

Lingolino

- Englisch -

Grammatik Übungen

- Kopierlizenz -

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Übungen

Vergangenheitsformen der Verben

Setze eine Form des Verbs (regelmäßig / unregelmäßig) in die zugehörige Spalte der Tabelle. Versuche am nächsten Tag, die anderen Felder richtig auszufüllen. In der Vorlage kannst du anschließend vergleichen, ob du alle Felder richtig ausgefüllt hast.

Noch besser ist es, wenn deine Mitschüler ebenfalls eine Liste vorbereiten und ihr eure Listen zum Ergänzen untereinander austauscht.

Infinitiv	Simple Past	Past Participle	deutsch

Simple Present

Setze die Verben ins Simple Present.

1. I (to listen) _____ to music every day.
2. Simon (to collect) _____ stamps.
3. We (to wash) _____ the dishes once a day.
4. My mother always (to make) _____ breakfast.
5. Sarah usually (to meet) _____ Maria at the tennis club.
6. They (not / to go) _____ to the supermarket.
7. Ben (not / to do) _____ his homework in the kitchen.
8. My rabbit (not / to have) _____ a cage in the garden.
9. (? / to like / the children) _____ cats?
10. How much (to be) _____ Andrew's new mountain bike?

Present Progressive

Setze die Verben ins Present Progressive.

1. Look! The dog (to attack) _____ the cat.
2. I (to draw) _____ a picture at the moment.
3. My mother (to wave) _____ at me.
4. They (to choose) _____ a cheap airline.
5. Listen! Tom (to make) _____ a phone call.
6. They (not / to fly) _____ to Rome.
7. We (not / to travel) _____ in an old van.
8. I (not / to get) _____ ready for school.
9. Who (to knock) _____ at the door?
10. (? / to drive / they) _____ the Porsche carefully?

Simple Present / Present Progressive

Setze die Verben in die richtige Form (Simple Present oder Present Progressive).

1. Look! He (leave) _____ the house.
2. Quiet please! I (write) _____ a test.
3. She usually (walk) _____ to school.
4. But look! Today she (go) _____ by bike.
5. Every Sunday we (visit) _____ my grandparents.
6. He often (spend) _____ his holiday in Spain.
7. We (play) _____ Monopoly at the moment.
8. The child seldom (cry) _____ .
9. I (not / do) _____ anything at the moment.
10. (? / watch / he) _____ the news regularly?

Simple Past

Setze die Verben in die richtige Form (Simple Past).

1. Last year I (spend) _____ my holiday in Ireland.
2. It (be) _____ great.
3. I (travel) _____ around by car with two friends and we (visit) _____ many interesting places.
4. In the evenings we usually (go) _____ to a pub.
5. One night we even (learn) _____ some Irish dances.
6. We (be) _____ very lucky with the weather.
7. It (not / rain) _____ a lot.
8. But we (see) _____ some beautiful rainbows.
9. Where (spend / you) _____ your last holiday?

Past Progressive

Setze die Verben in die richtige Form (Past Progressive).

1. When I phoned my friends, they (have) _____ dinner.
2. Yesterday at six I (prepare) _____ dinner.
3. The kids (play) _____ in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
4. I (practise) _____ on the guitar when he came home.
5. We (not / cycle) _____ all day.
6. While Aaron (work) _____ in his room, his friends (swim) _____ in the pool.
7. I tried to tell them the truth but they (listen / not) _____.
8. What (you / do) _____ yesterday?
9. Most of the time we (sit) _____ in the park.

Simple Past / Past Progressive

Setze die Verben in die richtige Form (Simple Past oder Past Progressive)!

1. When I (do) _____ the washing-up, I (break) _____ a plate.
2. While Tom (play) _____ the piano, his mother (do) _____ the washing up.
3. He (drink) _____ some juice and then he (eat) _____ a few chips.
4. I (have) _____ dinner when I suddenly (hear) _____ a loud bang.
5. When my father (work) _____ in the garden, an old friend (pass) _____ by to see him.
6. She (go) _____ to school, (take) _____ out her textbook and (begin) _____ to read.
7. When it (start) _____ to rain, our dog (want) _____ to come inside.
8. When Jane (do) _____ a language course in Ireland, she (visit) _____
9. Blarney Castle.
10. When I (be) _____ on my way home, I (see) _____ an accident.
11. I (not / understand) _____ what they (talk) _____ about.

Present Perfect Simple

Setze die Verben in die richtige Form (Present Perfect Simple).

1. I (not / work) _____ today.
2. We (buy) _____ a new lamp.
3. We (not / plan) _____ our holiday yet.
4. (meet / you) _____ Jason?
5. He (write) _____ five letters.
6. She (not / see) _____ him for a long time.
7. (be / you) _____ at school?
8. School (not / start) _____ yet.
9. (speak / he) _____ to his boss?
10. No, he (have / not) _____ the time yet.

Present Perfect Progressive

Setze die Verben in die richtige Form (Present Perfect Progressive).

1. He (work) _____ for this company since 1985.
2. I (wait) _____ for you since two o'clock.
3. Mary (live) _____ in Germany since 1992.
4. Why is he so tired? He (play) _____ tennis for five hours.
5. How long (learn / you) _____ English?
6. We (look for) _____ the motorway for more than an hour.
7. I (live) _____ without electricity for two weeks.
8. The film (run / not) _____ for ten minutes yet, but there's a commercial break already.
9. How many months (date / he) _____ that girl?
10. How long (work / she) _____ in the garden?

Present Perfect Simple / Progressive

Setze die Verben in die richtige Form (Present Perfect Simple oder Progressive).

1. I (play) _____ football for five years.
2. My team (win / only) _____ two matches so far.
3. The others (be / always) _____ better.
4. Are we not there yet? We (walk) _____ for hours.
5. But we (cover / just) _____ an area of 5 miles so far.
6. I (finish / just) _____ my homework.
7. I (work) _____ on this essay since two o'clock.
8. Jane (go out) _____ with Bob for seven years.
9. Martin (date) _____ three girls this week.
10. How long (wait / you) _____ for us?

Simple Past / Present Perfect Simple

Setze die Verben in die richtige Zeitform (Simple Past oder Present Perfect Simple).

1. I (just / finish) _____ my homework.
2. Mary (already / write) _____ five letters.
3. Tom (move) _____ to this town in 1994.
4. My friend (be) _____ in Canada two years ago.
5. I (not / be) _____ to Canada so far.
6. But I (already / travel) _____ to London a couple of times.
7. Last week, Mary and Paul (go) _____ to the cinema.
8. I can't take any pictures because I (not / buy) _____ a new film yet.
9. (they / spend) _____ their holiday in New Zealand last summer?
10. (you / ever / see) _____ a whale?

Simple Present / Present Perfect Progressive

Setze die Verben in die richtige Form (Simple Present oder Present Perfect Progressive).

1. Er fährt jede Woche einmal mit dem Rad zur Arbeit.
He (cycle) _____ to work once a week.
2. Seit zwei Jahren fährt sie mit dem Auto zur Arbeit.
She (drive) _____ to work for two years.
3. Sie gehen sehr oft ins Kino.
They (go) _____ to the cinema very often.
4. Er wohnt seit 1995 Jahren in England.
He (live) _____ in England since 1995.
5. Sie spielt schon sehr lange Gitarre.
She (play) _____ the guitar for a very long time.
6. Sie übt jeden Tag eine Stunde.
She (practise) _____ an hour every day.
7. Aber ihre Hausaufgaben macht sie nie.
But she (do / never) _____ her homework.
8. Er repariert schon seit 4 Stunden sein Auto.
He (repair) _____ his car for four hours.
9. Ich warte seit 17 Uhr auf Terry.
I (wait) _____ for Terry since five o'clock.
10. Manchmal verpasst sie den Bus.
Sometimes she (miss) _____ the bus.

Past Perfect Simple

Setze die Verben in die richtige Form (Past Perfect Simple).

1. The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we (build) _____.
2. He (not / be) _____ to Cape Town before 1997.
3. When she went out to play, she (do / already) _____ her homework.
4. My brother ate all of the cake that our mum (make) _____.
5. The doctor took off the plaster that he (put on) _____ six weeks before.
6. The waiter brought a drink that I (not / order) _____.
7. I could not remember the poem we (learn) _____ the week before.
8. The children collected the chestnuts that (fall) _____ from the tree.
9. (he / phone) _____ Angie before he went to see her in London?
10. She (not / ride) _____ a horse before that day.

Past Perfect Progressive

Setze die Wörter in Klammern in das Past Perfect Progressive!

1. We (sleep) _____ for 12 hours when he woke us up.
2. They (wait) _____ at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived.
3. We (look for) _____ her ring for two hours and then we found it in the bathroom.
4. I (walk / not) _____ for a long time, when it suddenly began to rain.
5. How long (learn / she) _____ English before she went to London?
6. Frank Sinatra caught the flu because he (sing) _____ in the rain too long.
7. He (drive) _____ less than an hour when he ran out of petrol.
8. They were very tired in the evening because they (help) _____ on the farm all day.
9. I (not / work) _____ all day; so I wasn't tired and went to the disco at night.
10. They (cycle) _____ all day so their legs were sour in the evening.

Simple Past / Past Perfect Simple

Setze die Verben in die richtige Form (Simple Past oder Past Perfect).

1. When he (wake up) _____, his mother (already / prepare) _____ breakfast.
2. We (go) _____ to London because the Queen (invite) _____ us for tea.
3. He (hear) _____ the news, (go) _____ to the telephone and (call) _____ a friend.
4. When she (start) _____ to learn English, she (already / learn) _____ French.
5. Jane (already / type) _____ ten pages when her computer (crash) _____.
6. By the time he (arrive) _____ at the pub, they (run) _____ out of beer.
7. Before that day we (never / think) _____ of going to Japan.
8. I (know) _____ him for a long time before I (meet) _____ his family.
9. They (not / know) _____ where to meet because nobody (tell) _____ them.
10. It (be) _____ cloudy for days before it finally (begin) _____ to rain.

Future I mit will

Setze die Wörter in Klammern in das Future I. Verwende will.

Jim asks a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she tells him:

1. You (earn) _____ a lot of money.
2. You (travel) _____ around the world.
3. You (meet) _____ many interesting people.
4. Everybody (love) _____ you.
5. You (not / have) _____ any problems.
6. Many people (serve) _____ you.
7. They (fulfil) _____ all your wishes.
8. There (not / be) _____ anything left to wish for.
9. Everything (be) _____ perfect.
10. But all these things (happen / only) _____ if you marry me.

Future I mit going to

Setze die Wörter in Klammern in das Future I. Verwende going to.

1. It (rain) _____.
2. They (eat) _____ stew.
3. I (wear) _____ blue shoes tonight.
4. We (not / help) _____ you.
5. Jack (not / walk) _____ home.
6. (cook / you) _____ dinner?
7. Sue (share / not) _____ her biscuits.
8. (build / they) _____ a new house?
9. (take part / she) _____ in the contest?
10. I (not / spend) _____ my holiday abroad this year.

Future Mix

Setze die Verben in die richtige Form (will / going to/ Simple Present / Present Progressive).

1. I love London. I (probably / to go) _____ there next year.
2. Our train (leave) _____ at 4:47.
3. What (to wear / you) _____ at the party tonight?
4. I don't know. But I think I (to find) _____ something nice in my mum's wardrobe.
5. Hurry up! The conference (begin) _____ in 20 minutes.
6. My marks were too bad last year. This year I (to study) _____ harder.
7. My horoscope says that I (meet) _____ an old friend this week.
8. Look at these big black clouds! It (rain) _____.
9. Here is the weather forecast. Tomorrow (be) _____ dry and sunny.
10. We (to see) _____ Shania Twain in concert next week.

Future I Progressive

Bilde mit den in Klammern stehenden Wörtern Sätze im Future I Progressive.

1. At midnight we (sleep) _____.
2. This time next week we (sit) _____ at the beach.
3. At nine I (watch) _____ the news.
4. Tonight we (cram up) _____ for our English test.
5. They (dance) _____ all night.
6. He (not / play) _____ all afternoon.
7. I (not / work) _____ all day.
8. (eat / you) _____ at six?
9. (drive / she) _____ to London?
10. (fight / they) _____ again?

Future II Simple

Setze die in Klammern stehenden Wörter ins Future II.

1. By 9 o'clock we (cook) _____ dinner.
2. They (eat) _____ by ten o'clock.
3. In one week he (cross) _____ the Atlantic by boat.
4. She (go) _____ home.
5. Jane (not / finish) _____ her work.
6. Fred (not / return) _____ from his holiday by Monday.
7. The sun (not / rise) _____ by 4 o'clock.
8. (do / you) _____ the washing up by six o'clock?
9. Our boss (not / leave) _____ the office yet.
10. (buy / she) _____ the new car?

Future II Progressive

Bilde mit den in Klammern stehenden Wörtern Sätze im Future II Progressive.

1. By the end of the week I (work) _____ here for four months.
2. By the end of this month we (live) _____ together for six years.
3. By the end of the term she (study) _____ for nine years.
4. By midnight we (play) _____ this computer game for 48 hours.
5. She (talk) _____ on the phone for the last couple of hours.
6. They (look for) _____ me all night long.
7. He (play) _____ soccer all day long.
8. You (watch) _____ TV all the time.
9. He (not / sleep) _____ all morning.
10. (wait / they) _____ for 2 hours?

Conditional I Simple

Setze die in Klammern stehenden Wörter ins Conditional I.

1. They (walk) _____ to the station.
2. He (tell) _____ you the truth.
3. I (go) _____ home.
4. They (watch) _____ a scary movie.
5. You (not / say) _____ that.
6. She (not / do) _____ this.
7. (give / you) _____ him this letter?
8. I (not / wait) _____ any longer.
9. (wake / she) _____ me up at six o'clock?
10. (help / they) _____ him in the garden?

Conditional I Progressive

Bilde mit den in Klammern stehenden Wörtern Sätze im Conditional I Progressive.

1. Usually I (work) _____ at this time.
2. The baby (sleep) _____ now.
3. We (write) _____ a test now. But our teacher is sick.
4. If the music were better, everybody (dance) _____ now.
5. If I had not broken my leg, I (dive) _____ in the Carribean now.
6. If the weather were better, we (sit) _____ outside now.
7. He (watch) _____ TV now if I had not pulled out the plug.
8. She (go out) _____ with that hottie if her best friend had not snapped him first.
9. If you had taken another route, we (not / stand) _____ in the traffic jam.
10. (wait / she / still) _____ for me now if I had not picked her up?

Conditional II Simple

Setze die in Klammern stehenden Wörter ins Conditional II.

1. They (walk) _____ to the station.
2. We (sleep) _____ in the tent.
3. I (win) _____ the race.
4. He (tell) _____ her.
5. I (not / open) _____ the door.
6. We (not / say) _____ that.
7. She (not / drive) _____ that fast.
8. (do / he) _____ that?
9. (travel / you) _____ by train?
10. (begin / they) _____ earlier?

Conditional II Progressive

Bilde mit den in Klammern stehenden Wörtern Sätze im Conditional II Progressive.

1. He (work) _____ when the accident happened. But that day he went home earlier.
2. If the storm had not frightened them, the kids (sleep) _____ all night.
3. If I had not send them outside, they (sit) _____ in front of the computer all day.
4. If he had won the race, he (celebrate) _____ three days in a row.
5. If he had not had to go home, we (play) _____ chess all night.
6. They (booze) _____ all night. But they ran out of money.
7. He (fly) _____ to Australia, if he had not missed the plane.
8. She (not / study) _____ in Toronto for 2 years if her parents had not wanted her to.
9. We (not walk) _____ around in the woods all night if they had told us it was dangerous.
10. (gamble / he) _____ all night long if we had not stopped him?

Positive Sätze I

Bilde positive Sätze.

1. like / I / you _____
2. French / I / speak _____
3. hates / pizza / he _____
4. they / song / a / sing _____
5. sell / flowers / we _____
6. you / see / me / can _____
7. buy / milk / he / wants to _____
8. feed / you / my / cat / can _____
9. sister / has / my / got / a dog _____
10. must / the book / read / you _____

Positive Sätze II

Stelle die folgenden Wörter so um, dass sie einen korrekten positiven Satz ergeben. Setze die Zeit ans Ende.

1. go / now / home / will / I _____
2. give / the present / tomorrow / we / him / will _____
3. her / met / last night / at / we / the station _____
4. was / last week / he / in hospital _____
5. in Greece / spend / I / will / next year / my holiday _____
6. must / at five o'clock / leave / we / the house _____
7. the library / take / I / the book / will / today / to _____
8. my mum / breakfast / in the morning / made _____
9. tonight / want / to the cinema / to go / we _____
10. wrote / last week / they / at school / a test _____

Negative Sätze

Bilde negative Sätze. Stelle die Zeit ans Ende.

1. will / at home / we / not / be _____
2. did / I / him / see / not / last night _____
3. to a party / not / we / tonight / going / are _____
4. will / a letter / not / send / you / she _____
5. not / the truth / did / he / tell / you _____
6. to the cinema / we / want / not / do / to go _____
7. play / did / he / not / the piano _____
8. not / now / she / in England / is _____
9. eat / in winter / ice-cream / do / not / I _____
10. have / not / we / time / do _____

Nebensätze

Ergänze die Sätze mit den in Klammern stehenden Wörtern. Setze die **Zeit ans Ende**.

1. She is in great form because _____
(every week / goes / she / to the gym)
2. I think _____
(likes / Susan / you)
3. I can't talk to you because _____
(time / do not have / I / now)
4. We are glad that _____
(at home / did not leave / we / our umbrella)
5. I will miss him when _____
(to Chicago / moves / he)
6. They don't know where _____
(have left / the key / they)
7. Ring me if _____
(have / you / a problem)
8. I'd like to know why _____
(her holiday / does not spend / she / in France)
9. They told him that _____
(wanted to play / they / tennis)
10. He was reading the paper while _____
(she / in the garden / was working)

Stellung der Adverbien

Schreibe den Satz noch einmal und setze das Adverb an der richtigen Stelle ein.

1. We were in London. (last week) _____
2. He walks his dog. (rarely) _____
3. She waited. (patiently) _____
4. My father goes fishing. (always) _____
5. Your bedroom is. (upstairs) _____
6. We don't go skiing. (in summer) _____
7. Cats can hear. (well) _____
8. I saw him. (there) _____
9. The girl speaks English. (fluently) _____
10. I have seen that film. (never) / (before) _____

Fragen

Bilde Fragen.

1. do / a dog / you / have _____
2. you / coffee / do / like _____
3. speak / she / English / does _____
4. he / can / dance _____
5. play / you / do / tennis _____
6. go / last night / out / you / did _____
7. the train / when / leave / does _____
8. him / she / did / the truth / tell / why _____
9. on / they / holiday / are _____
10. she / Australia / from / is _____

Passiv I

Bilde das Passiv. (*Simple Present, Simple Past, Present Perfect, Future I mit will*)

1. He opens the door. - _____
2. She pays a lot of money. - _____
3. She sang a song. - _____
4. A thief stole my car. - _____
5. Kerrie has paid the bill. - _____
6. I have eaten a hamburger. - _____
7. Jane will buy a new computer. - _____
8. Millions of people will visit the museum. - _____
9. I can open the present. - _____
10. They wear blue shoes. - _____
11. The plumber will repair the shower. - _____
12. We stopped the bus. - _____
13. They have not read the book. - _____
14. You have not sent the parcel. - _____
15. They cannot catch the thieves. - _____

Passiv II

Bilde das Passiv. (*alle Formen*)

1. You write the letter. - _____
2. She won the prize. - _____
3. They will show the new film. - _____
4. The company employs a new worker. - _____
5. I must not tell them. - _____
6. Somebody has left the door open. - _____
7. They are feeding the lions. - _____
8. I had been reading an article. - _____
9. They will have solved the problem. - _____
10. I was repairing their bikes. - _____
11. He would build a new house. - _____
12. I had not closed the window. - _____
13. She will not have read the book. - _____
14. They were not eating dinner. - _____
15. She would not have noticed the mistake. - _____

Infinitivkonstruktionen

Stell dir vor, du arbeitest in einer Touristinformation. Bei Schichtwechsel erzählst du deiner Kollegin, was die Touristen alles wissen wollten. Setze dafür die direkte Rede in Infinitivkonstruktionen um.

1. Two women asked, "How do we get to the castle?"
Two women asked _____
2. A man asked, "Where can I catch the bus?"
One man did not know _____
3. An old lady asked, "Why should I go to the zoo by bus?"
An old lady did not understand _____
4. Some teenagers asked, "Shall we buy a map?"
Some teenagers wanted to know _____
5. Two teenage girls asked, "Where can we go shopping?"
Two teenage girls asked _____
6. A family asked, "Which film could we watch?"
A family wanted to go to the cinema but they did not know _____
7. A couple asked, "Where can we buy tickets for the opera?"
A couple wanted to know _____
8. A young woman asked, "When can I go on a sight-seeing tour?"
A young woman asked _____
9. A businessman asked, "Which bar can I go to?"
A business did not know _____
10. A drunk asked, "How do I get home?"
A drunk could not remember _____

Infinitiv / Gerundium

Setze die richtige Form ein (Infinitiv oder Gerundium)

1. She is good at (dance) _____.
2. They are afraid of (swim) _____ in the sea.
3. She wanted (read) _____ her new book.
4. You should give up (smoke) _____.
5. Bob and Jenny are interested in (go) _____ on a sight-seeing tour.
6. Sam dreams of (be) _____ a popstar.
7. Sara enjoys (work) _____ as a waitress.
8. We hope (pass) _____ the test successfully.
9. Jane is looking forward to (come) _____ back next summer.
10. Don't forget (do) _____ your homework.
11. My brother is learning (read) _____.
12. I don't mind (work) _____ late.
13. Don't risk (lose) _____ her love.
14. My father will try (repair) _____ my computer.
15. Stop (talk) _____.

Infinitiv / Gerundium II

Infinitiv oder Gerundium? - Welche Übersetzung ist korrekt?

1. Denk daran, an der Kreuzung anzuhalten.

- Remember to stop at the crossroads.
- Remember stopping at the crossroads.
- Beide Möglichkeiten sind richtig.

2. Sie begann, ihr neues Buch zu lesen.

- She began to read her new book.
- She began reading her new book.
- Beide Möglichkeiten sind richtig.

3. Ich hörte auf, mit ihm zu reden.

- I stopped to talk to him.
- I stopped talking to him.
- Beide Möglichkeiten sind richtig.

4. Wir planen, unseren Urlaub in England zu verbringen.

- We intend to spend our holiday in England.
- We intend spending our holiday in England.
- Beide Möglichkeiten sind richtig.

5. Ich versuchte einen Brief zu schreiben aber ich konnte es nicht.

- I tried to write a letter but I couldn't.
- I tried writing a letter but I couldn't.
- Beide Möglichkeiten sind richtig.

6. Es tut mir leid, dass ich das gesagt habe.

- I regret to say this.
- I regret saying this.
- Beide Möglichkeiten sind richtig.

7. Lies weiter!

- Go on to read.
- Go on reading.
- Beide Möglichkeiten sind richtig.

8. Dein Computer funktioniert nicht? Versuch mal den Bildschirm anzuschalten! *ironisch*

- Your computer does not work? Try to switch on the monitor.
- Your computer does not work? Try switching on the monitor.
- Beide Möglichkeiten sind richtig.

9. Er begann zu lachen

- He started to laugh.
- He started laughing.
- Beide Möglichkeiten sind richtig.

10. Ich erinnerte mich daran, dass ich mich auf deinem Teppich übergeben habe.

- I remembered to get sick on your carpet.
- I remembered getting sick on your carpet.
- Beide Möglichkeiten sind richtig.

Partizipialsätze I

Forme die Sätze um. Setze den kursiv geschriebenen Satzteil in eine Partizip-Form.
(*Present Participle, Past Participle, Perfect Participle*)

1. *She was talking to her friend* and forgot everything around her.

2. *Since we watch the news every day* we know what's going on in the world.

3. *He was accused of murder* and arrested.

4. *She filled the washing machine* and switched it on.

5. *They are vegetarians* and don't eat meat.

6. *She had been to the disco the night before* and overslept in the morning.

7. *She was shocked by the bad news* and burst into tears.

8. *The event is organised by our team* and will surely be a great success.

9. *The dog wagged its tail* and bit the postman.

10. *The film is based on real events* and tells the story of a reporter.

11. *While she was tidying up her room* she found some old photos.

12. *We had worked in the garden all day* and were sunburned in the evening.

13. *She had not slept for two days* and therefore wasn't able to concentrate.

14. *She was born in Hollywood* and knows all the famous movie stars.

15. *Since I had not seen him for ages*, I didn't recognize him.

Partizipialsätze II

Entscheide, welche Form die richtige ist. (*Present Participle, Past Participle, Perfect Participle*)

1. I am very _____ in history.
 interesting interested having interested

2. The party was _____.
 boring bored having bored

3. I was _____ to death.
 boring bored having bored

4. The _____ dog kept us awake at night.
 barking barked having barked

5. Did you see Justin _____?
 dancing danced having danced

6. Well _____, we are very proud of you.
 doing done having done

7. _____ the car, he went to a restaurant.
 Parking Parked Having parked

8. _____ away from the castle, Cinderella lost a shoe.
 Running Run Having run

9. _____ the film a dozen times, she knew the dialogs by heart.
 Watching Watched Having watched

Relativsätze

Forme die Sätze in Relativsätze ohne Relativpronomen um.

1. I gave you a book. It had many pictures.

The book _____

2. I am reading a book at the moment. It is very interesting.

The book _____

3. You live in a town. The town is very old.

The town _____

4. The sweets are delicious. I bought them yesterday.

The sweets _____

5. The football match was very exciting. My friend played in it.

The football match _____

6. The letter hasn't arrived yet. I posted it three days ago.

The letter _____

7. He lives in a house. The house is not very big.

The house _____

8. They are playing a song on the radio. Do you like it?

Do you like _____

9. Jane wore a beautiful shirt yesterday. Did you see it?

Did you see _____

10. Sue is going out with a boy. I don't like him.

I don't like _____

Indirekte Rede mit Änderung der Zeitformen

Bilde Sätze in der indirekten Rede. Achte auf die Änderung der Zeitformen und der Pronomen.

1. She said, "I am reading."

She said that _____

2. They said, "We are busy."

They said that _____

3. He said, "I know a better restaurant."

He said that _____

4. She said, "I woke up early."

She said that _____

5. He said, "I will ring her."

He said that _____

6. They said, "We have just arrived."

They said that _____

7. He said, "I will clean the car."

He said that _____

8. She said, "I did not say that."

She said that _____

9. She said, "I don't know where my shoes are."

She said that _____

10. He said: "I won't tell anyone."

He said that _____

Änderung von Orts- und Zeitangaben

Stell dir vor, du wiederholst die Sätze *zwei Wochen später an einem anderen Ort* in der indirekten Rede. Denk an die Änderung der Zeitform, der Pronomen sowie der Orts- und Zeitangaben.

1. They said, "This is our book."

They said _____

2. She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday."

She said _____

3. He said, "I am writing a test tomorrow."

He said _____

4. You said, "I will do this for him."

You said _____

5. She said, "I am not hungry now."

She said _____

6. They said, "We have never been here before."

They said _____

7. They said, "We were in London last week."

They said _____

8. He said, "I will have finished this paper by tomorrow."

He said _____

9. She asked me, "Where have you been?"

She asked me _____

10. He told me, "Be quiet!"

He told me _____

Hilfsverben

Ergänze die Verneinung und Frage in der jeweiligen Spalte. Achte darauf, dass du ein Hilfsverb verwenden musst.

positiv	negativ	Frage
I play tennis.	_____	_____
They speak.	_____	_____
You can go now.	_____	_____
She sings.	_____	_____
He goes shopping.	_____	_____
We have time.	_____	_____
They played chess.	_____	_____
I saw him.	_____	_____
We have met her.	_____	_____
She will be there.	_____	_____

Modalverben und ihre Ersatzformen

Ersetze die Modalverben durch die richtige Ersatzform.

1. We ought to win the race. – We _____ win the race.
 are able to are allowed to are supposed to

2. I can swim. – I _____ swim.
 have to am able to am supposed to

3. You must meet my best friend. – You _____ meet my best friend.
 have to are able to are allowed to

4. He should be in bed by now. – He _____ be in bed by now.
 has to is allowed to is supposed to

5. I must get up early. – I _____ get up early.
 have to am able to am allowed to

6. They may stay up late. – They _____ stay up late.
 have to are allowed to are supposed to

7. She needs to see the doctor. – She _____ see the doctor.
 has to is able to is allowed to

8. We need not walk. – We _____ walk.
 do not have to are not able to are not supposed to

9. You must not sleep – You _____ sleep.
 do not have to are not able to are not allowed to

10. Should I go to the cinema with them? – _____ go to the cinema with them?
 Am I able to Am I allowed to Am I supposed to

Kurzantworten

Beende die Sätze mit der richtigen Kurzantwort.

1. Are you from Germany? - Yes, _____ . / No, _____ .
2. Are Peter and Sue your friends? - Yes, _____ . / No, _____ .
3. Has your sister got a car? - Yes, _____ . / No, _____ .
4. Do you speak English? - Yes, _____ . / No, _____ .
5. Can he play football? - Yes, _____ . / No, _____ .
6. Had they lived in London before they moved to Manchester? - Yes, _____ . / No, _____ .
7. Is she going by bus? - Yes, _____ . / No, _____ .
8. Did you talk to him? - Yes, _____ . / No, _____ .
9. Have you been waiting for long? - Yes, _____ . / No, _____ .
10. Will she send us a mail? - Yes, _____ . / No, _____ .

Question Tags (Frageanhängsel)

Hänge das richtige Frageanhängsel an!

1. Mr McGuinness is from Ireland, _____?
2. The car isn't in the garage, _____?
3. You are John, _____?
4. She went to the library yesterday, _____?
5. He didn't recognize me, _____?
6. Cars pollute the environment, _____?
7. Mr. Pritchard has been to Scotland recently, _____?
8. The trip is very expensive, _____?
9. He won't tell her, _____?
10. Hugh had a red car, _____?

Steigerung der Adjektive und Vergleich

Setze die richtige Form ein. (Vergleichsform, Steigerungsform, Superlativ)

1. My house is (big) _____ than yours.
2. This flower is (beautiful) _____ than that one.
3. We can run (fast) _____ as they can.
4. Non-smokers usually live (long) _____ than smokers.
5. My mum is (not / strict) _____ as your mum.
6. Which is the (dangerous) _____ animal in the world?
7. A holiday by the sea is (good) _____ than a holiday in the mountains.
8. It is strange but often a coke is (expensive) _____ than a beer.
9. Your mobile phone is (not / trendy) _____ as mine.
10. He was the (clever) _____ thief of all.

Bildung von Adverbien

Suche im ersten Satz das Adjektiv. Bilde daraus das Adverb und setze es in die Lücke.

1. Joanne is happy. She smiles _____.
2. The boy is loud. He shouts _____.
3. Her English is fluent. She speaks English _____.
4. Our mum was angry. She spoke to us _____.
5. My neighbour is a careless driver. He drives _____.
6. The painter is awful. He paints _____.
7. Jim is a wonderful piano player. He plays the piano _____.
8. This girl is very quiet. She often sneaks out of the house _____.
9. She is a good dancer. She dances really _____.
10. This exercise is simple. You _____ have to put one word in each space.

Adjektiv oder Adverb

Fülle die Lücken aus. Entscheide, in welchem Satz du das Adjektiv und in welchem du das Adverb einsetzen musst.

1. (slow) Tom is _____. He works _____.
2. (careful) Sue is a _____ girl. She climbed up the ladder _____.
3. (angry) The dog is _____. It barks _____.
4. (excellent) He acted _____. He's an _____ actor.
5. (easy) They learn English _____. They think English is an _____ language.
6. (good) Max is a _____ singer. He sings _____.
7. (awful) It's _____ cold today. The cold wind is _____.

Unbestimmter Artikel

Setze den unbestimmten Artikel ein (a / an).

1. ____ key
2. ____ bus
3. ____ orange
4. ____ apple
5. ____ watch
6. ____ ice-cream
7. ____ umbrella
8. ____ old car
9. ____ good actor
10. ____ yellow taxi

Bestimmter Artikel

Entscheide, ob der bestimmte Artikel gesetzt werden muss oder nicht gesetzt werden darf. (Darf kein bestimmter Artikel gesetzt werden, schreibe einen Strich (–) in die Lücke.

1. We went to _____ cinema.
2. We usually have _____ dinner at seven o'clock.
3. He plays _____ tennis very well.
4. Can you play _____ guitar?
5. This is my last year at _____ school.
6. Jane loves listening to _____ radio.
7. They went to London by _____ plane.
8. We are going to see my cousins on _____ Sunday.
9. Last night at eight we were watching _____ news on BBC.
10. That was an important day in _____ history.

Mehrzahl

Bilde die Mehrzahl.

1. apple: _____
2. shoe: _____
3. church: _____
4. hobby: _____
5. video: _____
6. potato: _____
7. house: _____
8. tree: _____
9. boy: _____
10. fox: _____

Einzahl oder Mehrzahl

Fülle die Lücken aus. Überlege, ob du Einzahl oder Mehrzahl verwenden musst.

1. They ate some (tomato) _____.
2. You can put (sugar) _____ in your tea.
3. We have to buy new (furniture) _____.
4. I need to wash my (hair) _____.
5. We had lots of (fun) _____.
6. The Milfords have a lot of (money) _____.
7. How many (people) _____ were at the cinema with you?
8. Could you give some (information) _____ on your project?
9. In this hotel, (family) _____ are very welcome.
10. Those (man) _____ seem to be very tired.

Genitiv

Bilde den Genitiv. Entscheide, ob du 's anhängen oder den Genitiv mit of bilden musst.

1. The boy has a toy. - It's the _____.
2. Peter has a book. - It's _____.
3. The magazine has my picture on its cover. - My picture is on _____.
4. Our friends live in this house. - It's _____.
5. This house has a number. - What is _____?
6. John has a sister, Jane. - Jane is _____.
7. The film has a name, "Scream". - "Scream" is _____.

Subjektpronomen

Ersetze die Wörter in Klammern durch die richtigen Personalpronomen. Mit (*) bist **du** gemeint. Beachte, dass **Sue** die **sprechende Person** ist.

1. My name is Sue. (Sue) _____ am English. And this is my family.
2. My mum's name is Angie. (Angie) _____ is from Germany.
3. Bob is my dad. (My dad) _____ is a waiter.
4. On the left you can see Simon. (Simon) _____ is my brother.
5. (Sue and Simon) _____ are twins.
6. Our dog is a girl, Judy. (Judy) _____ is two years old.
7. (Sue, Simon, Angie and Bob) _____ live in Canterbury.
8. (Canterbury) _____ is not far from London.
9. My grandparents live in London. (My grandparents) _____ often come and see us.
10. What can (*) _____ tell me about your family?

Objektpronomen

Aaron war auf Geschäftsreise in Kalifornien. Er zeigt dir alle Souvenirs, die er für seine Familie mitgebracht hat.

Setze das richtige Objektpronomen ein.

1. My sister Jane loves books. This novel is for (she) _____.
2. My children like Disney films. The video is for (they) _____.
3. My brother Matt collects picture postcards. These postcards are for (he) . _____
4. My parents like Latin music. The CD is for (they) _____.
5. I like watches. This nice watch is for (I) _____.
6. My wife and I love sweets. These sweets are for (we) _____.
7. My nephew likes cars. The toy truck is for (he) _____.
8. My neighbour wants to go to California next year. The guide book is for (she) _____.
9. Here is another souvenir. I don't know what to do with (it) _____.
10. You know what? - It's for (you) _____.

Possessivpronomen (attributiv)

Ersetze die Wörter in Klammern durch das richtige Possessivpronomen!

1. Where are (you) _____ friends now?
2. Here is a postcard from (I) _____ friend Peggy.
3. She lives in Australia now with (she) _____ family.
4. (She) _____ husband works in Newcastle.
5. (He) _____ company builds ships.
6. (They) _____ children go to school in Newcastle.
7. (I) _____ husband and I want to go to Australia, too.
8. We want to see Peggy and (she) _____ family next winter.
9. (We) _____ winter!
10. Because it is (they) _____ summer.

Possessivpronomen (substantivisch)

Ersetze die Wörter in Klammern durch das richtige Possessivpronomen!

1. This book is (you) _____.
2. The ball is (I) _____.
3. The blue car is (we) _____.
4. The ring is (she) _____.
5. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is (they) _____.
6. The luggage is (he) _____.
7. The pictures are (she) _____.
8. In our garden is a bird. The nest is (it) _____.
9. This cat is (we) _____.
10. This was not my fault. It was (you) _____.

Reflexivpronomen I

Setze das richtige Reflexivpronomen ein.

1. I did not want to believe it and then I saw the UFO _____.
2. The girl looked at _____ in the mirror.
3. Freddy, you'll have to do your homework _____.
4. You don't need to help them. They can do it _____.
5. I introduced _____ to my new neighbour.
6. Boys, can you make your beds _____?
7. She made _____ a pullover.
8. What happens when a fighting fish sees _____ in the mirror?
9. The father decided to repair the car _____.
10. We can move the table _____.

Reflexivpronomen II

Die Verben sind im Deutschen alle reflexiv, im Englischen nicht unbedingt. Entscheide, ob du ein Reflexivpronomen, *each other* oder gar nichts einsetzen musst.

1. John hurt _____ when climbing the tree. (sich verletzen)
2. Peter and Sue helped _____ with the homework. (sich helfen)
3. I feel _____ much better today. (sich fühlen)
4. Did she make _____ a cup of tea? (sich etwas machen)
5. The wild monkey looked at _____ in the mirror. (sich betrachten)
6. Brigit and Billy smiled at _____. (sich anlächeln)
7. We're meeting _____ at the station. (sich treffen)
8. During the meeting, Jane and Mary were talking to _____. (sich unterhalten)
9. I don't remember _____ where we spent our holiday last year. (sich erinnern)
10. We need to concentrate _____. (sich konzentrieren)

If-Sätze – Typ I

Bilde If-Sätze vom Typ I.

1. If you (send) _____ this letter now, she (receive) _____ it tomorrow.
2. If I (do) _____ this test, I (improve) _____ my English.
3. If I (find) _____ your ring, I (give) _____ it back to you.
4. Peggy (go) _____ shopping if she (have) _____ time in the afternoon.
5. Simon (go) _____ to London next week if he (get) _____ a cheap flight.
6. If her boyfriend (phone / not) _____ today, she (leave) _____ him.
7. If they (study / not) _____ harder, they (pass / not) _____ the exam.
8. If it (rain) _____ tomorrow, I (have to / not) _____ water the plants.
9. You (be able/ not) _____ to sleep if you (watch) _____ this scary film.
10. Susan (move / not) _____ into the new house if it (be / not) _____ ready.

Typ II

Bilde If-Sätze vom Typ II

1. If we (have) _____ a yacht, we (sail) _____ the seven seas.
2. If he (have) _____ more time, he (learn) _____ karate.
3. If they (tell) _____ their father, he (be) _____ very angry.
4. She (spend) _____ a year in the USA if it (be) _____ easier to get a green card.
5. If I (live) _____ on a lonely island, I (run) _____ around naked all day.
6. We (help) _____ you if we (know) _____ how.
7. My brother (buy) _____ a sports car if he (have) _____ the money.
8. If I (feel) _____ better, I (go) _____ to the cinema with you.
9. If you (go) _____ by bike more often, you (be / not) _____ so flabby.
10. She (not / talk) _____ to you if she (be) _____ mad at you.

Typ III

Bilde If-Sätze vom Typ III

1. If you (study) _____ for the test, you (pass) _____ it.
2. If you (ask) _____ me, I (help) _____ you.
3. If we (go) _____ to the cinema, we (see) _____ my friend Jacob.
4. If you (speak) _____ English, she (understand) _____ .
5. If they (listen) _____ to me, we (be) _____ home earlier.
6. I (write) _____ you a postcard if I (have) _____ your address.
7. I (take part) _____ in the contest if I (not / break) _____ my leg.
8. If it (not/ start) _____ to rain, we (walk) _____ to the museum.
9. We (swim) _____ in the sea if there (not / be) _____ so many sharks there.
10. If she (take) _____ the bus, she (not / arrive) _____ on time.

Typ I / II / III

Ergänze die If-Sätze.

1. If they (have) _____ time at the weekend, they will come to see us.
2. If we sneak out quietly, nobody (notice) _____.
3. If we (know) _____ about your problem, we would have helped you.
4. If I (be) _____ you, I would not buy that dress.
5. Okay, I (get) _____ the popcorn if you buy the drinks.

6. We (arrive) _____ earlier if we had not missed the bus.
7. If I had a million euros, I (buy) _____ a yacht.
8. I (take) _____ a lot of pictures if I go to London next year.
9. I (help) _____ you if I had more time.
10. He will be very angry if he (hear) _____ the news.

11. She (go) _____ out with you if you had only asked her.
12. If I didn't have a mobile phone, my life (not / be) _____ complete.
13. If they had told her the secret, I (be) _____ very angry.
14. If I (tell) _____ you a secret, you would not keep it.
15. They (go) _____ to the concert if they had not lost their tickets.

Präpositionen mit Ortsangaben

Setze die richtige Präposition ein.

1. Come _____ the sitting room, we want to watch TV.
2. We live _____ Leipzig.
3. Would you like to go _____ the cinema tonight?
4. No, thanks. I was _____ the cinema yesterday.
5. Walk ten metres _____ the house and stop there.
6. There is a bridge _____ the river.
7. The flight from Leipzig to London was _____ Frankfurt.
8. _____ my wall, there are many picture postcards.
9. Who is the person _____ this picture?
10. Munich lies 530 meters _____ sea level.

Präpositionen mit Zeitangaben

Setze die richtige Präposition ein.

1. Peter is playing tennis _____ Sunday.
2. My brother's birthday is _____ the 5th of November.
3. My birthday is _____ May.
4. We are going to see my parents _____ the weekend.
5. _____ 1666, a great fire broke out in London.
6. I don't like walking alone in the streets _____ night.
7. What are you doing _____ the afternoon?
8. My friend has been living in Canada _____ two years.
9. I have been waiting for you _____ seven o'clock.
10. I will have finished this essay _____ Friday.

Phrasal Verbs

Vervollständige die Phrasal Verbs mit der richtigen Präposition.

1. I don't know where my book is. I must look _____ it.
2. Fill _____ the form, please.
3. The music is too loud. Could you turn _____ the volume, please?
4. Quick, get _____ the bus or you'll have to walk home.
5. Turn the lights _____ when you go to bed.
6. Do you mind if I switch _____ the telly? I'd like to watch the news.
7. The dinner was ruined. I had to throw it _____.
8. When you enter the house, take your shoes _____ and put some slippers _____.
9. If you don't know this word, you can look it _____ in a dictionary.
10. Do you believe _____ love at first sight?

Some / Any

Entscheide, ob du *some* oder *any* einsetzen musst.

1. Sue went to the cinema with _____ of her friends!
2. Jane doesn't have _____ friends.
3. Have you got _____ brothers or sisters?
4. I think you should put _____ flowers on the table.
5. Could you check if there are _____ calls on the answering machine?
6. Did they have _____ news for you?
7. I think I'll have _____ sandwiches.
8. I'm afraid there aren't _____ sandwiches left.
9. And there isn't _____ salad left, either.
10. But there is _____ money left. So we can go shopping.

Much / Many

Entscheide, ob du *much* oder *many* einsetzen musst.

1. She has so _____ friends!
2. Too _____ cooks spoil the broth.
3. Hurry up. I don't have so _____ time.
4. We went to a farm yesterday. I had never seen so _____ cows before.
5. It's also quite amazing how _____ milk these cows produce every day.
6. You have too _____ money. Won't you share it with me?
7. There are so _____ poor people in the world.
8. There are too _____ children in the house.
9. My father doesn't drink _____ coffee.
10. And he doesn't eat _____ bars of chocolate either.

Since / For

Entscheide, ob du *since* oder *for* einsetzen musst.

1. I have been waiting _____ 4 o'clock.
2. Sue has only been waiting _____ 20 minutes.
3. Tim and Tina have been learning English _____ six years.
4. Fred and Frida have been learning French _____ 1998.
5. Joe and Josephine have been going out together _____ Valentine's Day.
6. I haven't been on holiday _____ last July.
7. Mary has been saving her money _____ many years.
8. I haven't eaten anything _____ breakfast.
9. You have been watching TV _____ hours.
10. We have been living here _____ 2 months.

Who / Which / Whose

Entscheide, ob du *who*, *which* oder *whose* einsetzen musst.

1. This is the bank _____ was robbed yesterday.
2. A boy _____ sister is in my class was in the bank at that time.
3. The man _____ robbed the bank had two pistols.
4. He wore a mask _____ made him look like Mickey Mouse.
5. He came with a friend _____ waited outside in the car.
6. The woman _____ gave him the money was young.
7. The bag _____ contained the money was yellow.
8. The people _____ were in the bank were very frightened.
9. A man _____ mobile was ringing didn't know what to do.
10. A woman _____ little daughter was crying tried to calm her.
11. The car _____ the bank robbers escaped in was orange.
12. The robber _____ mask was obviously too big didn't drive.
13. The man _____ drove the car was nervous.
14. He didn't wait at the traffic lights _____ were red.
15. A police officer _____ car was parked at the next corner stopped and arrested them.

Grammatik und Lexik – Mix 1 (leicht)

Wähle die richtige Form aus.

1. I _____ a new bike yesterday.
 bought have bought
2. If you don't hurry up now, you _____ late for school.
 have been are will be
3. Can you tell me _____ the station is?
 where wear were
4. Do you know the man _____ is talking to your brother?
 who which
5. I haven't been on holiday _____ 1996.
 for since
6. I don't have _____ money.
 much many
7. I would spend my holidays in the USA if I _____ enough money.
 have had would have
8. They _____ water sports.
 like not not like do not like
9. The weather today is even _____ than yesterday.
 bad badder worse
10. How _____ people can you see outside?
 much many
11. They were swimming in the _____.
 sea see
12. Let's meet again next _____.
 weak week
13. We ate breakfast and _____ we left the house.
 then than
14. I haven't been to London _____ three years.
 for since
15. I _____ a test at the moment.
 write writes am writing is writing
16. Charles met _____ friends at the club last night.
 he his him
17. Would you like _____ apple?
 a an
18. My sister has four _____.
 child childs children childrens
19. Give _____ the book.
 his my we them
20. He opened the box _____.
 careful carefully

Grammatik und Lexik – Mix 2 (mittel)

Wähle die richtige Form aus.

1. My friend sings _____.
 beautiful beautifully
2. Did she _____ the message?
 get become becoming
3. I _____ English for five years now.
 learn am learning have been learning
4. If you _____ to him, he would have told you about his problems.
 speak will speak had spoken
5. Jenny is afraid of _____ by plane.
 go to go going
6. We have been waiting for you _____ twelve o'clock.
 since for
7. Can I _____ a picture of you?
 make take do
8. What will the _____ be like tomorrow?
 weather whether
9. They had to _____ on the task.
 concentrate contentrate themselves concentrate each other
10. Fred _____ sister is in my class is very cute.
 who whose which
11. Last week I _____ Susan in a shop.
 see saw have seen
12. There isn't _____ milk left.
 much many
13. My mobile phone is _____ than yours.
 as modern more modern moderner most modern
14. My _____ are dancing and drawing.
 hobby hobbies hobbys
15. He _____ to the cinema last night.
 went not did not went did not go
16. I talked to _____ yesterday.
 him he their
17. They _____ to see us if they had a car.
 will come would come
18. He has _____ old car.
 a an
19. The house _____ in 1840.
 was build was built was builded
20. I don't have _____ pets.
 some any

Grammatik und Lexik – Mix 3 (schwer)

Wähle die richtige Form aus.

1. Could I _____ to you for a minute?
(say / tell / talk)
2. He _____ here for five years now.
(works / is working / has worked / has been working)
3. Rome _____ in a day.
(did not built / had not built / was not built / was not building)
4. Who is the woman _____ the picture?
(in / at / on)
5. How _____ sugar do you take in your tea?
(much / many)
6. Before he went to England he _____ many guide books.
(reads / read / has read / had read)
7. I was looking for my hat but I couldn't find it _____.
(anywhere / everywhere / somewhere)
8. I can't _____ the last song they were playing.
(remember / remember myself / remind)
9. I used to _____ early in the morning.
(get up / getting up)
10. He is _____ a nice man.
(so / such)
11. He said that he _____ her the news the day before.
(tells / has told / had told)
12. Because of her behaviour she now has _____ friends than before.
(less / fewer / little)
13. I am used to _____.
(work hard / working hard)
14. My parents had their sitting room _____.
(paint / painting / painted)
15. You should ask her _____.
(polite / politely / politely)
16. He spent five years in _____.
(prison / the prison)
17. This book contains lots of _____ on Charles Dickens.
(information / informations)
18. _____ out of the band, he began a solo career.
(Throwing / Thrown / Having thrown)
19. If Hamlet _____ Ophelia, she _____ suicide.
(marries / had married / would marry) (had not committed / would not commit /
would not have committed)

Lösungen

Simple Present

1. listen
2. collects
3. wash
4. makes (in der 3. Person Einzahl wird ein 's' angehängt)
5. meets (in der 3. Person Einzahl wird ein 's' angehängt)
6. do not go (bei der Verneinung brauchst du das Hilfsverb 'do')
7. does not do (bei der Verneinung brauchst du das Hilfsverb 'do' – in der 3. Person Einzahl verwendest du 'does')
8. does not have / has not got (bei 'have' gibt es zwei Möglichkeiten, entweder nimmst du 'got' mit rein oder du brauchst 'do' als Hilfsverb)
9. Do the children like (bei der Frage brauchst du das Hilfsverb 'do')
10. is (das Verb 'be' braucht kein Hilfsverb – die Form von 'be' in der 3. Person Einzahl ist 'is')

Present Progressive

1. is attacking (3. Person Einzahl: is + Verb in der ing-Form)
2. am drawing (1. Person Einzahl: am + Verb in der ing-Form)
3. is waving (3. Person Einzahl: is + Verb in der ing-Form; beim Anhängen von 'ing' fällt das 'e' am Wortende weg)
4. are choosing (Mehrzahl: are + Verb in der ing-Form; beim Anhängen von 'ing' fällt das 'e' am Wortende weg)
5. is making (3. Person Einzahl: is + Verb in der ing-Form; beim Anhängen von 'ing' fällt das 'e' am Wortende weg)
6. are not flying (Mehrzahl: are + not + Verb in der ing-Form)
7. are not travelling / are not traveling (Mehrzahl: are + not + Verb in der ing-Form; ein 'l' am Wortende wird beim Anhängen von 'ing' meist verdoppelt)
8. am not getting (1. Person Einzahl: am + not + Verb in der ing-Form; beim Anhängen von 'ing' wird der Endkonsonant (t) verdoppelt, wenn der Vokal davor (e) kurz und betont ist)
9. is knocking (3. Person Einzahl: is + Verb in der ing-Form)
10. Are they driving (Mehrzahl: are + Verb in der ing-Form)

Simple Present / Present Progressive

1. is leaving (Signalwort: Look!; beim Anhängen von 'ing' fällt das 'e' am Wortende weg)
2. am writing (Signalwort: Quiet please!; beim Anhängen von 'ing' fällt das 'e' am Wortende weg)
3. walks (Signalwort: usually; in der 3. Person Einzahl wird ein 's' angehängt)
4. is going (Signalwort: But look!)
5. visit (Signalwort: every Sunday)
6. spends (Signalwort: often; in der 3. Person Einzahl wird ein 's' angehängt)
7. are playing (Signalwort: at the moment)
8. cries (Signalwort: seldom; das 'y' am Wortende nach einem Konsonanten (r) wird beim Anhängen von 's' zu 'ie')
9. am not doing (Signalwort: at the moment)
10. Does he watch (Signalwort: regularly)

Simple Past

1. spent (unregelmäßiges Verb)
2. was (unregelmäßiges Verb – 'was' nimmst du bei I, he, she, it)
3. 1. Lücke: travelled / traveled (regelmäßiges Verb, oft wird das 'l' aber verdoppelt)
2. Lücke: visited (regelmäßiges Verb – einfach 'ed' anhängen)
4. went (unregelmäßiges Verb)
5. learned / learnt (es gibt zwei Formen – eine regelmäßige und eine unregelmäßige)
6. were (unregelmäßiges Verb – were nimmst du bei you, we, they)
7. did not rain (bei der Verneinung wird das Hilfsverb 'do' ins Simple Past gesetzt – 'do' ist unregelmäßig)
8. saw (unregelmäßiges Verb)
9. did you spend (bei der Frage wird das Hilfsverb 'do' ins Simple Past gesetzt – 'do' ist unregelmäßig)

Past Progressive

1. were having (Mehrzahl, deshalb 'were'; stummes 'e' am Wortende fällt beim Anhängen von 'ing' weg)
2. was preparing (1. Person Einzahl, deshalb 'was'; stummes 'e' am Wortende fällt beim Anhängen von 'ing' weg)
3. were playing (Mehrzahl, deshalb 'were')
4. was practising (1. Person Einzahl, deshalb 'was'; stummes 'e' am Wortende fällt beim Anhängen von 'ing' weg)
5. were not cycling (Mehrzahl, deshalb 'were'; stummes 'e' am Wortende fällt beim Anhängen von 'ing' weg)
6. was working (3. Person Einzahl, deshalb 'was')
7. were not listening (Mehrzahl, deshalb 'were')
8. were you doing (you, deshalb 'were'; in der Frage steht 'were' vor dem Subjekt (you))
9. were sitting (Mehrzahl, deshalb 'were'; nach kurzem Vokal (i) wird der Endkonsonant (t) beim Anhängen von 'ing' verdoppelt)

Simple Past / Past Progressive

1. was doing (Handlung war gerade im Gange)
broke (plötzlich einsetzende, kürzere Handlung)
2. was playing
was doing (die Handlungen fanden gleichzeitig statt, Signalwort: *while*)
3. drank
ate (alle Handlungen fanden nacheinander statt, Signalwort: *then*)
4. was having (Handlung war gerade im Gange)
heard (plötzlich einsetzende, kürzere Handlung)
5. was working (Handlung war gerade im Gange)
passed (plötzlich einsetzende, kürzere Handlung)
6. went
took
began (alle Handlungen fanden nacheinander statt)
7. started (etwas kann nur zu einem Zeitpunkt (plötzlich) beginnen, es beginnt nie etwas über einen längeren Zeitraum)
wanted ('want' ist ein Zustandsverb, kann deshalb nur in der Simple-Form verwendet werden)
8. was doing (Handlung war gerade im Gange)
visited (kürzere Handlung, die irgendwann in dem Zeitraum stattfand, in dem die Handlung oben ablief)
9. was ('be' ist ein Zustandsverb, kann deshalb nur in der Simple-Form verwendet werden)
saw (Handlung, die irgendwann in dem Zeitraum stattfand, in dem die Handlung oben ablief)
10. did not understand ('understand' gehört zu den Verben des Denkens und Verstehens, deshalb immer in der Simple-Form)
were talking (Handlung war gerade im Gange)

Present Perfect Simple

1. have not worked (have + not + Verb mit der Endung 'ed')
2. have bought (have + 3. Verbform – unregelmäßiges Verb)
3. have not planned (have + not + Verb mit der Endung 'ed' – regelmäßiges Verb, aber das 'n' am Ende wird verdoppelt)
4. Have you met (have + 3. Verbform – unregelmäßiges Verb)
5. has written (has + 3. Verbform – unregelmäßiges Verb; in der 3. Person Einzahl nimmst du 'has')
6. has not seen (has + not + 3. Verbform – unregelmäßiges Verb; in der 3. Person Einzahl nimmst du 'has')
7. Have you been (have + 3. Verbform – unregelmäßiges Verb)
8. has not started (has + not + Verb mit der Endung 'ed'; in der 3. Person Einzahl nimmst du 'has')
9. Has he spoken (has + 3. Verbform – unregelmäßiges Verb; in der 3. Person Einzahl nimmst du 'has')
10. has not had (has + not + 3. Verbform – unregelmäßiges Verb; in der 3. Person Einzahl nimmst du 'has')

Present Perfect Progressive

1. has been working (3. Person Einzahl, deshalb 'has')
2. have been waiting
3. has been living (3. Person Einzahl, deshalb 'has'; stummes 'e' am Wortende fällt beim Anhängen von 'ing' weg)
4. has been playing (3. Person Einzahl, deshalb 'has')
5. have you been learning
6. have been looking for
7. have been living (stummes 'e' am Wortende fällt beim Anhängen von 'ing' weg)
8. has not been running (3. Person Einzahl, deshalb 'has')
9. has he been dating (3. Person Einzahl, deshalb 'has'; stummes 'e' am Wortende fällt beim Anhängen von 'ing' weg)
10. has she been working (3. Person Einzahl, deshalb 'has')

Present Perfect Simple / Progressive

1. have been playing (Zeitpunkt angegeben, seit wann – deshalb Present Perfect Progressive)
2. has only won / has won only (Ergebnis ist wichtig, wie viele Spiele – deshalb Present Perfect Simple)
3. have always been ('be' kann nur in der Simple-Form verwendet werden)
4. have been walking (Zeitpunkt angegeben, wie lange – deshalb Present Perfect Progressive)
5. have just covered (Ergebnis ist wichtig, wie viele Meilen – deshalb Present Perfect Simple)
6. have just finished (Handlung wurde eben abgeschlossen, Ergebnis ist wichtig – deshalb Present Perfect Simple)
7. have been working (Zeitpunkt angegeben, seit wann – deshalb Present Perfect Progressive)
8. has been going out (Zeitpunkt angegeben, wie lange – deshalb Present Perfect Progressive)
9. has dated (Ergebnis ist wichtig, wie viele Mädels – deshalb Present Perfect Simple)
10. have you been waiting (Zeitpunkt angegeben, wie lange – deshalb Present Perfect Progressive)

Simple Past / Present Perfect Simple

1. have just finished (Signalwort: just)
2. has already written (Signalwort: already)
3. moved (Signalwort: in 1994)
4. was (Signalwort: two years ago)
5. have not been (Signalwort: so far)
6. have already travelled / have already traveled (Signalwort: already)
7. went (Signalwort: last week)
8. have not bought (Signalwort: yet)
9. Did they spend (Signalwort: last summer)
10. Have you ever seen (Signalwort: ever)

Simple Present / Present Perfect Progressive

1. cycles (gewohnheitsmäßige Handlung, deshalb Simple Present; Signalwort: once a week)
2. has been driving (seit einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit, deshalb Present Perfect Progressive; Signalwort: since)
3. go (1x, mehrmals, nie stattfindende Handlung, deshalb Simple Present; Signalwort: often)
4. has been living (seit einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit, deshalb Present Perfect Progressive; Signalwort: since)
5. has been playing (seit einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit, deshalb Present Perfect Progressive; Signalwort: for)
6. practises (gewohnheitsmäßige Handlung, deshalb Simple Present; Signalwort: every day)
7. never does (1x, mehrmals, nie stattfindende Handlung, deshalb Simple Present; Signalwort: never)
8. has been repairing (seit einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit, deshalb Present Perfect Progressive; Signalwort: for)
9. have been waiting (seit einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit, deshalb Present Perfect Progressive; Signalwort: since)
10. misses the bus (1x, mehrmals, nie stattfindende Handlung, deshalb Simple Present; Signalwort: sometimes)

Past Perfect Simple

1. had built (had + 3. Verbform)
2. had not been (had not + 3. Verbform)
3. had already done (had + 3. Verbform)
4. had made (had + 3. Verbform)
5. had put on (had + 3. Verbform)
6. had not ordered (had not + 3. Verbform)
7. had learned (had + 3. Verbform)
8. had fallen (had + 3. Verbform)
9. Had he phoned (Frage: had + he + 3. Verbform)
10. had not ridden (had + 3. Verbform)

Past Perfect Progressive

1. had been sleeping (had + been + Verb in der ing-Form)
2. had been waiting (had + been + Verb in der ing-Form)
3. had been looking for (had + been + Verb in der ing-Form)
4. had not been walking (had + been + Verb in der ing-Form)
5. had she been learning (had + been + Verb in der ing-Form)
6. had been singing (had + been + Verb in der ing-Form)
7. had been driving (had + been + Verb in der ing-Form)
8. had been helping (had + been + Verb in der ing-Form)
9. had not been working (had + been + Verb in der ing-Form)
10. had been cycling (had + been + Verb in der ing-Form)

Simple Past / Past Perfect Simple

1. woke up – had already prepared (Die erste Handlung (als er aufwachte) ist ein Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit → Simple Past. Die zweite Handlung (seine Mutter hatte Frühstück gemacht) fand vor diesem Zeitpunkt statt → Past Perfect.)
2. went – had invited (Die erste Handlung (wir fuhren nach London) ist ein Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit → Simple Past. Die zweite Handlung (die Queen lud uns ein) fand vor diesem Zeitpunkt statt → Past Perfect.) - Die Handlung ist natürlich frei erfunden. ;o)
3. heard – went – called (Die Handlungen fanden in der Vergangenheit statt und liefen nacheinander ab → Simple Past. Wir können uns das z.B. so vorstellen, dass er etwas im Radio hörte, das den Freund sicher interessieren würde. Deshalb ging er zum Telefon und dort angekommen nahm er den Hörer ab und rief diesen Freund an.)
4. started – had already learned (Die erste Handlung (sie lernte Englisch) ist ein Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit → Simple Past. Die zweite Handlung (sie lernte Französisch) fand vor diesem Zeitpunkt statt → Past Perfect.)
5. had already typed – crashed (Die erste Handlung (Jane schrieb am Computer) reichte bis an einen bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit heran → Past Perfect. Die zweite Handlung (der Computer stürzte ab) ist dieser Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit → Simple Past.)
6. arrived – had run (Die erste Handlung (er kam im Pub an) ist ein Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit → Simple Past. Das Bier reichte bis kurz vor diesem Zeitpunkt noch, dann war keins mehr da → Past Perfect.)
7. had never thought (Der Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit ist hier die Zeitangabe (that day = jener Tag). Vor diesem Zeitpunkt hätten wir nie daran gedacht → Past Perfect.)
8. had known – met (Der Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit ist die zweite Handlung (ich lernte seine Familie kennen) → Simple Past. Vor diesem Zeitpunkt kannte ich ihn aber schon recht lange → Past Perfect.)
Hinweis: Da 'know' normalerweise nicht in der Verlaufsform steht, wird hier die Simple-Form des Past Perfect verwendet, auch wenn die Zeit im Vordergrund steht.
9. did not know – had told them. (Die erste Handlung (sie wussten es nicht) ist ein Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit → Simple Past. Die zweite Handlung (niemand hatte es ihnen gesagt) bezieht sich auf die Zeit vor und bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt → Past Perfect.)
10. had been – began (Die zweite Handlung (es fing an zu regnen) ist ein Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit → Simple Past. Die erste Handlung (es war wolkig) drückt aus, was vor und bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt los war → Past Perfect.
Hinweis: Da 'be' normalerweise nicht in der Verlaufsform steht, wird hier die Simple-Form des Past Perfect verwendet, auch wenn die Zeit im Vordergrund steht.

Future I mit will

1. will earn (will + Verb in der Grundform)
2. will travel
3. will meet
4. will love
5. will not have
6. will serve
7. will fulfill
8. will not be
9. will be
10. will only happen

Future I mit going to

1. is going to rain (3. Person Einzahl: is + going to + Verb in der Grundform)
2. are going to eat (Mehrzahl: are + going to + Verb in der Grundform)
3. am going to wear (1. Person Einzahl: am + going to + Verb in der Grundform)
4. are not going to help (Mehrzahl: are + not + going to + Verb in der Grundform)
5. is not going to walk (3. Person Einzahl: is + not + going to + Verb in der Grundform)
6. Are you going to cook (Mehrzahl: are + going to + Verb in der Grundform)
7. is not going to share (3. Person Einzahl: is + not + going to + Verb in der Grundform)
8. Are they going to build (Mehrzahl: are + going to + Verb in der Grundform)
9. Is she going to take part (3. Person Einzahl: is + going to + Verb in der Grundform)
10. am not going to spend (1. Person Einzahl: am + not + going to + Verb in der Grundform)

Future Mix (will, going to, Simple Present, Present Progressive)

1. will probably go (Signalwort: probably - vermutet)
2. leaves (Signalwort: train – im Fahrplan festgelegte Zeit)
3. are you going to wear / are you wearing (Signalwort: tonight – steht kurz bevor, du kannst Present Progressive oder Future I mit going to verwenden)
4. will find (Signalwort: think - vermutet)
5. begins (Signalwort: conference – der Beginn von Konferenzen ist durch einen Zeitplan festgelegt)
6. am going to study (Signalwort: schlechte Zensuren im letzten Jahr - überlegt)
7. will meet (beim Horoskop verwendest du Future mit will)
8. is going to rain (Signalwort: der Satz zuvor – es deutet alles darauf hin, dass es gleich zu regnen beginnt)
9. will be (bei der normalen Wettervorhersage wird Future mit will verwendet)
10. are going to see (Signalwort: next week – steht kurz bevor)

Future I Progressive

(will + be + Verb in der ing-Form)

1. will be sleeping (= die Handlung ist dann gerade im Gange)
2. will be sitting (= die Handlung ist dann gerade im Gange)
3. will be watching (= die Handlung ist dann gerade im Gange)
4. will be cramming up (= die Handlung ist dann gerade im Gange)
5. will be dancing (all night betont den Ablauf der Handlung = sie werden so ziemlich ununterbrochen tanzen)
6. will not be playing (all afternoon betont den Ablauf der Handlung)
7. will not be working (all day betont den Ablauf der Handlung)
8. Will you be eating (= Ist die Handlung dann gerade im Gange)
9. Will she be driving (betont den Ablauf der Handlung = Hat sie etwa vor, die ganze Strecke selber zu fahren?)
10. Will they be fighting (betont den Ablauf der Handlung)

Future II Simple

(will have + 3. Verbform)

1. will have cooked (= Wir werden dann fertig sein.)
2. will have eaten (= Sie werden dann fertig sein.)
3. will have crossed (= Die Überquerung wird dann abgeschlossen sein.)
4. will have gone (Ergebnis: Sie ist jetzt vermutlich zu Hause.)
5. will not have finished (= Sie ist sicher noch nicht fertig.)
6. will not have returned (= Er ist dann noch im Urlaub.)
7. will not have risen (= Es ist dann also noch vor Sonnenaufgang.)
8. Will you have done (= Bist du um sechs damit fertig?)
9. will not have left (= Er wird wohl noch im Büro sein.)
10. Will she have bought (= Ob sie das neue Auto wohl jetzt hat?)

Future II Progressive

(will + have been + Verb in der ing-Form)

1. will have been working (bis dahin wird die Handlung schon eine bestimmte Zeit lang stattgefunden haben)
2. will have been living
3. will have been studying
4. will have been playing
5. will have been talking
6. will have been looking
7. will have been playing
8. will have been watching
9. will not have been sleeping
10. Will they have been waiting

Conditional I Simple

(would + Verb in der Grundform) – Die Handlung würde stattfinden

1. would walk
2. would tell
3. would go
4. would watch
5. would not say
6. would not do
7. Would you give
8. would not wait
9. Would she wake
10. Would they help

Conditional I Progressive

(would be + Verb in der ing-Form) – Die Handlung wäre gerade im Gange.

1. would be working
2. would be sleeping
3. would be writing
4. would be dancing
5. would be diving
6. would be sitting
7. would be watching
8. would be going out
9. would not be standing
10. Would she still be waiting

Conditional II Simple

(would have + Verb im Partizip) – Die Handlung hätte stattgefunden

1. would have walked
2. would have slept
3. would have won
4. would have told
5. would not have opened
6. would not have said
7. would not have driven
8. Would he have done
9. Would you have travelled
10. Would they have begun

Conditional II Progressive

(would have been + Verb in der ing-Form) – Die Handlung wäre in der Vergangenheit gerade im Gange gewesen.

1. would have been working
2. would have been sleeping
3. would have been sitting
4. would have been celebrating
5. would have been playing
6. would have been boozing
7. would have been flying
8. would not have been studying
9. would not have been walking
10. Would he have been gambling

Positive Sätze I

1. I like you.
2. I speak French.
3. He hates pizza.
4. They sing a song.
5. We sell flowers.
6. You can see me.
7. He wants to buy milk.
8. You can feed my cat.
9. My sister has got a dog.
10. You must read the book.

Positive Sätze II

1. I will go home now.
2. We will give him the present tomorrow.
3. We met her at the station last night.
4. He was in hospital last week.
5. I will spend my holiday in Greece next year.
6. We must leave the house at five o'clock.
7. I will take the book to the library today.
8. My mum made breakfast in the morning.
9. We want to go to the cinema tonight.
10. They wrote a test at school last week.

Negative Sätze

1. We will not be at home.
2. I did not see him last night.
3. We are not going to a party tonight.
4. She will not send you a letter.
5. He did not tell you the truth.
6. We do not want to go to the cinema.
7. He did not play the piano.
8. She is not in England now.
9. I do not eat ice-cream in winter.
10. We do not have time.

Nebensätze

1. she goes to the gym every week
2. Susan likes you
3. I do not have time now!
4. we did not leave our umbrella at home
5. he moves to Chicago
6. they have left the key
7. you have a problem
8. she does not spend her holiday in France
9. they wanted to play tennis
10. she was working in the garden

Stellung der Adverbien

1. We were in London last week. / Last week we were in London. (Zeitadverbien stehen am Satzende oder -anfang)
2. He rarely walks his dog. (Häufigkeitsadverbien stehen vor dem Vollverb)
3. She waited patiently. (Adverbien der Art und Weise stehen hinter dem Verb, wenn kein Objekt vorhanden)
4. My father always goes fishing. (Häufigkeitsadverbien stehen vor dem Vollverb)
5. Your bedroom is upstairs. (Adverbien des Ortes stehen hinter dem Verb, wenn kein Objekt vorhanden)
6. We don't go skiing in summer. / In summer we don't go skiing. (Zeitadverbien stehen am Satzende oder -anfang)
7. Cats can hear well. (Adverbien der Art und Weise stehen hinter dem Verb, wenn kein Objekt vorhanden)
8. I saw him there. (Adverbien des Ortes stehen hinter dem Objekt bzw. hinter dem Verb, wenn kein Objekt vorhanden)
9. The girl speaks English fluently. (Adverbien der Art und Weise stehen hinter dem Objekt bzw. hinter dem Verb, wenn kein Objekt vorhanden)
10. I have never seen that film before. (Zeitadverbien wie 'before' stehen am Satzende, Häufigkeitsadverbien stehen vor dem Vollverb)

Fragen

1. Do you have a dog?
2. Do you like coffee?
3. Does she speak English?
4. Can he dance?
5. Do you play tennis?
6. Did you go out last night?
7. When does the train leave?
8. Why did she tell him the truth?
9. Are they on holiday?
10. Is she from Australia?

Passiv I

1. The door is opened (by him). (Simple Present / 3. Person Einzahl: is + Past Participle)
2. A lot of money is paid (by her). (Simple Present / 3. Person Einzahl: is + Past Participle)
3. A song was sung (by her). (Simple Past / 3. Person Einzahl: was + Past Participle)
4. My car was stolen (by a thief). (Simple Past / 3. Person Einzahl: was + Past Participle)
5. The bill has been paid (by Kerrie). (Present Perfect / 3. Person Einzahl: has been + Past Participle)
6. A hamburger has been eaten (by me). (Present Perfect / 3. Person Einzahl: has been + Past Participle)
7. A new computer will be bought (by Jane). (Future I: will + be + Past Participle)
8. The museum will be visited (by millions of people). (Future I: will + be + Past Participle)
9. The present can be opened (by me). (Modalverb + be + Past Participle)
10. Blue shoes are worn (by them). (Simple Present / Mehrzahl: are + Past Participle)
11. The shower will be repaired (by the plumber). (Future I: will + be + Past Participle)
12. The bus was stopped (by us). (Simple Past / 3. Person Einzahl: was + Past Participle)
13. The book has not been read (by them). (Present Perfect / 3. Person Einzahl: has been + Past Participle)
14. The parcel has not been sent (by you). (Present Perfect / 3. Person Einzahl: has been + Past Participle)
15. The thieves cannot be caught (by them). (Modalverb + be + Past Participle; Achtung! *cannot* wird zusammengeschrieben)

Passiv II

1. The letter is written (by you). (Simple Present / 3. Person Einzahl: is + Past Participle)
2. The prize was won (by her). (Simple Past / 3. Person Einzahl: was + Past Participle)
3. The new film will be shown. (Future I: will be + Past Participle)
4. A new worker is employed (by the company). (Simple Present / 3. Person Einzahl: is + Past Participle)
5. They must not be told (by me). (Hilfsverben: must (not) be + Past Participle)
6. The door has been left open (by somebody). (Present Perfect / 3. Person Einzahl: has been + Past Participle)
7. The lions are being fed (by them). (Present Progressive / Mehrzahl: are being + Past Participle)
8. An article had been read (by me). (Past Perfect: had been + Past Participle)
9. The problem will have been solved (by them). (Future II: will have been + Past Participle)
10. Their bikes were being repaired (by me). (Past Progressive / Mehrzahl: were being + Past Participle)
11. A new house would be built (by him). (Conditional I: would be + Past Participle)
12. The window had not been closed (by me). (Past Perfect: had (not) been + Past Participle)
13. The book will not have been read (by her). (Future II: will (not) have been + Past Participle)
14. Dinner was not being eaten (by them). (Past Progressive / 3. Person Einzahl: was (not) being + Past Participle)
15. The mistake would not have been noticed (by her). (Conditional II: would (not) have been + Past Participle)

Infinitivkonstruktionen

1. how to get to the castle
2. where to catch the bus
3. why to go to the zoo by bus
4. whether to buy a map
5. where to go shopping
6. which film to watch
7. where to buy tickets for the opera
8. when to go on a sight-seeing tour
9. which bar to go to.
10. how to get home.

Infinitiv / Gerundium I

1. dancing (beim Anhängen von 'ing' fällt das stumme 'e' am Ende weg)
2. swimming (nach kurzem, betontem Vokal (i) wird der Endkonsonant (m) beim Anhängen von 'ing' verdoppelt)
3. to read
4. smoking (beim Anhängen von 'ing' fällt das stumme 'e' am Ende weg)
5. going
6. being
7. working
8. to pass
9. coming (beim Anhängen von 'ing' fällt das stumme 'e' am Ende weg)
10. to do
11. to read
12. working
13. losing (beim Anhängen von 'ing' fällt das stumme 'e' am Ende weg)
14. to repair
15. talking

Infinitiv / Gerundium II

1. Remember to stop at the crossroads. (Remember stopping at the crossroads. = Denk daran, dass/wie du an der Kreuzung angehalten hast.)
2. Beide Möglichkeiten sind richtig. (Nach begin, bother, continue, intend, start kann sowohl der Infinitiv als auch das Gerundium gesetzt werden, ohne dass sich die Bedeutung wesentlich ändert.)
3. I stopped talking to him. (I stopped to talk to him. = Ich hielt an um mit ihm zu reden.)
4. Beide Möglichkeiten sind richtig. (Nach begin, bother, continue, intend, start kann sowohl der Infinitiv als auch das Gerundium gesetzt werden, ohne dass sich die Bedeutung wesentlich ändert.)
5. I tried to write a letter (=ich versuchte es, aber es klappte nicht; I tried writing a letter = ich machte es, aber es nützte nichts, z.B. Mein Freund wollte nicht mehr mit mir reden. Dann wollte ich mich mit einem Brief entschuldigen, aber auch das hat nichts genützt.)
6. I regret saying this. (I regret to say this. = Es tut mir leid, dass ich das sagen muss.)
7. Go on reading. (Go on to read. = Lies nun! - wenn du vorher etwas anderes gemacht hast, z.B. geschrieben und nun lesen sollst. Das wäre dann eine neue Aktion)
8. Try switching on the monitor. (Try to switch on the monitor. = Es könnte sehr schwierig sein, weil der Knopf sich z.B. nur schwer drücken lässt. Da es hier aber 'ironisch' gemeint ist (im Sinne von 'Wie wärs denn, wenn du mal den Bildschirm anmachen würdest), müssen wir das Gerundium nehmen)
9. Beide Möglichkeiten sind richtig. (Nach begin, bother, continue, intend, start kann sowohl der Infinitiv als auch das Gerundium gesetzt werden, ohne dass sich die Bedeutung wesentlich ändert.)
10. I remembered getting sick on your carpet. (I remembered to get sick on your carpet. = Mir fiel ein, dass ich mich ja noch auf deinem Teppich übergeben wollte/sollte. Also hab ich es anschließend auch gemacht.) ;o)

Partizipien I

1. Talking to her friend she forgot everything around her.
2. Watching the news every day we know what's going on in the world.
3. Accused of murder he was arrested.
4. Having filled the washing machine she switched it on.
5. Being vegetarians they don't eat meat.
6. Having been to the disco the night before she overslept in the morning.
7. Shocked by the bad news she burst into tears.
8. Organised by our team the event will surely be a great success.
9. Wagging its tail the dog bit the postman.
10. Based on real events the film tells the story of a reporter.
11. Tidying up her room she found some old photos.
12. Having worked in the garden all day we were sunburned in the evening.
13. Not having slept for two days she wasn't able to concentrate.
14. Born in Hollywood she knows all the famous movie stars.
15. Not having seen him for ages I didn't recognize him.

Partizipien II

1. interested (= 'ich bin interessiert an' - Passiv, deshalb 'interested' – Gut, zugegeben: 'Ich bin in Geschichte sehr interessant' (I am interesting) wäre von der Grammatik her auch richtig. Aber für die meisten von uns nicht wirklich praktisch anwendbar, oder?)
2. boring (Nur die Leute auf der Party können gelangweilt (bored) sein. Das Perfect Participle kann nur in Verbindung mit einer Folge stehen)
3. bored (todlangweilig = dead boring; Das Perfect Participle kann nur in Verbindung mit einer Folge stehen.)
4. barking (Es ist eine aktive Handlung. Also geht nur 'barking'. - Das Perfect Participle kann nur in Verbindung mit einer Folge stehen.)
5. dancing (Du kannst das nur sehen, wenn es gerade passiert, außerdem muss er die Handlung 'aktiv' ausüben. Also geht nur 'dancing'.)
6. done (Eine Aktion im Passiv wird beschrieben (etwas wurde gut gemacht). Also geht nur 'done'.)
7. Having parked (Die erste Handlung musste abgeschlossen sein (deshalb 'having parked'), erst danach konnte die zweite Handlung stattfinden.)
8. Running (Sie verlor ja den Schuh auf der Treppe, als sie noch beim Davonlaufen war. Also geht hier nur 'running'. - Das Perfect Participle (having run) würde ausdrücken, dass sie den Schuh verlor, nachdem sie schon lange weggelaufen war. Also erst danach.)
9. Having watched (Die zweite Handlung ist die Folge der ersten Handlung (deshalb 'having watched').)

Relativsätze

1. I gave you had many pictures.
2. I am reading at the moment is very interesting
3. you live in is very old.
4. I bought yesterday are delicious.
5. my friend played in was very exciting.
6. I posted three days ago has not arrived yet.
7. he lives in is not very big.
8. the song they are playing on the radio?
9. the beautiful shirt Jane wore yesterday?
10. the boy Sue is going out with.

Indirekte Rede mit Zeitverschiebung

1. she was reading. (Present Progressive wird Past Progressive; Das Pronomen muss in der indirekten Rede 'she' sein, weil 'sie' den Satz ja über sich sagte.)
2. they were busy. (Simple Present wird Simple Past; Das Pronomen muss in der indirekten Rede 'they' sein, weil 'sie' den Satz ja über sich sagten.)
3. he knew a better restaurant. (Simple Present wird Simple Past; Das Pronomen muss in der indirekten Rede 'he' sein, weil 'er' den Satz ja über sich sagte.)
4. she had woken / woke up early. (Simple Past wird Past Perfect, kann aber auch Simple Past bleiben (das ist egal); Das Pronomen muss in der indirekten Rede 'she' sein, weil 'sie' den Satz ja über sich sagte.)
5. he would ring her. (Future I wird Conditional I; Das Pronomen muss in der indirekten Rede 'he' sein, weil 'er' den Satz ja über sich sagte.)
6. they had just arrived. (Present Perfect Simple wird Past Perfect Simple; Das Pronomen muss in der indirekten Rede 'they' sein, weil 'sie' den Satz ja über sich sagten.)
7. he would clean the car. (Future I wird Conditional I; Das Pronomen muss in der indirekten Rede 'he' sein, weil 'er' den Satz ja über sich sagte.)
8. she had not said / did not say that. (Simple Past wird Past Perfect, kann aber auch Simple Past bleiben (das ist egal); Das Pronomen muss in der indirekten Rede 'she' sein, weil 'sie' den Satz ja über sich sagte.)
9. she did not know where her shoes were. (Simple Present wird Simple Past Achtung - die Zeitform muss zweimal geändert werden ('don't know' und 'are')); Das Pronomen muss in der indirekten Rede 'she'/'her' sein, weil 'sie' den Satz ja über sich sagte.)
10. he would not tell anyone. (Future I wird Conditional I; Das Pronomen muss in der indirekten Rede 'he' sein, weil 'er' den Satz ja über sich sagte.)

Indirekte Rede mit Orts- und Zeitverschiebung

1. (that) that was their book. (Simple Present wird Simple Past, this wird that, das Pronomen 'our' wird in der indirekten Rede zu 'their', weil sie ja über sich sprachen.)
2. (that) she had gone / went to the cinema the day before. (Simple Past wird Past Perfect, kann aber auch Simple Pastbleiben (ist beides richtig), yesterday wird zu the day before, das Pronomen 'I' wird in der indirekten Rede zu 'she', weil sie ja über sich sprach.)
3. (that) he was writing a test the next day. (Present Progressive wird Past Progressive, tomorrow wird zu the next / following day, das Pronomen 'I' wird in der indirekten Rede zu 'he', weil er ja über sich sprach.)
4. (that) you would do that for him. (Future I wird Conditional I, this wird zu that, das Pronomen 'I' wird in der indirekten Rede zu 'you', weil ich ja die Person anspreche.)
5. (that) she was not hungry then. (Simple Present wird Simple Past, now wird zu then, das Pronomen 'I' wird in der indirekten Rede zu 'she', weil sie ja über sich sprach.)
6. (that) they had never been there before. (Present Perfect Simple wird Past Perfect Simple, here wird zu there, das Pronomen 'we' wird in der indirekten Rede zu 'they', weil sie ja über sich sprachen.)
7. (that) they had been / were in London the week before. (Simple Past wird Past Perfect, kann aber auch Simple Pastbleiben (ist beides richtig), last week wird zu the week before, das Pronomen 'we' wird in der indirekten Rede zu 'they', weil sie ja über sich sprachen.)
8. (that) he would have finished that paper by the next day. (Future II wird Conditional II, tomorrow wird zu the next/following day, das Pronomen 'I' wird in der indirekten Rede zu 'he', weil er ja über sich sprach.)
9. where I had been. (Present Perfect Simple wird Past Perfect Simple, das Pronomen 'you' wird in der indirekten Rede zu 'I' oder 'we', weil ich bzw. wir ja angesprochen wurden. Beachte die Umstellung von einem Fragesatz in einen Aussagesatz.)
10. to be quiet. (Bei der Aufforderung musst du nur beachten, dass die indirekte Rede mit to eingeleitet wird, der Rest bleibt gleich.)

Hilfsverben

positiv	negativ	Frage
I play tennis.	I do not play tennis.	Do I play tennis? / Do you play tennis?
They speak.	They do not speak.	Do they speak?
You can go now.	You cannot go now.	Can you go now?
She sings.	She does not sing.	Does she sing?
He goes shopping.	He does not go shopping.	Does he go shopping?
We have time.	We do not have time. / We have not got time.	Do we have time? / Have we got time? Do you have time? / Have you got time?
They played chess.	They did not play chess.	Did they play chess?
I saw him.	I did not see him.	Did I see him? / Did you see him?
We have met her.	We have not met her.	Have we met her? / Have you met her?
She will be there.	She will not be there.	Will she be there?

Modalverben

1. are supposed to (ought to = supposed to)
2. am able to (can = be able to (Fähigkeit), 'can = be allowed to' (Erlaubnis) wäre auch richtig)
3. have to (must = have to)
4. is supposed to (should = be supposed to)
5. have to (must = have to)
6. are allowed to (may = be allowed to)
7. has to (need = have to)
8. do not have to (need not = not to have to)
9. are not allowed to (must not = not to be allowed to)
10. Am I supposed to (should = be supposed to)

Kurzantworten

1. Yes, I am. / Yes, we are. - No, I'm not / No, we aren't. / No, we're not.
2. Yes, they are. - No, they aren't / No, they're not.
3. Yes, she has. - No, she hasn't / No, she's not.
4. Yes, I do. / yes, we do. - No, I don't. / No, we don't.
5. Yes, he can. - No, he can't.
6. Yes, they had. - No, they hadn't / No, they'd not.
7. Yes, she is. - No, she isn't. / No, she's not.
8. Yes, I did. / Yes, we do. - No, I didn't. / No, we didn't.
9. Yes, I have. / Yes, we have. - No, I haven't / No, we haven't. / No, we've not.
10. Yes, she will. - No, she won't.

Question Tags

1. isn't he (Da das Verb 'is' positiv ist, muss eine verneinte Kurzform der Frage angehängt werden; Mr (Mister) bezeichnet eine männliche Person, deshalb ist das Pronomen 'he'.)
2. is it (Das Verb 'is' im Satz ist verneint, deshalb muss das Frageanhängsel positiv sein; Mr (Mister) bezeichnet eine männliche Person, deshalb ist das Pronomen 'he'.)
3. aren't you (Das Verb 'are' ist positiv, muss also beim Frageanhängsel verneint werden; da wir John persönlich ansprechen, muss das Pronomen 'you' sein - ist ja schon vorgegeben.)
4. didn't she (Da wir hier kein Hilfsverb oder 'be' haben, brauchen wir für das Frageanhängsel das Hilfsverb 'do', da das Verb in der Vergangenheit steht und positiv ist, muss das Frageanhängsel ebenfalls in der Vergangenheit stehen ('did') aber verneint sein.)
5. did he (Der Satz steht im Simple Past und ist verneint, deshalb muss das Frageanhängsel auch im Simple Past stehen und positiv sein)
6. don't they (Da wir hier kein Hilfsverb oder 'be' haben, brauchen wir für das Frageanhängsel das Hilfsverb 'do'; Der Satz steht im Simple Present und ist positiv, deshalb muss das Frageanhängsel auch im Simple Present stehen (do) aber verneint sein.)
7. hasn't he (In diesem Satz haben wir ein Hilfsverb, nämlich 'has', dies verwenden wir für das Frageanhängsel. Da der Satz positiv ist, muss das Frageanhängsel negativ sein.)
8. isn't it (Das Verb 'is' im Satz ist positiv, deshalb muss das Frageanhängsel negativ sein. 'Trip' bezeichnet keine Person, deshalb muss das Pronomen 'it' eingesetzt werden und nicht 'he' oder 'she'.)
9. will he (In diesem Satz haben wir schon ein Hilfsverb, nämlich 'will' in der verneinten Form. Für das Frageanhängsel nehmen wir deshalb die positive Form.)
10. didn't he (Da 'had' hier ein Vollverb und kein Hilfsverb ist, brauchen wir als Hilfsverb 'do' in der Vergangenheitsform, also 'did'. Weil der Satz positiv ist, muss das Frageanhängsel verneint sein.)

Steigerung der Adjektive und Vergleich

1. bigger (1-silbig; wird mit 'er/est' gesteigert; 'g' wird verdoppelt, weil davor ein kurzer betonter Vokal (i) steht; Signal für die Steigerungsform: '... than')
2. more beautiful (3-silbig; wird mit 'more/most' gesteigert; Signal für die Steigerungsform: '... than')
3. as fast (Signal für die Vergleichsform: '... as')
4. longer (1-silbig; wird mit 'er/est' gesteigert; Signal für die Steigerungsform: '... than')
5. not as strict (Signal für die Vergleichsform: '... as')
6. most dangerous (3-silbig; wird mit 'more/most' gesteigert; Signal für den Superlativ: 'is the ...')
7. better (unregelmäßige Steigerung; Signal für die Steigerungsform: '... than')
8. more expensive (3-silbig; wird mit 'more/most' gesteigert; Signal für die Steigerungsform: '... than')
9. not as trendy (Signal für die Vergleichsform: '... as')
10. cleverest (2-silbig; wird mit 'er/est' gesteigert; Signal für den Superlativ: 'was the ...')

Bildung von Adverbien

1. happily (beim Anhängen von 'ly' wird 'y' am Wortende wird zu 'i')
2. loudly ('ly' anhängen)
3. fluently ('ly' anhängen)
4. angrily (beim Anhängen von 'ly' wird 'y' am Wortende wird zu 'i')
5. carelessly ('ly' anhängen)
6. awfully ('ly' anhängen)
7. wonderfully ('ly' anhängen)
8. quietly ('ly' anhängen)
9. well (unregelmäßige Form)
10. simply (beim Anhängen von 'ly' fällt das 'e' am Wortende weg)

Adjektiv oder Adverb

1. slow – slowly (Wie ist er? - Wie arbeitet er?)
2. careful – carefully (Wie ist sie? - Wie klettert sie die Leiter rauf?)
3. angry – angrily (Wie ist der Hund? - Wie bellt der Hund?)
4. excellently – excellent (Wie spielt er? - Was für ein Schauspieler ist er?)
5. easily – easy (Wie lernen sie Englisch? - Wie ist Englisch ihrer Meinung nach?)
6. good – well (Was für ein Sänger ist Max? - Wie singt er?)
7. awful – awfully (Wie kalt ist es? - Wie ist der kalte Wind?)

unbestimmter Artikel

1. a (das Wort danach beginnt mit einem Konsonant: k)
2. a (das Wort danach beginnt mit einem Konsonant: b)
3. an (das Wort danach beginnt mit einem Vokal: o)
4. an (das Wort danach beginnt mit einem Vokal: a)
5. a (das Wort danach beginnt mit einem Konsonant: w)
6. an (das Wort danach beginnt mit einem Vokal: i)
7. an (das Wort danach beginnt mit einem Vokal: u)
8. an (das Wort danach beginnt mit einem Vokal: o)
9. a (das Wort danach beginnt mit einem Konsonant: g)
10. a (das Wort danach beginnt mit einem Konsonant: y)

bestimmter Artikel

1. the (bei Wörtern wie cinema und theatre wird der bestimmte Artikel benötigt)
2. - (Wenn es allgemein ums Abendessen geht, kommt kein Artikel. Den Artikel setzen wir nur, wenn es um ein ganz bestimmtes Essen geht, z.B. The dinner is delicious. = Das Abendessen schmeckt köstlich. - ein ganz bestimmtes)
3. - (bei Sportarten wird im Englischen kein Artikel gesetzt)
4. the (bei Musikinstrumenten muss im Englischen ein Artikel gesetzt werden)
5. - (Bei Institutionen (Schule, Universität, Krankenhaus, Gefängnis usw.) kommt in der Regel kein Artikel. Den Artikel setzen wir nur, wenn es sich um ein bestimmtes Gebäude handelt. z.B. könntest du auf der Webseite einer Schule finden 'about the school' - die eine Schule ist gemeint, nicht die Schule im Allgemeinen.)
6. the (feste Wendung - Radio hören = listen to the radio)
7. - (feste Wendung - mit etwas fahren/fliegen = go by ... - z.B. go by car/plane/bike/train)
8. - (vor Wochentagen und Monatsnamen kommt kein bestimmter Artikel)
9. the (feste Wendung - Nachrichten sehen = watch the news)
10. - (Wenn es allgemein um die Geschichte geht, kommt kein bestimmter Artikel. Den Artikel setzen wir nur, wenn es z.B. um die Geschichte eines Landes geht (That was an important day in the history of Germany.)

Mehrzahl

1. apples (einfach 's' anhängen)
2. shoes (nach 'o' wird 'es' angehängt)
3. churches (nach Zischlauten, z.B. 'ch' wird 'es' angehängt)
4. hobbies ('y' wird zu 'ie')
5. videos (bei technischen Dingen wird nach 'o' nur 's' (kein 'es') angehängt)
6. potatoes (nach 'o' wird 'es' angehängt)
7. houses (nach Zischlauten, z.B. 's' wird 'es' angehängt)
8. trees (einfach 's' anhängen)
9. boys (einfach 's' anhängen)
10. foxes (nach Zischlauten, z.B. 'x' wird 'es' angehängt)

Einzahl / Mehrzahl (Singular / Plural)

1. tomatoes (zählbares Substantiv, beachte die Pluralendung: '-es' anhängen)
2. sugar (unzählbares Substantiv, keine Pluralform)
3. furniture (das Wort hat im Englischen keine Pluralform - im Deutschen wird 'Möbel' dagegen fast immer im Plural verwendet)
4. hair (als Ganzes, wird für 'Haare' im Englischen der Singular verwendet. Den Plural 'hairs' verwenden wir im Englischen nur für einzelne Haare, z.B. I have some grey hairs.)
5. fun (unzählbares Substantiv, keine Pluralform)
6. money (Im Allgemeinen ist 'money' ein unzählbares Substantiv, das keine Pluralform hat.(genau wie im Deutschen) Wenn wir im Deutschen von 'Geldern' sprechen (z.B. in der Wirtschaft / Politik), dann verwenden wir im Englischen trotzdem 'money' oder 'funds')
7. people ('people' ist schon ein Pluralwort (genau wie 'Leute'); 'peoples' sind die 'Völker')
8. information (das Wort hat im Englischen keine Pluralform)
9. families (zählbares Substantiv, beachte die Pluralendung: 'y' wird zu 'ies')
10. men (zählbares Substantiv, beachte die unregelmäßige Pluralform: 'man' wird zu 'men')

Genitiv

1. boy's toy (bei Personen (boy) nimmst du den Genitiv mit 's')
2. Peter's book (bei Personen (Peter) nimmst du den Genitiv mit 's')
3. the cover of the magazine (bei Dingen (magazine) nimmst du den Genitiv mit 'of')
4. our friends' house (bei Personen (friends) nimmst du den Genitiv mit 's' – Achtung! bei der Mehrzahl steht ja schon ein 's' da, deshalb wird nur noch ein Apostroph angehängt)
5. a glass of milk (bei Dingen (milk) nimmst du den Genitiv mit 'of')
6. John's sister (bei Personen (John) nimmst du den Genitiv mit 's')
7. the name of the film (bei Dingen (film) nimmst du den Genitiv mit 'of')

Subjektpronomen

1. I
2. She
3. He
4. He
5. We
6. She
7. We
8. It
9. They
10. you

Objektpronomen

1. her
2. them
3. him
4. them
5. me
6. us
7. him
8. her
9. it
10. you

Possessivpronomen (attributiv)

1. your
2. my
3. her
4. Her
5. His
6. Their
7. My
8. her
9. Our
10. their

Possessivpronomen (substantivisch)

1. yours
2. mine
3. ours
4. hers
5. theirs
6. his
7. hers
8. its (Wenn wir allgemein von Tieren sprechen, ohne dass wir eine persönliche Bindung zu ihnen haben, verwenden wir in der Einzahl das Pronomen 'it' (nicht 'he' oder 'she'))
9. ours
10. yours

Reflexivpronomen I

1. myself
2. herself
3. yourself
4. themselves (Achtung! In der Mehrzahl wird 'self' zu 'selves')
5. myself
6. yourselves
7. herself
8. itself
9. himself
10. ourselves

Reflexivpronomen II

1. himself (sich verletzen = hurt oneself)
2. each other (sich helfen = help each other)
3. - (sich fühlen = feel)
4. herself (sich etwas machen = make oneself)
5. itself (sich betrachten = look at oneself)
6. each other (sich anlächeln = smile at each other)
7. - (sich treffen = meet)
8. each other (sich unterhalten = talk to each other)
9. - (sich erinnern = remember)
10. - (sich konzentrieren = concentrate)

If-Sätze Typ I

1. send – will receive
2. do – will improve
3. find – will give
4. will go – has (Achtung! Hier steht der 'if'-Teil in der 2. Satzhälfte.)
5. will go – gets (Achtung! Hier steht der 'if'-Teil in der 2. Satzhälfte.)
6. does not phone – will leave
7. do not study – will not pass
8. rains – will not have to
9. will not be able – watch (Achtung! Hier steht der 'if'-Teil in der 2. Satzhälfte.)
10. will not move – is not (Achtung! Hier steht der 'if'-Teil in der 2. Satzhälfte.)

If-Sätze Typ II

1. had – would sail
2. had – would learn
3. told – would be
4. would spend – were / was (bei If-Sätzen bevorzugt man 'were'; Achtung! Hier steht der 'if'-Teil in der 2. Satzhälfte.)
5. lived – would run
6. would help – knew (Achtung! Hier steht der 'if'-Teil in der 2. Satzhälfte.)
7. would buy – had (Achtung! Hier steht der 'if'-Teil in der 2. Satzhälfte.)
8. felt – would go
9. went – would not be
10. would not talk – were / was (bei If-Sätzen bevorzugt man 'were'; Achtung! Hier steht der 'if'-Teil in der 2. Satzhälfte.)

If-Sätze Typ III

1. had studied – would have passed
2. had asked – would have helped
3. had gone – would have seen
4. had spoken – would have understood
5. had listened – would have been
6. would have written – had had
7. would have taken part – had not broken
8. had not started – would have walked
9. would have swum – had not been
10. had taken – would not have arrived

If-Sätze Typ I / II / III

1. have
2. will notice
3. had known
4. were / was (bei If-Sätzen wird 'were' bevorzugt)
5. will get
6. would have arrived
7. would buy
8. will take
9. would help
10. hears
11. would have gone
12. would not be
13. would have been
14. told
15. would have gone

Präpositionen Ort

1. into (wohin; im Sinne von hineingehen)
2. in (wo)
3. to (wohin; im Sinne von hingehen)
4. at (wo; at steht, wenn nicht ein bestimmtes Gebäude gemeint ist, sondern der Zweck des Besuches im Vordergrund steht, z.B. Kino = Film sehen, Schule = lernen)
5. towards (in Richtung von etwas)
6. across (über etwas hinweg)
7. via (bei Fahrten / Flügen mit Stop in einem Ort oder Durchfahrt durch einen Ort)
8. On (on the wall = an der Wand)
9. in (auf dem Bild = in the picture)
10. above (darüber, höher als)

Präpositionen Zeit

1. on (Passiert etwas an einem bestimmten Tag (z.B. am Montag, Dienstag usw.), verwenden wir die Präposition 'on'.)
2. on (Passiert etwas an einem bestimmten Tag (z.B. am 1. Januar, am 31. Dezember usw.), verwenden wir die Präposition 'on')
3. in (Passiert etwas in einem bestimmten Monat (z.B. im Januar, Februar usw.), verwenden wir die Präposition 'in'.)
4. at (am Wochenende = at the weekend)
5. In (Passiert etwas in einem bestimmten Jahr, müssen wir vor die Jahreszahl die Präposition 'in' setzen.)
6. at (nachts = at night night)
7. in / during (am Nachmittag = in the afternoon / during the afternoon)
8. for (Zeitraum = for, z.B. seit 2 Jahren, seit 5 Minuten usw.)
9. since (Zeitpunkt = since (z.B. seit gestern, seit fünf Uhr usw.)
10. by (spätestens bis dahin, Beachte: 'until' drückt einen Ablauf aus und kann deshalb hier nicht verwendet werden.)

Phrasal Verbs

1. for (look for = suchen)
2. in / out (fill in (brit.)/ fill out (am.) = ausfüllen)
3. down (turn down = leiser stellen)
4. on (get on = einsteigen)
5. off / out (turn off/out = ausschalten)
6. on (switch on = anschalten)
7. away / out (throw away / throw out = wegwerfen)
8. off – on (take off = ausziehen (Kleidung), put on = anziehen (ein bestimmtes Kleidungsstück))
9. up (look up = nachschlagen)
10. in (believe in = glauben an)

Some / Any

1. some (in positiven Sätzen nimmst du 'some')
2. any (in negativen Sätzen und Fragen nimmst du 'any')
3. any (in negativen Sätzen und Fragen nimmst du 'any')
4. some (in positiven Sätzen nimmst du 'some')
5. any (in negativen Sätzen und Fragen nimmst du 'any')
6. any (in negativen Sätzen und Fragen nimmst du 'any')
7. some (in positiven Sätzen nimmst du 'some')
8. any (in negativen Sätzen und Fragen nimmst du 'any')
9. any (in negativen Sätzen und Fragen nimmst du 'any')
10. some (in positiven Sätzen nimmst du 'some')

Much / Many

1. many (many = viele; viele Freunde)
2. many (many = viele; viele Köche)
3. much (much = viel; viel Zeit)
4. many (many = viele; viele Kühe)
5. much (much = viel; viel Milch)
6. much (much = viel; viel Geld)
7. many (many = viele; viele arme Leute)
8. many (many = viele; viele Kinder)
9. much (much = viel; viel Kaffee)
10. many (many = viele; viele Tafeln Schokolade)

Since / For

1. since (Zeitpunkt)
2. for (Zeitspanne)
3. for (Zeitspanne)
4. since (Zeitpunkt)
5. since (Zeitpunkt)
6. since (Zeitpunkt)
7. for (Zeitspanne)
8. since (Zeitpunkt)
9. for (Zeitspanne)
10. for (Zeitspanne)

Who / Which / Whose

1. which (bei Gegenständen)
2. whose (dessen/deren – Anzeige von Besitz)
3. who (bei Personen)
4. which (bei Gegenständen)
5. who (bei Personen)
6. who (bei Personen)
7. which (bei Gegenständen)
8. who (bei Personen)
9. whose (dessen/deren – Anzeige von Besitz)
10. whose (dessen/deren – Anzeige von Besitz)
11. which (bei Gegenständen)
12. whose (dessen/deren – Anzeige von Besitz)
13. who (bei Personen)
14. which (bei Gegenständen)
15. whose (dessen/deren – Anzeige von Besitz)

Lexik und Grammatik – Mix 1

1. bought (Signalwort: yesterday; deshalb Simple Past)
2. will be (if-Satz Typ I)
3. where (where = wo; wear = tragen, were = waren)
4. who (Person)
5. since (Zeitpunkt)
6. much (much = viel; viel Geld; many = viele)
7. had (if-Satz Typ I)
8. do not like (Verneinung, du brauchst das Hilfsverb 'do')
9. worse (unregelmäßige Steigerung – bad-worse-worst)
10. many (many = viele; viele Leute; much = viel)
11. sea (sea = Meer; see = sehen)
12. week (week = Woche, weak = schwach)
13. then (then = dann; than = als)
14. for (Zeitspanne)
15. am writing (Signalwort: at the moment; in der ich-Form verwendest du 'am')
16. his (his = seine – seine Freunde; he = er; him = ihm /ihn)
17. an (das folgende Wort fängt mit einem Vokal (a) an)
18. children (children = Mehrzahl von child; die Wörter 'childs' und 'childrens' gibt es nicht)
19. them (du brauchst das Objektpronomen; 'them' ist das einzige Objektpronomen in der Liste)
20. carefully (Wie öffnete er die Kiste? - ein Verb wird beschrieben, deshalb nimmst du das Adverb)

Lexik und Grammatik – Mix 2

1. beautifully (ein Verb (sing) wird beschrieben, deshalb nehmen wir das Adverb)
2. get (get = bekommen; become = werden)
3. have been learning (von der Vergangenheit bis heute, die Dauer wird betont – also Present Perfect Progressive)
4. had spoken (If-Satz Typ III)
5. going ('be afraid of' verlangt das Gerundium)
6. since (Zeitpunkt (twelve o'clock), - also since)
7. take (ein Foto machen = take a picture / foto)
8. weather (weather = Wetter; whether = ob)
9. concentrate (sich konzentrieren = concentrate; das Verb ist im Englischen nicht reflexiv)
10. whose (dessen/deren – Anzeige von Besitz)
11. saw (Signalwort: last week, deshalb Simple Past)
12. much (für Substantive in der Einzahl)
13. more modern (Es ist die Steigerungsform verlangt (Signalwort: than); 'modern' wird mit 'more/most' gesteigert)
14. hobbies (Es ist die Mehrzahl verlangt; beim Anhängen von 's' wird hier das 'y' zu 'ie')
15. did not go (Verneinung im Simple Past: did + not + Verb in der Grundform)
16. him (Es ist ein Objektpronomen verlangt; die anderen Pronomen sind keine Objektpronomen)
17. would come (If-Satz Typ II)
18. an (das folgende Wort beginnt mit einem Vokal (o))
19. was built (Passiv im Simple Past: was / were + Past Participle)
20. any (in Verneinungen nehmen wir 'any')

Lexik und Grammatik – Mix 3

1. talk (talk to someone=mit jemandem sprechen, say something=etwas sagen, tell somebody something=jemandem etwas erzählen)
2. has been working (Handlung hat in der Vergangenheit begonnen und dauert bis in die Gegenwart; die Zeit (for five years) wird betont)
3. was not built (Passiv im Simple Past: was/were + Past Participle)
4. in (auf dem Bild=in the picture, at=am Bild, on=die Frau hat das Bild unter ihren Füßen oder Hintern, weil sie sich (aus Versehen) auf das Bild gestellt oder gesetzt hat)
5. much (much (viel) nehmen wir bei Substantiven in der Einzahl, many (viele) nehmen wir bei Substantiven in der Mehrzahl)
6. had read (*he went to England* ist eine Handlung in der Vergangenheit. Da er die Reiseführer davor gelesen hatte, musst du das Past Perfect verwendet)
7. anywhere (not ... anywhere = nirgendwo, not ... everywhere = nicht überall, not ... somewhere = nicht irgendwo)
8. remember (remember = sich erinnern - das Verb ist im Englischen nicht reflexiv; remind = jemanden erinnern)
9. get up (Nach used to (eine Gewohnheit in der Vergangenheit) steht der Infinitiv; Nicht zu verwechseln mit: I am used to getting up early in the morning. = Ich bin es gewohnt, morgens zeitig aufzustehen.)
10. such (such in Verbindung mit Substantiven, so in Verbindung mit Verben)
11. had told (indirekte Rede - der Einleitungssatz steht in der Vergangenheit, außerdem liegt die Handlung schon weiter zurück. Deshalb müssen wir hier das Past Perfect (Vorvergangenheit) verwenden)
12. fewer (Hier ist die Steigerungsform verlangt; fewer nehmen wir bei Substantiven in der Mehrzahl, less nehmen wir bei Substantiven in der Einzahl (z.B. money, milk); little (klein/wenig) ist keine Steigerungsform)
13. working hard (be used to verlangt das Gerundium; Nicht zu verwechseln mit: I used to work hard. = Früher hab ich immer schwer gearbeitet.)
14. painted (etwas tun lassen = have something done, also brauchen wir hier das Past Participle)
15. politely (Ein Verb wird näher beschrieben, also Adverb verwenden; das e am Ende bleibt erhalten)
16. in prison (Wenn die Institution (hier: die Haft) im Vordergrund steht und nicht ein bestimmtes Gebäude, dann setzen wir bei Substantiven wie 'school, college, university, hospital, prison' keinen bestimmten Artikel)
17. information ('information' wird im Englischen nur in der Einzahl verwendet; 'informations' gibt es nicht!)
18. Thrown (Wird ein Passivsatz (He was thrown out of the band) zu einem Partizipialsatz gekürzt, dann verwenden wir das 'past participle')
19. had married – would not have committed (If-Satz Typ III: if + Past Perfect, Conditional II)