COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES Find the mistake: *Jim is more big as Jack.* *The Eiffel Tower is beautifullest tower on the world.* *Jill isn't so tall like Sarah.*	**COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES** Compare: *Driving a car is ……. (dangerous) driving a bike.* *Love is …….. (important) thing in the world.*	**COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES** Form superlatives: *Who is …… (interesting) person you know?* *What's …….. (useful) present you've received?*
COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES Find the mistake: *Are you a badder driver as Anne?* *This is the terriblest soup I've ever eaten!* *Andrew is so nice like Francis.*	**COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES** Compare: use *not as …..as* and *–er/more…* *city life/ village life/ friendly/ exciting*	**COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES** Form superlatives: *What's …… (bad) film you've seen?* *What's ……..(expensive) thing you've bought?*
COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES Find the mistake: *Tom is more handsome as Pete.* *Alice is the most laziest person in the world!* *This lesson was boringer as our French lesson.*	**COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES** Compare: use *not as …..as* and *–er/more…* *bicycles/ cars/ comfortable/ easy to park*	**COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES** Compare: *My computer is ……(modern) yours. It's from the latest Mac series! But your computer was ……. (expensive). It only cost 400 pounds.*
COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES Find the mistake: *She is littler interested in chemistry.* *They are worst singers I know!* *I am hungryer as you are!*	**COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES** Compare: use *not as …..as* and *–er/more…* *Egypt/ Iceland/ green/ warm*	**COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES** Compare: *Living in Switzerland is …… (cheap) living in Sweden. Sweden is a very expensive country! It's one of …… (expensive) countries in Europe.*

Who is **the most interesting** person you know? What's **the most useful** present you've received? **Rule**: short adj. and two-syllable adj. in *–y*: **-ier/ the -iest** other two-syllable adj. and multi-syllable adj.: **more…/ the most….** ….als: …. **than** so…. wie: **as**… **as**	Driving a car is **more dangerous than riding (!)** a bike. Love is **the most important** thing in the world. **Rule**: short adj. and two-syllable adj. in *–y*: **-ier/ the -iest** other two-syllable adj. and multi-syllable adj.: **more…/ the most….** ….als: …. **than** so…. wie: **as**… **as**	Jim is **bigger than** Jack. The Eiffel Tower is **the most beautiful** tower **in** the world. Jill isn't **as** tall **as** Sarah. **Rule**: short adj. and two-syllable adj. in *–y*: **-ier/ the -iest** other two-syllable adj. and multi-syllable adj.: **more…/ the most….** ….als: …. **than** so…. wie: **as**… **as**
What's **the worst** film you've seen? What's **the most expensive** thing you've bought? **Rule**: short adj. and two-syllable adj. in *–y*: **-ier/ the -iest** other two-syllable adj. and multi-syllable adj.: **more…/ the most….** ….als: …. **than** so…. wie: **as**… **as**	City life is **not as friendly as** village life, but it is **more exciting.** **Rule**: short adj. and two-syllable adj. in *–y*: **-ier/ the -iest** other two-syllable adj. and multi-syllable adj.: **more…/ the most….** ….als: …. **than** so…. wie: **as**… **as**	Are you a **worse** driver **than** Anne? This is **the most terrible** soup I've ever eaten! Andrew is **as nice as** Francis. **Rule**: short adj. and two-syllable adj. in *–y*: **-ier/ the -iest** other two-syllable adj. and multi-syllable adj.: **more…/ the most….** ….als: …. **than** so…. wie: **as**… **as**
My computer is **more modern than** yours. It's from the latest Mac series. But *your* computer was **less expensive.** It only cost 400 pounds. **Rule**: short adj. and two-syllable adj. in *–y*: **-ier/ the -iest** other two-syllable adj. and multi-syllable adj.: **more…/ the most….** ….als: …. **than** so…. wie: **as**… **as**	Bicycles are **not as comfortable as** cars, but they are **easier to park.** **Rule**: short adj. and two-syllable adj. in *–y*: **-ier/ the -iest** other two-syllable adj. and multi-syllable adj.: **more…/ the most….** ….als: …. **than** so…. wie: **as**… **as**	Tom is more handsome **than** Pete. Alice is the **laziest** person in the world! This lesson was **more boring than** our French lesson. **Rule**: short adj. and two-syllable adj. in *–y*: **-ier/ the -iest** other two-syllable adj. and multi-syllable adj.: **more…/ the most….** ….als: …. **than** so…. wie: **as**… **as**
Living in Switzerland is **cheaper than** living in Sweden. Sweden is a very expensive country! It's one of **the most expensive** countries in Europe. **Rule**: short adj. and two-syllable adj. in *–y*: **-ier/ the -iest** other two-syllable adj. and multi-syllable adj.: **more…/ the most….** ….als: …. **than** so…. wie: **as**… **as**	Egypt is **not as green as** Iceland, but it is **warmer.** **Rule**: short adj. and two-syllable adj. in *–y*: **-ier/ the -iest** other two-syllable adj. and multi-syllable adj.: **more…/ the most….** ….als: …. **than** so…. wie: **as**… **as**	She is **less** interested in chemistry. They are **the worst** singers I know! I am **hungrier than** you are! **Rule**: short adj. and two-syllable adj. in *–y*: **-ier/ the -iest** other two-syllable adj. and multi-syllable adj.: **more…/ the most….** ….als: …. **than** so…. wie: **as**… **as**

TENSES (PRESENT+PAST, SIMPLE+CONTINUOUS)

Fill in the correct form of the verb(s) in brackets:

Yesterday, I ……(go) to the park. I ……(meet) some of my friends there and we ……(talk) a lot.

Then we ……(take) the train to Brig and ……(have) lunch together.
THE END

TENSES (PRESENT+PAST, SIMPLE+CONTINUOUS)

Fill in the correct form of the verb(s) in brackets:

This ……. (be) my friend, Janet. She …… (be) born in London in 1989. She …… (like) reading, but she …… (not like) swimming. At weekends, she usually …….. (go) to the cinema with her friends. At the moment, she …… (living) at her brother's house in Paris. I really …… (like) her!

TENSES (PRESENT+PAST, SIMPLE+CONTINUOUS)
Present Simple or Present Continuous? Fill in!

Water…… (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.

Oh no! It…… (rain) again!

I…….(stay) in a hotel until I find a flat.

I……. (learn) to drive.

TENSES (PRESENT+PAST, SIMPLE+CONTINUOUS)

Fill in the correct form of the verb(s) in brackets:

Your camera looks expensive. How much …… (pay) for it?

How …… (you, like) the football match last night?

TENSES (PRESENT+PAST, SIMPLE+CONTINUOUS)

Fill in the correct form of the verb(s) in brackets:

Can you see that man who …….. (look) out of the window? I ……(think) I …….. (see) him at the station yesterday: he …..(wear) a blue shirt and he ……..(carry) a large bag, too. …….. (you, know) him?

TENSES (PRESENT+PAST, SIMPLE+CONTINUOUS)
Present Simple or Present Continuous? Fill in!

Things …….(get) worse these days.

More and more people ……(give up) smoking.

My father ……..(be) a plumber.

…….. (you, know) the meaning of this word?

TENSES (PRESENT+PAST, SIMPLE+CONTINUOUS)
Fill in the correct form of the verb(s) in brackets:

When …… (Tom, meet) Pam for the first time?

Sue's grandmother …….. (die) in 1997.

Sorry. What …….. (you, say)?

TENSES (PRESENT+PAST, SIMPLE+CONTINUOUS)
Find the mistakes:

While I opened the letter, the phone rang.

I like not gangster films.

She isn't understanding me.

What subjects Ms Lopez teach?

TENSES (PRESENT+PAST, SIMPLE+CONTINUOUS)
Fill in the correct tense!
I ……(sit) in our garden yesterday when suddenly a stone …..(fall) from the sky.

My sisters ……(play) the piano while I ……..(do) the dishes last week.

I …… (use to) go swimming a lot when I …. (be) a girl

TENSES (PRESENT+PAST, SIMPLE+CONTINUOUS)

Fill in the correct form of the verb(s) in brackets:

I ……. (get up), …… (switch off) the radio, and ……..(sit down) again.

In those days (dazumal), I ……(not, like) reading.

TENSES (PRESENT+PAST, SIMPLE+CONTINUOUS)
State (*Zustand*) or Event (*Vorgang*)?
Present Simple or Continuous? Fill in!
Jack ……. (be) a noisy person.
They ……. (taste) the soup.
We …… (weigh) the baby.
This bag ……. (weigh) a ton!
Deirdre …….. (have) a Porsche.
We …….. (have) a conversation.
I …….. (think) I like you!

TENSES (PRESENT+PAST, SIMPLE+CONTINUOUS)

Find the mistakes!

You went to the cinema last night?

I'm liking reading in the afternoons.

Did you be able to drive when you was sixteen?

Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius. ***fact*** Oh no! It**'s raining** again! ***temporary action/ description*** I**'m staying** in a hotel until I find a flat. ***temporary action*** I**'m learning** to drive. ***temporary action***	This **is** my friend, Janet. She **was** born in London in 1989. She **likes** reading, but she **doesn't like** swimming. At weekends, she usually **goes** to the cinema with her friends. At the moment, she **is living** at her brother's house in Paris. I really **like** her! **Rules:** present simple: ***facts*** - ***habits*** - ***states*** present cont.: ***temporary actions*** *and states - to describe* ***change*** *and development* past simple: ***completed actions*** - ***habits*** - ***states*** - ***telling stories***	Yesterday, I **went** to the park. I **met** some of my friends there and we **talked** a lot. Then we **took** the train to Brig and **had** lunch together. THE END **Rule:** We **use** the past simple for ***completed*** **actions, habits and states**, and to **tell stories**. ***yesterday / two days ago /last week /in 1975 /when.?***
Things **are getting** worse these days. ***change in progress*** More and more people **are giving up** smoking. ***ch. in prog.*** My father **is** a plumber. ***fact*** **Do** you **know** the meaning of this word? ***non-action verb/ fact***	Can you see that man who **is looking** out of the window? I **think** I **saw** him at the station yesterday. He **was wearing** a blue shirt and he **was carrying** a large bag, too. **Do** you **know** him? **Rules:** present simple: ***facts*** - ***habits*** - ***states*** present cont.: ***temporary actions*** *and states - to describe* ***change*** *and development – picture descriptions ("he's wearing..")* past simple: ***completed actions*** - ***habits*** - ***states*** - ***telling stories*** past cont.: ***background descriptions*** *in stories*	Your camera looks expensive. How much **did you pay** for it? How **did you like** the football match last night? **Rule:** We **use** the past simple for ***completed*** **actions, habits and states**, and to **tell stories**. ***yesterday / two days ago /last week /in 1975 /when.?***
I **was sitting** in our garden yesterday when suddenly a stone **fell** from the sky. My sisters **were playing** the piano while I **was doing** the dishes last week. I **used to** go swimming a lot when I **was** a girl.	While I **was opening** the letter, the phone rang. I **don't like** gangster films. She **doesn't understand** me. What subject **does** Ms Lopez **teach?** **Note: no continuous form for "non-action" verbs (e.g.** ***believe*****, belong,** ***consist*****, contain,** ***have*****, know,** ***like*****, love,** ***mean*****, prefer,** ***understand*****, seem,** ***want*****, wish)**	When **did** Tom **meet** Pam for the first time? Sue's grandmother **died** in 1997. Sorry. What **did** you **say**? **Rule:** We **use** the past simple for ***completed*** **actions, habits and states**, and to **tell stories**. ***yesterday / two days ago /last week /in 1975 /when.?***
Did you **go** to the cinema last night? (*last night:* past simple*)* I **like** reading in the afternoons. (*habit:* present simple) **Were** you able to drive when you **were** sixteen? (*when?* referring to past: past simple)	Jack **is** a noisy person. ***state*** They **are tasting** the soup. ***event*** We **are weighing** the baby. ***event*** This bag **weighs** a ton! ***state*** Deirdre **has** a Porsche. ***state*** We **are having** a conversation. ***event*** I ***think*** I like you! ***state*** **Note: some verbs have** ***both*** **a "non-action-verb" meaning (*no* continuous form!) and an "action-verb" meaning (continuous form possible!)** **Examples:** ***be*****, have,** ***think*****, taste,** ***feel*****, weigh,** ***depend***	I **got up**, **switched off** the radio, and **sat down** again. In those days (dazumal), I **didn't like** reading. **Rule:** We **use** the past simple for ***completed*** **actions, habits and states**, and to **tell stories**. ***yesterday / two days ago /last week /in 1975 /when.?***

MODAL VERBS: Translate: *can* *mustn't* *be able to* *must* *should* *have to* *be allowed to* *needn't*	**MODAL VERBS** *What is essential for modal verbs?* *(3 things)*	**MODAL VERBS** *What are the auxiliary expressions for "can" and "must"!*
MODAL VERBS Translate: *Ich brauchte gestern nicht auf die Post zu gehen. Aber ich musste Einkaufen gehen.*	**MODAL VERBS** Translate: *In der Zukunft werde ich Auto fahren können!*	**MODAL VERBS** Translate: *Du brauchst mir diese Geschichte nicht zu erzählen. Ich musste sie gestern in der Zeitung lesen.*
MODAL VERBS Translate: *Ich darf heute Nacht nicht ausgehen!*	**MODAL VERBS** Translate: *Wir sollten uns um unseren kleinen Bruder kümmern.*	**MODAL VERBS** Translate: *Ihr werdet nächste Woche nicht in die Schule gehen müssen!*
MODAL VERBS Translate: *Ich möchte gerne Fussball spielen, aber ich muss meinem Onkel im Garten helfen.*	**MODAL VERBS** Translate: *Ich sollte die Hausaufgaben machen, aber ich will die Hausaufgaben nicht machen. Du musst sie aber machen!*	**MODAL VERBS** Translate: *Andy möchte nächstes Jahr gerne seine Freunde in London besuchen, aber er muss zuhause bleiben.*

can: **to be able to** (ability/ *Fähigkeit*) **to be allowed to** (permission/ *Erlaubnis*) must: **to have to**	1. They always stand together **with other verbs**! 2. They **can't be used in all tenses** (auxiliary expressions!) 3. They do **not** have **a 3rd person sing. –s**!	can können/dürfen/fähig sein mustn't nicht dürfen/verboten sein be able **to** können/fähig sein must müssen (persönlich) should sollen (*du solltest…)* have **to** müssen (Regel, Vorschrift) be allowed **to** können/dürfen (Erlaubnis) needn't nicht (zu tun) brauchen may dürfen (höflich / Erlaubnis)
You **needn't** tell me that story. I **had to** read it in the newspaper yesterday.	In the future, I **will be able to** drive a car!	I **didn't have to / didn't need to** go to the post office yesterday. But I **had to** go shopping.
You **won't have to** go to school next week!	We **should** look after our little brother.	I **mustn't** go out tonight/ I **am not allowed to** go out tonight / I **can't** go out tonight!
Andy **would like to** visit his friends in London next year, but he **has to** stay at home/ **must** stay at home.	I **should** do my homework, but I **don't want to** do my homework. But you **have to** do it/ **must** do it!	I **would like to** play football but I **have to** help / I **must** help my uncle in the garden.

QUANTIFIERS
Which one is the better version ?

a) *There are a lot of cups.*
b) *There are many cups.*

a) Are there many people in the restaurant?
b) Are there a lot of people in the restaurant?

QUANTIFIERS
Fill in an appropriate quantifier!

How …… cups are there on the tray ?

There's not ……. tea left.

We still have ……. coffee.

QUANTIFIERS
Which one is the better version ?

a) We have much money!
b) We have a lot of money!

a) A lot of people are unemployed these days.
b) Many people are unemployed these days.

QUANTIFIERS
Compare (Steigere) !

much money *little money*

many people *few people*

QUANTIFIERS
Fill in '*positive'* and *'negative':*

little and ***few*** are ……ideas *(= not much / not many)!*

a little and ***a few*** are …….. ideas (= *some, a small amount*)

QUANTIFIERS
Fill in *some* or *any*!

There are …….books on the shelves. But aren't ……glasses left!

Is there …..butter left?

"Can I have …….sauce, please?" "Here you are."

QUANTIFIERS
Fill in *some* and *any*!
We have …..sausages and we have …roast beef.

Isn't there …….bacon? No, we don't have ……..eggs either (auch nicht).

Would you like ……..sandwiches?
Yes, and I want …….tomatoes, too.

VARIOUS
Give the plural:

this knife *the sheep*

that child *woman*

foot *tooth*

VARIOUS

im Juli

am Wochenende

am Nachmittag

am Sonntag

VARIOUS

Can you give 10 non-action verbs ?

VARIOUS
Make a question in the correct order!

cinema-how often-go-you

your-who-be-friend

Then say the questions in the past!

VARIOUS
Make a question in the correct order!

a millionaire-who-to be-want

studying-she-what

at home-books-how many-have

Then say the question in the past!

b) We have a lot of money. **a)** A lot of people are unemployed these days. ***A lot of (zählbare wie auch unzählbare Begriffe)* wird in Aussagesätzen bevorzugt.** *Much* ist unüblich in Aussagesätzen insbesondere des *gesprochenen* Englisch! **Üblich sind *much (unzählbar)* und *many (zählbar)* in Fragen und Verneinungen.** *A lot of* ist auch möglich.	How **many** cups are there on the tray ? There's not **much (a lot of)** tea left. We still have **a lot of** coffee. ***A lot of (zählbare wie auch unzählbare Begriffe)* wird in Aussagesätzen bevorzugt.** *Much* ist unüblich in Aussagesätzen insbesondere des *gesprochenen* Englisch! **Üblich sind *much (unzählbar)* und *many (zählbar)* in Fragen und Verneinungen**. *A lot of* ist auch möglich.	*a), a)orb)* ***A lot of (zählbare und unzählbare Begriffe)* wird in Aussagesätzen bevorzugt.** *Much* ist unüblich in Aussagesätzen insbes. des *gesprochenen* Englisch! **Üblich sind *much (unzählbar)* und *many (zählbar)* in Fragen und Verneinungen.** *A lot of* ist auch möglich.
There are **some** books on the shelves. But there aren't **any** glasses left! Is there **any** butter left? "Can I have **some** sauce, please?" "Here you are." **Some** und **any** stehen bei einer unbestimmten Menge *sowohl zählbarer wie unzählbarer Begriffe.* In Aussagesätzen und in Fragen, die eine Bitte oder ein Angebot aussprechen, wird **some** verwendet. In anderen Fragen und Verneinungen wird **any** verwendet.	***little*** and ***few*** are **negative** ideas *(= not much / not many)*! ***a little*** and ***a few*** are **positive** ideas (= *some, a small amount*)!	**much** money **more** money **(the) most** money **little** money **less** money **(the) least** money **many** people **more** people **(the) most** people **few** people **fewer** people **(the) fewest** people
im July **in** July am Wochenende **at** the weekend am Nachmittag **in** the afternoon am Sonntag **on** Sunday	**these knives** diese Bücher (hier) close (nahe) **those children** diese Hunde (dort) far (weiter weg) **feet** **teeth** **the sheep** **the women („wimin")**	We have **some** sausages and **some** roast beef. Isn't there **any** bacon? No, we don't have **any** eggs either (auch nicht). Would you like **some** sandwiches? Yes, and I want **some** tomatoes, too. **Some** und **any** stehen bei einer unbestimmten Menge. In Aussagesätzen und in Fragen, die eine Bitte oder ein Angebot aussprechen, wird **some** verwendet. In anderen Fragen und Verneinungen: **any**
Who wants to be a millionaire? *Who wanted to be a millionaire?* What is she studying? *What was she studying?* How many books do you have at home? *How many books did she have?*	How often do you go to the cinema? *How often did you go to the cinema?* Who is your friend? *Who was your friend?* Questions after the subject: no **do**! (Who is…?)	**see hear smell taste** **like love hate need prefer want wish belong depend** **mean remember understand know believe seem** **contain consist**

ESSENTIAL EXPRESSIONS!
Translate

Warst du schon einmal in den USA?

Wann hast du Helen gesehen?

Wie lange spielst du (schon) Gitarre?

Als er in London war machte er immer Fotos.

ESSENTIAL EXPRESSIONS!
Translate

Während ich am Abendessen zubereiten war, hat mein Bruder ein Buch gelesen.

Übrigens: Ich war am Duschen als das Telefon klingelte.

ESSENTIAL EXPRESSIONS!
Translate

Er zog seinen Mantel an weil es kalt war als er das Haus verliess.

ESSENTIAL EXPRESSIONS!

noch...nicht (***Signalwort*** *für: ...?)*
bereits / schon (***Signalwort*** *für: ...?)*
wann / als (***Signalwort*** *für: ...?)*
während + Verb (***Signalwort*** *für: …?)*
vor drei Tagen (***Signalwort*** *für: ...?)*
jemals? (***Signalwort*** *für: …?)*
gerade eben (***Signalwort*** *für: …?)*

ESSENTIAL EXPRESSIONS!

Signalwörter für Present simple?

Signalwörter für Present Continuous?

SIMPLE or CONTINUOUS?
We …….. (have) an extremely interesting English lesson last Monday morning when suddenly a bird …… (fly) into our classroom! While the bird ……(fly) around, our Principal (Direktor)…… (enter) the classroom and …….. (say): "What……. (go) on in here?"

ESSENTIAL EXPRESSIONS!

Er zahlte weniger als du.
Jim ist die faulste Person die ich kenne.
Das war die langweiligste Englisch Lektion die ich je hatte!
Die USA hat eine viel grössere Bevölkerung als Australien.

ESSENTIAL EXPRESSIONS!

Sie möchte gerne Englisch lernen.

Er will ihr helfen und sie wollten ihr helfen.

Aber sie wollte nicht dass er ihr hilft!

Er wollte dass sie ihm hilft.

PREPOSITIONS

am Bahnhof	an der Wand
auf dem Tisch	neben der Post
nahe des Stadtzentrums	am Tisch
am Eingang	am Arbeitsplatz
ein Buch von Goethe	mit dem Zug / Flugzeug

THE FUTURE

Pläne (ich habe vor…)	= ?
Vermutung über die Zukunft	= ?
logische Schlussfolgerungen	= ?
Fahrpläne, allgemeine Zeitpläne	= ?
spontaner (Hilfs-) Entscheid	= ?
(Reise-)Abmachungen (Ort u. /oder Zeit)	= ?
nicht beeinflussbare Tatsachen	= ?
Absichten für die nahe Zukunft	= ?
Versprechen	= ?

PRESENT PERFECT OR PaST SIMPLE?

1. John ..... (be) rather unfriendly recently.
2. She ..... (study) law when the war ..... (start).
3. How long ..... (John, have) his present job?
4. Fred ..... (lose) his map. We have to go back for it!
5. What ..... (you, do) when he entered the room? - I ran away!
6. My brother ..... (write) several plays. He ..... (just, finish) his second tragedy.
7. ..... (you, ever, eat) snails? Yes I ..... (eat) some at Tom's party.
8. What time ….. (you, have) breakfast this morning? - At half past eight, but I…….. (not have) anything to eat since then.

PREPOSITIONS

Willkommen in Brig!	Grüsse aus Italien!
zurück aus den Ferien	an Weihnachten / Ostern
vor 6 Uhr	vor 6 Stunden
von 5 bis 6 Uhr	wegen des Wetters
bis (spätestens) 2 Uhr	zur gleichen Zeit

He put on his coat because it was cold when he left the house.	While I was preparing dinner my brother was reading a book. By the way: I was taking a shower when the phone rang.	Have you ever been to the USA? When did you see Helen? How long have you played the guitar? He used to take photos when he was in London..
*We **had** an extremely interesting English lesson last Monday morning when suddenly a bird **flew** into our classroom! While the bird **was flying** around, our Principal (Direktor) **entered** the classroom and **said:** "What **is going** on in here?"*	Present Simple: **always/ usually/ often/ frequently/ sometimes/ seldom/ never / ...** Present Continuous: **now / just / at the moment / this week / today / ...**	*noch...nicht* **not … yet** *(Present Perfect)* *bereits / schon* **already** *(Present Perfect)* *wann / als* **when** *(Past Simple)* *während + Verb* **while** *(Past Continuous)* *vor drei Tagen …***ago** *(Past Simple)* *jemals?* **ever** *(Present Perfect)* *gerade eben* **just** *(Present Perfect)*
at the station **on** the table **near** the town centre **at** the entrance a book **by** Goethe **on** the wall **next to** the post office **at** the table **at** work **by** train / plane / car / etc. (but: zu Fuss = **On** foot)	She would like to learn (some) English. He wants to help her and they wanted to help her. But she didn't want him to help her! He wanted her to help him.	*He paid **less than** you (did).* *Jim is **the laziest** person I know.* *That was **the most boring** English lesson I've ever had!* *The USA has a **much bigger** population **than** Australia.*
Welcome **to** Brig! back **from** holiday **before** 6 o'clock **from** 5 **till** 6 o'clock **by** 2 o'clock / Monday / etc Greetings **from** Italy! **at** Christmas / **at** Easter (but: **on** Christmas Eve Weihnachtsabend) 6 hours **ago** **because of** the weather **at** the same time	1. John **has been** rather unfriendly recently. 2. She **was studying** law when the war **started**. 3. How long **has** John **had** his present (momentanen) job? 4. Fred **has lost** his map. We have to go back for it! 5. What **did** you **do** when he entered the room? - I ran away! 6. My brother **has written** several plays. He **has just finished** his second tragedy. 7. **Have** you **ever eaten** snails? Yes I **ate** some at Tom's party. 8. What time **did** you **have** breakfast this morning? - At half past eight, but I **haven't had** anything to eat since then.	Pläne (ich habe vor…) = going to Vermutung über die Zukunft = will logische Schlussfolgerungen = going to Fahrpläne, allgemeine Zeitpläne = present simple spontaner (Hilfs-) Entscheid = will Abmachungen (Ort u. /oder Zeit) = present contin. nicht beeinflussbare Tatsachen = will Absichten für die nahe Zukunft = going to Versprechen = will

the passive **How do we make an active sentence passive?** **What about the difference between continuous and non-continuous tenses with regard to passive voice?**	**the passive** **Make the following sentences passive!** ***Rod gave me a great gift yesterday evening.*** ***They were looking at the scene of the crime.*** ***Have we already told you about it?***	**the passive** **Make the following sentences active!** ***She has been being questioned for hours!*** ***Their parents were invited to yesterday's party.*** ***I have never been understood by anyone.***
conditionals (0, I, II, III) **Which conditional types (0, I, II, III) can include the word 'when' (wenn ich dann... / immer wenn...)?**	**conditionals (0, I, II, III)** **Make a conditional sentence from the situations:** **1. Jill is not here. I don't (can't) go with her to the cinema!** **2. I did not study hard enough for the exam. I wrote a poor exam.** **3. Maybe the weather will be good this afternoon. I will go skiing if it is.**	**conditionals (0, I, II, III)** **Make a conditional sentence from the situations:** **1. I saw a beggar in the street yesterday. I gave him some money. I always do that.** **2. I don't have a lot of money. I can't go on holiday in Mexico.** **3. He didn't tell me anything about his problem, so I couldn't help him.**
reported speech **What happens to the main verbs in reported speech (reported some time later)? Make a complete example (including modal verbs and going-to) with "she goes"!** **What happens to expressions like:** **today this week last night** **tomorrow here yesterday**	**reported speech** **Mark to Jane: "Don't look at me this way!"** **Maria to her students: "Do your homework properly!"** **James: "I have never been to the USA."** **Angela: "I'll see him tomorrow!"** **Fred: "I was in Paris yesterday."**	**reported speech** **Danielle: "She is very friendly and she will never change."** **Chris to his parents: "Are you sure?"** **Michael to Mandy: "Where have you been?"** **Student to teacher: "That's not fair!"**
past tenses **1. Jill ..... (not, see) her friend James for years when she met him in the street yesterday.** **2. I ..... (work) on my essay when suddenly the lights ..... (go out).** **3. When they ..... (arrive) at the pub, all the others ..... (already, start) the darts tournament.**	**past tenses** **1. How long ..... (you, wait) here? For 3 hours! And Sam still hasn't arrived.** **2. .....(you, ever, be) to Sweden? No, but I ..... (be) in Denmark five years ago.** **3. Great! My car ..... (just, steal)! (*PASSIVE*)**	**REVISION OF GRAMMAR** **Was macht dein Vater? Er ist Arzt.** **Im Sommer gehe ich gewöhnlich nach italien.** **Er hat 2 Jahre lang in London gelebt.**

*She **has been being questioned** for hours!* (The police) **have been questioning** her for hours! *Their parents **were invited** to yesterday's party.* Jill and Tim **invited** their parents to yesterday's party. *I **have** never **been understood** by anyone.* No one **has** ever **understood** me.	*Rod **gave** me a great gift yesterday evening.* I **was given** a great gift by Rod yesterday evening. *They **were looking** at the scene of the crime.* The crime of the scene **was being looked** at by them. ***Have** we already **told** you about it?* **Have** you already **been told** about it by us?	We '**switch' subject and object** and take the corresponding form of the **verb 'to be'** and add the **past participle** of the main verb. With continuous tenses, there is always a 'being' before the past participle! I am eating the apple. the apple is being eaten by me. **active** **passive** I have been told about it. *Someone* has told me about it. **passive** **active**
1. **When I see** beggars in the street**, I (always) give** them some money. (cond. 0) 2. **If I had** a lot of money, **I could (would) go** on holiday in Mexico. (cond. II) 3. **If he had told** me something about his problems, **I would (could) have helped** him. (cond. III)	1**. If Jill was** here, **I could / would go** the cinema with her. (cond. II) 2. **If I had studied** hard enough, **I would not have written** a poor exam. (cond. III) 3. **If (When)** the weather **is** good, **I will** go skiing this afternoon. (cond. I)	Only the 0 and I conditional! (The II and III conditionals are **unreal**, so 'if' (falls) is compulsory (obligatorisch)!)
Danielle: "She is very friendly and she will never change." *Danielle said she was very friendly and she would never..."* Chris to his parents: "Are you sure?" *Chris asked his parents whether they were sure.* Michael to Mandy: "Where have you been?" *Michael asked Mandy where she had been.* Student to teacher: "That's not fair!" *The student said to the teacher it was not fair.*	Mark to Jane: "Don't look at me this way!" *Mark told Jane not to look at him that way.* Maria to her students: "Do your homework properly!" *Maria told her students to do their homework properly.* James: "I have never been to the USA." *James said he had never been to the USA.* Angela: "I'll see him tomorrow!" *Angela said she would see him the following day.* Fred: "I was in Paris yesterday." *Fred said he had been in Paris the day before.*	**ONE-TENSE-BACK-RULE!** **she goes-she went, she is going-she was going, she went-she had gone, she was going-she had been going, she has gone-she had gone, she has been going-she had been going, she had gone-she had gone, she will go-she would go, she can go-she could go, she is going to go-she was going to go** **today / this week-that day/that week** **last night-the night before** **tomorrow-the following day** **here-there** **yesterday-the day before**
REVISION OF GRAMMAR **What does your father do? He is a doctor.** **I usually go to Italy in summer. (place before time)** **He lived in London for two years.**	1. How long **have you been waiting** here? For 3 hours! And Sam still hasn't arrived. 2. **Have you ever been** to Sweden? No, but I **was** in Denmark five years ago. 3. Great! My car **has just been stolen**!	1. Jill **hadn't seen** her friend James for years when she met him in the street yesterday. 2. I **was working** on my essay when suddenly the lights **went out.** 3. When they **arrived** at the pub, all the others **had already started** the darts tournament.

adjective or adverb? (including comparison)

1. She talks ..... (rapid) than her sister.

2. She sings ..... (beautiful) of all the singers I know.

3. He is ..... (boring) person I have ever met!

adjective or adverb? (including comparison)
1. This is a ..... (interesting) movie. In fact, it is .....(good) film I have ever watched.

2. She is ..... (unbelievable, fast)!

3. This is the ..... (bad) book I know!

adjective or adverb? (including comparison)

Ms Jones explained the exercise much ..... (careful) than Mr Swift. She is a ..... (good) teacher than Mr Swift. In fact, she explains exercises ..... (careful) of all the teachers at our school.

finding synonyms!

take care of sb
cab (US)
dead body
particularly
goal
many / much
film
rapidly
opportunity
angry
area
investigation
turn up
continue
attach sth to sth
illness
due to
however

finding synonyms!

catastrophe
end (*verb*)
pieces
wages
baggage
French fries
crazy
eventually
thief
accident
may (*modal*)
thing
store
vital
student
extraordinary
shape (*noun*)
quite

finding synonyms!

in charge of
ordinary
currently
rich
try
repair
to be on time
increase
approach (nähern)
I don't care.
almost
maybe
watch (closely=genau)
useful
to fire sb (*job*)
undamaged
brutal
much better

finding synonyms!

usually
possibility
discover
shutters
absence
earlier
to be aware of sth
frightened
comfortable
strange
to wonder
provide sb with sth
especially
bus
today, these days
say
regard (ansehen als)

finding synonyms!

start
trip
near
switch off
sincere
friend (male)
even though
employees, workers
retire
unquiet
market square
whole
resolute

ESSENTIAL EXPRESSIONS "Ich auch nicht"

Sam: Ich mag es nicht.

Pat: Ich mag es auch nicht.

Ali: Ich auch nicht.

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

Seit wann kennst du ihn?

Ich warte seit 30 Minuten auf ihn.

Als er das Haus verliess, hatte es aufgehört zu regnen und die Sonne schien.

conditionals (0, I, II, III)

What is the 'recipe' (tenses) for the different conditionals you know? Give one example for each!

0 cond. : if/when + ... , ... (which tenses?!)
I cond.: if/when + ... , ... (which tenses?!)
II cond.: if + ... , ... (which tenses?!)
III cond.: if + ... , ... (which tenses?!)

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

Als seine Frau nach Hause kam, schaute er fern.

Ich denke dass sie das Spiel gewinnen wird.

Vergiss nicht dass Licht auszuschalten bevor du nach Hause gehst.

Sein Fahrrad wird gerade repariert.

Ms Jones explained the exercise much **more carefully** than Mr Swift. She is a **better** teacher than Mr Swift. In fact, she explains exercises **most carefully** of all the teachers at our school.	1. This is a**n interesting** movie. In fact, it is **the best** film I have ever watched. 2. She is **unbelievably fast!** 3. This is **the worst** book I know!	1. She talks **more rapidly** than her sister. 2. She sings **most beautifully** of all the singers I know. 3. He is **the most boring** person I have ever met!
responsible for normal, usual at the moment wealthy, well-off attempt fix, mend to be punctual rise, go up get closer, come nearer I don't mind. nearly perhaps observe practical to sack sb whole violent far better	disaster finish parts, bits salary, income luggage chips mad, insane finally burglar, robber crash might object, item shop crucial, very important pupil weird, unusual form rather, pretty	look after sb taxi corpse especially aim, target a lot of, a great deal of movie fast, quickly chance, possibility upset, mad, cross region analysis, examination appear go on, keep on fix sth to sth, connect st disease, sickness because of but
Sam: I don't like it. Pat: I do**n't** like it, **either**. (**n**ot ...**e**ither = **ne**ither!!) Ali: Me, **neither**. Ich auch nicht: **Me neither** oder **"neither** do/can/am/was/did/etc. **I** !"	begin excursion close to turn off genuine / honest pal / mate although staff stop working noisy marketplace complete / undamaged determined	mostly chance, opportunity find out, uncover blinds lack before (that) to be conscious of sth scared, horrified cozy weird, unusal to ask yourself give sb sth particularly coach nowadays mention, add see
REVISION OF GRAMMAR **When his wife came home, he was watching TV.** **I think she will win the match / game.** **Don't forget to switch off the lights before you go home.** **His bike is being repaired at the moment.**	**0 cond.: if/when + present simple, present simple** When you boil water, it evaporates. **I cond.: if/when + present simple, will (can/may) +INF** If/when I see him, I will (can/may) tell him. **II cond.: if + past simple, would (could/might)+INF** If I knew her, I would (could/...) tell her. (I do **not** know her!) **III cond.: if + past perfect, would (...) +HAVE+PP** If I had seen her, I would / could / might have told her!!	**REVISION OF GRAMMAR** **How long have you known him?** **I have been waiting for him for 30 minutes.** **When he left the house, it had stopped raining and the sun was shining.**

ESSENTIAL DIALOGUES!
TALK ABOUT YOUR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE (going-to)
But first, translate the following expressions.

ich will diese Schule beenden	im Sommer möchte /plane ich
ein Praktikum als ein/e…machen	ich werde XY Schule beginnen
ein Sprachaufenthalt	Pädagogische Hochschule
ich werde als XY ausgebildet	ich freue mich sehr darauf
ich habe immer schone gerne..	viell. werde ich 2 Mnt. in …verbringen
zuerst gehe ich in die Ferien	danach werde ich wahrscheinl.

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

John fragte mich ob ich den Film kenne.

Sie sagte mir dass sie ihren Mann verlassen habe.

Du darfst mit ihm heute nicht sprechen.

Ich werde diese Aufgabe nie machen können.

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

Sie muss dem Klub nicht beitreten, wenn sie nicht will.

Wenn ich nach London gegangen wäre, wäre ich ins British Museum gegangen.

Wenn ich mehr Geld hätte, könnte ich mir ein neues Fahrrad leisten.

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

TALK ABOUT A FRIEND OF YOURS. talk about all the things that SHE/HE DOES OR DOESN'T. GOAL OF THIS EXERCISE:

Do not forget any third person singular "s"!

REVISION OF GRAMMAR
Your personal 'problem' questions / tasks:

1.....
.....
2.....
.....
3.....
.....

ESSENTIAL DIALOGUES !
TALK ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCES AT THE OMS ST. URSULA!
But first, translate the following expressions.

Ich kannte niemanden	ich war im Internat
alles war neu für mich	die Atmosphäre an der Schule
ich fand hier viele Freunde	ich war gerne an dieser Schu.
Ich habe viele Dinge gelernt	die Lektionen / Stunden
Die Lehrer waren sehr streng	aber dann wurde es besser
Das Mensaessen war immer	Ich hätte nie gedacht dass

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

Jane ist grösser als ihr Bruder. Genau genommen / In Tat und Wahrheit ist sie das grösste Mädchen der Klasse.

Harry ist nicht so gutaussehend wie sein Bruder.

Leider hat sie nur wenige Freunde.

ESSENTIAL DIALOGUES ! TELLING A STORY
TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING EXPRESSIONS!
1. in Wirklichkeit /in Wahrheit /Eigentlich
2. „Vertrau mir", sagte sie.
3. Sie machen sich Sorgen um sie (die Leute).
4. Zuerst, am Anfang
5. Dann, später, nach einer Weile, nach einer Stunde
6. Schliesslich, endlich, am Schluss

ESSENTIAL DIALOGUES ! TALKING A BOUT A BOOK
TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING EXPRESSIONS!

mein Lieblinkgscharakter ist	er wollte ihr helfen
eine spannende Geschichte	im Laufe der geschichte
Kapitel	es gibt eine Szene wo
traurig, ernst(haft)	die Themen in der Geschichte
überraschend	die Hauptprobleme
beeindrucken	ein Wendepunkt

ESSENTIAL DIALOGUES ! VARIOUS EXPRESSIONS
TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING EXPRESSIONS!
1. Ich wollte dass sie mir hilft.

2. Ich half ihr die Hausaufgaben zu machen.

3. Ich möchte gerne fernsehen.

4. Es war nichts Ernstes / Ernsthaftes.

5. Das ist gesunder Menschenverstand / „doch logisch".

ESSENTIAL DIALOGUES ! DESCRIBING PICTURES
TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING EXPRESSIONS!

das Bild zeigt	vermutlich, wahrscheinlich
die Szene erinnert mich an	es sieht so aus als ob
im Vordergrund	es ist ähnlich wie ein anderes..
im Hintergrund	ich war auch einmal...
die Landschaft ist ...	ich war noch nie
vielleicht	ich würde gerne

REVISION OF GRAMMAR
Your personal 'problem' questions / tasks:

1.....
.....
2.....
.....
3.....
.....

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

She doesn't have to join the club if she doesn't' want to.

If I had gone to London, I would have gone to the British Museum.

If I had more money, I could afford a new bike.

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

John asked me if (wheter) I knew the film.

She told me (said to me) that she had left her husband.

You mustn't talk to him today.

I will never be able to do this exercise.

ESSENTIAL DIALOGUES !

First I want to finish this school	in summer I would like to go...
do a practical training as a...	I am going to start at the ...
do a foreign language stay	college of education
I am going to be trained as a..	I am really looking forward to it!
I have always liked ...	maybe I will (spend 2 months in)
First of all I will go on holiday	After that I will probably...

ESSENTIAL DIALOGUES !

I knew nobody (in my class)	I was at boarding school
everything was new to me	the atmosphere at the school
I made a lot of friends here	I liked attending this school
I have learnt many new things	the lessons were...
The teachers were very strict	but then it got better.
The food in the cafeteria has always been	I would never have thought...

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

1.....
.....

2.....
.....

3.....
.....

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

she likes, she doesn't go, she has, she goes, she watches, she listens, she hasn't got / she doesn't have, etc....

ESSENTIAL DIALOGUES !

my favourite character is	he wanted to help her
an exciting story	in the course of the story
chapter	there is a scene where
sad, serious	the themes in the story
surprising	the major problems
impressive	a turning-point

ESSENTIAL DIALOGUES !

1. In fact,... / Actually,...
2. "Trust me", she said.
3. They are worried about them.
4. First, At the beginning
5. Then, later, after a while, one hour later
6. Finally, eventually, at the end

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

Jane ist aller than her brother. In fact / Actually, she is the tallest girl in the class.

Harry isn't as handsome as his brother.

Unfortunately, she only has few friends.

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

1.....
.....

2.....
.....

3.....
.....

ESSENTIAL DIALOGUES !

the picture shows	probably
the scene reminds me	it looks as if
in the foreground	it is similar to another...
in the background	I once was .... too!
die scenery is ...	I have never been
maybe, perhaps	I would like to...

ESSENTIAL DIALOGUES !

1. I **wanted her to** help me.

2. I helped **her do** my homework.

3. I **would like to** watch TV.

4. It was nothing **serious**.

5. That's **common sense**.