

Eight Years of English ...

This is a survey of what you can still remember of all the grammar you have learned over the last seven years. Try to answer these questions to the best of your knowledge, and PLEASE: do it yourself, you will not be given a mark for this! The result shall show you on which parts of grammar you should work on again and which you know well.

1. Peter goes to school.

a) What does the use of the simple form express here?

- regular action repeating

b) Name some signal words for the simple form!

often, always, usually, rarely, never

c) How would the meaning of the sentence change if the progressive form was used?

- would be happening now

d) Name some signal words for the present progressive.

at the moment, now, at present

e) In which way would the meaning change if "school" had a definite article?

→ building instead of institution

f) Complete the phrase: he/she/it - s muss mit

g) Complete the phrase: Kommt der Didi, geht der Edi.

2. Peter has been going to school for seven years now.

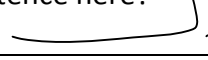
a. What is this tense called?

present perfect progressive

b. What does the use of this tense express?

- longer period of time starting in past and lasting until present

c. Why do you have to use this tense in this sentence here?

signal words: for +  now

d. Transfer this sentence into reported speech!

John said that Peter...had been going to ...

3. Ways of expressing future time

- i. You need a ride to the station? I'll take you there!
- ii. Tomorrow will be just another day.
- iii. I'm going to buy a new car next spring.
- iv. The bus leaves at 7 a.m.

Explain why we have to use the underlined forms in these sentences!

- i. spontaneous decision
- ii. prediction
- iii. plan
- iv. fixed future

4. Fill in the gaps!

- Claire had been spending (spend) six months in London when her parents visited (visit) her last May.
- Yesterday I got (get) to the station only two minutes after the six o'clock train had left / leaves (leave, 2 possibilities!).

Which two tenses did you use here?

past / past perfect

What does the combination of these two tenses express?

two connected events in past, one happening before the other

5. Some and any

- i. Do you have any sweets?
- ii. Why, yes, do you want some?
- iii. Yes, I'd like to have some.
- iv. Oops, sorry, my mistake, I don't have any left.

a. Explain the use of *some* and *any* in these sentences.

We use *some* ...

- in positive (bejahten) sentences
- in questions only if we expect a positive answer

We use *any* ...

- in questions
- with negatives

6. Countable/Uncountable

a. Write down at least 10 uncountable nouns!

milk, chocolate, gas, flour, butter, hair, furniture
cutlery (Besteck) crochery (Geschirr), information, advice,
damage (damages = Schadensersatz), confusion, knowledge, luggage

b. How do you make an uncountable noun countable?

- use quantifiers: a piece of, some, a bar of chocolate,
a litre of, a kilo of...

c. In a dictionary, how can you see if a noun is countable or uncountable?

[C] [U]

7. Genitive

Which form is correct and why?

- Wow! Is that the new car of Steve? Quite a rocket!
- Wow! Is that Steve's new car? Quite a rocket!

ii → Steve is a person ⇒ 's genitive used
with things: of-genitive (the hands of a clock)

8. Who and which

Complete:

We use *which* with things and *who* with people.

The genitive form of *which* is whose.

The plural of *which* is which.

The plural of *who* is who.

9. Sentence structure

"The hereditary peers, who are given their title by birth, will be listening to the Queen's
speech on the opening of parliament in their usual room, the House of Lords, on a date still
to be announced."

d) c) a) e) b)

Underline sentence elements a) to e) in this sentence and then complete the following sentence:

"The structure of a simple English sentence is SPOO+Zeit."

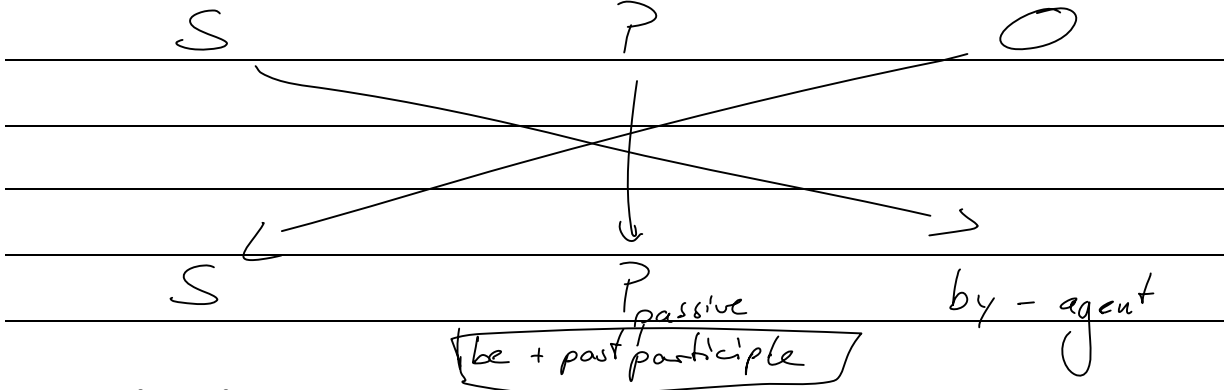
- object
- adverbial of time
- predicate/verb
- subject
- adverbial of place

10. Passive

Put this sentence into the passive form with the underlined part as subject:
 Paul has given his mom 30 pounds for a birthday present for his uncle Eddie.

Paul's mum has been given 30 pounds for...
 Eddie by Paul.

Explain in your own words how to form the passive:



11. Irregular verbs

Fill in the missing forms!

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
feed	fed	fed
catch	caught	caught
give	gave	given
cost	cost	cost
blow	blew	blown
freeze	froze	frozen
spend	spent	spent
read [i:]	read [e]	read [e]
fly	flew	flown
draw	drew	drewn
sing	sang	sung
be	was / were	been
wear	wore	worn
meet	met	met
steal	stole	stolen
make	made	made
teach	taught	taught
get	got	got / gotten
throw	threw	thrown
awake	awoke	awoken
feel	felt	felt
fall	fell	fallen
seek	sought	sought
hide	hid	hidden
lay / legen	laid	laid
lie / liegen	lied / lay liegen	lied / lain

12. Conditional sentences

Fill in the gaps!

Im if - Satz: KEIN WOULD

- If grandpa was 20 years younger, he would learn (learn) to ski.
- If Ann had phoned me, I would have met (meet) her at the station.
- If Sarah hurries, she will catch (catch) her bus!
- If it stops (stop) raining, we can go for a walk.
- If the weather had been good (be) good, we might have gone to the coast.
- Susan might pass her exam, if she works (work) harder.

Which of these sentences express

TYPE I: conditions which can be fulfilled? f, c, d

TYPE II: conditions which cannot or can hardly be fulfilled? a

TYPE III: conditions which can no longer be fulfilled? e

13. Fill in the missing forms in the passive form. Then translate the phrases aloud (orally)!

simple present	present progressive	simple past	present perfect	past perfect
is accepted	is being accepted	it was accepted	has been accepted	had been accepted
you are shaken	you are being shaken	you were shaken	have been shaken	had been shaken
is taken	is being taken	was taken	he has been taken	had been taken
she is shown	she is being shown	was shown	was been shown	had been shown
is torn	is being torn	was torn	has been torn	it had been torn

14. Fill in the missing forms in the active form!

simple present	present progressive	simple past	present perfect	past perfect
accept	am accepting	I accepted	have accepted	had accepted
you rise	are rising	rose	have risen	had risen
he takes	is taking	took	he has taken	had taken
she forgives	/	she forgave	has forgiven	had forgiven
it grows	is growing	it grew	it has grown	it had grown

15. Singular and plural nouns

Write down the plural of these words:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) wife <u>wives</u> | f) deer <u>deer</u> | k) memo <u>memos</u> |
| b) wolf <u>wolves</u> | g) toy <u>toys</u> | l) woman <u>women</u> |
| c) sheep <u>sheep</u> | h) baby <u>babies</u> | m) child <u>children</u> |
| d) life <u>lives</u> | i) desk <u>desks</u> | n) mouse <u>mice</u> |
| e) box <u>boxes</u> | j) potato <u>potatoes</u> | o) bus <u>buses</u> |

16. Translate the following phrases into English!

- a) Diese Treppe ist glatt. These stairs are slippery
- b) Meine Hose ist schmutzig. My trousers are dirty
- c) Pfeilwerfen wird oft in Kneipen gespielt. Darts is often played in pubs.
- d) Es gibt gute Nachrichten! There is good news! (The good news is...)
- e) Einige Personen wurden verletzt. Some people were injured.
- f) Einer konnte entkommen. One man / One person / One ... could escape
- g) Passieren viele Unfälle hier? Do many accidents happen here?
- h) Du sagst etwas. You say something.
- i) Du sagst jemandem etwas. You tell somebody something
- j) Wie viel Zeit haben wir noch? How much time do we have/have we got left?
- k) Wie viele Male habe ich dir das schon gesagt? How many times have I told you this?

17. Write down all the possible German translations!

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) but <u>aber, jedoch, als/außer, sondern</u> | f) to lie <u>Liegen, Lügen (cf. irregular verbs)</u> |
| b) chance <u>Gelegenheit, Zufall</u> | g) since <u>weil, seit</u> |
| c) light <u>hell, leicht (Gewicht)</u> | h) to wonder <u>sich fragen, nachdenken, staunen</u> |
| d) pretty <u>hübsch, ziemlich</u> | i) sentence <u>Satz, Gerichtsurteil</u> |
| e) to gather <u>sammeln, etw. verstehen /
anschw. schließen</u> | j) to stand <u>stehen, ertragen/aushalten</u> |

18. Put in only "much, many, a lot, plenty of, (a) few, little" and no other words!

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) There is only <u>little</u> time left! | d) We spend too <u>much</u> money. |
| b) There were only _____ cars there. | e) <u>Little</u> ^{much} is being done to help them. |
| c) She drinks <u>a lot of</u> tea.
(much = !incorrect) | f) He has very <u>few</u> friends. |

19. Put in "each, all, every, whole, everybody" or translate the sentences!

- a) He meets his parents every two or three days.
- b) Alle warteten. Everybody was waiting.
- c) They waited for him all day long.
- d) Yesterday, they promised to be honest with each other.
- e) There is enough cake for all of us.
- f) The Republic of Ireland is not all catholic.
- g) His class mates were all smoking; he did not.
- h) Every member of the group was prepared to do the job.

20. Comparison of adverbs/adjectives

Put in the words in brackets in their correct forms!

Once upon a time there were three little piggies who wanted to see the world. When they left home, their mum gave them some advice: "Whatever you do, do it the best (good) you can." So the three pigs wandered through the world and were the happiest (happy) pigs you've ever seen. They were playing funny (funny) games all summer long, but then came autumn and each pig wanted to build a house. The first pig was not only the smallest (small) but also the laziest of (lazy) the pigs. He quickly (quick) built a house out of straw. When it was finished, he was as happy as (happy) a pig can be. The second pig made his house out of wood, which was a bit more difficult than (difficult) building a straw house. The third pig followed his mum's advice and built a strong house out of bricks, which was the most difficult (difficult) house to build. The pig worked very hard (hard), but finally got his house ready before winter. During the cold winter months, the three little pigs lived extremely (extreme) well (good) in their houses. They regularly (regular) visited one another and had the most wonderful (wonderful) time of their lives.

21. Put in the correct prepositions!

The first McDonald's restaurant was opened by Dick and Mac McDonald on the 15th May 1940. The best selling products of their restaurant were hamburgers made of beef. So the McDonald brothers thought of a way to produce hamburgers more quickly. This became known as the Speedee Service System, which was put into practice in 1948. The first franchised McDonald's restaurant was opened in 1953, and today you can find McDonald's restaurants in more than 100 countries. The meats in the burgers vary with the culture of the country. Franchisees and future managers for McDonald's restaurants are trained at Hamburger University, which is located in Oak Brook, a suburb of Chicago. McDonalds is also known for its sponsorship in various international sport events. You can usually tell from the taste whether it is a good burger or not.

22. Nouns in English

Form the possible nouns from the verbs! Careful, the nouns all have different meanings!

- a) To paint painting, paint, painter
- b) To oblige obligation
- c) To speak speaker, speech, speaking
- d) To execute executor, execution, executing
- e) To entertain entertainment, entertainer, entertaining
- f) To pay payment, payer, paying
- g) To define definition, defining
- h) To shake shaking, shaker
- i) To elect elector, election, electing
- j) To illuminate illumination, illuminator
- k) pessimistic pessimist, pessimism
- l) motivated motivation, motivator
- m) emotional emotion
- n) generational generation
- o) miserable misery
- p) honorable honour
- q) galactic galaxy
- r) stupid stupidity
- s) steamy steam, steamer, (steaming)

23. Negations in English

Form the sentences using the right tenses! Watch out for the correct word order!

- a) our holiday / at home / we / not / spend / next year
We won't spend our holiday at home next year.
- b) I / him / see / not / last night / at the disco
I didn't see him last night at the disco.
- c) a letter / not / next week / send / you / she
She won't send you a letter next week.
- d) not / the truth / he / tell / up to now / you
He hasn't told you the truth up to now.
- e) to the cinema / he / want / not / tonight / to go
He doesn't want to go to the cinema tonight.
- f) the party / we / have / on Friday evening / as we planned
We are not going to have the party on Friday evening as we planned.
- g) yet / not / she / England / even by this time next year / visit
Even by this time next year she won't/will not have visited England yet.
- h) not / I / invited / you / to this party || if / you / like / I
I would not have invited you to this party if I didn't like you.

Lots of success and stamina! 😊