

## Simple present passive

**Passive**

Der Passivsatz drückt aus, mit wem oder womit etwas geschieht.

Es ist nicht wichtig/bekannt, wer die Handlung ausführt.

→ New York **is** often **called** the Big Apple.

Mit der Präposition by wird der „Täter“/„Verursacher“ genannt.

→ Many biscuits **are eaten** by little children.

**Bildung:** eine Form von **be + 3. Form des Verbs** (past participle)

→ am called / is given / are left

**Task 1**

Rewrite the active sentences in simple present passive.

**Example:** She gives Andrew a book.      A book is given to Andrew.

1. Someone calls the police after the accident.

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2. We must replace the old fireplace.

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3. At the station they steal many bikes.

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**Task 2**

Rewrite the active sentences in simple present passive.

Add the by-agent (= *Verursacher*).

**Example:** Brenda gives Andrew a book.      A book is given to Andrew by Brenda.

1. The Johnsons buy a new car every year.

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2. Jessica bakes a cake for her mother's birthday.

## Adverbs of frequency

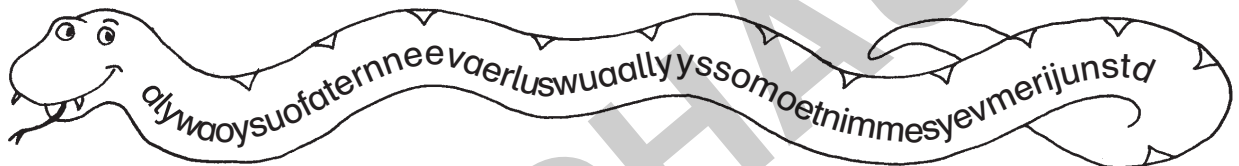
### Adverbs of frequency – Adverbien der Häufigkeit (+ unbestimmten Zeit)

- Stellung:**
1. nach am/are/is und was/were
  2. zwischen Subjekt und Prädikat
  3. direkt vor dem Vollverb



#### Task 1

Find the adverbs of frequency in the word snake.  
Cross out every 3rd letter to find the seven adverbs.  
Write the adverbs on the line.



#### Task 2

Write the sentences with the adverbs you have found in the word snake into your exercise book.  
Put the adverbs in the correct place.

1. Aunt Alice is at the supermarket at this time of the day.
2. Darren can remember his own phone number.
3. Alfred is tired at breakfast.
4. I've thought of moving to another country.
5. Have you eaten kangaroo meat?
6. Our teacher was late for his lessons last month.
7. Olivia has finished her homework.



## Gerunds (-ing-forms)

Ein Verb wird als Nomen verwendet.

Es kann

- als Subjekt verwendet werden. → Swimming is fun.
- als Objekt verwendet werden. → My brother likes surfing.

**Bildung:** wie beim present participle



### Task 1

Translate the German verbs and write them into the grid.

After these verbs you always have to use the gerund.

You have to learn them by heart (= *auswendig lernen*).

1. zugeben, 2. vermeiden, 3. genießen, 4. beenden, 5. sich vorstellen,
6. fortfahren/weitermachen, 7. erwähnen, 8. etwas dagegen haben,
9. vermissen, 10. üben/trainieren, 11. riskieren, 12. vorschlagen



1.													
2.													
3.													
4.													
5.													
6.													
7.													
8.													
9.													
10.													
11.													
12.													



### Task 2

After which verbs can you either use the gerund or the infinitive form?