

Liebe 8er,

Jetzt habt Ihr endlich mal Zeit, Euch mit langweiliger, aber essentieller Grammatik auseinander zu setzen. Viel Spaß dabei, aber macht nicht gleich alles auf einmal!

Es wird Euch immer noch Zeit übrig bleiben. Lest mal ein Buch. Oder zwei oder zehn. Muss ja nicht Dürrenmatt oder Hesse sein. Ich empfehle Kästner und Lindgren, Grisham und Wouk und ganz besonders meinen Liebling Walter Moers.

Bleibt gesund, Dunkel

1 simple present : to be

- I am he/she/it is you/we/they are

Ali is clever.

- Verneinung mit not (n't)

He is not (isn't) stupid.

- Bei Fragen tauschen Subjekt und Verb die Position.

Is he nice?

- Das Fragewort kommt vor die Frage.

When is he at home?

1 I - be - from Duisburg

2 you - not be - here

3 he - be - from Turkey?

4 we – be - great

5 where - she - be?

6 it - be - difficult

7 we - not be - stupid

8 you - be - clever?

9 why - they - be - here?

10 what - that - be?

11 The boys - be - at home

12 Dan and Jo - not be - from London

13 Sandra and I - be friends

14 you and Ali - be - friends?

15 my parents - be - strict

16 my brother - not be - nice

17 cars- be - fast

18 your bike - be - green?

19 what colour - your socks - be?

20 Sophie - be - a nice girl

2 simple present - alle Verben außer to be

- einfach den Infinitiv ohne to.

We learn.

(bei he-she-it ein - s anhängen

Ali learns.

- Verneinung mit don't (doesn't) und dem Infinitiv.

We don't sleep. Sue doesn't sleep.

- Fragen mit do (does) und dem Infinitiv.
me?

Do you like me? Does she love

When do you learn? What does he do?

1 I -love - you

2 you - not like - me

3 he - play - football?

4 why - she - watch - the film?

5 it - happen

6 we - not - listen

7 they - work - hard?

8 what - they - do?

9 I - have - fun

10 you - have - fun?

11 Alan - not drink - beer

12 Angela - smoke?

13 men - not wear - skirts

14 water - freeze - at 0 degrees

15 the sun - not revolt - around the earth

16 the moon - revolt - around the earth?

17 where - the Rhine - flow?

18 Ali and I - play - football

19 I - not play - rugby

20 Ali - not play cricket

3 simple past: to be

- I / he / she / it was you / we / they were

- sonst alles wie bei simple present

1. I - be - at home

2 you - not be - alone

3 he - be - hungry?

4 where - she - be?

5 it - be - cold

6 we - not be - tired

7 you - be - there?

8 where - they - be?

9 Ali and I - be - in London

10 London - not be - boring

11 the buses - not be - blue

12 the streets - be - busy?

13 many people - be – there?

14 Why – he – be – sad?

15 Ali - not be - happy

16 Ali`s sister - not be - there

17 his parents - be - there?

18 I - not be - fit

19 the train be - comfortable

20 when - you - be - in London?

4 simple past - alle Verben außer to be

- zweite Verform (auswendig gelernt oder Infinitiv plus -ed) *She went. They smoked.*

- sonst alles wie simple present, aber aus do und does wird did. *I didn't sleep.*

Did you learn?

Where did she go?

1 I - have - breakfast

2 you - do - your homework?

3 she - not work - hard enough

4 it - rain?

5 when - the bus - arrive?

6 the train - arrive - at six o'clock

7 we - need - help

8 they - use - a screwdriver

9 Ali - score - a goal

10 the crowd - not cheer

11 when - your mum - get up?

12 why - you - do that?

13 you - sleep - well?

14 we - not have - fun

15 my brother - buy - a car

16 the plane - fly - to Barcelona

17 it - not fly - to Madrid

18 the MSV - win

19 who - they - play – against?

20 how many goals - they - score?

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5 Word Order (Satzbau)

A Der englische Satzbau ist streng (und einfach). Die Reihenfolge ist immer:

Subjekt (wer oder was?) - Verb (essen, trinken usw) - Objekt (wen/wem oder was?)

Bsp Mr Hoppe drinks coffee.

Jetzt ihr:

1 you - love - I 2 do - we - our homework 3 a text - the children - write 4 to the teacher - listen - we

B Nur die Worte always, usually, often, sometimes und never kommen zwischen S und V.

Bsp Ali often plays football.

Jetzt ihr:

1 usually - his homework - does - Jack 2 drink - never - my parents - tea 3 books - read - my friends - never

C Manchmal kommt noch eine Ortsangabe und eine Zeitangabe. Im Englischen kommt immer erst der Ort.

Bsp My parents usually watch TV in the living-room in the evening.

Jetzt ihr:

1 to the playground - go - the children - often - after break

2 eat - the Smiths - lunch - always - at 2 o'clock - in the kitchen

3 in the lessons - copy - we - sometimes - at school - texts

4 never - drinks - Ali - coffee - in the evenings - in the kitchen

D Diese Reihenfolge ändert sich nie. Das ist anders als im Deutschen.

Bsp Ich esse oft Eis, weil Eis lecker ist. Eis esse ich oft, denn Eis ist lecker. Oft esse ich Eis ...

Wie kompliziert! Auf englisch nicht:

I often eat ice-cream because ice-cream is yummy. So und nicht anders ist es richtig.

Versucht das mal in die richtige Reihenfolge zu bringen:

usually - plays - Ali - after school - football - in the park - but - sometimes - can't - he - play

because - he - first -at home - his homework - must do

6 Will-future (alle Verben)

- will und Infinitiv

I will go to bed early.

- Verneinung: will not (won't) und Infinitiv

We won't watch the movie.

- Fragen durch Satzstellung

Will you write a test?

When will they be here?

1 he - visit - me

2 I - not go - there

3 Ali - not play - football tomorrow

4 it - rain?

5 the test - not be - difficult

6 you - go - to the party?

7 when - that - happen?

8 Jim - be - at school tomorrow?

9 what - the weather - be - like tomorrow?

10 where - the children - play?

11 I - not do - that

12 the MSV - win the match?

13 I - not watch - the match

14 what - you - do tomorrow?

15 you - stay - at home?

16 I - be - at home

17 you - pass the test?

18 I - not fail

19 Alice - be - there

20 where - you - be?

7 to be allowed to - dürfen

Sätze mit to be allowed to werden genau so gebildet wie andere Sätze mit *to be* (sein) auch.

Present tense :

Aussagesatz: am / is / are Bsp You are allowed to go home.

Verneinter Satz: am / is / are not Bsp I`m not allowed to go out.

Frage durch veränderte Wortstellung : Bsp Is he allowed to come to the party?

Past tense: was / were statt am / is / are. Sonst alles gleich.

Will-future: will (verneint won`t) und be. Ganz einfach.

Wie ihr seht bildet man die Sätze mit einer Form von to be, dann folgt immer allowed to und ein Infinitiv.

Bilde Sätze mit to be allowed to:

1 the children - stay up late yesterday

2 I - go to the disco after my 18th birthday

3 we - not - chew gum in room 220

4 students - never - fight with each other

5 Alice -not - go to the disco before her 18th birthday

6 Jim and Jo - not - have a sleepover last Saturday

7 you - watch the movie yesterday ?

8 what - you - do tomorrow?

To be able to - können

Es gibt zwar eine Vergangenheitsform von can, nämlich could , couldn`t, aber in manchen Fällen muss man ausweichen. Ist aber kein Problem, man macht alles wie bei *to be allowed to*, also eine Form von *to be* plus *able to* plus Verb.

1 tomorrow – I – work all day

2 Ali – not score – a goal last Sunday

3 Jo – just – finish his homework

4 you – come to the party next Friday?

5 I – not – to be in time tomorrow

6 Jim – not speak clearly

to have to - müssen

Sätze mit to have to werden gebildet wie andere Sätze mit *to have* auch.

Present tense:

Aussagesatz: have / has Bsp: You have to work hard. / Ali has to practice a lot.

Verneinter Satz: don't / doesn't have to Bsp You don't have to wait. / Jim doesn't have to get up early.

Fragesatz mit do/does ... have Bsp Do I have to eat that? What does Jim have to do?

Past tense: had statt have/has, didn't statt don't / doesn't, Fragen mit did statt do / does

Will-future: will/won't und have to

Bilde Sätze mit have to

1 I - get up early yesterday

2 you - not - clean the kitchen tomorrow

3 Alice - learn Japanese vocabulary every day

4 you - go to bed early yesterday ?

5 what - we - do tomorrow ?

6 if you want to write a good test, you - learn

7 why - Ali - talk so much all the time?

8 in Germany every child - go to school

8 Present Perfect (alle Verben)

- have/ has und die dritte Verbform

I have already seen her.

Ali has just gone out.

- Verneinung mit not (n't)

I haven't met them yet.

Doris hasn't waited long enough.

- Fragen durch Wordorder

Have you ever been there?

What have you done?

1 Ali - just - score - a goal

2 I - not be - there - yet

3 you - ever - drink - beer?

4 the boys - just - arrive

5 where - you - be?

6 we - not have - write - the test - yet

7 Jim - already - be - in London

8 we - work - hard enough?

9 you - do - your homework - yet?

10 my parents - just - come in

11 they - not be - in time

12 you - ever - have - fun?

13 I - not sleep - well

14 we - already - win - matches

15 he - hit - me!

16 I - have - enough