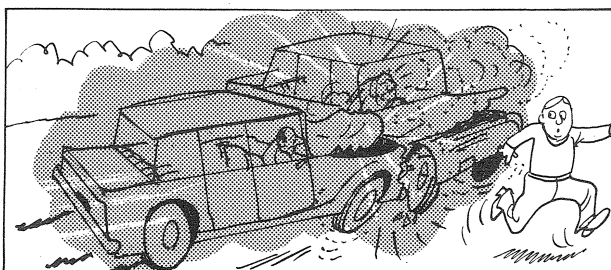
A. Look at the pictures and say what the children would have done if there had been an accident.



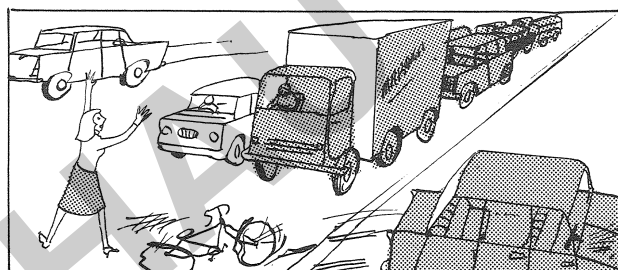
1. *If there had been an accident, John would have called an ambulance.*



2. *If there had been an accident, Sheila would have helped the the injured people.*



3. *If there had been an accident, George would have run away.*



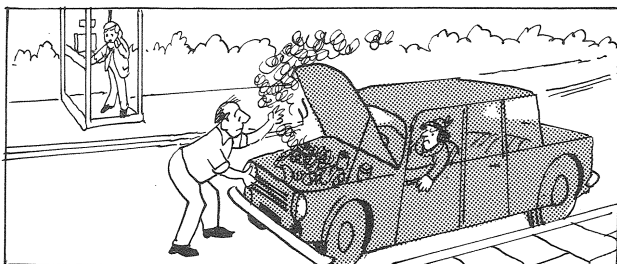
4. *If there had been an accident, Helen would have stopped the traffic.*

B. Put the verbs into the correct form.

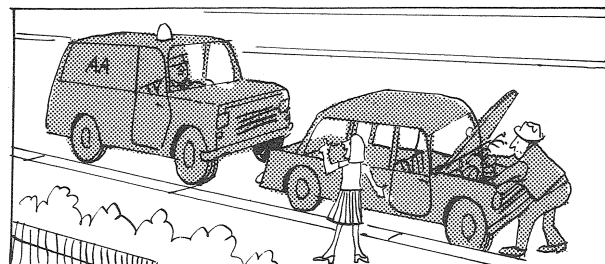
1. *If it had rained yesterday, I would have stayed at home.*
2. *If I had seen her, I would have told her.*
3. *If she had listened to me, she would have known what to do.*
4. *If they had learned their vocabulary, they would have had no difficulty with the exercise.*
5. *If he had not gone by car, there would have been no crash.*
6. *If I had done as she said, I would not have made the mistake.*
7. *If I had had enough money, I would have bought the new car.*
8. *If she had told the truth, no one would have believed her.*
9. *If John had asked Sylvia, she would have gone to the dance with him.*
10. *If we had known that he was ill, we wouldn't have gone to see him.*

3.3.4 Test Sheet - Answers

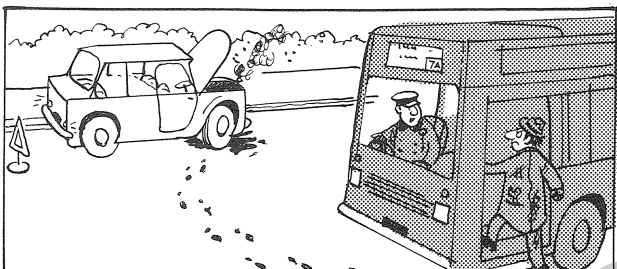
A. Look at the pictures and say what these people would have done if their car had broken down.



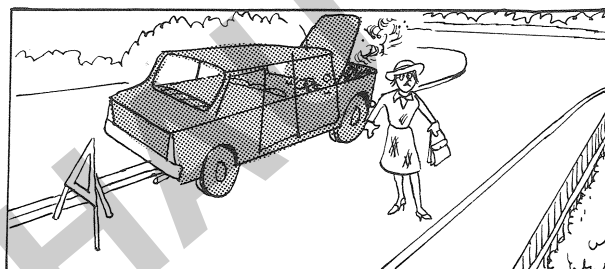
1. *If his car had broken down, Martin would have rung up his father and asked him for help.*



2. *If her car had broken down, Christine would have called out the AA (ADAC).*



3. *If his car had broken down, Mr Thorpe would have taken the bus.*



4. *If her car had broken down, Mrs James would have walked home.*

B. Put the verbs into the correct form.

1. *If we had gone by car, we would have got there much quicker.*
2. *If I had known that earlier, I would have stayed at home.*
3. *If we had stayed at home, we would not have got wet.*
4. *If she had paid the bill on time, they wouldn't have sent the police.*
5. *If they hadn't sent the police, she would not be in prison now.*
6. *If you had not left your bike outside, the thief would not have taken it.*
7. *The thief wouldn't have taken the bicycle, if you had given it to him.*
8. *Julie would have come to the party, if you had asked her to.*
9. *He would have used your computer, if you had let him.*
10. *If she had married him, she would not have married you and she would be happy now.*

Einige Adjektive bilden ihre Adverbs of Manner unregelmäßig oder unterscheiden sich nicht in der Form. Diese musst du lernen:

good	----->	well
late	----->	late
fast	----->	fast
hard	----->	hard
high	----->	high

Merke:

He always comes late .	=	Er kommt immer zu spät .
I haven't seen him lately .	=	Ich habe ihn in letzter Zeit nicht gesehen.
He works very hard .	=	Er arbeitet sehr schwer .
He hardly works.	=	Er arbeitet kaum .
The aeroplane flies very high . hoch.	=	Das Flugzeug fliegt sehr
The old aeroplane is highly dangerous.	=	Das alte Flugzeug ist höchst gefährlich.

Einige Adjectives enden bereits auf *ly* und können daher kein Adverb of Manner mit *ly* bilden.

Diese musst du folgendermaßen umschreiben:

Adjectives

... in a ... way

friendly	----->	in a friendly way
lovely	----->	in a lovely way

Adverbs

