

English Language Structures part 2



I. Verneinen Sie die folgenden Sätze!

1. I went for a walk yesterday.
2. I think that's a very good idea.
3. He does his best.
4. It is raining.
5. Jane plays tennis very often.
6. You look like you're enjoying yourself.
7. He has been to America.
8. She checked it out!
9. They have to work hard.



Lösung: 1: I did not go ... 2: I do not think ... 3: He does not do ... 4: It is not ... 5: Jane does not play ... 6: You do not look ... 7: He has not been ... 8: She did not check ... 9: They do not have ...

In dieser Übung ging es darum, Verneinungen korrekt zu formulieren. Dabei musste wieder erkannt werden, ob es sich um ein Vollverb handelte (mit "to do") oder um ein Hilfsverb (ohne "to do").

Erklärung finden Sie in dem empfohlenen Grammatikbuch auf Seite 108f., Übungen auf Seite 109, Lösungen auf Seite 269.

II. Setzen Sie die Verben in Klammern in die Vergangenheit (Imperfekt) oder in die vollendete Gegenwart (Perfekt).

1. Pauline (not/to see) her mother since she (to arrive) last week.
2. Where (you/to be) this morning? I rang you several times before midday.
3. Where (you/to be) this morning? It's nearly midday now.
4. He (to go) to Africa two months ago.
5. John is filthy. He (just/fall) into the dirt.
6. Where (you/to be) until now?
7. Many people (never/to see) snow.
8. Columbus (to discover) America.
9. He is happy because he (just/to check) it out.



Lösung: 1: has not seen ... arrived 2: were you 3: have you been 4: went 5: has just fallen 6: have you been 7: have never seen 8: discovered 9: has just checked

In dieser Übung ging es darum, ob Vergangenheit oder vollendete Gegenwart.

Erklärung finden Sie in dem empfohlenen Grammatikbuch auf Seite 43f., Übungen auf Seiten 44f., Lösungen auf Seite 261f..

III. Ersetzen Sie das Objekt in Klammern durch ein Personalpronomen bzw. ergänzen Sie das fehlende Pronomen.

1. I saw _____ (Peter) last week.
2. He was talking to _____ (Jane).
3. They were discussing _____ (a film they had seen the day before).
4. They had been to the cinema with _____ (some of their friends).
5. It was a film with _____ (Robert de Niro and Robin Williams).
6. Peter found _____ (the actors) very good.
7. Jane agreed with _____ (Peter) but said she did not like _____ (the story) because it was unrealistic.
8. Steve knocked on Richard's door. "It's _____!" he said, "can I come in?"
9. "Can I borrow your book?" "I can't give it to _____. I gave it to _____ (Neil) yesterday and he hasn't given it back to _____ yet."
10. My brother is taller than _____ but I am taller than _____ (my sister). My father is taller than all of _____ (my brother, my sister and me).



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

☞ Personalpronomen und Übungen finden Sie in dem Grammatikbuch auf Seite 176 ff.
Lösungen für die Übungen finden Sie auf Seite 278.



IV. Ersetzen Sie die Wörter in Klammern durch ein Possessivpronomen (besitzanzeigendes Fürwort) oder ergänzen Sie die fehlenden Possessivpronomina.

1. "Can you lend me _____ pen for a moment?"
"Again? you always borrow _____ pen. Haven't you got a pen of _____ own?"
"I lost _____ yesterday, but if you need it, I can borrow _____ (Peter's)."
2. _____ (My parents') house is in the countryside.
3. We go to Rome every year because it is _____ favourite city.
4. Sarah lost _____ job last week when the company closed _____ Frankfurt branch.
5. "Is this your dog?"
"No, it's _____ (Claire's)."
6. "My car has broken down. Can I use _____?"
"No, it's not _____ (my car), it's _____ (my parents')."
7. _____ (Our neighbours') house is bigger than _____ (our house).

Lösung: 1. your ... my ... your ... mine ... his 2. Their 3. our 4. her ... its 5. hers
6. yours ... mine ... theirs 7. Their ... ours

☞ Possessivpronomen und Übungen finden Sie in dem Grammatikbuch auf Seite 178 ff. Lösungen für die Übungen finden Sie auf Seite 279.

V. Setzen Sie *for* oder *since* ein!

1. I've known John years.
2. We haven't met 1989.
3. Emma has been learning English 2 years.
4. He's been waiting over half an hour.
5. Peter has been working 7 o'clock this morning.
6. I haven't slept two days.
7. He hasn't had anything to eat breakfast.
8. I haven't drunk champagne my eighteenth birthday.
9. Mr. Miller had been driving six hours.

CHECK OUT
MORE !!!



Lösung: 1: for 2: since 3: for 4: for 5:
since 6: for 7: since 8: since 9: for

☞ In dieser Übung ging es darum, die Verhältnisworte "for" und "since" korrekt einzusetzen.

☞ Erklärung und Übung finden Sie in dem Grammatikbuch auf Seiten 206 und 219, Übungen auf Seite 209 und 223, Lösungen auf Seite 281/282.

VI. Setzen Sie *few* oder *little* ein.

1. _____ people know how to spend their free time wisely.
2. There was _____ snow last winter.
3. There were _____ accidents on the motorway last year.
4. I had _____ sleep last night.
5. There are _____ pandas left in the wild.

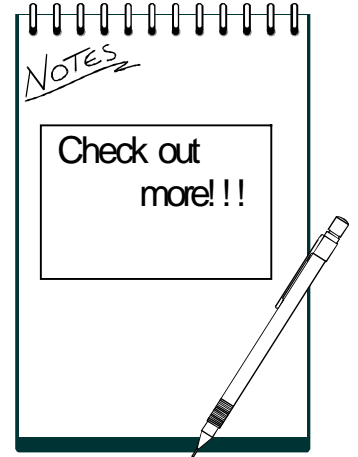
Lösung: 1. Few 2. little 3. few 4. little 5. few

☞ "little" und "few" finden Sie in dem Grammatikbuch auf Seite 227 ff. Lösungen für die Übungen finden Sie auf Seite 282.




VII. Setzen Sie in die folgenden Fragen *who, what, which, how, where, when, oder whose* ein.

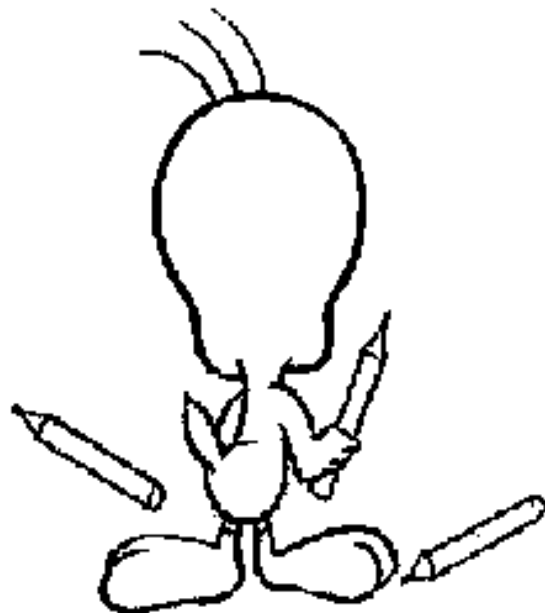
1. _____ did Louis Blériot travel from France to England in 1909? By plane.
2. _____ in Israel was Jesus Christ born? In Bethlehem.
3. _____ was the name of the man who built the Eiffel Tower? Gustave Eiffel.
4. Copernicus disagreed with Ptolemy. _____ about? The solar system.
5. _____ was "New Amsterdam"? New York.
6. _____ did the Second World War begin? In September 1939.
7. _____ led the "Long March" in China? Mao Dze Dong.
8. _____ starred in the film *The Sound of Music*? Julie Andrews.
9. _____ of these was not a member of the Beatles: John Lennon, Mick Jagger, George Harrison, Ringo Starr, Paul McCartney? Mick Jagger.
10. _____ wrote the James Bond novels? Ian Fleming.
11. _____ of these sports was Pele famous for: baseball, running, football, tennis? Football.
12. _____ work includes the plays *Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet* and *Much Ado About Nothing*? William Shakespeare's.



Lösung: 1. How 2. Where 3. What 4. What 5. What 6. When 7. Who 8. Who 9. Which 10. Who 11. Which 12. Whose

Nach welchem Satzglied wird bei bei "how", "when" und "where" gefragt?

 Interrogativpronomen finden Sie in dem Grammatikbuch auf Seite 181 ff.
Lösungen für die Übungen finden Sie auf Seite 279.



VIII. Fragen Sie nach den unterstrichenen Satzteilen!

Z.B.: Peter goes to school.
Who goes to school?
What does Peter do?
Where does Peter go?

1. I go to work every day by train.
2. John can speak French well.
3. Sue checked it out.



Lösung: 1: Who goes to work every day? What do I do every day? How often do I go to work? How do I go to work? What can John speak French well? 2: Who can speak French well? How can John speak French? 3: Who checked it out? What did Sue do?

Erklärung finden Sie in dem empfohlenen Grammatikbuch auf Seite 108f., Übungen auf Seiten 111f., Lösungen auf Seite 270.

In dieser Übung ging es darum, Fragen korrekt zu bilden. Dabei musste zusätzlich erkannt werden, ob es sich um ein Vollverb handelte (mit "to do") oder um ein Hilfsverb (ohne "to do").

IX. Setzen Sie in die folgenden Sätze can, must, may, will, to be oder to do ein!

01. You stop when the light is red.
02. She prepared for anything.
03. you smoke?
04. I not remember his name anymore.
05. Chris checking it out.
06. you marry me?
07. I leave early please?
08. Andrew act quite well.
09. Tom know the answer, but then again, he not.
10. Applicants be over 18.



Lösung: 1: must 2: was/is 3: Do 4: can/may 5: is/has 6: will 7: May 8: can 9: may, may 10: must

In dieser Übung ging es darum, die korrekten Hilfsverben zu erkennen und einzusetzen.

Erklärung finden Sie in dem empfohlenen Grammatikbuch auf Seiten 95ff., Übungen auf Seite 106f., Lösungen auf Seite 269.

X. Setzen Sie a oder an ein, wo es nötig ist!

1. She is photographer.
2. I earn a hundred pounds week.
3. The journey took half hour.
4. I need information about hotels.
5. It's time for lunch.
6. Wayne is American citizen.
7. I drink coffee quite often.
8. You should have experience of office work.
9. They are looking for flat.



Lösung: 1: a 2: a 3: an 4: -
5: - 6: an 7: - 8: - 9: a

In dieser Übung ging es darum, den unbestimmten Artikel korrekt einzusetzen.

Erklärung finden Sie in dem empfohlenen Grammatikbuch auf Seiten 155f., Übungen auf Seite 156-159, Lösungen auf Seite 276.



XI. Setzen Sie the ein, wo es nötig ist!

1. Where's milk? It's in fridge.
2. I like oranges, but I don't like orange juice.
3. life is wonderful!
4. Please would you pass salt?
5. He goes to church every Sunday.
6. She was best in the class.
7. most of us want to go home.
8. He went to town library.
9. life of James Bond is dangerous.
10. church is opposite mosque.

Lösung: 1: the, the 2: -, - 3: - 4: the
5: - 6: the 7: - (Most) 8: the 9: the
10: the, the

In dieser Übung ging es darum, den bestimmten Artikel korrekt einzusetzen.

Erklärung finden Sie in dem empfohlenen Grammatikbuch auf Seiten 152-154, Übungen auf Seite 157-159, Lösungen auf Seite 276.

