

Basic grammatical terms



Task

Read the statements and decide which of the answers are correct.

Tick (☑) the correct answers. Connect the first letters of the answers to get a solution word.

1.	The word “dangerous” is a/an...	<input type="checkbox"/> noun <input type="checkbox"/> adjective <input type="checkbox"/> verb
2.	The comparative form of “good” is...	<input type="checkbox"/> worst <input type="checkbox"/> gooder <input type="checkbox"/> better
3.	The infinitive form of “singing” is...	<input type="checkbox"/> sing <input type="checkbox"/> sang <input type="checkbox"/> sings
4.	In English there is ... definite article.	<input type="checkbox"/> two <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> one
5.	... is an uncountable noun.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bottle <input type="checkbox"/> Love <input type="checkbox"/> Teenager
6.	The German preposition “bis” can be translated with the English...	<input type="checkbox"/> at <input type="checkbox"/> until or by <input type="checkbox"/> from
7.	“Yesterday, this morning, after gym, in the night” are...	<input type="checkbox"/> time phrases <input type="checkbox"/> words <input type="checkbox"/> plural forms
8.	The adverb “schließlich, endlich” can be translated with...	<input type="checkbox"/> at least <input type="checkbox"/> last <input type="checkbox"/> eventually

Solution word:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Nouns

Proper nouns

Das sind Eigennamen und Städtenamen. Sie werden meistens ohne einen Artikel verwendet und immer großgeschrieben.

Abstract nouns

Das sind abstrakte Begriffe, wie Ideen, Gedanken und Gefühle. Sie werden überwiegend mit dem bestimmten Artikel verwendet.



Task "Track 4"

Listen to the nouns on the CD.

Then listen to the sentences again and decide whether they are proper or abstract. Write them down into the correct boxes.

If you need help, you can find the nouns in the box below.

Proper

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Abstract






- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

NOUNS

imet saydeTu veol hturt opeEur nadlsiDyne eadi
 fiaornliCa neseihC semlbpro

Prepositions 2

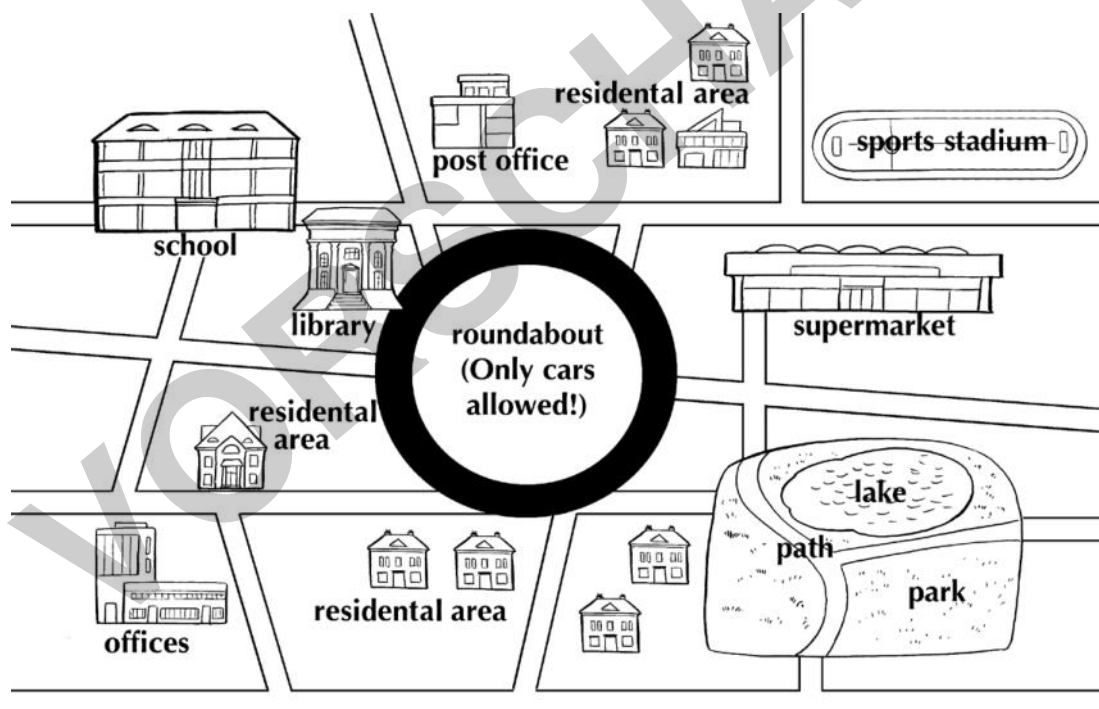
Die häufigsten Präpositionen für eine Wegbeschreibung sind die Folgenden:

- Turn (1st, 2nd, 3rd) left (at)  / Turn right (at) 
- Go straight on (or walk up/down)  / Cross the road 
- Go past (the library, shop, school, traffic light) / Go through 



Task

Look at the drawing of the map. Read the text below and fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions. Use the prepositions from the box above.



The quickest way from the school to the lake in the park _____ the residential and office area. When you leave the school you _____ the library on your left and _____. You have to pass the residential area, then you have to _____ and _____ the street next to the office area. After that you should _____ again and _____ to the park. In the park you should _____ the path to find the lake.

Relative pronouns

In Relativsätzen beschreiben die Relativpronomen **who**, **that**, **which** und **whose** genauer, wer oder was gemeint ist.

- Für Personen wird **who** (auch **that**) verwendet.
- Für Dinge und Tiere wird **that** (auch **which**) verwendet.
- Für Personen, Dinge und Tiere wird manchmal auch **whose** verwendet.



Task 1

Read the sentences carefully. Then decide which pronoun you can use to fill in the gaps.

Example: The person who called last night was your grandfather.

1. The little boy _____ broke the window didn't even apologize.
2. I saw a cat in Tunisia on the street _____ looked the same as yours.
3. Do you know the children _____ got you into trouble?
4. That's the girl _____ I met during the school exchange programme.
5. This is a good hotel _____ guests always give it a good rating.
6. They live in a house _____ roof is full of holes.
7. Children _____ hate chocolate are uncommon.
8. Emma Watson is the woman _____ used to play Hermione Granger.



Task 2

Describe the person and thing by writing down a whole sentence. Be aware of the relative pronouns.

1. Jim/boy/cut our grass.

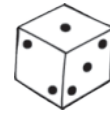
2. New dress/sold out/in a day.



The tenses 2




Task 2



Find a partner or play the board game in a group. You can use Station 10 as your reference for verbs and tenses.

First, write down infinitive verbs into the field boxes. Then, throw a dice, move your token the appropriate (= *entsprechend*) number of spaces and conjugate the verbs into the tenses. (see box below) Follow the arrows on the field.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Simple present / Present progressive | 4. Past perfect |
| 2. Simple past / Past progressive | 5. Will future |
| 3. Present perfect / Present perfect progressive | 6. Going-to future |

Example: to eat  → 3. → Present perfect / present perfect progressive → he has eaten / we have been eating

START	→		FINISH
↓		↓	
	Miss a turn!		
Move ahead one space			Go back three spaces
		Move ahead two spaces	
			Miss a turn!
	↖	Oh no. Go back!	
		↑	
	→	Go back to the start!	↑
			↑