

# EXPLANATION: ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

PARTS OF SPEECH

**Adjectives** (Adjektive) **beschreiben** Gegenstände und Personen, also **Nomen**.

Beispiel: *Rebecca has got an old car.*

Um nach einem *adjective* zu fragen, stellt man die Frage:

**Wie ist etwas? / Wie ist jemand?**

**Adverbs** (Adverbien) **beschreiben** genauer, wie etwas gemacht wird, und dienen somit der Beschreibung von **Verben**.

Beispiel: *Steven is running quickly, so that he can catch the bus.*

Um nach einem *adverb* zu fragen, stellt man die Frage:

**Wie tut er/sie etwas? / Wie macht er/sie etwas?**

Das **adverb** wird wie folgt gebildet: **adjective + ly**

*quick – quickly, happy – happily, funny – funnily*

**Beachte:** Für *adjectives*, welche auf -ly enden, gibt es kein *adverb*.  
*friendly, lovely, unlikely, early, silly ...*

**Adjectives und adverbs können benutzt werden, um Handlungen und Dinge miteinander zu vergleichen.**



# ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

## PARTS OF SPEECH

1. Copy the tables into your exercise book and fill in the missing forms.

adjective	adverb
funny	
	quickly
early	
	well
fast	

adjective	adverb
easy	
	loudly
	badly
slow	
short	

2. Adjective or adverb? Copy the sentences below and fill in the missing forms.

- 1) Steven and Ben can run \_\_\_\_\_ (quick).
- 2) Rebecca is \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) today.
- 3) Amy is \_\_\_\_\_ (terrible) angry with her mother because she isn't allowed to go out.
- 4) Ben speaks to Amy \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) to make her happy again.
- 5) Now Amy isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (angry) anymore.

## EXPLANATION: REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

**Reflexive pronouns** (Reflexivpronomen) werden verwendet, wenn man ausdrücken möchte, dass jemand oder etwas **etwas selbst macht**. Sie **beziehen sich auf das Subjekt** des Satzes.

Beispiele: **He has fixed it himself.** → he = Subjekt, **himself** = bezieht sich auf das Subjekt  
**She has cut herself.** → she = Subjekt, **herself** = bezieht sich auf das Subjekt

So werden die *reflexive pronouns* gebildet:

subject	reflexive pronoun	example
I	<b>myself</b>	<b>I have cut myself.</b>
you	<b>yourself</b>	<b>You can do it yourself.</b>
he	<b>himself</b>	<b>Jim has fixed the car himself.</b>
she	<b>herself</b>	<b>Nancy has done the homework herself.</b>
it	<b>itself</b>	<b>It has broken itself.</b>
we	<b>ourselves</b>	<b>We have prepared ourselves.</b>
you	<b>yourselves</b>	<b>You must work it out yourselves.</b>
they	<b>themselves</b>	<b>They can do it themselves.</b>

# REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

## PARTS OF SPEECH

1. Copy the sentences into your exercise book.

- a) Underline the subjects of the sentences in red.
- b) Fill in the missing reflexive pronouns.

- 1) My mom has prepared dinner \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) John's brother has made \_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich.
- 3) The students have organised the class trip \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) The class has decorated the classroom \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) John, Marco and I are building a tree house \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) I have cut \_\_\_\_\_ in the finger with the knife.
- 7) They have helped \_\_\_\_\_ by working as a team.
- 8) She has never made jewellery \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) My friends and I will organise the summer holidays \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) You must all take the class test \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11) John will repair the computer \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12) The principal Mr Swang sometimes talks to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13) We didn't built the house \_\_\_\_\_. It was built by a company.

# EXPLANATION: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT

## PARTS OF SPEECH

In der **active voice** gilt für das **simple present** die Regel:



Beispiele: *The kids love their cat.*  
*Amy loves her cat.*

Mit den Hilfsverben **do/does** werden **Fragen** im **simple present** formuliert.

Beispiele: *Do the kids love their cat?*  
*Does Amy love her cat?*

Mit den Hilfsverben **don't/doesn't** werden **Verneinungen** im **simple present** gebildet.

Beispiele: *The kids don't love their cat.*  
*Amy doesn't love her cat.*

Die **passive voice** im **simple present** wird wie folgt gebildet:



**Beachte:** *I am, you are, he/she/it is, we are, you are, they are*

Beispiele: *The cat is loved by Amy.*  
*Is the cat loved by Amy?*  
*The cat isn't loved by Amy.*

# ACTIVE AND PASSIVE IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT

## PARTS OF SPEECH

1. Copy the sentences below into your exercise book.

- a) Underline the subjects in red, the objects in blue and the verbs in green.
- b) Put the sentences into the passive voice and write them into your exercise book.

- 1) The children love the teacher.
- 2) My dog plays with the ball.
- 3) Marco cleans his room.
- 4) John does the English homework.
- 5) The boys kick the ball.

2. Copy the sentences below into your exercise book.

- a) Underline the subjects in red, the objects in blue and the verbs in green.
- b) Put the sentences into the active voice and write them into your exercise book.

- 1) The house is kept clean by my mom.
- 2) The horses are fed by my sister.
- 3) My dog is played with by me.
- 4) The garage is painted by my family.
- 5) The bike is fixed by me.