

# English Grammar II

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Present Simple Tense



Mit der Present Simple Tense beschreibst du den täglichen Ablauf von Handlungen (**daily routine**). Achtung! Vergiss das 3. Person -s nicht! (**he/she/it, das -s- geht mit**)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in the box

watch – work – meet - go – eat – drive – have - get up – wash - start

1. Mary ..... her hair every morning.
2. I ..... TV after school.
3. Jenny ..... ice cream after lunch every day.
4. Julia ..... to the cinema with her friends every Saturday.
5. The British ..... their cars on the left side of the road.
6. I ..... at 6:30 every morning.
7. My father ..... in an office.
8. My parents ..... work at eight o'clock.
9. She ..... toast and orange juice for breakfast.
10. Peter ..... his friends in the park in the afternoon.

Present Simple Tense

1



Present Simple Tense



Mit der Present Simple Tense beschreibst du den täglichen Ablauf von Handlungen (**daily routine**). Achtung! Vergiss das 3. Person -s nicht! (**he/she/it, das -s- geht mit**)

Complete the following text with the verbs in their correct forms

Suzie and Tony are siblings and they just ..... (love) their Saturdays. Suzie ..... (get up) at eight o'clock because she always ..... (play) tennis with her best friend Jenny from nine to eleven. Tony ..... (like) to sleep in and ..... (get up) between nine and ten. At about half past twelve they ..... (have) lunch with their parents at home. After lunch they sometimes ..... (go) shopping. They ..... (go) to the nearest shopping centre and the kids ..... (can go) to the cinema if there ..... (be) a film they like. Later in the afternoon Tony ..... (meet) his friends in the park where he ..... (play) soccer with his friends. Suzie and her friends ..... (meet) in the park, too. They ..... (ride) their bikes and ..... (talk about) this and that. Tony and Suzie ..... (have) to be at home by six thirty.

Present Simple Tense

2

Basic Grammar  
Tenses

Past Participles

\*\*

Find 15 past participles and write them down

E D A M W S C S S I L V I B N  
 A R K S Z P T H N Y B Z H N Z  
 P P H U J O G A O V R F U V B  
 D S F T L K Y A B S A V M Z P  
 C U O E N E Z R P R E Y R R C  
 Q S N C S N H L J N S N E Y V  
 N W O T T H G U A C E J A Y A  
 Y M O A E A T E N C B N D L T  
 E Z J W P N C E F Q D Z O E T  
 B O X L I E X H P M N Y U D Y  
 W R I T T E N T U A C N Q S A  
 H T Y X A B P W R R Y E P A R  
 F L W J T E E W O C T K S F I  
 E E D B L P E N A N X A E V D  
 J O W S V G K C D P K T Q N P

c ..... r .....  
 h ..... m .....  
 k ..... d .....  
 s ..... b .....  
 w ..... e .....  
 t ..... c .....  
 s ..... c .....  
 s .....

Look for the past participles from:  
 choose, hurt, know, speak, write,  
 take, steal, sleep, read, make, do, be,  
 eat, catch, come

Past Participles

33

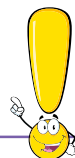


Basic Grammar  
Tenses

Present Perfect Tense

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Fill in the correct form of the verb



Present Perfect Tense: Du verwendest diese Zeit, wenn du ausdrücken willst, dass etwas gerade oder vor kurzer Zeit passiert ist. Der Zeitpunkt wird nicht angegeben.  
 Bildung  
**have + past participle**  
 I have studied = I've studied for the test.  
 He has written = He's written a letter.

long form	short form
I ..... (learn) the words.	I ..... (learn) the words.
You ..... (write) a good text.	You ..... (write) a good text.
He ..... (eat) five apples.	He ..... (eat) five apples.
She ..... (hurt) her knee.	She ..... (hurt) her knee.
It ..... (drink) all the milk.	It ..... (drink) all the milk.
We ..... (make) a cake.	We ..... (make) a cake.
You ..... (speak) English.	You ..... (speak) English.
They ..... (read) a book.	They ..... (read) a book.

Present Perfect Tense

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Basic Grammar

Irregular Plurals

Write the plurals of the following words

man	
child	
knife	
shelf	
wife	
tooth	
fish	
foot	

woman	
thief	
half	
sheep	
mouse	
wolf	
ox	
leaf	

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Irregular Plurals

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Basic Grammar

Irregular Plurals

Find the 16 irregular plural forms and write them down

Z R H D T O O B N J U S K G B Y A O W M  
 M L D U X X Z M Y F O A C L X O N R N Y  
 S H E L V E S W M M L G E V U J S G C S  
 S D M A L N O U T W I Q F M D B Z X P C  
 E R W P V L D N D R O X D Z P A B A B L  
 V K Y P V E C N X K X X U S C N T W E W  
 R A D E C E S P E E K Z W Y Z V N K M Q  
 A P S N R O F M W R P Q N D T E H K B K  
 C F F K D L F R L D D W T B M Q E E O Z  
 S P P F C M U O V C O L H D Y M N S M E  
 M F R J Z M O E O M N C I P D P U E G C  
 Y V A B W A B B E F Q R E H H O N E J I  
 U I W E U O A N I T B S V T C M N G J M  
 L E P N P V D X E U F H E B Q P O Y C M  
 R S Z V F B X V L P L E S Q E E D R P K  
 F K T S F I W T A O T E J B P W H Y S T  
 A C M C L I S R B Q R P K C V E W V Z O  
 T W V U V J T H T T C M P R K M E B A A  
 Q Q S E U H O B J L V S E V I N K T V O  
 I T S I R G S N P A R V D I C Q B Z M J

You are looking for the English plural forms of: Dieb, Messer, Brett, Mann, Gans, Kind, Fisch, Schaf, Blatt, Ochs, Ehefrau, Maus, Schal, Zahn, Wolf, Frau

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Irregular Plurals

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# LÖSUNGEN

Basic Grammar Tenses

Present Simple Tense



Mit der Present Simple Tense beschreibst du den täglichen Ablauf von Handlungen (**daily routine**). Achtung! Vergiss das 2. Person -s nicht! (he/she/it, das -s geht mit)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in the box

watch – work – meet – go – eat – drive – have – get up – wash – start

- Mary **washes** her hair every morning.
- I **watch** TV after school.
- Jenny **eats** ice cream after lunch every day.
- Julia **goes** to the cinema with her friends every Saturday.
- The British **drive** their cars on the left side of the road.
- I **get up** at 6:30 every morning.
- My father **works** in an office.
- My parents **start** work at eight o'clock.
- She **has** toast and orange juice for breakfast.
- Peter **meets** his friends in the park in the afternoon.

Present Simple Tense

1

Basic Grammar Tenses

Present Simple Tense



Mit der Present Simple Tense beschreibst du den täglichen Ablauf von Handlungen (**daily routine**). Achtung! Vergiss das 2. Person -s nicht! (he/she/it, das -s geht mit)

Complete the following text with the verbs in their correct forms

Suzie and Tony are siblings and they just **love** (love) their Saturdays. Suzie **gets up** (get up) at eight o'clock because she always **plays** (play) tennis with her best friend Jenny from nine to eleven. Tony **likes** (like) to sleep in and **gets up** (get up) between nine and ten. At about half past twelve they **have** (have) lunch with their parents at home. After lunch they sometimes **go** (go) shopping. They **go** (go) to the nearest shopping centre and the kids **can go** (can go) to the cinema if there **is** (be) a film they like. Later in the afternoon Tony **meets** (meet) his friends in the park where he **plays** (play) soccer with his friends. Suzie and her friends **meet** (meet) in the park, too. They **ride** (ride) their bikes and **talk about** (talk about) this and that. Tony and Suzie **have** (have) to be at home by six thirty.

Present Simple Tense

2

Basic Grammar Tenses

Present Simple Tense



Mit der Present Simple Tense beschreibst du den täglichen Ablauf von Handlungen (**daily routine**). Achtung! Vergiss das 2. Person -s nicht! (he/she/it, das -s geht mit)

Put the words in the correct order to make statements

- always / he / at / six thirty / morning / gets up / the / in / .  
*He always gets up at six thirty in the morning.*  
*In the morning he always gets up at six thirty.*
- by / my / and / best / to / go / friend / I / school / bus / .  
*I and my best friend go to school by bus.*  
*My best friend and I go to school by bus.*
- every / school / we / lessons / at / have / six / got / day / .  
*We have got six lessons at school every day.*  
*Every day we have got six lessons at school.*
- I / home / get / when / I / have / from / lunch / school / .  
*I have lunch when I get home from school.*
- often / after / Kevin / his / meets / school / friends / best / .  
*Kevin often meets his best friends after school.*
- at / weekend / sometimes / to / cinema / go / the / we / the / .  
*We sometimes go to the cinema at the weekend.*  
*At the weekend we sometimes go to the cinema.*

Present Simple Tense

3

Basic Grammar Tenses

Present Simple Tense - Negation



Verniedrigung:  
I/you/we/they: do not = don't  
He/she/it: does not = doesn't

Rewrite the sentences and make them negative

- Johnny and Claire live in New York.  
*Johnny and Claire don't live (do not live) in New York.*
- My best friend plays volleyball every Friday.  
*My best friend doesn't play (does not play) volleyball.*
- I know a lot of English words.  
*I don't know (do not know) a lot of English words.*
- Suzie meets her friends in the afternoon.  
*Suzie doesn't meet (does not meet) her friends in the afternoon.*
- My parents go to work by bus.  
*My parents don't go (do not go) to work by bus.*
- My friends and I have a great time at school.  
*My friends and I don't have (do not have) a great time at school.*

Present Simple Tense - Negation

4

Basic Grammar Tenses

Present Simple Tense - Negation



Achtung bei diesen Verben:  
**can:** can't = cannot  
**have got:** haven't got = have not got  
**has got:** hasn't got = has not got  
**am:** am not, **is:** isn't = is not  
**are:** aren't = are not

Rewrite the sentences and make them negative

- My uncle and my aunt have got a really unusual hobby.  
*My uncle and my aunt haven't got (have not got) a really unusual hobby.*
- I can play the guitar and the keyboard.  
*I can't (cannot) play the guitar and the keyboard.*
- I have got a little sister who is three years old.  
*I haven't got (have not got) a little sister who is three years old.*
- My best friend has got three amazing pets.  
*My best friend hasn't got (has not got) three amazing pets.*
- Kevin can dance hip-hop and do somersaults.  
*Kevin can't (cannot) dance hip-hop and do somersaults.*
- My brother has got his own car.  
*My brother hasn't got (has not got) his own car.*

Present Simple Tense - Negation

5

Basic Grammar Tenses

Present Simple Tense - Negation

Complete the sentences with the negative form of the expressions in the box

can play tennis – fall asleep right away – have breakfast – go to fast food restaurants – speak Italian – love rock – like blue flowers – watch horror films – study French – eat broccoli

- My favourite colour is blue but I **don't** (do not) like blue flowers.
- My mother speaks English but she **doesn't** (does not) speak Italian.
- I am a vegetarian but I **don't** (do not) eat broccoli.
- Carol listens to pop music but she **doesn't** (does not) love rock.
- I play soccer but I **can't** (cannot) play tennis.
- We learn English but we **don't** (do not) study French.
- Tim loves food but he **doesn't** (does not) have breakfast.
- My parents like watching movies but they **don't** (do not) watch horror films.
- I like burgers but I **don't** (do not) go to fast food restaurants.
- Peter goes to bed at 8 but he **doesn't** (does not) fall asleep right away.

Present Simple Tense - Negation

6

Basic Grammar Tenses

Past Tense Simple - Statements, negations and questions

Complete the dialogue. Put the verbs into the correct form.

Paul: Where *were* you (you, go) last weekend?  
 Mary: We *went* (go) to a new restaurant called "Deli".  
 Paul: Who *went* (go) with you?  
 Mary: I went with two of my best friends, Stacy and Sue. Carrie *couldn't come/could not come* (cannot come) because she *was* (be) sick.  
 Paul: *Was the food* (the food, be) any good?  
 Mary: Well, Stacy and I *had* (have) pizza and they *tasted* (taste) very good but Carrie *ordered* (order) fish with French fries and she *didn't like/did not like* (not like) it at all. It *was* (be) too salty.  
 Paul: So it *wasn't/was not* (not be) a good restaurant.  
 Mary: Yes, you are right. But still, we *had* (have) a wonderful evening and Carrie *didn't have to/did not have to* (not have to) pay for the fish.



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Past Tense Simple - questions  
Statements, negations and questions

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Basic Grammar Tenses

Past Participles

Fill in the table with the past and past participles of the given verb

go	went	gone	win	won	won
come	came	come	be	was/were	been
say	said	said	read	read	read
take	took	taken	lose	lost	lost
have	had	had	fall	fell	fallen
break	broke	broken	see	saw	seen
cut	cut	cut	eat	ate	eaten
leave	left	left	meet	met	met
find	found	found	hear	heard	heard
know	knew	known	run	ran	run
build	built	built	drink	drank	drunk
get	got	got	give	gave	given
feel	felt	felt	choose	chose	chosen

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Past Participles

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Basic Grammar Tenses

Past Participles

Find 15 past participles and write them down

E	D	A	M	W	S	C	S	S	I	L	V	I	B	N	chosen	read
A	R	K	S	Z	P	T	H	N	Y	B	Z	H	N	Z	hurt	made
P	P	H	U	J	O	G	A	D	V	R	F	U	V	B	known	done
D	S	F	T	L	K	Y	A	B	S	A	V	M	Z	P	spoken	been
C	U	O	E	N	E	Z	R	P	R	E	Y	R	C		written	eaten
Q	S	N	C	S	N	H	L	J	N	S	E	Y	V		taken	caught
N	W	G	T	T	H	G	U	A	C	E	J	A	Y	A	stolen	come
Y	M	O	A	E	A	T	E	N	C	B	N	D	L	T	sleep	
E	Z	J	W	P	N	C	E	F	Q	D	Z	O	E	T		
B	O	X	L	I	E	X	H	P	M	N	Y	U	D	Y		
W	R	I	T	T	E	N	T	U	A	C	N	Q	S	A		
H	T	Y	X	A	B	P	W	R	R	Y	E	P	A	R		
F	L	W	J	T	E	E	W	O	C	T	K	S	F	I		
E	E	D	B	L	P	E	N	A	N	X	A	E	V	D		
J	O	W	S	V	G	K	C	D	P	K	T	Q	N	P		

Look for the past participles from: choose, hurt, know, speak, write, take, steal, sleep, read, make, do, be, eat, catch, come

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Past Participles

33

Basic Grammar Tenses

Present Perfect Tense

Fill in the correct form of the verb

long form	short form
I <i>have learned</i> (learn) the words.	I <i>'ve learned</i> (learn) the words.
You <i>have written</i> (write) a good text.	You <i>'ve written</i> (write) a good text.
He <i>has eaten</i> (eat) five apples.	He <i>'s eaten</i> (eat) five apples.
She <i>has hurt</i> (hurt) her knee.	She <i>'s hurt</i> (hurt) her knee.
It <i>has drunk</i> (drink) all the milk.	It <i>'s drunk</i> (drink) all the milk.
We <i>have made</i> (make) a cake.	We <i>'ve made</i> (make) a cake.
You <i>have spoken</i> (speak) English.	You <i>'ve spoken</i> (speak) English.
They <i>have read</i> (read) a book.	They <i>'ve read</i> (read) a book.



Present Perfect Tense: Du verwendest diese Zeit, wenn du ausdrücken willst, dass etwas gerade oder vor kurzer Zeit passiert ist. Der Zeitpunkt wird nicht angegeben.  
 Bildung:  
**have + past participle**  
 I have studied = I've studied for the test.  
 He has written = He's written a letter.

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Present Perfect Tense

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Basic Grammar Tenses

Present Perfect Tense

Match the pairs of the sentences

1	She can't go outside.	a	I've spent all of it on video games.
2	The baby girl's crying.	b	I've just eaten.
3	I have no money.	c	I've finished my homework.
4	We can leave now.	d	My team's just won the match.
5	You look worried.	e	My watch has stopped.
6	You look happy.	f	She's hurt her knee.
7	I can't tell you the time.	g	I've missed the bus.
8	I'm not hungry anymore.	h	She's lost her pacifier (Schnuller).
9	You are late!	i	He's broken his leg.
10	He can't walk now.	j	What has happened?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f	h	a	c	j	d	e	b	g	i



Present Perfect Tense: Du verwendest diese Zeit, wenn du ausdrücken willst, dass etwas gerade oder vor kurzer Zeit passiert ist. Der Zeitpunkt wird nicht angegeben.

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Present Perfect Tense

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Basic Grammar Tenses

Present Perfect Tense

Put the words in the correct order to make statements.

- already / I've / done / homework / my /  
*I've already done my homework.*
- just / brother / my / has / cleaned / bike / his /  
*My brother has just cleaned his bike.*
- taxi / the / arrived / just / has /  
*The taxi has just arrived.*
- dinner / my / has / dad / cooked / just /  
*My dad has just cooked dinner.*
- kids / have / the / already / finished / homework / their /  
*The kids have already finished their homework.*
- museum / already / visited / we / have / the /  
*We have already visited the museum.*



Present Perfect Tense: Du verwendest diese Zeit, wenn du ausdrücken willst, dass etwas gerade oder vor kurzer Zeit passiert ist. Der Zeitpunkt wird nicht angegeben.  
**Signal words: already, just**  
*I've already studied for the test.*  
*He's just come home.*

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Present Perfect Tense

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