

**Lösungen
Teil C**

Seite 1

Verbform im Satz	Infinitiv	Zeit	einfach	Verlaufsform
1. she works here	work	Gegenwart	X	
2. did it hurt?	hurt	Vergangenheit	X	
3. we have been reading	read	Perfekt		X
4. would you like that?	like	Konditional 1	X	
5. was John there?	be	Vergangenheit	X	
6. are they working?	work	Gegenwart		X
7. we had a problem	have	Vergangenheit	X	
8. we had worked hard	work	Plusquamperfekt	X	
9. I have not seen her	see	Perfekt	X	
10. we have no time	have	Gegenwart	X	
11. does Tina play chess?	play	Gegenwart	X	
12. she has been here	be	Perfekt	X	
13. she has been sleeping	sleep	Perfekt		X
14. I wouldn't do that	do (vgl. A 67)	Konditional 1	X	
15. do you know them?	know	Gegenwart	X	
16. had Liz booked a table?	book	Plusquamperfekt	X	
17. will Doris repeat that?	repeat	Futur 1	X	
18. who did the dishes?	do	Vergangenheit	X	
19. did he do the dishes?	do	Vergangenheit	X	
20. they would help you	help	Konditional 1	X	
21. I forgot	forget	Vergangenheit	X	
22. it will break	break	Futur 1	X	
23. I am being stupid	be	Gegenwart		X
24. has Sally changed that?	change	Perfekt	X	
25. he cut his finger	cut	Vergangenheit	X	
26. won't they publish that?	publish	Futur 1	X	
27. she is wearing a hat	wear	Gegenwart		X
28. she has caught the bus	catch	Perfekt	X	
29. she has been dreaming	dream	Perfekt		X
30. she has had a good job	have	Perfekt	X	
31. they had had a chance	have	Plusquamperfekt	X	
32. we had no choice	have	Vergangenheit	X	
33. we wanted to see results	want (vgl. A 42)	Vergangenheit	X	
34. we won't (=will not) see ..	see	Futur 1	X	
35. isn't the dog barking?	bark	Gegenwart		X

Seite 4

Anmerkung: statt der Subjekte können auch deren Pronomen verwendet werden, also zB "they" statt "Mr and Mrs Rudd" in Satz 2.

Beachten Sie bitte, daß mit "do, does, did, don't, doesn't, didn't" immer der Infinitiv kombiniert wird!

1. Where does Mr King live?
2. What do Mr and Mrs Rudd expect?
3. What does the first chapter deal with? (nachgestellte Präposition, A 69)
4. When did your cousins arrive?
5. How much did Ms Lang lose in the casino?
6. Who left the party before nine? (Frage nach Subjekt, vgl A 65)
7. Why is Susan sleeping on the sofa?
8. What are your classmates looking for? (A 69)
9. Where were you last weekend? (keine Umschreibung mit "do" bei einer Form von "be")
10. Why is the carpet so dirty?
11. Why was the key not in the lock?
12. Where do you want to sleep?
13. Why won't you pay this bill? (won't = will not = *werde/wirst nicht* / Futur 1)
14. Where would you live if you had more money? (*wo würdest du....*)
15. How long has Peggy been working for Mrs Simpson?
16. What time did the minister (*die Ministerin*) go for lunch?
17. Where were Bob's beach towels? (vgl. Satz 9)
18. What do you need the money for? (A 69)
19. How many sausages did Pamela put on the grill? (Vergangenheit, weil kein "s" am Verb)
20. How long has Mrs Fletcher had this problem?
21. Who emptied the safe last Friday? (A 65)
22. Why can we/you not swim in the river?
23. Why does Jeff not understand these arguments?
24. Why did the meat taste awful?
25. Who explained the problem to the journalists? (A 65)
26. Which professor didn't come to the conference? (C 3, Regel 8)
27. Who does Carol want to talk to? (A 69)
28. How long has Shirley's grandfather been dead?
29. How many different pills did the doctor (*die Ärztin*) give her patient?
30. What time will Max be here? (*wird er....*)
31. Why does Charles want to be on the list, too?
32. Why did the journalist not publish these photos? Why didn't the journalist publish....?
33. How many people has the writer (*die Verfasserin*) interviewed (for her article)?
34. How long have you known Mr McKenzie? (*wie lange kennen Sie Herrn M. schon?*)
35. Who is in the sauna? ("*who*" als Subjekt des Fragesatzes behandeln wie *he/she/it*; A 65)
36. Why can Hank not translate these sentences? Why can't Hank translate....?
37. Why have you got no hope any more?
38. How many men and women were there on the boat?
39. Why did Ellen go to bed after dinner?
40. Why can't you tell me the truth? Why can you not tell me the truth?
41. Who has opened the lock?
42. Why did Kitty and her colleagues miss their train?
43. What is Liz wearing today?
44. Where do Betty's parents live?
45. How often do you Hoover the carpets?
46. Why could old Mrs Collins not understand them?
47. What does the author describe in this article?
48. How long have the children been watching TV?
49. What did Dolly complain about?
50. Why did Mrs Frost sell the house (after her husband's death)?
51. Who makes dinner on Sundays? (mit "s"; A 65)
52. What are they talking about?

Seite 5

1. Why would that be problematic?
2. Where were you last month? (vgl. C4, Satz 9 und 17)
3. Why has Sylvia not invited Jim?
4. When did you talk to the headmistress?
5. Where did Mr Mulligan lose his purse?
6. Which pills have a strange effect?
7. Why has old Mr Warner been drinking for hours?
8. Who does the weekly shopping for Mrs Speed? (vgl. C 4, Satz 35)
9. Why would you not answer these questions?
10. How long has your brother-in-law been with the army?
11. When did your neighbour die?
12. How many students want to work on that project?
13. What does Ruth need the large room for?
14. Why did Laura not publish that article?
15. What do all the author's texts deal with?
16. How many forks did the customer buy?
17. Why did you forget his birthday?
18. Why can't Anita walk home?
19. Where did you hurt yourself?
20. Why does Ms Fleming always stay at the same hotel?
21. Why did Mr Mason kill himself last night?
22. How long has it been snowing?
23. Why did you not amuse yourselves on the excursion to the lake?
24. Why does Arthur not complain?

(unten)

(vgl. C 5 oben, Satz 2, 4, 5, 11, 14, 19, 21, 23)

1. I met Elsa in Blackpool last weekend. (Ort vor Zeit)
2. Joan and Donald left the house two hours ago.
3. Why did you make such a noise last night/ yesterday evening?
4. I was in Cambridge last week.
5. Were you in Bath yesterday?
6. Where were the children last night?
7. Where was Mrs Wyatt last weekend?
8. We sold our house three weeks ago.
9. Why did Louise sell the house after the war?
10. Tom didn't fetch the files yesterday.
11. We didn't watch TV last night.
12. Did Gerald go to the dentist yesterday? (*Keine Form von "be"! Vergangenheit setzen, auch wenn wir im Deutschen ein Perfekt mit einer Form von "sein" bilden — vgl B 14*)
13. Did the Millers go to London last week?
14. I didn't call / phone Phil last Saturday (*groß schreiben*).
15. Didn't Colin inform you last Tuesday?
16. Didn't you wash the dishes yesterday? / Didn't you do the dishes yesterday?

Seite 6

Beispielsätze:

1. Veras Tomatensuppe schmeckte wunderbar / hat wunderbar geschmeckt.
2. Ich fühle mich gut.
3. Ich fühle mich heute nicht so gut.
4. Findest du / Finden Sie / Findet ihr diesen Film nicht langweilig?
5. Diese Sauce schmeckt großartig.
6. Du siehst / Sie sehen fantastisch aus in diesem rosa Kleid.
7. Nach einer Weile wurden wir sehr müde.
8. Schmeckt dieser Kuchen nicht viel zu süß?
9. Rosen riechen wunderbar.
10. Findet sie diese Tests einfach?

Seite 7

Beispielsätze:

1. Ich bin (genau) so müde wie du (bist). [Anmerkung: im engl. Satz kann "are" auch wegfallen]
2. Paul hat genauso viele Fehler gemacht wie du/ihr/Sie. [im engl. Satz kann "have" wegfallen]
3. Ich finde diesen Text genauso langweilig wie all die anderen.
4. Wir werden mehr Schwierigkeiten haben als in der Vergangenheit.
5. Ich mag Wein lieber als Bier.
6. Diese/r Autor/in gibt bessere Beschreibungen als alle anderen.
7. Jeremy sieht aus wie sein Vater.
8. Walter hat wie ein Kind reagiert.

Seite 8

1. Your kiosk is as big as our shop.
2. Mrs Stone is as old as I (am) [oder: as me].
3. Are your soups as good as your spaghetti?
4. This cheap cheese tastes as good as an expensive cheese.
5. Does the pizza here taste as good as in Italy?
6. Does French (groß schreiben) cheese taste better than German (groß schreiben) cheese?
7. Was the blue vase as expensive as the red vase?
8. The sofa will be as dirty as the carpet.
9. Your dog howls like a wolf.
10. John behaved like an idiot.
11. Were the plastic roses as pretty as real roses?
12. The olives tasted better than I thought.
13. Isn't the sea as dirty as these rivers?
14. Mr Plains is as patient as his wife.
15. Many people find life at home better than abroad (vgl. A 50).
16. I find the book as boring as the film.
17. Don't you find the original better than the imitation?
18. Do you find these texts as interesting as newspaper articles?
19. He sings like a bird.
20. I can't work like a machine.
21. Simon and Peggy became as nervous as their mother.
22. Two hours later the towels were as wet as before.
23. Do you find a meal at home as good as in a restaurant?
24. Are our documents not as important as your papers?
25. It is like a dream.
26. Do you find Mrs Kemp as arrogant as her husband?
27. Many old people have more patience than young people.
28. I find Harald's (mit Apostroph) anecdotes better than your stupid jokes.
29. Coffee smells better than tea.
30. Does beer smell better than wine?
31. These toilets smell as bad as everywhere.
32. I want to fly like a bird.
33. James needs more calories than you.
34. I need less money than you.
35. Do you need less money today than two years ago?
36. Mr Clark has less profit in his shop than before. (SPO beachten)
37. These rules are as easy as all the others.
38. There is less hope than you think. (vgl. B 64)
39. This cloud looks like a dog.
40. Men are like children.
41. He behaves like an animal.
42. Did the white roses smell better than the yellow roses?
43. Did the fish smell as bad as the meat?
44. Since that day I have been (!) as pessimistic as you. (vgl. B 42-44)
45. The Masons will be as tired as their children.

Fortsetzung nächste Seite

Seite 8 / Fortsetzung

46. Your cake does not taste as good as mother's (mit Apostroph) cookies/biscuits.
47. Is yogurt as good for my health as milk?
48. These conflicts are less important than your problems.
49. I think Charles will be less pessimistic than you.
50. This book is less interesting than I thought.
51. I find these poems better now than I found them some years ago.
52. Our letter box is as empty as always.
53. Doesn't this man look like a film star?
54. Don't these clouds look like flowers?
55. The doors of the house were as dirty as its (!) windows.
56. The truth was as bitter as I thought.
57. We (now) have a better flat (now) than some years ago.
58. Do you find the third chapter less interesting than the first?
59. Are there as many men as women in this group? (vgl. B 64)
60. I am as tired as you (are).

Seite 9 / oben

1. I read these books many years ago.
2. Did you watch TV last Saturday (groß schreiben)?
3. Did you call my nephew yesterday?
4. We had strawberries for dessert last Sunday.
5. Did you miss the bus last Thursday?
6. Did the mechanic fetch his tools last night?
7. He was unemployed / out of work last year.
8. Weren't you out of work / unemployed two years ago?
9. Were you not in the canteen yesterday? / Weren't you...
10. Mr Hull went to Canterbury yesterday morning.
11. Did Mrs Atkinson go to Glasgow yesterday?
12. I met Fredo in Italy three months (mit "s"!) ago.
13. Why didn't Colin inform us last week?
14. Carol left Greece some months ago.
15. Claire ate all the cucumbers yesterday.
16. I was in the new shopping centre yesterday.
17. Were you in the new cinema yesterday?
18. Where were Jerry and Tina yesterday?
19. Jean bought some towels yesterday.
20. Cindy forgot her texts last Friday.
21. We were very tired last night.
22. Our guests arrived at seven last night.

Seite 9 / unten

be:

einfache Gegenwart	you are	she is
einfache Vergangenheit	we were	it was
Perfekt, einfach	he has been	they have been
Plusquamperfekt, einfach	they had been	I had been
Konditional 1, einfach	she would be	we would be
Futur 1, einfach	it will be	you will be
Gegenwart, Verlaufsform	she is being	they are being

have:

einfache Gegenwart	you have	she has
einfache Vergangenheit	we had	it had
Perfekt, einfach	he has had	they have had
Plusquamperfekt, einfach	they had had	I had had
Konditional 1, einfach	she would have	we would have
Futur 1, einfach	it will have	you will have
Gegenwart, Verlaufsform	I am having	they are having

Übung 1:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. nice, nicer, nicest | 27. dirty, dirtier, dirtiest |
| 2. stupid, more stupid, most stupid | 28. cheap, cheaper, cheapest |
| 3. boring, more boring, most boring | 29. interesting, more interesting, most int. |
| 4. small, smaller, smallest | 30. sad, sadder, saddest |
| 5. usual, more usual, most usual | 31. early, earlier, earliest |
| 6. large, larger, largest | 32. arrogant, more arrogant, most arrogant |
| 7. tired, more tired, most tired | 33. big, bigger, biggest |
| 8. clever, cleverer, cleverest | 34. heavy, heavier, heaviest |
| 9. fat, fatter, fattest | 35. intelligent, more intelligent, most int. |
| 10. nervous, more nervous, most nervous | 36. awful, more awful, most awful |
| 11. short, shorter, shortest | 37. ripe, riper, ripest |
| 12. practical, more practical, most practical | 38. regular, more regular, most regular |
| 13. difficult, more difficult, most difficult | 39. strong, stronger, strongest |
| 14. silly, sillier, silliest | 40. elegant, more elegant, most elegant |
| 15. wet, wetter, wettest | 41. easy, easier, easiest |
| 16. brutal, more brutal, most brutal | 42. bitter, bitterer, bitterest |
| 17. surprised, more surprised, most surprised | 43. hopeful, more hopeful, most hopeful |
| 18. fast, faster, fastest | 44. dry, drier (auch: dryer), driest |
| 19. aggressive, more aggressive, most aggr. | 45. informative, more informative, most inf. |
| 20. pessimistic, more pessimistic, most p. | 46. great, greater, greatest |
| 21. funny, funnier, funniest | 47. sweet, sweeter, sweetest |
| 22. dangerous, more dangerous, most d. | 48. beautiful, more beautiful, most b. |
| 23. painful, more painful, most painful | 49. patient, more patient, most patient |
| 24. mild, milder, mildest | 50. sunny, sunnier, sunniest |
| 25. healthy, healthier, healthiest | 51. pleasant, more pleasant, most pleasant |
| 26. young, younger, youngest | 52. noisy, noisier, noisiest |

Übung 2 und Übung 3:

Da Sie hier eigene Formulierungen wählen, kann keine Standard-Lösung gegeben werden. Überprüfen Sie bitte, ob Ihre Sätze den Mustersätzen entsprechen, oder lassen Sie sie im Unterricht korrigieren

Seite 13

1. I will wait **for** you.
2. The workers are **on** strike.
3. Is the key **on** the table?
4. Does Jane live **with** her sister?
5. **On** Mondays we always play cards.
6. Rita goes **into** the disco every weekend.
7. Nelly is always **at** home **in** the evening. (Ort vor Zeit)
8. Don't go **into** the garden, it is too cold.
9. The text deals **with** the husband of a filmstar.
10. They want to write a cheque **for** one hundred pounds.
11. He came **into** my room and kissed me.
12. Sam is not **at** home. He will come home **at** nine. (come home: ohne Präposition)
13. How long have you been waiting **for** me? (Perfekt!)
14. There is an insect **in** the milk.
15. What does the last chapter deal **with**?
16. What are you talking **about**?
17. We find a lot of examples **in** the text.
18. She went **into** the kitchen and made some ham sandwiches.
19. Can I go **into** the sauna now?
20. I am waiting **for** the bus. I want to go home (ohne Präp.).
21. You can leave your dog **with** me.
22. Erica is **in** Switzerland **at** the moment. (Ort vor Zeit)

Fortsetzung nächste Seite

Seite 13 / Fortsetzung

23. Jeff is looking **for** a new flat.
24. Mr Robinson is sitting **at** the breakfast table.
25. I am looking **for** a book **on/ about** Irish history.
26. Susan went abroad some years ago. (*ohne Präp.*) Vergangenheit!
27. Does James still live **with** his parents?
28. Mr Palmer went **into** the bathroom some minutes ago. (Ort vor Zeit; — Vergangenheit)
29. She complained **about** the noise.
30. Is Laura **in** this photo(graph), too?
31. What is **on** TV today?
32. **For** which reason hasn't he paid the bill yet?

Seite 16

1. hotter	10. more comfortable	19. biggest, fastest	28. better
2. cheaper	11. happiest	20. most elegant	29. more relaxed
3. more expensive	12. worst	21. easier	30. worse
4. most boring	13. poorer	22. shorter	31. more pleasant
5. fatter	14. dirtier	23. longest	32. most stupid
6. best	15. poorest	24. more surprised	33. larger
7. most brutal	16. most beautiful	25. most attractive	34. worse
8. sadder	17. most competent	26. most expensive	35. higher
9. younger	18. worse	27. more patient	36. nicest

1. I am younger than my brothers.
2. Are the carpets here dirtier than in Helen's (mit Apostroph) flat?
3. In our zoo you can see the wildest animals.
4. Some children are more intelligent than their parents think.
5. Is Sarah not more arrogant than her mother? Isn't Sarah more.....
6. Life writes the best stories.
7. The test was more difficult than I thought.
8. That is the least problem.
9. Are your pains worse today than yesterday?
10. Ms Ashton is more pessimistic than you (are).

Seite 17

1. I took the bitterest medicine, but it did not help.
2. After two hours Sam was more tired than I (was). (*möglich auch: "than me"*)
3. My pains are getting worse every day.
4. Don't you know that Oliver has one of the most dangerous jobs?
5. Who can tell the funniest stories?
6. The Robsons and their daughters are the nicest people in our neighbourhood.
7. Edward knew the most famous writers/authors of his time.
8. Yesterday I saw the most beautiful woman on earth / in the world.
9. This theory is more radical than all the others.
10. Do you know the richest man in the world / on earth?
11. That was the worst day of my life / in my life.
12. I haven't (got) the least idea.
13. Mrs Campbell is more patient than her colleagues.
14. Today it is (Reihenfolge!) much warmer than yesterday.
15. The sweetest apples are always in your neighbour's (mit Apostroph) garden.
16. The film is even worse than the book.
17. It is not too (zwei "o") cold, but it could be warmer.
18. Who made the least noise?
19. Weren't Clive and Don more nervous than their friends?
20. The champagne was more expensive than I thought.
21. Kisses are sweeter than wine.
22. Didn't the cake taste much better than Janet's (mit Apostroph) cookies/ biscuits?
23. Even the most intelligent people make mistakes.
24. This chair is less comfortable than the sofa.
25. Don't take the cheapest tights, that would be a mistake.
26. Do you find these sentences more difficult than the sentences in the textbook?
27. Take these bags, I will carry the heaviest suitcase myself.
28. The simple plates cost (the) least.

Seite 17

Präpositionen

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. with | 12. about |
| 2. on | 13. for a book on / about Irish h. |
| 3. into | 14. on |
| 4. at | 15. (ohne) |
| 5. on | 16. with |
| 6. for | 17. for |
| 7. into | 18. with |
| 8. in S. / at the m. / come home (ohne) | 19. at home / come home (ohne) / at nine |
| 9. for | 20. with |
| 10. on | 21. in |
| 11. into | 22. for |

Seite 18

Perfekt, einfach	<i>he has been stupid</i>	<i>we have been stupid</i>
Gegenwart, Verlaufsform	<i>they are being stupid</i>	<i>she is being stupid</i>
einfache Gegenwart	<i>I am stupid</i>	<i>you are stupid</i>
Futur 1, einfach	<i>it will be stupid</i>	<i>he will be stupid</i>
einfache Vergangenheit	<i>I was stupid</i>	<i>they were stupid</i>
Konditional 1, einfach	<i>she would be stupid</i>	<i>you would be stupid</i>
Plusquamperfekt, einfach	<i>he had been stupid</i>	<i>we had been stupid</i>

Gegenwart	ich werde ruhig / gerufen	sie wird ruhig / gerufen
Vergangenheit	er wurde ruhig / gerufen	wir wurden ruhig / gerufen
Perfekt	du bist ruhig geworden du bist gerufen worden	sie sind ruhig geworden sie sind gerufen worden
Plusquamperfekt	es war ruhig geworden er war gerufen worden	ihr wart ruhig geworden ihr wart gerufen worden
Futur 1	wir werden ruhig / gerufen werden	er wird ruhig / gerufen werden
Konditional 1	sie würden ruhig / gerufen werden	du würdest ruhig / ger. werden

Seite 20

- Beispiele:
1. einfache Gegenwart
 2. Perfekt
 3. einfache Vergangenheit (im Deutschen entweder auch Vergangenheit oder Perfekt)
 4. Futur 1, einfach
 5. Perfekt (im Deutschen Gegenwart)

Übung: Passivformen: are hovered / must be prepared / is served / are made / must be cleaned / are changed / must be sorted / are paid / are made / are carried
Alle diese Formen sind entweder Gegenwart oder Hilfsverb + "be" – Konstruktionen.

Rose Palmer ist eine der Manager/innen des Star-Hotels. Sie sagt einem Reporter: Morgens haben wir immer viel zu tun. Sehr früh werden die Teppiche im Foyer und im Eßsaal gesaugt. Das Frühstück muß vorbereitet werden und wird von acht bis zehn serviert. Die Betten werden nach neun gemacht. Alle Badezimmer müssen gereinigt werden, und die Handtücher werden jeden zweiten Tag gewechselt. Gegen zehn kommt die Post und muß sortiert werden. Rechnungen werden bezahlt, Telefonanrufe werden getätigt und Koffer werden ins Foyer getragen. Es gibt nie einen ruhigen Moment!

Seite 21

Übung:

Als ich gestern abend nach Hause kam, sah ich, daß der Kühlschrank repariert worden war, die Fenster waren geputzt worden, der Abfalleimer war geleert worden und der Hund war gefüttert worden. Was für eine angenehme Überraschung!

→ (Bis auf "came" und "saw" sind alle Verbformen Passiv Plusquamperfekt)

Diese Probleme werden schon seit einer Ewigkeit diskutiert (*im Englischen Perfekt, im Deutschen Gegenwart*). Artikel sind geschrieben worden, Information/en ist/sind gesammelt worden, Experten sind gefragt worden, alles ist getan worden, aber eine Lösung ist nicht gefunden worden. Also was um alles in der Welt kann ich tun?

Seite 22 / oben

Beispiele:

(Da Passiv-Formen der Verlaufsform nur in der Gegenwart und der Vergangenheit gebraucht werden, wovon die Verlaufsform Vergangenheit noch nicht behandelt wurde, wird hier auf die Angabe von "einfach" verzichtet, außer in der Gegenwart)

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. einfache Gegenwart | 11. Futur 1 |
| 2. Gegenwart Verlaufsform | 12. Hilfsverb + be |
| 3. Perfekt | 13. einfache Gegenwart |
| 4. Futur 1 | 14. Perfekt |
| 5. Vergangenheit | 15. Hilfsverb + be |
| 6. einfache Gegenwart | 16. Hilfsverb + be |
| 7. Perfekt | 17. einfache Gegenwart |
| 8. Futur 1 | 18. einfache Gegenwart |
| 9. Hilfsverb + be | 19. Plusquamperfekt |
| 10. Vergangenheit | 20. einfache Gegenwart |

Seite 22 / unten

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The stairs are washed on Fridays. | 12. Has Jim's wife been informed yet? |
| 2. That door is never locked in the night. | 13. Many people will be killed. |
| 3. Light meals are served in their snackbar. | 14. An office block has been built near the museum. |
| 4. Debby's articles are always written in a hurry. | 15. The light was turned on. |
| 5. The truth is seldom told. | 16. These newspapers are always sold very fast. |
| 6. The windows must be closed. | 17. Was Alan driven to the nearest hospital? |
| 7. Paper can be recycled. | 18. Your keys have been found. |
| 8. The roof was repaired yesterday. | 19. That will be forgotten. |
| 9. Some picnics were organized. | 20. Tom has been warned. |
| 10. The conflict has been solved. | 21. These articles would not be bought. |
| 11. Have the roses been watered yet? | 22. Why are the walls painted pink? |

Seite 23

1. She is interviewed at least once a week.
2. The letter has been sent to the wrong address.
3. All the documents had already been copied.
4. A doctor must be fetched.
5. Has the letter been typed yet?
6. The dog must be taken out.
7. The work was done in less than one hour.
8. My suitcases were carried to the train.
9. Are the flowers watered every evening?
10. Such articles can be read very often.
11. It will be eaten at once.
12. Has the heating system been repaired yet?
13. The menu will be brought soon.
14. The expensive vase has been dropped.
15. The story will be continued tomorrow.
16. A tango was played.
17. Were their problems solved?
18. The dustbin hasn't been emptied yet.
19. Were the letters posted in the early afternoon?
20. These towels must be dried.
21. The cupboard has been painted.
22. This dilemma will not be discussed.
23. Your book has not (yet) been returned (yet).
24. Why has Alice not been invited?
25. Such a shock would not be forgotten.
26. Thousands of cars are stolen every day.
27. Why were these photos never published?
28. A lot of new houses are built in this area.
29. The dishes had not been washed yet.
30. The old cupboard will be sold.

Fortsetzung nächste Seite

Seite 23 / Fortsetzung

31. The facade is being painted.
32. Such a catastrophe can never be forgotten.
33. Twenty patients were treated before noon.
34. The lights have not been turned on.
35. Many aspects have been left out.
36. That unpleasant job must be done.
37. Can this nonsense not be stopped?
38. The lift cannot be used today.
39. Are her bills paid at once?
40. I would not be informed.

Seite 25

A

1. Als der Postbote kam, ging ich (ich habe sein Kommen noch abgewartet).
2. Als der Postbote kam, hatte ich das Haus schon verlassen (ich war schon weg, traf ihn nicht mehr)
3. Als der Postbote kam, war ich gerade dabei, das Haus zu verlassen (ich war schon auf dem Weg nach draußen).

B

**Bitte vergessen Sie bei der Verlaufsform nicht die Form von "be". !!
Die -ing-Form alleine wäre nicht die korrekte Antwort !!**

1. was playing	knocked	
2. came	was waiting	
3. were watching	entered	
4. was driving	saw	
5. were having	started	
6. stopped	were blocking	
7. were driving	started	
8. came	were playing	
9. opened	saw	was sleeping
10. went	looked	was playing
11. was doing	felt	
12. were having	had	
13. left	noticed	was burning
14. was being discussed	broke	
15. called	was not playing but working	
16. returned	was playing	was running
17. was having	woke up	
18. was raining	arrived	
19. noticed	were crying	did not tell
20. was hovering	went out	
21. were making	was barking	did not hear
22. looked	were doing	

C

1. The light went out while we were repairing the fridge.
2. When I entered the shop Mr Owen was talking to / with a customer.
3. We were watching TV when the children started to cry.
4. When we entered the room yesterday afternoon, the patient was still sleeping.
5. I was trying to wash the dog when your cat walked in.
6. When I came back Robert was painting the kitchen.
7. The men were playing cards in the park when it started to rain.
8. When Molly entered the garden the young bird was still sitting in its nest.
9. I was walking through the park when the pains came back / returned.
10. What was Willy saying when he was interrupted (=Passiv)?

Seite 27 oben

Zeiten der Übung oben: (wenn nicht anders angegeben, ist die einfache Zeit gemeint)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Perfekt | 7. Gegenwart | 13. Plusquamperfekt |
| 2. Vergangenheit Verlaufsform | 8. Vergangenheit | 14. Futur |
| 3. Perfekt | 9. Gegenwart von "want" | 15. Futur |
| 4. Perfekt | 10. Gegenwart | 16. Perfekt |
| 5. Vergangenheit | 11. Futur | 17. Vergangenheit |
| 6. Gegenwart Verlaufsform | 12. Gegenwart | 18. Vergangenheit Verlaufsform |

Seite 27 / Übung

1. The house will be sold next June.
2. The first three pages must be copied.
3. These facts are sometimes forgotten. (Zur Stellung von "sometimes" vgl. C 22 Mitte)
4. Laura was not given the documents. (Dativ-Objekt zum Subjekt des Passiv-Satzes machen)
5. Was the town being attacked?
6. Nancy was given a beautiful present.
7. Mrs Williams was not told the truth.
8. This solution has not been discussed yet.
9. The dog was left in the car.
10. This problem is often ignored.
11. Dinner could not be served (because the cook was on strike)
12. Are the stairs cleaned once a month?
13. Were the soldiers sent home?
14. These plans can be carried out soon.
15. I was offered a glass of champagne.
16. That man can be relied on. ("on" am Ende nicht vergessen)
17. Can our doctors be relied on?
18. I was promised some better copies.
19. Your wife should be driven to the nearest hospital.
20. Has the old lady been forgotten?
21. The parcel was taken to the office.
22. Why were we not invited?
23. Has she been offered a lot of money?
24. That problem has not yet been dealt with.
25. Have all aspects been dealt with?
26. A solution could not be found.
27. She can be trusted.
28. The tap must be fixed.
29. John could not be relied on.
30. The man was never seen again.
31. Simon's reaction should be explained.
32. Will we be given another chance?
33. Edith was never heard of again.
34. Mozart was taught to play the piano at the age of two.
35. The old lady was helped into the car.

Seite 29

1. the journalist **who / that** has written this article
 2. the singer **who / that** likes Mozart
 3. the man **who / that** has given me the information
 4. the patients **who / that** want to talk to the doctor
 5. the students **who / that** wrote a test yesterday
 6. teachers **who / that** were on the demo yesterday
 7. the poet **who / that** was interviewed yesterday
 8. the minister **who / that** (has) said that
 9. the patient **who / that** doesn't want to take the red pills
 10. the women **who / that** get less money than the men
 11. the people **who / that** have given me a loan
 12. the children **who / that** have been waiting since two (o'clock)
- Fortsetzung nächste Seite

Seite 29 / Fortsetzung

13. tennis players **who / that** win in Wimbledon
14. parents **who / that** love their children
15. the author **who / that** doesn't want to publish his poems
16. the bus driver **who / that** called the police yesterday
17. pilots **who / that** have never flown to Athens
18. the astronauts **who / that** were the first on the moon
19. the man **who / that** would publish this text
20. a person **who / that** does not tell the truth
21. husbands **who / that** never bring their wives (vgl B 71) a gift
22. the expert **who / that** would explain everything
23. butchers **who / that** open their shops after nine
24. the men **who / that** are working on your roof at the moment
25. the taxidriver **who / that** would drive me to the airport
26. a child **who / that** has never seen a cow yet
27. the tourist **who / that** has lost his suitcases
28. the reporters **who / that** will talk to the people
29. the boy **who / that** didn't tell the truth yesterday
30. Where are the workers **who / that** want to talk to the boss?
31. Who is the man **who / that** is sitting in my bath?
32. Managers **who / that** wouldn't be here would lose a lot of prestige.

Seite 30

1. the journalists (**who / that**) I (have) asked / = the journalists I (have) asked
2. the women (**who / that**) we met yesterday / = the women we met yesterday
3. the expert (**who / that**) we (have) invited / = the expert we (have) invited
4. the patient (**who / that**) we want to visit / = the patient we want to visit
5. the men (**who / that**) Lucy loves / = etc.....
6. the people (**who / that**) Joe knows
7. the nicest person (**who / that**) I know
8. the students (**who / that**) our professor has taught
9. the people (**who / that**) we like
10. the workers (**who / that**) Mrs Plains (has) fired
11. the neighbour (**who / that**) we did not like
12. the friend (**who / that**) I will drive to the airport tomorrow
13. the filmstar (**who / that**) we saw on TV yesterday
14. the guests (**who / that**) Flora has invited
15. the most important of all the persons (**who / that**) Jim has forgotten to invite
16. all the students (**who / that**) the headteacher/headmaster does not know
17. the singer (**who / that**) I like most
18. the poets (**who / that**) I would read

Seite 31 / oben

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. who oder that | 8. who oder that | 15. who oder that | 22. who oder that |
| 2. who oder that | 9. who oder that | 16. who oder that | 23. kann wegfallen |
| 3. kann wegfallen | 10. who oder that | 17. kann wegfallen | 24. who oder that |
| 4. who oder that | 11. kann wegfallen | 18. who oder that | 25. kann wegfallen |
| 5. kann wegfallen | 12. kann wegfallen | 19. kann wegfallen | 26. kann wegfallen |
| 6. kann wegfallen | 13. kann wegfallen | 20. who/that ; kann w. | 27. kann wegfallen |
| 7. kann wegfallen | 14. who oder that | 21. kann wegfallen | 28. who oder that |

Seite 31 unten

1. We fried some chops with onions last night.
2. Why weren't you in the canteen yesterday?
3. Your neighbour gave us these keys the day before yesterday.
4. Didn't Winston fly to Washington yesterday?
5. When did the bank give you this loan?
6. What did you do last Wednesday?
7. We mailed all those/these letters three days ago.
8. Didn't you smoke too (zwei "o") much on the party last night?

Fortsetzung nächste Seite

Seite 31 unten / Fortsetzung

9. I did not do the dishes last night, I was too (zwei "o") tired.
10. We didn't go to the zoo last Thursday.
11. Where was your daughter last Saturday?
12. We published these photos three days ago.
13. Why didn't you phone me last week?
14. The minister didn't go to the meeting last Tuesday.
15. Mr Owen went to Boston two weeks ago.
16. My nephew made a potato salad the day before yesterday.
17. We made more mistakes six months (mit "s") ago than today.
18. Weren't you in the theatre the day before yesterday?

Seite 33

A

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the bus that/which stops here 2. the only towel that/which is in the wash 3. the flight that/which was cancelled yesterday 4. the shampoo that/which cleans best 5. the papers that/which are sold here | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. flowers that/which are never watered 7. a text that/which is never published 8. the points that/which have been discussed for weeks 9. the photo that/which shows the president with his wife 10. the machines that/which do not function |
|--|--|

B

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the loan (that/which) I gave you 2. the film (that/which) we saw yesterday 3. the book (that/which) I am reading 4. the chairs (that/which) Joe is painting 5. the banana (that/which) the baby is eating | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. the things (that/which) I heard in my childhood 7. the aspects (that/which) this text leaves out 8. the tights (that/which) Jane buys 9. the beer (that/which) Mr H. drinks in the evening 10. the lettuce (that/which) I forgot to wash |
|--|---|

C

1. kann wegfallen	6. that/which	11. that/which	16. that/which	21. kann wegfal.
2. that/which	7. kann wegfal.	12. kann wegfallen	17. that/which	22. kann wegfal.
3. kann wegfallen	8. that/which	13. that/which	18. that/which	
4. kann wegfallen	9. kann wegfal.	14. kann wegfallen	19. kann wegfallen	
5. kann wegfallen	10. kann wegf.	15. kann wegfallen	20. kann wegfallen	

Seite 34, Passiv

A

1. The house is cleaned once a month.
2. The roses are watered in the evening.
3. The fridge will be repaired soon.
4. Why was lunch served on the veranda(h)?
5. Will these photos not be published? Won't these photos be published?
6. Angela must be informed.
7. Can these problems be solved?
8. Is the carpet hoovered every day?
9. The document was copied by Mrs Claridge, not by us.
10. Who was the document copied by?
11. This building will soon be sold (soon), won't it?
12. The letter was typed yesterday.
13. This problem has been discussed for many years.
14. These machines can be operated by a child.
15. Has Sandra been informed (yet)?
16. Would this bill be paid soon?

Seite 34

- B**
1. Could these letters be typed before noon?
 2. Has my key been found yet?
 3. All the students have been registered.
 4. The problems were not solved at the meeting.
 5. I was given the wrong map.
 6. I have never been treated better.
 7. Every student should be handed a copy.
 8. Where are meals-on-wheels prepared?

Seite 34, Perfekt

1. Gideon has been living / has lived in Chester for three years (Ort vor Zeit).
2. Ms Sullivan has had these pains for a fortnight/ two weeks.
3. Mr Cameron has been blind since the war.
4. I have known Mrs Foster for some months.
5. Do you know how long I have been waiting for that/this stupid bus?
6. How long has Sam been with the army?
7. I have had this sofa for years.
8. How long have Tim and his colleagues been sitting on the veranda(h)?
9. Doris and Arthur have been divorced since February.
10. How long have the children been watching TV?
11. He has had these difficulties for weeks.
12. These problems have been discussed for months.
13. How long have you been waiting for the train?
14. Old Mrs Black has been dead since the day before yesterday.

Seite 35

Nebensätze mit "daß":

1. We can see that she is happy.
2. Can't you forget that I work /am working for a lawyer?
3. Do you know that Molly lives here?
4. Mr Pitts has forgotten that we owe him money.
5. I think that we should support this project.
6. He said that we could not start earlier.
7. I hoped that he would come back.
8. We ignored the fact that his brother-in-law was against the plan.
9. I don't want to forget that so many people are unemployed / out of work.
10. Our guests drank so much that we took their car keys and called a taxi.
11. We were so tired that we did not hear the bell.
12. Jeremy slept so long that we thought he was ill.

Nebensätze mit "weil"

1. Tessa supports her parents because they do not have / have not got much money.
2. James knows a lot about divorces because he works for a lawyer.
3. We have fried some chops because we are so hungry.
4. Nora goes/travels to Italy every year because she loves that country very much.
5. I am against these plans because we cannot pay for such projects.
6. We have supported Bert for years because he is unemployed.
7. Tina won't use this soap because she has got an allergy.
8. I understand Carl because I have known the situation for years.
9. Ms Kasdan does not want to talk about this point because it is too painful for her.
10. Your landlord phoned last night because he wants to repair the roof.

Nebensätze mit "obwohl"

1. Our flat/apartment is too cold though the heating has been repaired.
2. This club supports single mothers though it has not got much money itself.
3. We did not amuse ourselves in the disco yesterday though the music was not bad.
4. I am not tired though I have been on the night shift.
5. Some people think only of themselves though they see the problems (that) the others have.
6. Daisy smokes too much though her doctor has warned her.
7. A lot of / many people know these facts though they are not published.
8. The journalist will write an article about him though he is not very famous.

Seite 35

Nebensätze mit "als"

1. When I saw my nephew I was surprised.
2. We were very glad when we found a solution to / in the conflict.
3. Mr Herdman was watching TV when his wife was attacked in the garden.
4. When I saw that his cat was in/on my bed again I lost my patience.
5. He reacted at once yesterday when he got the fax.
6. When Mrs Sears saw the electricity bill she had a shock.
7. When Elvira was treated by Dr Brown she felt better.
8. We were shocked when we heard why they had killed themselves.

Seite 37

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. bad | 8. politely | 15. good | 22. well |
| 2. badly | 9. polite | 16. good | 23. quietly |
| 3. bad | 10. politely | 17. well | 24. quiet |
| 4. badly | 11. quickly | 18. well | 25. quietly |
| 5. bad | 12. quick | 19. good | 26. quietly |
| 6. badly | 13. quickly | 20. good | 27. quiet |
| 7. badly | 14. quickly | 21. well | 28. quiet |

Seite 38

1. happy	8. normal	15. patiently	22. noisy
2. happily	9. easy / easily	16. patient	23. noisily
3. happy	10. easily	17. drastically	24. beautifully
4. happy	11. aggressively	18. drastic	25. beautiful
5. happily	12. aggressive	19. successful	26. intensive
6. normal	13. patient	20. successfully	27. intensively
7. normally	14. patiently	21. noisily	28. intensive

(unten)

1. successful	3. great	5. well	7. difficult	9. angrily
2. politely	4. awful	6. well	8. shrill	10. cold

Seite 39

1. fantastic	6. fresh	11. unhappy	16. tired
2. hard, carefully	7. slowly, bitterly	12. easily	17. nervously
3. sad	8. awful	13. unexpectedly	18. badly
4. coolly	9. coldly	14. wonderful	19. quickly
5. fast, usually, fast	10. happy	15. warmly	20. elegant

Perfekt:

1. It has been snowing for days.
2. My parents-in-law have been in Switzerland since the beginning of the summer.
3. How long has the meat been on the stove/ on the cooker?
4. This aspect has been ignored since the beginning of the discussion.
5. How long have the workers been on strike?
6. Our daughter-in-law has been with us since Sunday.
7. How long has the pilot been sleeping?
8. We have been learning English for several years.
9. How long have you known these people?
10. Sally has had these pains since her youth.
11. How long has your cousin been living abroad?
12. Ray has been treated by Dr Sterne since last month.
13. Since her husband's death/ Mrs Cunningham has been looking for a new flat/ since her.....
14. Alice has been sitting in the bath for hours.
15. Mr and Mrs Pinkerton have been married for more than twenty years. (vgl. B 45)

Seite 40

1. The text says that many people have the same problem.
2. I cannot believe that.
3. The author expresses his emotions/feelings.
4. The writer does not give enough examples.
5. The title is rather important for our understanding of the story.
6. The text deals with the political situation in the USA. / The text is about the....
7. I do not believe/think that these statements are true.
8. What does the third chapter deal with? What is the third chapter about?
9. At the beginning of the text there is an interesting anecdote.
10. What does this poem express?
11. There are many/ a lot of interesting descriptions in this text. In this text, there are ...
12. The author discusses different standpoints/viewpoints.
13. This story deals with an old man who has lost everything in the war.
14. I would say this is an astonishing/ a surprising aspect.
15. Many details are not explained in this text.
16. There is an interesting thought here that I want to explain in detail.
17. The second sentence in the fifth chapter is very important.
18. I find the author's thoughts astonishing/surprising.
19. We have been discussing these problems for a long time.
20. The aspects (that) this text deals with have often been discussed.
21. Do you understand the central ideas of this text?
22. Will the journalist write more about that?
23. I have tried to understand this poem.
24. This article leaves out many aspects.
25. There is an interesting comparison in line 7.
26. I don't know the author of this text.
27. What does this word mean?
28. What is the meaning of this sentence?
29. We find some good examples in the eighth chapter.
30. The text says that we all make mistakes. That is true, but a bit banal.
31. The poet expresses the feelings (that) she had when her son died.
32. We do not know what other authors have written about this conflict.
33. This statement does not explain everything.
34. The first sentences of this chapter are very important.
35. I do not think/believe that this is true.
36. The author describes the persons very carefully (Adverb!) and in detail.
37. Why don't you find this thought so interesting?
38. In my opinion he does not say enough about the central dilemma.
39. Why does the author not give more details?
40. These statements are too (zwei "o") banal.
41. In my opinion these arguments are wrong.
42. I do not understand the meaning of this paragraph.
43. We find some important thoughts here.
44. I find this article boring because it tells us nothing new.

Seite 41

- | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. nice | 8. good | 15. good | 22. passively | 29. hopefully |
| 2. nice | 9. well | 16. well | 23. quickly, helpless | 30. hopeful |
| 3. nicely | 10. good | 17. good | 24. radically | 31. hard |
| 4. nice | 11. good | 18. arrogantly | 25. wild | 32. famous |
| 5. good | 12. well | 19. strong | 26. wildly | 33. patiently |
| 6. well | 13. well | 20. permanently | 27. wildly, aggressively | 34. enormously |
| 7. well | 14. good | 21. permanent | 28. hopeful | 35. amusing |

Seite 42

1. The conflict we have talked about has been solved.
2. The box Don put the money in is empty.
3. The children we were watched by did not know us.
4. Is this the key you have been looking for?
5. Where is the biology teacher you told me the funny story about?
6. I don't like that flat Mrs Kendon lives in.
7. Mr Steel gave me the loan I asked him for.
8. The boy Pauline is dancing with is her cousin.
9. Will Vicky tell us the names of the persons she got the money from?
10. This is a theme I know nothing about.
11. Do you want to listen to the concert we have heard so much about?
12. The dogs Ellen takes care of are in good health.

Seite 43

Pronomen mit Präposition:

1. The man Dolly is dancing with is her neighbour.
2. I don't know the people Jack is talking about.
3. The people Mr Emerson was saved by were tourists.
4. The sofa you are sitting on is not very comfortable.
5. Reginald does not want to rent the boat we (have) talked about.
6. Is this the train you have been waiting for since twelve (o'clock)?
7. Does Ray love the woman he is married with (to) ?
8. The doctor I was treated by was very competent.
9. There are not many doctors we can rely on.
10. The aspects the third chapter deals with are not very interesting.
11. The book you looked for/ you were looking for yesterday is on the kitchen table.
12. The teacher Joe and Mary complained about has left our school.
13. Go to the table the Palmers and their guests are sitting at.
14. Don't put the fork the dog has played with into your mouth!
15. Can you show me the house Shakespeare's wife was born in?

Pronomen gemischt, unten:

1. who/that	4. who/that	7. ohne	10. that/which	13. ohne
2. ohne	5. who/that	8. whose	11. whose	14. that/which
3. whose	6. ohne	9. ohne	12. ohne	

Seite 45

1. Who did you give the keys **to**?
2. The woman I lent the camera **to** has not come back / returned.
3. Please explain that **to** me!
4. Show your friend/girlfriend our beautiful new sofa.
5. Please show this/that **to** your professor.
6. Where is the student I (have) explained the text **to**?
7. Who do you owe all that money **to**?
8. Please bring us a lamb chop.
9. Please give that **to** the headmistress/headteacher.
10. Why doesn't Sam explain that **to** us himself?
11. Are you listening **to** me?
12. Don't tell that **to** all your colleagues!
13. The people I sent the letter **to** have not yet answered (yet).
14. Who do you want to send these parcels **to**?
15. Who did you meet in the park yesterday?
16. Will you ever listen **to** her?
17. Have you offered/ did you offer the children a glass of juice / a glass of juice **to** the ch.)
18. The bank has offered Mr Miles a loan / a loan **to** Mr Miles.
19. Please recommend our product **to** all your customers!
20. Daniel has explained **to** us why we cannot use the phone.

Seite 46

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. sadly | 11. dramatically | 21. harder |
| 2. faster | 12. well | 22. shy |
| 3. fine | 13. patiently | 23. angry |
| 4. absurd | 14. patient | 24. angry |
| 5. better | 15. more patiently | 25. angry, in a friendly way |
| 6. pretty | 16. most patient | 26. ironically |
| 7. pretty | 17. politely | 27. more respectfully |
| 8. more quickly | 18. strong | 28. perfectly |
| 9. nervously | 19. tactfully | |
| 10. fantastic | 20. more tactful | |

Seite 47

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. sweet | 18. happier | 35. more quickly |
| 2. sweeter | 19. happily | 36. worse |
| 3. sweetly, quickly | 20. more happily | 37. worse |
| 4. well | 21. sudden | 38. more nervous |
| 5. awful | 22. suddenly, unexpectedly | 39. more slowly |
| 6. easy | 23. natural | 40. worst |
| 7. guilty | 24. naturally | 41. slowly |
| 8. guiltily | 25. sudden | 42. clearly |
| 9. bad | 26. more politely | 43. lovely, happily |
| 10. badly | 27. bitter | 44. beautiful |
| 11. mad | 28. easy | 45. more successful |
| 12. hysterically | 29. easily, well | 46. carefully |
| 13. more polite | 30. good | 47. pretty |
| 14. slowly | 31. well | 48. obvious |
| 15. happy | 32. tactful, honest | 49. dangerous, carefully |
| 16. happily | 33. honestly | 50. awful |
| 17. happier | 34. well | |

Seite 48

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. who/that | 13. who/that | 25. who/that | 37. who/that |
| 2. kann wegfallen | 14. kann wegfallen | 26. who/that | 38. kann wegfallen |
| 3. kann wegfallen | 15. who/that | 27. kann wegfallen | 39. whose |
| 4. who/that | 16. kann wegf./ who/that | 28. who/that | 40. kann wegfallen |
| 5. who/that | 17. that/which | 29. whose | 41. who/that |
| 6. that/which | 18. who/that | 30. kann wegfallen | 42. kann wegfallen |
| 7. whose | 19. kann wegfallen | 31. whose | 43. kann wegfallen |
| 8. who/that | 20. who/that | 32. who/that | 44. kann wegfallen |
| 9. whose | 21. who/that | 33. kann wegfallen | 45. who/that; kann wegf. |
| 10. that/which | 22. kann wegfallen | 34. whose | 46. kann wegfallen |
| 11. kann wegfallen | 23. who/that | 35. kann wegfallen | |
| 12. kann wegfallen | 24. that/which | 36. that/which | |

Seite 49

Formen von "be"

Gegenwart	<i>they are</i>	<i>I am</i>
Vergangenheit	<i>we were</i>	<i>she was</i>
Plusquamperfekt	<i>he had been</i>	<i>you had been</i>
Perfekt	<i>it has been</i>	<i>we have been</i>
Cond.1	<i>I would be</i>	<i>they would be</i>
Futur 1	<i>she will be</i>	<i>you will be</i>
Plusquamperfekt	<i>it had been</i>	<i>they had been</i>
Gegenwart	<i>it is</i>	<i>you are</i>
Perfekt	<i>they have been</i>	<i>I have been</i>
Vergangenheit	<i>you were</i>	<i>he was</i>
Futur 1	<i>it will be</i>	<i>we will be</i>
Perfekt	<i>she has been</i>	<i>you have been</i>
Cond. 1	<i>we would be</i>	<i>he would be</i>

Seite 49

Passiv:

A

1. Gregory can be trusted.
2. Mr Rogers was invited, too.
3. Will that conflict ever be solved?
4. Who has this patient been treated by?
5. This flight must be cancelled.
6. These things are (easily) forgotten easily.
7. Martha has been offered an interesting job.
8. That aspect is dealt with in the third chapter.
9. Meals-on-wheels are prepared in huge k.
10. How often is this letter-box emptied?
11. Has Nick ever been invited?
12. Wasn't Donald told the truth?
13. I have been promised a free ticket.
14. Why is the dog not fed in the morning?
15. This plan will soon be carried out (soon).

B

16. We could never rely on Jimmy.
17. They have never seen the girl again.
18. Somebody offered me a glass of orange j.
19. They will not catch the thief.
20. When did they lock the church last night?
21. Have you registered all the students yet?
22. Dr McKenna treated all our children.
23. I think somebody is watching me.
24. They did not deal with these aspects at the meeting.
25. Why do you never clean your windows p.?
26. The bosses have promised them better working conditions.
27. Somebody had carried the dead man away.

Seite 50

1. Wenn Sie nicht fit sind, werden Sie nicht als Feuerwehrmann arbeiten können.
2. Einer der Feuerwehrleute schaffte es, ihr Leben zu retten.
3. Wir hatten die Flammen kontrollieren können, bevor die Feuerwehr kam.
4. Werden sie den Hund vor den Flammen retten können?
5. Wir würden die Leute nicht ohne ihre Hilfe retten können.
6. Warum war Paul nicht in der Lage (ist P. nicht in der L. gewesen), rasch Hilfe zu holen?
7. Paul hat in seinem ganzen Leben noch nie schnell reagieren können.
8. Ein sechsjähriges Kind sollte die Polizei (an)rufen können.

Seite 51

Da Sie hier individuell formulieren sollen, können die folgenden Sätze natürlich nur Beispielcharakter haben. Achten Sie besonders auf die Formen von "be"!

Zeit	Subjekt	Form von "be"	able	to + Infinitiv	Ergänzung
Gegenwart	Claire	is	able	to drive	a lorry.
Perfekt	My brother	has not been	able	to forget.	
Vergangenht	Mrs Coleman	was	able	to open	the safe.
Plusqu.	They	had not been	able	to carry	the piano.
Gegenwart	We	are	able	to translate	this.
Futur 1	Tina	will not be	able	to read	your thoughts.
Perfekt	The minister	has been	able	to organize	peace talks.
Cond. 1	Your son	would be	able	to pay	the bill.
Vergght.	I	was	able	to rescue	the cat from the fire.
Futur 1	The students	will not be	able	to solve	these tasks.
Plusqu.	Her daughter	had been	able	to invest	the money wisely.

Übung 1:

1. I will be able to deal with that problem. *Ich werde das Problem behandeln/bewältigen können.*
2. Will Max be able to handle the situation? *Wird Max mit der Situation umgehen können?*
3. They will not be able to read this. *Sie werden das nicht lesen können.*
4. Won't Mr J. be able to come to work earlier? *Wird Herr J. nicht früher zur Arbeit kommen können?*
5. Will she be able to invest the money? *Wird sie das Geld investieren können?*
6. You will not be able to change these things. *Du wirst diese Dinge nicht ändern können.*
7. I have been able to drive since my school-days. *Ich kann seit meiner Schulzeit autofahren.*
8. Mrs H. has not been able to come and see us for a long time. *Frau H. kann uns schon lange nicht mehr besuchen kommen.*
9. Harold has not been able to leave the house any more for weeks. *H. kann seit Wochen das Haus nicht mehr verlassen.*
10. How long have you been able to do that? *Wie lange kannst du das schon (tun)?*
11. Hasn't Mrs P. been able to return the loan yet? *Hat Frau P. das Darlehn noch nicht zurückgeben können?*
12. We have not (yet) been able to find the keys yet. *Wir haben die Schlüssel noch nicht finden können.*
13. I would not be able to help you. *Ich würde euch nicht helfen können / ich könnte euch nicht h.*
14. The St. would be able to pay for everything. *Die St. würden für alles bezahlen können / könnten*
15. We had been able to clean everything. *Wir hatten alles säubern können.*
16. Had they not been able to sell that wine? *Hatten sie den Wein nicht verkaufen können?*
17. Had our experts been able to save the animal? *Hatten unsere Expert/inn/en das Tier retten können?*
18. A child of six should be able to use a tel. *Ein sechsjähriges Kind sollte ein Tel. benutzen können.*
19. You should be able to translate such texts. *Sie sollten solche Texte übersetzen können.*
20. Must they be able to read Shakespeare? *Müssen Sie Sh. lesen können?*
21. She must be able to forget. *Sie muß vergessen können.*
22. Mr Graham was not able to repair the fridge. *Herr G. war nicht in der Lage, den Eisschrank zu reparieren.*
23. Were your neighbours not able to find a compromise? *Haben es Ihre N. nicht geschafft, einen K. zu finden?*
24. Were you able to catch the first boat to D.? *Habt ihr das erste Boot nach D. erreichen können?*

Übung 2 / Übersetzung:

1. We will not (won't) be able to change this.
2. I will soon be able to read French (groß schreiben) texts.
3. My daughter is two years old. She has been able to talk for six months.
4. Trevor has been able to play chess since his childhood.
5. Will you not be able to solve this problem? Won't you be
6. Will Peggy be able to pay this bill?
7. Bert has never (yet) been able to understand me.

b. Auss./ she, try	<i>she would try</i>	b. Fr. / they, go	<i>would they go?</i>
v. Fr. / you, pay for it	<i>wouldn't you pay for it?</i>	v. Auss. / I, be glad	<i>I wouldn't be glad</i>
b. Auss. / it, work	<i>it would work</i>	v. Fr. / he, have time	<i>wouldn't he have time?</i>
b. Fr./ Liza / do the job	<i>would Liza do the job?</i>	v. Auss. / it, look good	<i>it wouldn't look good</i>

b. Auss./ it, rain	<i>it rained</i>	v. Fr. / they, call	<i>didn't they call?</i>
b. Fr. / Claire, drive	<i>did Claire drive?</i>	v. Auss. / we, dance	<i>we didn't dance</i>
v. Fr. / you, be there	<i>weren't you there?</i>	b. Auss. / he, go home	<i>he went home</i>
b. Fr. / she, do that	<i>did she do that?</i>	v. Auss. / it, be okay	<i>it wasn't okay</i>

Seite 52 / Übersetzungsübung

1. I would not pay back the loan
2. James would be very unhappy
3. I would go there myself
4. Teresa would not help us
5. Mr Price would come later
6. Mrs Barber would have less money
7. Liz would look better
8. Mrs Dunn would not be here
9. Harry would not look so tired
10. Janet would speak more slowly
11. Mr Ross would have more patience
12. Would Doris understand that ?
13. Would Mrs Hampton be more patient ?
14. Wouldn't your cousin come ?
15. I would not give you these keys
16. Would you write him a letter ?
17. Would Mr and Mrs Parker paint their kitchen ?
18. You would not be in this situation
19. We would get better copies
20. I would not do that
21. Would the author give more examples ?
22. Sandy would know more
23. These people would defend themselves (-ves!)
24. I would have less hope
25. Robert would lose (ein "o"!) his job
26. We would amuse ourselves (-ves!) better
27. Conrad wouldn't be so shy
28. Would you drive more carefully ?
29. Would you have less trouble ?
30. Mr Evans would talk to the manager himself

Seite 53

1. If you knew me better
2. If Barry were here
3. If you helped me
4. If it rained today
5. If the bank gave us a loan
6. If Sandy had more patience
7. If Oscar kissed me
8. If Shirley made a cucumber salad
9. If you came into the sauna with us
10. If the mechanic did not repair the car
11. If the towels were not wet
12. If Sheila did not look after the children
13. If the doctor did not tell the truth
14. If we did not have these problems

Seite 54

1. If you were not so shy
2. If the author gave more examples
3. If Roger were not in London
4. If his onion soup did not taste so awful
5. If you did not always miss the eight-o'clock-bus
6. If the journalist did not interview the minister
7. If the text did not leave out so many aspects
8. If there were (! B 64) a kiosk in this street
9. If you described the building
10. If the students did not discuss the same conflict every day
11. If you treated me better
12. If Dave used this soap
13. If the magazine published the photo
14. If you needed more time
15. If Mr Mason did not explain that to me

Seite 54

1. If Joe invited me, I would go.
2. If I went to Joe, I would take the bus.
3. If the tickets were not so expensive, I would take the bus more often.
4. Would you sell the car, if you went by bus more often/ took the bus more often?
5. If I sold the car, I would have some money for a new computer.
6. Would you buy a new computer, if you had enough money?
7. If Mr Spencer had enough money, he would buy these paintings.
8. If this painting were not valuable, Mr Spencer would not buy it.
9. If Mr Spencer did not buy the picture/painting, the museum would keep it.
10. If the museum kept the picture, Erica would write an article about it.
11. If I had a fork, I would eat this salad.
12. If I had a towel, I would go into the sauna.
13. If Mr Walker were here, he would help us.
14. We would be very glad, if your wife gave us the recipe.
15. If Penny did not want to have the money, she would give it back.
16. If we did not pay the rent, our landlord would become angry.
17. I would understand that better, if somebody explained it to me.
18. Mrs Cooper would not have this problem, if you treated her better.
19. Would you Hoover the carpet, if your guests came today?
20. Would the workers go on strike, if the bosses gave them more money?
21. My mother-in-law would move to Birmingham, if she found a job there.
22. If we had a gardener, he would water the flowers every evening.
23. I would not use these plastic bags, if my leather bag were not so small.
24. Would you inform the police, if your neighbours parked their car here?
25. Would you read this book twice, if it were important for your exam?
26. If I were you, I would tell the truth.
27. Tonio would translate these sentences, if he had a dictionary.
28. If I did not know Sam, I would not believe that.
29. Jeff would do/wash the dishes, if he had more time.
30. Our colleagues would not eat in the canteen, if there were an alternative.

Seite 55

B

1. Would you buy these tights, if they were cheaper?
2. If Mr Cooper did not need me, he would not call me every day.
3. If Mrs Woodrow were not deaf, many things would be easier.
4. I would not buy these tools, if I did not need them.
5. The author would not repeat this sentence, if it were not important.
6. Would Dennis take the medicine for his heart, if he trusted the doctors?
7. Would I get a raise/rise, if I went abroad for your company?
8. If I did not believe that, I would not stay here.
9. Bernard would not have so many problems, if he were not so nervous.
10. We would not eat the meat, if we did not trust our butcher.
11. The nurses would not go on strike, if they got enough money.
12. Where would you look for the dog, if it (he) were not here?

Seite 56

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. a tin (can) of beer and a spoon | 9. nine pounds of potatoes (B 71) |
| 2. two bottles of mineral water | 10. ten tins (cans) of tomato soup |
| 3. three cups of coffee and two spoons | 11. eleven pieces of chocolate |
| 4. four litres of oil and a pound of spaghetti | 12. twelve glasses of champagne |
| 5. five pears and three knives (B 71) | 13. thirteen days of stress |
| 6. six pieces (!) of cake and a cup of tea | 14. fourteen slices of salami |
| 7. seven slices of bread | 15. fifteen tins (cans) of peaches |
| 8. eight sandwiches and two cucumbers | 16. sixteen forks |

Seite 57

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. any | 8. some, some | 15. any | 22. any | 29. any |
| 2. any | 9. some | 16. some | 23. some | 30. some |
| 3. no | 10. any | 17. some | 24. some | 31. any |
| 4. some | 11. no | 18. some; no | 25. no | 32. any |
| 5. some | 12. some, any | 19. any | 26. any | 33. some |
| 6. any | 13. any | 20. any | 27. no | 34. some, any |
| 7. any | 14. any | 21. some, any | 28. some | 35. any |

Seite 58

A

1. They have been able to get some of the rare tickets.
2. We would be able to translate these sentences.
3. They will be able to pay for that.
4. Claire had been able to hide before they came.
5. Sam has been able to forget these awful experiences.
6. Ms Reed would be able to explain these rules.
7. I had been able to buy some food before the train started.

B

1. Mr Tubb will not be able to understand your attitude.
2. I suppose you have not been able to find a solution.
3. Mrs Lark has not been able to move her right hand since the accident.
4. They would not be able to get a copy of the document.
5. We had not been able to reach the house before the storm set in.
6. I would not be able to support you if I had not job.

C

1. Are you able to read the Greek alphabet?
2. Has Ellen not (yet) been able to return the loan yet?
3. Has your father been able to settle his conflict with his neighbour?
4. Will they not be able to identify the dead man?
5. Would you be able to organize a drama group at your school?
6. Has Ms Beech not been able to find a garage near her house?

D

1. Have you not (yet) been able to heat your house yet?
2. I won't be able to pass the exam.
3. We would be able to support your aunt.
4. I had been able to rescue the dog before the fire blocked the staircase.
5. There has been no (there hasn't been any) electricity for days, we have not been able to heat the house since Sunday.
6. Has Rita not (yet) been able to keep her promise yet?
7. We will be able to find a solution.
8. Tom has not yet been able to get your boss on the phone.
9. Will you be able to change your attitude?
10. Greg was able to identify the dead man.

Seite 58 / Konditionalsätze

Da hier individuell formuliert wird, kann jeweils nur angegeben werden, in welcher Zeit das Verb in Ihren Satzhälften stehen muß:

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. past | 5. cond 1 | 9. cond 1 | 13. past | 17. cond 1 |
| 2. past | 6. cond 1 | 10. past | 14. cond 1 | 18. past |
| 3. past | 7. past | 11. cond 1 | 15. cond 1 | 19. past |
| 4. cond 1 | 8. past | 12. past | 16. past | 20. past |

Seite 59

A

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Ellen is a taxi driver. | 11. Fred is a teacher. |
| 2. Oliver is a worker in a chemical factory. | 12. Edgar was a waiter. |
| 3. Bob is a baker. | 13. Cyril is a Socialist. |
| 4. Nancy is a doctor. | 14. Nicole is a Frenchwoman. |
| 5. I am an optimist. | 15. Jeff is chairman of our club. |
| 6. Ms Brewster is a Communist. | 16. Graham is an Irishman. |
| 7. Tom is a shop-assistant. | 17. My uncle was an architect. |
| 8. Mark is a painter. | 18. I am a secretary. |
| 9. Ms Hobson is a Protestant. | 19. Joe is a window cleaner. |
| 10. I am a nurse. | 20. Debbie is a tennis player. |

B

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. two pounds a dozen | 5. ten dollars a litre |
| 2. once a year | 6. twenty times a day |
| 3. seven times an hour | 7. what a surprise |
| 4. quite / rather a problematic case | 8. such a mistake |

Seite 61

Formen von "be"

Gegenwart	<i>she is</i>	<i>we are</i>
Vergangenheit	<i>we were</i>	<i>you were</i>
Plusquamperfekt	<i>I had been</i>	<i>they had been</i>
Perfekt	<i>they have been</i>	<i>she has been</i>
Cond. 1	<i>we would be</i>	<i>you would be</i>
Futur 1	<i>it will be</i>	<i>I will be</i>
Perfekt	<i>we have been</i>	<i>it has been</i>
Vergangenheit	<i>I was</i>	<i>she was</i>

Zeit	Subjekt	Form von "be"	allowed	to + Infinitiv	Ergänzung
Gegenwart		<i>is / are / am (not)</i>	<i>allowed</i>	<i>to</i>	
Perfekt		<i>has (not) been / have (not) been</i>	<i>allowed</i>	<i>to</i>	
Vergangenht		<i>was (not) / were (not)</i>	<i>allowed</i>	<i>to</i>	
Plusqu.		<i>had (not) been</i>	<i>allowed</i>	<i>to</i>	
Gegenwart		<i>is / are / am (not)</i>	<i>allowed</i>	<i>to</i>	
Futur 1		<i>will (not) be</i>	<i>allowed</i>	<i>to</i>	
Perfekt		<i>has (not) been / have (not) been</i>	<i>allowed</i>	<i>to</i>	
Cond. 1		<i>would (not) be</i>	<i>allowed</i>	<i>to</i>	
Vergght.		<i>was(not) / were (not)</i>	<i>allowed</i>	<i>to</i>	
Futur 1		<i>will (not) be</i>	<i>allowed</i>	<i>to</i>	
Plusqu.		<i>had (not) been</i>	<i>allowed</i>	<i>to</i>	

- Will I be allowed to see the baby?
- Nigel has been allowed to use Mrs Cooper's car.
- Eileen should be allowed to keep a cat in her room.
- Herbert was not allowed to climb onto the roof.
- We had not been allowed to talk about that.
- Are we allowed to smoke in this room?
- Were Len and Grace allowed to feed the monkey?
- Would Joan be allowed to go on a holiday without her parents?
- You will be allowed to use a dictionary.
- Was Mr Lennox allowed to give your address to the reporter?

Seite 62

A

1. You mustn't eat so much cake.
2. You mustn't talk about that.
3. I mustn't spend so much money.
4. You mustn't invite so many people.
5. You mustn't be so impatient.

B

1. I was allowed to visit him when he was ill.
2. He was not allowed to leave his bed.
3. H. was allowed to leave the clinic, C. was not allowed to go.
4. We were not allowed to bring any flowers.
5. Were the nurses allowed to accept such a gift?

C

1. You will soon be allowed to see that (soon).
2. Will she be allowed to help us?
3. Will Eric be allowed to go (back) home soon?
4. You will not be allowed to pick the strawberries.
5. Will Simon and Mike be allowed to travel abroad?

D

1. I have not been allowed to see the papers so far.
2. We have never been allowed to enter this room.
3. Have you ever been allowed to keep a dog?
4. Has she been allowed to pick the raspberries?
5. The prisoner has been allowed to see a visitor.

E

1. We were not allowed to enter the restaurant.
2. May I smoke here? Am I allowed to smoke here?
3. Will Mrs M. be allowed to read these letters?
4. I will not be allowed to copy the documents.
5. Gary was not allowed to use this machine.
6. We were not allowed to park in front of the museum.
7. Will Hank be allowed to accompany me?
8. You mustn't forget that.
9. Will the patient's husband be allowed to see her?
10. Has Patrick ever been allowed to accompany you?
11. Dennis is not allowed to use so much soap because of his allergy.
12. May we have these chairs?
13. You mustn't be too patient.
14. Gary has not been allowed to leave his bed since his operation.
15. May I keep these photos?
16. May I be honest with you?
17. You mustn't eat so many sweets.
18. The boy mustn't put / is not allowed to put these pencils into his mouth.
19. These aspects mustn't be ignored.
20. This pullover mustn't be washed in hot water.
21. This point mustn't be forgotten.
22. These articles mustn't be touched.

Seite 63

1. Would you go into the park regularly, if the weather were better?
2. If I were you, I would not hope for better times.
3. If Joe were divorced, would Alice marry him?
4. If Alice were stupid enough, she would marry him.
5. The minister would visit the chemical factory, if the press were there, too.
6. If the fish soup did not taste so awful, I would eat it.
7. I would visit (go and see) Emma more often, if she did not have so many cats.
8. Would James leave the country illegally, if he did not get a passport?
9. If Gerry were wiser (more intelligent), he would not trust so many people.
10. Would your sister-in-law lock the door, if she had a key?
11. My husband and I would not have so much trouble, if you were here.
12. Charles and Ken would lose their jobs, if they did not work well.
13. If I were less shy, I would tell her what I think.
14. If we did not love English grammar, we would not do this stupid exercise.

Seite 63

Präsens — Futur:

1. drops, will break
2. show, will bring
3. will not get, does not pass
4. will be, does not miss
5. does not invite, will not be
6. sells, will probably buy
7. will help, comes
8. tells, will never forgive
9. will find, want
10. hurry, will catch
11. invite, will go
12. rains, will be
13. is, will people ever accept
14. Will I die, eat
15. will do, has

Seite 64

1. You needn't renovate the room.
2. You needn't translate that.
3. Tessa needn't inform her boss.
4. Needn't I tell him the truth?
5. We needn't stay here.
6. You needn't repeat that.
7. We needn't fax him the photos.

Seite 65

Zeit	Subjekt	Form von have	to + Infinitiv	Ergänzung
Gegw. bejaht		<i>have (has)</i>	<i>to</i>	
Verg. bejaht		<i>had</i>	<i>to</i>	
Verg. verneint		<i>did not have</i>	<i>to</i>	
Fut.1, bejaht		<i>will have</i>	<i>to</i>	
Kond. 1, bejaht		<i>would have</i>	<i>to</i>	
Perfekt, verneint		<i>have (has) not had</i>	<i>to</i>	
Fut. 1, verneint		<i>won't have</i>	<i>to</i>	
Plusqu., bejaht		<i>had had</i>	<i>to</i>	
Gegw., verneint		<i>don't (doesn't) have</i>	<i>to</i>	

1. You will have to learn these rules.
2. Carl has to clean the stairs.
3. Do I really have to tell him that?
4. I had to have a lot of courage.
5. They will have to help us.
6. The tourists would have to be at the airport at nine.
7. You have to be more punctual.
8. The children did not have to wash the curtains.

Seite 66

1. Mr McKenna had to give up smoking.
2. Linda won't have to look after my cats.
3. They have had to be careful with their diet.
4. Will the speaker have to go into all the details?
5. How many times did she have to explain that?
6. They would have to develop this film.
7. I have had to wear glasses since my youth.
8. Sheila didn't have to come, too.
9. Did they have to read the third chapter, too?
10. Mrs Fox has had to earn the family income for years.
11. He did not have to mention all the advantages.
12. Doesn't she have to take a break?

Seite 66

1. I must go now. / I have to go now.
2. Albert has to take a pill every morning.
3. We had to call a doctor.
4. Why did you have to call a doctor?
5. Diana had to pay these/those bills.
6. You won't have to read all these books.
7. Mrs Young will have to water the flowers more often.
8. You needn't repeat that. You don't have to repeat that.
9. You needn't (don't have to) eat that if you don't want to.
10. She needn't visit (doesn't have to visit) the factory if she doesn't want to.
11. Will we have to give up all the advantages?
12. The ministers will have to discuss that.
13. We had to sell our house.
14. Somebody will have to inform the police.
15. You needn't tell me that. / You don't have to tell me
16. Why did Jane not have to pay (just) as much as Cliff?
17. Won't we have to invite your family / relatives as well (too)?
18. Didn't Mr Turner have to tell the truth?
19. In my childhood I had to milk the cows.
20. The Palmers had to go abroad three years ago.
21. You needn't know (don't have to know) the effect.
22. You needn't offer your guests a meal (a meal to your guests) but it would be better.
23. Frank did not have to solve this difficult task.
24. You will have to be very patient.
25. Will we have to listen to these boring old anecdotes?
26. Why did he have to die? He had to die because he knew too much.
27. Mrs Foster has had to work hard since her childhood. (Perfekt!)
28. Clive has had to take these pills for some weeks (now).
29. Since his divorce Mr Shepard has had to pay 100 pounds a month for his daughter.
30. We have had to heat the house for months.
31. We must (have to) repeat all these exercises regularly.
32. You needn't mention that. You don't have to mention that.

Seite 67

1. If the bank gives me a loan, I will pay it back next month.
2. If you need me, I will be there.
3. I won't kill myself, if he doesn't love me.
4. All the students will be grateful, if we send them home earlier.
5. If Dennis uses this soap, he won't have any problems with his allergy.
6. Sheila will be glad, if Greg helps her.
7. If Ms Ashford doesn't come, we won't be able to start.
8. Where will we get our money, if the customer doesn't pay?
9. If you want to show me your stamp collection, I will look at it.
10. The Millers will never forgive you, if you don't inform them now.
11. Will Jenny have no problems, if she doesn't take her medicine regularly? / Won'tany
12. If James doesn't want to explain that to you, I will (do it).
13. If you put some mushrooms in(to) the soup, it will taste good.
14. Won't Kathy be sad, if you don't phone her?
15. If you are hungry, I'll make you some sandwiches.
16. If Eve brings a gift / present for Sue, she will bring one for Ted, too.

Seite 67

<i>bejahte Aussage</i>	she / climb the mountain	she had climbed the mountain
<i>Frage</i>	they / rescue the boy	had they rescued the boy?
<i>verneinte Frage</i>	you/ see the danger (<i>Gefahr</i>)	hadn't you seen the danger?
<i>verneinte Aussage</i>	we/ forget that aspect	we hadn't forgotten that aspect
<i>Frage</i>	Carl and Jenny/ catch their train	had Carl and Jenny caught their train?
<i>bejahte Aussage</i>	I / had a dream	I had had a dream

Seite 69

A

1. she would have laughed
2. I would not have been drunk
3. we would have had more information
4. would you not have reacted faster?
5. they would have been at home
6. would he have played tennis?
7. it would have been fetched
8. they would not have died
9. this would not have been changed
10. would she have believed him?

B

1. If you had helped me, I would not have had so many problems.
2. If Rose had not lost her purse, she would have paid for everything.
3. Sarah would not have been so nervous, if the children had not made so much noise.
4. The Taylors would have missed their train, if Max had not taken them to the station.
5. If the expert had not saved the animal, it would have died.
6. If you had put more onions in the sauce, it would have tasted better.
7. Would you have driven the lorry, if Bill had been ill?
8. If the author had not left out these aspects, I would have liked his article better.
9. Would Mrs Mortimer have changed her opinion, if she had known these facts?
10. His description of the thief would have been more precise, if he had worn his glasses.

C

1. I would have written you a letter, if I had known your address.
2. If we had had more money, we would have gone (travelled) to Italy.
3. If I had not missed the train, I would have been here before midnight.
4. We would have gone to the zoo last Sunday (groß schreiben), if it had not rained.
5. If I had met you yesterday, I would have explained everything to you.
6. Mr Crofts and his wife would have come, if you had invited them.
7. What would you have done, if I had kissed you?
8. If my husband had forgotten my birthday, I would have been angry.
9. If these people had had more patience, they would have had more success.
10. Would Joe have come, if we had paid for his taxi?
11. What would you have done, if you had won a million dollars?
12. If Jonas had told you the truth, would you have believed him?
13. How would Oscar have reacted, if we had not mentioned these facts?
14. If Emily had not washed the towels, nobody would have done it.
15. Would you have been angry, if I had published these photos?
16. If Gordon had known me well, he would not have said that.

Seite 71

1. Erica said that she had a problem.
2. Mr McGraw said that Helen was washing his car.
3. I thought that this/that was not difficult.
4. She said that the windows were cleaned twice a year.
5. Cindy told us that we were not on the list.
6. The Carsons said that they did not often invite more than four guests.
7. Our neighbours said that their dog did not howl very often.
8. The shop assistant said that she/he sold lots of these/those fridges.
9. Peggy said that Jim did not use any plastic money.
10. Carl said that he needed a hammer.
11. Burt said that he usually drove at a speed of 30 miles per hour.
12. My colleagues said that Sally always told them the same boring anecdotes.
13. One of the teachers complained that the headteacher had too much power.
14. Cliff told me that Molly had been ill for two weeks.
15. He said to me that he had been waiting for me since three.
16. Don said that Sheila had worked for this/that lawyer for eight years.
17. Mrs Carp said that the baby had cried all day.
18. Mr Lee informed the men that his wife had been dead since 1991.
19. Bruce said that they had taken the wrong bus.
20. She said that she had once taught at Cologne university.
21. They told me that I had been too nervous.
22. The mechanic said that the box had not been empty.

Fortsetzung nächste Seite

Seite 71 / Fortsetzung

23. Marion claimed that Walter had done that on purpose.
24. Jack said that he had worn his green pullover.
25. The firemen said that they had driven at top speed.
26. My cousins said that they had not understood the purpose of her visit.
27. Ms Tandy claimed that somebody had stolen her credit card.
28. The Smiths told us that their children had had no success.
29. Mr Wood said that he had seen the accident himself.
30. Peter said that he had found this/that frightening.
31. The minister claimed that all the conflicts had been solved at their last meeting.
32. Dora said that her patient's heart had beaten too fast.
33. The student said that she/he had not read that.
34. They said that they had not understood all the sentences.
35. Mrs Young told me that her son had had curls as a small boy.
36. My aunt said to me that I had not had enough patience.
37. Gloria said that she would lock the front door.
38. My friends said that they would take a shower first.
39. John thought that this would be difficult.
40. Mrs Debbenham shouted that she would not accept that.
41. Jane thought that they would never forgive her.
42. They said that they would not talk to the members of the committee.

Seite 72

1. Peter told the children to go away.
2. He asked Sally to give him a slice of bread.
3. The boss told Ted to come and see her/him after the night shift.
4. They asked us not to give up.
5. She told him not to work too much.
6. The manager told us to come again next week.
7. The teacher asked her students not to forget these/those rules.
8. Bill said that the baby was crying.
9. Pete said to me that she had not forgotten my birthday.
10. The expert said that that aspect had been ignored.
11. Mrs Wilde said that her camera had been stolen earlier that day.
12. The patient asked her doctor to describe the effects of this/that medicine.
13. Vera said that in her opinion this/that was the wrong way.
14. Mrs Haynes informed me that she had not taught biology.
15. My parents said that they would order more champagne.
16. Mr Slate said that he had not expected such a warm welcome.
17. Andrew said that he had earned his money as a gardener in his youth.
18. James said that he had looked at himself in the mirror and had been shocked.

Seite 73

Anmerkung: wo "if" steht, kann auch "whether" stehen und umgekehrt

1. where her hammer was.
2. why I was so sad.
3. why she was on a different list.
4. what Paul was doing.
5. why this/that room was so cold.
6. if Jane was wearing a thick pullover.
7. if he was bored.
8. why the children were watching these/those videos.
9. why we were not sitting outside.
10. when they could talk to the priest.
11. if he could explain the term "God".
12. if her soul would die with her body.
13. if some souls would go to hell.
14. if he believed in the devil.
15. if he understood Michael's opinion.
16. if Violet still worked for the church.
17. if she didn't find this theory absurd.
18. what this meant.

Fortsetzung nächste Seite

Seite 73 / Fortsetzung

19. where the members of the club met.
20. if Mr and Mrs Abbott wanted to see the books.
21. if women still fought for their rights.
22. what the fifth chapter dealt with.
23. why the author had left out these important aspects.
24. what the bishop had said.
25. when the situation had changed so dramatically.
26. why the politician had told the truth.
27. if she (his wife) had agreed.
28. if she/he had solved the dilemma yet.
29. whether he had forgiven his ex-wife.
30. how long the Smiths had been divorced.
31. whether this politician had ever told them the truth.
32. why she had never answered my questions.
33. if she hadn't been treated politely
34. if I had tried this/that recipe

Seite 74

1. what she/he had done for single mothers.
2. if her/his party would support the workers.
3. whether she/he had talked to the minister herself/himself.
4. if she/he could explain her/his political aims.
5. if she/he had read the letter they had sent her/him.
6. if she/he had ever supported older people.
7. what he could expect of this party.
8. if I would defend feminist positions.
9. how many members of this party would agree to a change.
10. if these politicians would be successful.
11. why she was trying to change the party program.
12. how long she/he had been divorced.
13. if they would support their traditional ideas of family life.
14. who the minister was talking to.
15. if he had ever heard of the generation conflict.
16. if they would get my party's support for their aims.
17. where the minister's assistant was.
18. whether they would mention that old scandal.
19. whether they wanted to talk to my secretary.
20. if the ministers had arrived.
21. if she would work for children's rights.
22. when Mrs O'Neil would talk to the chairwoman.
23. if their method had been more successful than I had expected.
24. if they had consulted an expert.
25. if things weren't worse than before.
26. what we expected.
27. why she/he hadn't answered their questions.
28. if that/this wasn't the worst situation he had ever been in.
29. why she hadn't consulted an architect.
30. if this/that meeting would never end.

1. You will have to be more polite.
2. Will you be able to solve these problems?
3. Heather didn't have to worry.
4. Enid won't have to agree.
5. Vicky has been able to play the banjo for a long time.
6. We had to repair our heating system in the autumn.
7. Did you have to mention all the disadvantages?
8. You won't be allowed to stay in bed all day.
9. I haven't been able to decide between these two yet.
10. You would not be allowed to take your dog into the classroom (if)
11. Mrs Porter hasn't been able to move since her accident.
12. I would have to do the dishes (if)
13. Dorothy could not even fry an egg / was not even able to fry an egg.
14. Why did they have to eat lots of carrots?
15. The students should be allowed to use a dictionary.
16. We would not have had to repeat all the details (if . . .) (*wir hätten die Einzelheiten nicht wiederholen müssen*)
17. We will have to buy some more knives, forks, and spoons.
18. Children must be able to help themselves.
19. Were Ernest and Cindy allowed to use Kate's computer?
20. Our butcher did not have to bring the sausages himself.

Seite 75

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. these feet | 8. those tomatoes | 15. several policewomen |
| 2. every child | 9. these lice | 16. all these handkerchiefs |
| 3. several women | 10. many teeth | 17. several leaves of this tree |
| 4. those people | 11. those geese | 18. a cat has (got) nine lives |
| 5. every proof | 12. so many knives | 19. each of these mice |
| 6. several calves | 13. we saw it ourselves | 20. each of these children |
| 7. these roofs | 14. these photos | 21. each of these heroes |

Seite 76

1. The door opened slowly.
2. Are you looking forward to the holidays?
3. Don't worry! (Be happy)
4. I must lie down for a moment.
5. I wonder if this is true.
6. Can't you hurry (up) a bit?
7. These toasters have sold very well so far.
8. Can you imagine, how impatient Mr McCullers was?
9. Imagine, I've won two hundred pounds.
10. Imagine that!
11. Please sit down.
12. Nothing has changed.
13. We can't remember.
14. Will Eve be able to remember?
15. We can rely on Janet.
16. Don't rely on that!
17. Please get ready, the concert starts at seven thirty.
18. Will these people change?
19. Will Thomas be able to change?
20. Hasn't Harriet apologized yet?
21. She will have to apologize.
22. We will have to hurry (up).
23. I can't remember what he said.
24. Yesterday I suddenly remembered a long forgotten poem.
25. I approached the crocodile very carefully.
26. Relax!

Seite 77

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. — / (themselves) | 11. myself |
| 2. yourself, yourselves | 12. — / (yourself, yourselves) |
| 3. herself | 13. themselves |
| 4. — | 14. themselves |
| 5. themselves | 15. myself |
| 6. — | 16. (herself) / herself |
| 7. — / (himself) | 17. — |
| 8. ourselves | 18. themselves |
| 9. himself | 19. — / (himself) |
| 10. yourselves | 20. themselves |

unten:

1. Jane and Ed looked at each other.
2. We kissed each other.
3. We'll help each other.
4. Don't quarrel!
5. These idiots hate each other.
6. We often send each other fax letters.
7. We met in the park.
8. We smiled at each other.
9. Do you love each other?

Seite 78

a)

- 1 She is a cousin of ours.
- 2 She is a colleague of his.
- 3 She is a classmate of mine.
- 4 He is a nephew of mine.
- 5 Isn't he a neighbour of yours?
- 6 He is a brother of hers.
- 7 He is a fellow-student of hers.
- 8 She is a niece of mine.
- 9 She is a sister of hers.
- 10 She is a friend of ours.

b)

1. No, they are mine.
2. Yes, they are yours.
3. Yes, it is his.
4. No, it is hers.
5. Yes, they are ours.

Seite 79

1. and I'll tell you mine.
2. and Mary has hers.
3. a good friend of ours.
4. with that neighbour of yours?
5. and she gave me hers.
6. I can solve yours.
7. the voice on the telephone was not his.
8. the Blacks let us use theirs.
9. a friend of mine.
10. lower than yours.
11. a fellow-student of my son's.
12. a colleague of yours?
13. a niece of my husband's.
14. an aunt of yours?
15. larger than ours.
16. a flatmate of Bert's.
17. bigger than mine.
18. take ours.
19. we looked after theirs.
20. a walk in yours.
21. even worse than theirs.
22. the wooden toys of your nephew's?

1. Two nieces of ours have opened a shop.
2. Give Mrs Robson your copy, she has forgotten hers.
3. Is Vicky a cousin of yours?
4. This woman is no colleague of ours.
5. Mary is an aunt of my wife's.
6. Is this one of Mrs Spencer's silver spoons? – No, this is mine.
7. My results are not worse than yours.
8. Where is Susan's coat? Is this hers?
9. Don't mention my name, and I won't mention yours.
10. Moira is a flatmate of our daughter's, and Carlos is a friend of hers.
11. Here is a classmate/fellow-student of yours who wants to talk to you.
12. The woman we (have) just met is a teacher of ours.

Lösungen
Teil D

Seite 1

Zeit / Aktiv				
zB: einf. Perf.	they	catch	that fish	<i>have they caught that fish?</i>
einfache Gegw.	she	live	here	<i>does she live here?</i>
einfache Gegw.	they	work	hard	<i>do they work hard?</i>
einfache Gegw.	you	be	tired	<i>are you tired?</i>
einfache Vergh.	it	rain	a lot	<i>did it rain a lot?</i>
einfache Vergh.	they	play	chess	<i>did they play chess?</i>
einfache Vergh.	you	be	drunk	<i>were you drunk?</i>
Gegw. Verlauf.	you	watch	TV	<i>are you watching TV?</i>
Gegw. Verlauf.	Fred	have	trouble	<i>is Fred having trouble?</i>
Gegw. Verlauf.	the girls	read		<i>are the girls reading?</i>
Verg. Verlauf.	Amy	talk	to him	<i>was Amy talking to him?</i>
Verg. Verlauf.	the babies	cry		<i>were the babies crying?</i>
einf. Perfekt	Adam	forget	that	<i>has Adam forgotten that?</i>
einf. Perfekt	Tim and Ed	miss	the bus	<i>have Tim and Ed missed the bus?</i>
einf. Perfekt	Ruth	be	ill	<i>has Ruth been ill?</i>
einf. Perfekt	she	have	enough	<i>has she had enough?</i>
Perfekt Verlauf.	Jody	wait	for us	<i>has Jody been waiting for us?</i>
Perfekt Verlauf.	you	listen		<i>have you been listening?</i>
Perfekt Verlauf.	Ben	smoke		<i>has Ben been smoking?</i>
einf. Plusquam.	it	be	wet	<i>had it been wet?</i>
einf. Plusquam.	her son	take	the pills	<i>had her son taken the pills?</i>
einf. Futur 1	Cindy	behave	well	<i>will Cindy behave well?</i>
einf. Futur 1	your dogs	eat	that	<i>will your dogs eat that?</i>
einf. Futur 1	it	be	too cold?	<i>will it be too cold?</i>
einf. Kond. 1	you	lend	me a car	<i>would you lend me a car?</i>
einf. Kond. 1	Alan	see	the danger	<i>would Alan see the danger?</i>
einf. Kond. 2	you	attack	them	<i>would you have attacked them?</i>
einf. Kond. 2	Dick	have	more time	<i>would Dick have had more time?</i>
einf. Kond. 2	Dora	be	on the list	<i>would Dora have been on the list?</i>

Zeit / Passiv				
einf. Gegenw.	Ms Shaw	treat	by Dr Dale	<i>is Ms Shaw treated by Dr Dale?</i>
einf. Futur 1	the stove	repair	soon	<i>will the stove be repaired soon?</i>
einf. Perfekt	the beds	make		<i>have the beds been made?</i>
einf. Perfekt	Laura	give	the copies	<i>has Laura been given the copies?</i>
Verght. Verlauf.	the town	attack		<i>was the town being attacked?</i>
einf. Verganght.	the student	register	there	<i>was the student registered there?</i>

A

1. If I were rich, I would eat in a restaurant every day.
2. If we had a credit card, we would buy more than we need.
3. If I were in the shopping centre every day, I would have less free time.
4. If I had more free time, I would read more books.
5. If I read more books, I would know more.
6. If I knew more, I would have better chances.

B

1. If Phil had been here last week, Janet would not have gone to the meeting.
2. If she had not gone to the meeting, she would not have heard about/of the project.
3. If we had not heard about the plan, we would not have started this/that protest march.
4. If we had not protested, the politicians would not have reacted.
5. If the politicians had not changed the plan, we would have consulted our lawyer.
6. If our lawyer had been consulted, she would have sent us a bill.

C

1. If you were here, I would be glad.
2. If Mr Silverman had been here yesterday, we would have been glad.
3. If I had a recipe, I would bake some cookies now.
4. If Brian had had the recipe last Monday, he would have made a potato salad.
5. If Peggy had a freezer, she would always have some icecream in the house.
6. If my grandmother had had a freezer, she would have had more free time.
7. If the road were not so narrow, we would have more sunlight.
8. If the road had not been so narrow, I would not have caused that accident.
9. If I had not caused that accident, I would have driven Uncle Rex home.
10. If you drove Aunt Marian home, she would be grateful.
11. If that had been published, Dagmar would have been angry.
12. If you published the photo, I would never forgive you.
13. If Mr Henley went to evening classes, he would have better chances.
14. If he had better chances, he would not complain.
15. If you changed the tire, I would be glad.
16. If Emily had changed the tire, we would not have fetched the mechanic.
17. This case would not be so difficult, if the police had a witness.
18. I would change a lot, if I were in such a condition.
19. Our company/firm would have bought the building, if the committee had agreed.
20. The committee would have agreed, if the price had not been too low.
21. The child would not have drunk this liquid, if it had not been alone.
22. The adults/grown-ups would have called a doctor, if the liquid had been dangerous.
23. If we had no/hadn't got any liquid soap in the house, I would not miss it.
24. Bruce would have helped me, if he had not been abroad.
25. I would have at least two hours a day for myself, if you helped me more often.
26. If she had done that on purpose, she would not have apologized.
27. If the bill had not been paid, you would have had a problem.
28. I would have been informed, if he had had no success.
29. The problem would have been solved, if we had talked about it sooner.
30. If the wood were not exported, they would not have so much profit.

indirekte Rede:

1. that she didn't like the sun.
2. that Lionel would change his behaviour.
3. that Lucy had known about her weak points.
4. if he could explain his rude behaviour.
5. how long Mrs Marlowe had had these/those pains.
6. if Walt hadn't reacted too aggressively.
7. what she would offer her guests.
8. if there wasn't a hole in his sleeve.
9. if she had mentioned his name.
10. that this/that cucumber tasted bitter.
11. if he had told her the truth.
12. that the boy had been treated badly.
13. why Sharon had made such a noise.
14. what she would do after her exam.
15. what Kate was doing.
16. that there had been no plane in the sky.
17. who had given them the key.
18. how well they knew their neighbours.
19. how many patients she had seen that day/today.
20. what was wrong with our heating system.
21. if he knew the pope personally.
22. that this so-called hero was rather stupid.
23. if she would marry her boyfriend.
24. if the doctor hadn't explained all the effects of that pill.
25. why Joe didn't wear a suit more often.
26. if Mrs Callow would become chairwoman of their club.
27. that that had been a frightening experience.
28. that her/his heart was beating too fast.
29. what that liquid was.
30. that her/his coffee had been rather weak.

Konditionalsätze:

1. If we had published this text, many people would have been angry.
2. Mrs White would not mention that, if it were not so important.
3. I would not have mentioned these details, if they had not been so important.
4. These facts would not have been mentioned, if all the people had known them.
5. Jenny would have bought the flat, if she had had more money.
6. Would you buy (yourself) a condo, if you got a loan?
7. If I were you, I would not ignore these aspects.
8. If Martha had known these facts, she would have reacted more quickly / faster.
9. Would you react aggressively, if the children played in the back yard?
10. Would Bruce give up his career, if he and Helen got a child?
11. Ed would have seen the villa and its beautiful park, if he had not been so tired.
12. If Olga had not gone abroad, she would not have started the export business.
13. If you had read the last chapter carefully, you would not have asked this question.
14. I would not be surprised, if Veronica came, too.
15. If the author gave more examples, we would understand his text better.
16. If Mr Stoke were not so arrogant, he would have more friends.
17. Would Sophie change her opinion, if she knew these facts?
18. If I did not trust you, I would not tell you the results.

Seite 5

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. dangerous | 6. impressive | 11. delicious |
| 2. low | 7. impatiently | 12. carefully, wet |
| 3. quickly, unpleasant | 8. intensively | 13. heavily, slippery |
| 4. regularly, cheap | 9. impressive | 14. guilty, illegally |
| 5. well | 10. slowly | |
-

unten:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. awfully shy | 6. unusually quiet | 11. completely new |
| 2. extremely bad | 7. really fantastic | 12. pleasantly surprised |
| 3. absolutely stupid | 8. perfectly clean | 13. incredibly expensive |
| 4. unusually easy | 9. perfectly calm | 14. strangely passive |
| 5. surprisingly successful | 10. absolutely delicious | |

Seite 7

1. Seeing Mrs Martin at the party I went over and said hello.
2. Needing a rest Alice went on a holiday.
3. Accepting the job in Brighton, Sue left her baby with her mother. Leaving her baby... Sue accepted....
4. Not knowing what to do I phoned Lucy.
5. Seeing that Hank was ill we sent for a doctor.
6. Leaving her car the minister was interviewed by a reporter.
7. Being drunk Martha was unable to drive.
8. Having to earn her own money Pam accepted the job.
9. Knowing you and myself I don't think we should work together.
10. Feeling sick I stopped at a hotel.

Seite 8

1. Watching the parade the children enjoyed themselves. Enjoying themselves the children ...
2. Seeing that Bert was drunk we did not let him drive.
3. Washing the dishes I broke a cup.
4. Living near the motorway Mr Carpenter usually sleeps very badly.
5. Working for a lawyer Eve knows all the difficulties of this case.
6. Being in a hurry she left her purse behind.
7. Reading the book carefully you will be able to explain all the details.
8. Being a cook you must know a recipe for chicken soup.
9. Looking at my watch I saw that it was ten thirty.
10. Entering the room Jean shut the door behind her.
11. Being afraid of the dark Maud did not go out after eight.
12. Being an expert you must know what this means.
13. Knowing the documents the headmistress decided to act quickly.
14. Being too excited we did not react very wisely.
15. Watching the boat race Henrietta got very excited.
16. Being blind old Mr O'Brian cannot see you.
17. Noticing it was seven I woke up Roy.
18. Coming out of the clinic Mrs Fisher felt very weak.
19. Having a weakness for sweets I buy lots of chocolates and ices.
20. Being my friend Carol knows about my weak points.
21. Emptying the letter-box we did not register the brown envelope.
22. Being away from home very often Colin never knows what's going on.
23. Catching the six-o'clock bus he managed to get to the station in time.
24. Meeting clients in a bar Mrs Moore always invites them for a drink.
25. Crossing the Channel we were all seasick.
26. Not speaking any Spanish Sid will be unable to talk to Mr Gonzales.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. uncomfortably hot | 6. unnecessarily rude | 11. critically ill |
| 2. extremely good | 7. strangely excited | 12. ridiculously small |
| 3. remarkably clever | 8. extremely low | 13. unnaturally sweet |
| 4. terribly complicated | 9. absolutely wonderful | 14. completely deaf |
| 5. mildly surprised | 10. dangerously slippery | |

Seite 9

1. Sophie would have rented a car, if you had not lent her yours.
2. If Mike had not peeled the onions, Ed would not have tried the recipe.
3. I would refuse to eat that, if you didn't eat it, too.
4. What would happen, if we refused to do that?
5. If this medicine were not effective, Steve would not take it.
6. Would Steve have to die, if he did not take this medicine?
7. If these pills had had no effect, Mr Webb would have died.
8. Kate would be stupid, if she gave up her flat and moved in with Brian.
9. If I were you, I would not take so many risks.
10. What would Ms Plevin have won, if she had taken that risk?
11. If you had not expected so much, you would not have been so disappointed.
12. We would not have forgotten so much, if we had practiced regularly.
13. If we had not been so flexible, we would have had no success.
14. The situation would be worse now, if we had to give up that project.
15. He would not get the result of the tennis match, if he did not have this radio.
16. The bar would open the garden for its guests, if Mr Lee did not complain.
17. Who would help you, if I didn't do it?
18. If this container were empty, we would use it.
19. These shirts would not be ordered so often, if their price were not so low.
20. If the central heating had not been repaired, I would have stayed in bed.

Seite 12

1. (When) going through a department store Stan always buys some useless things.
 2. Though earning a lot of money he always borrows enormous sums.
 3. (While) trying to solve the problem they were always interrupted.
 4. Though living in a big city we don't go out very often.
 5. (When) entering the museum Bill noticed the strange smell again.
 6. Though seeing the advantages of the plan Karen did not say yes.
 7. (When) flying over the Alps you'll see the snow-covered mountain tops.
-
1. Bob has come to fetch the books belonging to his wife.
 2. Customers wishing to make a complaint were asked to talk to Ms Miller.
 3. Tourists complaining about the flight should go to desk B.
 4. The man sitting at Mrs Brown's desk was her husband.
 5. Is there any hope for people living in the slums?
 6. People living in an unhappy marriage should try to change something.
 7. Journalists writing about Prince Charles all comment on his marriage.
 8. People commenting on the dirt were all given the same explanation.
 9. All the people discussing the event seem to forget one aspect.
 10. The train now leaving from platform seven goes to Chester.
 11. The girl standing near the entrance looked depressed.
 12. Reporters talking to the prime minister got no proper explanation.
 13. Articles dealing with this conflict should not ignore the financial aspect.
 14. Students wanting to book tickets for the event can go to desk 20.

Seite 13

1. Having slept badly they looked awfully tired.
 2. Not having paid her rent for months my neighbour has a problem with our landlord.
 3. After booking a table in a restaurant she went to meet her guests. Having booked
 4. After talking to Tessa we consulted a lawyer. Having talked ...
 5. After repairing the car the mechanic can start the job on the motorbike. Having repaired the car...
-
1. All hotels having closed down we slept in the park.
 2. His daughter being ill, James took a day off.
 3. His wife having left him, Joe looked for another flat.
 4. The weather being bad, we played chess nearly every day.
 5. They went to a pub, the TV program being boring.
 6. The day being fine we decided to have a picnic in the garden.
 7. The door being locked we could not leave the house.
 8. The music having finished, the dancers stopped and went to their tables.

Seite 14

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. somebody, someone | 5. everything | 9. something |
| 2. anybody, anyone | 6. anything | 10. anybody/one |
| 3. nothing (aber: wasn't anything) | 7. everybody/one | 11. nowhere |
| 4. anywhere | 8. something | 12. nobody/one |

Seite 15

Anmerkung: für "body" kann auch jeweils "one" stehen (vgl. D 14):

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. everybody / everything | 10. somewhere | 19. somewhere |
| 2. everybody, somebody | 11. nobody | 20. anything |
| 3. anybody | 12. everybody | 21. anybody |
| 4. anybody | 13. something | 22. somewhere |
| 5. nobody | 14. anything | 23. anything, somebody |
| 6. somewhere | 15. nothing | 24. anybody |
| 7. anybody | 16. anything | 25. everything |
| 8. anybody | 17. anything, everything | 26. everywhere |
| 9. somebody | 18. everything | |

Seite 16

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Andrew wants to dance. | 5. Why didn't he want to book this course? |
| 2. I don't want to talk to him. | 6. He has always wanted to go/travel to Rome. |
| 3. Do you want to help her? | 7. She won't want to try that. |
| 4. Why does your niece want to have that? | 8. Do you want to mention all the details? |

Seite 17

1. We want him to go.
 2. I want you to dance with me.
 3. My neighbour wants me to be there at seven.
 4. I don't want you to be sad.
 5. My parents don't want me to help them.
 6. Mrs Baxter doesn't want me to repair the stove/cooker.
 7. Do you want us to book a table there?
 8. Does she want the students to translate the text?
 9. Why do you want us to peel the cucumbers?
 10. We wanted her to book the flight for us.
 11. Caroline didn't want him to pay for the taxi.
 12. Why didn't your nephew want us to lend him the money?
 13. Peggy didn't want her children to go/travel to Mexico.
 14. Dolly won't want you to accompany her.
 15. Your boyfriend won't want you to compare him to/with Robert Redford.
 16. We want the facade to be painted soon.
 17. I want the roof to be repaired soon.
 18. The boss wants the fax to be sent tomorrow.
 19. Sometimes I want these events to be forgotten.
 20. The guests wanted the terrace of the restaurant to be opened.
-
1. We want to go. / We want him to go.
 2. Jane wants to wait for me. / Jane wants us to wait for her.
 3. Do you want to discuss that? / Do you want us to discuss that?
 4. I don't want to change. / Why do you want me to change? / Why do you want to change me?
 5. He wants to talk to her. / He wants you to talk to her.
 6. The Whites wanted to have a loan. / They wanted the bank to give them a loan.
 7. I don't want to tell this to anybody. / I don't want you to tell this to anybody.

Seite 18

1. Mrs West wants you to help her.
2. We want the museum to open earlier.
3. The students want us to repeat the second lesson.
4. We always want our customers to be satisfied.
5. Mrs Noonan doesn't want me to mention her name in the article.
6. She wants to help me but she doesn't want me to help her.
7. Do you want me to reduce the costs?
8. I expect him to express his opinion clearly (Adverb!).
9. He does not want you to work so hard.
10. Do you want us to change the date on the bill?
11. Do you want us to make/prepare breakfast?
12. Do you want us to explain these rules once more / once again/ one more time?
13. Why don't you want me to plant some roses here?
14. Why don't you want me to do that for you?
15. Everybody expects (mit "s!") us to do our duty.
16. Nobody expects you to be in the office on Sundays (groß schreiben).
17. We expect you to tidy up your rooms yourselves (-ves!).
18. Does he expect me to believe that?
19. Don't expect us to be punctual / on time.
20. Don't expect me to forget these events.
21. Do you want us to Hoover the carpet?
22. Do you want me to call a vet?
23. Does Mrs Abbot want us to write these texts, or does she want to write them herself?
24. Why doesn't Henry want his wife to type these letters?
25. Why doesn't Susan want her husband to repair the fridge?
26. Do you want us to paint the living-room?
27. Who expects us to remember all the details?
28. Why does your son-in-law not want us to organize a family reunion?
29. Does your daughter-in-law expect you to look after the children / to take care of the ch./ to babysit?
30. Don't expect me to tidy up your desk!
31. Gordon wanted his granddaughter to call a taxi.
32. Mrs Hearst wanted her grandson to get a good job.
33. Nigel expected his mother-in-law to tell him the truth.
34. My parents did not want us to move to Birmingham.
35. Why didn't you want your niece to go abroad?
36. Cliff wanted his mother to pay the bill for him.
37. Harry's mother wanted him to work carefully (Adverb!).
38. I did not want Aunt Paula to feel guilty because of the delay / guilty about the delay.
39. I expect the bill to be paid at once.
40. I don't want the financial aspects to be ignored.
41. She wants you to be accepted by (!) everybody.
42. Mrs Steen wanted the pictures to be taken to a museum.
43. She expected her son to be treated at once.
44. Sheila won't want these articles to be published.

Seite 20

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. unusually patiently | 11. incredibly fast |
| 2. remarkably well | 12. surprisingly well |
| 3. awfully aggressively | 13. absolutely brilliantly |
| 4. extremely politely | 14. quite well |
| 5. really unusually carefully (3x Doppel "l" !!) | 15. really hard |
| 6. surprisingly quickly | 16. strangely nervously |
| 7. perfectly well | 17. unexpectedly peacefully |
| 8. really terribly slowly | 18. remarkably badly |
| 9. quite brutally | 19. completely tactfully |
| 10. awfully noisily | 20. rather intensively |

Seite 21

1. It started to snow yesterday evening.
 2. It has been snowing since yesterday evening.
 3. Last Wednesday Mrs Miller's dog ran away. / oder Zeitbestimmung am Satzende
 4. Since last Wednesday Mrs Miller has been looking for her dog everywhere in the neighbourhood./ oder Zeitbestimmung am Satzende
 5. Mrs Miller has been unhappy since her dog ran away.
 6. We first met Ruth in Aberdeen three years ago.
 7. We have known Ruth for three years.
 8. Mrs Jones went into the cellar some hours ago.
 9. Mrs Jones has been in the cellar for hours
 10. We were in Greece last autumn.
 11. We have not seen Erica since she has been living in Greece.
 12. We have not seen Marco since he moved back to Italy.
 13. Where were you last Tuesday? We missed you at our meeting.
 14. When did your brother-in-law go abroad?
 15. How long has your sister-in-law been abroad?
-
1. The book I am talking about has become a bestseller.
 2. I like the women I am working with.
 3. Who are the politicians these articles deal with?
 4. The catalogues you have been waiting for have arrived.
 5. Where are the Japanese we are waiting for?
 6. This is the doctor Bert was treated by.
 7. The pencils you are looking for are on my desk.
 8. I have got a good mark in the test I told you about.
 9. The means we have to work with are not very effective.
 10. The train you are waiting for is delayed.

Seite 24

1. Finding a job is not easy.
2. Being unemployed / out of work / is a problem.
3. Flossie has invited Nick without asking me.
4. Why did you leave the shop yesterday without paying?
5. Can't you stop smoking?
6. Do you like eating in restaurants?
7. Why does Jenny avoid looking at me?
8. We insisted on copying the documents.
9. I am sick and tired of explaining everything twice.
10. Gary was not used to working on (the) night shift.
11. My granddaughter does not feel like helping me in the garden today.
12. I don't feel like doing this exercise.
13. Stop making such a noise!
14. Has Eddie stopped drinking?
15. Don't stop moving.
16. Why doesn't the dog stop barking?
17. I could not help crying bitterly.
18. We are looking forward / we look forward/ to meeting the famous author.
19. Are you looking forward / do you look forward / to swimming in the sea every day?
20. Debbie is used to doing everything herself.
21. Would you mind closing the window?
22. I don't mind typing these letters.
23. What about / how about / ordering a pizza now?
24. What about / how about / giving her another chance / one more chance?
25. Was there no possibility of leaving the country?
26. I see no possibility of solving this conflict.
27. Have I got / Do I have / a chance of getting a job?
28. Patricia is not used to having such an impolite / rude boss. (*chef* = Küchenchef, Restaurantkoch!)
29. I am tired of listening to all these old stories.
30. It's no use translating this chapter.
31. For fear of saying the wrong thing Trevor didn't say anything / said nothing.
32. Mrs Mulligan told me about the project without giving me the details.
33. Enid talked about your case without mentioning your name.
34. Instead of eating so many cookies you should eat some apples.
35. Instead of publishing all these figures the author should describe the situation itself / himself.

Seite 25

1. I talked to the headmistress / headteacher last Tuesday (groß schreiben).
 2. Did you talk to Maud yesterday?
 3. Fabian gave me this ring yesterday.
 4. Did you go to the theatre yesterday?
 5. I went to Glasgow last week.
 6. I was in Cardiff the day before yesterday.
 7. Where were you last winter?
 8. We have been discusssing this project for weeks.
 9. The telephone has been ringing for hours.
 10. We have had these difficulties for months.
 11. How long has Moira had these pains?
 12. How long have you been here?
 13. When did you arrive here?
 14. Some months ago I did not know anything about it.
 15. Since Robert moved to the seaside, he has been feeling better.
 16. Since I have been going to evening classes/school / night school / I haven't had much time for myself.
-
1. Let me do that.
 2. I let Cindy drive my car.
 3. We don't let people smoke in our flat.
 4. Let us go into a disco.
 5. We won't let the child drink any beer.
 6. They let us cry / weep till we felt better.
 7. She let the children play in her garden.
 8. For weeks our neighbours have not let us swim in their pool any more.
-
1. We left the passports in the hotel.
 2. Leave me alone! (**ein** "I")
 3. I left the bag where it was.
 4. Mr Finchley left his daughter a small fortune.
 5. Where did you leave the car?
 6. We won't leave the dog alone for more than a few hours.
 7. Don't leave the window open, there are too many insects outside.
 8. Marriage or no marriage — I'll leave that to chance.

Seite 26

1. **Das** Frühstück wurde von 7³⁰ bis 10⁰⁰ serviert.
 2. **Das** Leben ist so kurz.
 3. Planst du, auf **die** Universität zu gehen?
 4. Daphne unterrichtet an **der** Kölner Universität.
 5. **Die** meisten Leute reden nicht gerne über **den** Tod.
 6. Nach **der** Kirche trafen sie sich gewöhnlich in der Dorfkneipe.
 7. **Die** menschliche Natur ändert sich nicht, oder?
 8. Studenten und Studentinnen **der** Philosophie sollten wissen, wer Platon war.
 9. Herr Fisher lebt in **der** Schweiz.
 10. Was tut **die** Gesellschaft für Senioren und Seniorinnen?
 11. **Das** Leben kann für Drogensüchtige **die** Hölle sein.
 12. **Die** Leute wissen wenig über Drogensucht oder Alkoholismus.
-
1. Is breakfast ready?
 2. We had some raspberries with cream for dessert.
 3. Technology has its advantages and its disadvantages.
 4. What do we learn from history?
 5. We have had too many wars in recent history.
 6. Feminist theology offers completely new views.
 7. Why are so many men afraid of feminism?
 8. Has socialism failed?
 9. We should fight (against) alcoholism more intensively.
 10. The results of modern philosophy should be discussed.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. It was hell. | 5. People usually buy more than they need. |
| 2. Will my soul go to heaven? | 6. In most buildings you are not allowed to smoke. |
| 3. We won't go by train. (keinesfalls "drive"!) | 7. She normally travels by plane. |
| 4. Most animals are afraid of us. | |

Seite 27

1. Life is not easy.
 2. We are all afraid of death.
 3. Miriam lives in Milton Street.
 4. How long has the author been living in Switzerland?
 5. I am reading a book about present day England.
 6. Society cares little about its senior citizens.
 7. Do you believe in progress?
 8. Our house in Lincoln Street was destroyed.
 9. We booked a trip to Lake Michigan.
 10. Poor Nick is terribly nervous.
-
1. The judge sent him to prison.
 2. What time / when does school start/begin?
 3. These girls will go to university after their exam.
 4. The patient has been in hospital for two weeks (now).
 5. Do you believe in God? Do you go to church?
 6. You will have to go to hospital.
 7. Sharon goes to school at seven thirty every morning (Ort vor Zeit).

Seite 28

1. -	9. -	17. the, the	25. -	33. -, -	41. the
2. the	10. the	18. -, -	26. -	34. -	42. -
3. -	11. -	19. -	27. the	35. -	43. the, -
4. the	12. -	20. -	28. -	36. -, the	44. -, -
5. -	13. -	21. -, -	29. the, -	37. -, the	45. the
6. the	14. -	22. -	30. -	38. the, -	46. -, -
7. -	15. the	23. the, -	31. the	39. -, -	47. the
8. the	16. -, -	24. -	32. the	40. the	48. -

Seite 29

1. We planted this tree, when our daughter was born.
2. Did you see the fireworks yesterday evening?
3. Since that scandal Professor Fielding has been working on a new project.
4. I gave up this hobby several years ago.
5. When did your father-in-law die? How long has he been dead?
6. My grandmother died three years ago. She has been dead for three years.
7. Why did you not go to the demonstration last week?
8. Mrs Porter has had a hearing aid for several years.
9. I have liked classical music since I heard Mozart for the first time.
10. We were in Manchester last Tuesday.
11. Where did you put the files yesterday?
12. Where did you go yesterday evening?
13. Where were you yesterday morning?
14. Your suitcases were fetched / collected some hours ago.
15. These aspects have been ignored for years.
16. Lotty opened a new kind of clinic some weeks ago.
17. My friend has been in hospital for a fortnight / for two weeks.
18. We have been trying for years to master English grammar. Sometimes it is stronger than we (are).

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. badly | 8. correct | 15. easy | 22. frequent |
| 2. nervously | 9. correctly | 16. furious | 23. perfectly calm |
| 3. really tired | 10. extremely boring | 17. vehement | 24. vaguely |
| 4. surprisingly well | 11. well | 18. vehemently | 25. sour |
| 5. unusually careful | 12. properly | 19. vehemently | 26. remarkably elegant |
| 6. awful | 13. beautiful | 20. honest | 27. perfectly clear |
| 7. logically | 14. corrupt | 21. frequently | 28. user-friendly |

Seite 30

1. I left the house without waiting for Dolly.
2. Instead of complaining you should do something.
3. By giving me a loan Hetty saved me from financial ruin.
4. You should plant some roses here instead of growing carrots all over the place.
5. We signed the document without consulting a lawyer.
6. After signing the contract Ms Murray moved into the house.
7. On noticing that the fog had gone away they left the harbour. (*then entfällt!*)
8. By staying at home in the holidays I saved a lot of money.
9. By driving onto the sidewalk I avoided a collision.
10. After climbing this hill you will see the village. (*then entfällt!*)

Seite 31

1. Before travelling to a tropical country you should see a doctor.
2. You can best defend yourself by attacking first.
3. You can't interpret this text without knowing anything about its author.
4. He paid her a lot of compliments without impressing her. He did not impress her by paying her a lot of compliments.
5. Instead of wasting your time here you should find yourself a better job.
6. Molly won the game by reacting quickly.
7. After playing golf for two hours I had a quick meal at the clubhouse.
8. By going up to her own room she avoided a long quarrel.
9. Women will never have equal chances without fighting for them.
10. Instead of being admired I was criticized.
11. After being treated by Dr Morgan the patient felt better.
12. On being caught the thief refused to talk to the police.

1. the, -	8. -	15. -, -	22. -
2. -	9. the	16. -	23. -
3. -	10. -	17. -, -	24. the
4. the, -	11. -	18. -	25. the
5. -, -	12. the	19. the	26. -, -
6. -	13. -	20. -	27. -, -
7. -	14. -	21. -	28. -

Seite 32

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. intensely interested | 4. extremely good | 7. terribly worried | 10. incredibly short |
| 2. extremely ill | 5. rather good | 8. abruptly | |
| 3. totally egoistically | 6. critically | 9. fantastic, delicious | |

Seite 34

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. our own son | 5. their own daughter | 9. your own rubber |
| 2. his own theories | 6. her/his own party | 10. our own relatives |
| 3. their own house | 7. her own son | |
| 4. her own children | 8. his own wife | |

1. I loved him like my own brother.
2. She ignored her own worries.
3. These people have enough scandals in their own past.
4. We have got enough idiots in our own family.
5. The president has got a lot of trouble in his own country.
6. You have got difficulties in your own party!
7. The trade unions have got difficulties with their own people.
8. You can do what you want in your own flat, can't you?
9. A cousin of ours is critically / seriously / extremely ill. She doesn't recognize her own mother any more.
10. Advisers often cannot solve their own problems.

Seite 35

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a room of my own | 5. of my own | 9. a shop of his own |
| 2. of our own | 6. children of their own | 10. of our own |
| 3. of his own | 7. car of her own | |
| 4. of her own | 8. of their own | |

1. Ms Freeman has got enough problems of her own.
2. Has your daughter got a flat of her own?
3. I need some machines of my own.
4. Have you got no ideas of your own?
5. Mark and Martha have got many ideas of their own.
6. Two nephews of mine have got an office of their own now.

Seite 36

1. - , -	3. the	5. -	7. -	9. -	11. -
2. - , -	4. the	6. the	8. -	10. -	12. -

Seite 37

Artikel:

1. -	6. the	11. -	16. -	21. -, the
2. the	7. the	12. the, - , -	17. -	22. -
3. the	8. -	13. alle ohne	18. -	
4. -	9. the	14. -	19. - , -	
5. -	10. -	15. - , -	20. -	

Adverb / Adjektiv:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. sweet | 5. awfully aggressively | 9. certain |
| 2. remarkably fast | 6. clearly, well | 10. unnecessarily rude |
| 3. angrily | 7. respectfully | 11. usually, good-looking |
| 4. obviously | 8. ordinary | 12. unusually successful |

Passiv:

1. The cellar is painted regularly.
2. These ashtrays must be emptied.
3. Can allergies be caused by cigarette ash?
4. Everything was put in the brown cupboard.
5. His behaviour cannot be tolerated any longer.
6. How often was that basket filled?
7. Those mushrooms were not eaten at once.
8. The bucket has been cleaned.
9. I was offered a cup of tea wherever I went.
10. Why could those misunderstandings not be avoided?

Seite 38

1. Ich hasse es, zu spät zu kommen. Ich hasse es, wenn die Leute zu spät kommen.
2. Ich kann mir nicht vorstellen, das Rauchen aufzugeben.
Ich kann mir nicht vorstellen, daß Sarah das Rauchen aufgibt.
3. Was nützt es, dorthin zu gehen? Was nützt es, wenn wir dorthin gehen?
4. Gibt es eine Chance, eine Wohnung zu finden?
Gibt es eine Chance, daß mein Neffe eine Wohnung findet?
5. Es ist nicht sinnvoll, im Nebel herumzufahren. Es ist nicht sinnvoll, daß du im Nebel herumfährst.
6. Ich freue mich darauf, nach Wales zu ziehen. Ich freue mich, wenn sie nach Wales ziehen.
7. Ich habe keinen Einwand dagegen, dort wieder hinzugehen.
Ich habe keinen Einwand, wenn sie dort wieder hingeht.
8. Aus Angst, das Spiel zu verlieren, schlief ich schlecht. Mein/e Trainer/in schlief schlecht aus Angst, ich könnte verlieren.

Seite 38

1. Mr Blake does not mind his students eating in class.
2. I hate him/his calling me "sugarlips".
3. It's no use our/us discussing these things with Dave.
4. I remember her turning into Milton Street.
5. His neighbour does not mind his playing the trumpet every day.
6. The weather can't stop me going for a walk.
7. Your teacher won't like you/your being late for school.

Seite 39

Gerundium:

1. They insist on me/my going again next week.
2. My doctor does not object to me/my drinking a glass of wine now and then.
3. I can't imagine them/their refusing to pay.
4. There's no chance of Julia/ Julia's passing the exam.
5. We have no objections to our daughters moving out.
6. My boss didn't mind me/my ignoring the regulations.
7. She is used to him/his driving too fast.
8. It's no good you/ your trying to be brave.
9. I'm looking forward to my niece coming to see me next week.
10. I don't like Kate walking around alone in the dark.

Passiv:

1. In my opinion too many aspects have been left out.
2. Would your house not be sold if you couldn't pay your mortgage?
3. The contract has been signed.
4. How often are the carpets hoovered?
5. Why was the bishop not invited?
6. The tires have not (yet) been checked (yet).
7. He was criticized for his rude behaviour.
8. Is the chancellor admired by everybody?
9. She is admired for her brilliant brain.
10. Meals are served in the canteen from 11³⁰ to 1³⁰.
11. The cooker must be repaired.
12. We were sometimes stopped by the police for an alcohol test.
13. This theory has been discussed for a long time.
14. The eggs were fried without any fat.
15. Will we be given more information? (vgl C 26)
16. Harry's boots have not been cleaned for a long time.
17. I was shown the original manuscripts.
18. The title of the story should be analyzed.
19. Can this story be interpreted without any knowledge of its author?
20. An interesting new aspect is introduced in the fourth paragraph.

Konditionalsätze:

1. I would find a solution, if I had enough time.
2. If he were more amusing, he would be invited more often.
3. If you knew me, you would believe me.
4. If the author had given more examples, I would have understood the text better.
5. I would have understood the foreigner, if he had not talked so fast.
6. If you didn't talk so fast, people would understand you better.
7. Emma would certainly have come, if we had informed her.
8. Would he have accepted the offer, if we had behaved differently?
9. If there were a beer without calories, I would drink it.
10. We could go out more often, if you didn't watch so much TV.
11. Steve would have gone (in)to the cinema, if it had not rained.
12. If you had been more reasonable, this wouldn't have happened.
13. What would you say, if I bought a dog?
14. What would you have said, if I had bought a cat?

Seite 40

1. If Uncle Herbert had left me his house, I would live there now.
2. I would not be so hungry, if the Jeffersons had given me something to eat.
3. Eric would not have this complex, if he had passed his exam.
4. If he had driven more carefully, he would not be in hospital now.
5. If we had not given him the job, his family would still be very poor.
6. If I had not broken my arm, I would help you now.
7. If Henry had not died, his wife would not look for a job now.
8. If you had not called the doctor, Aunt Eve would be dead now.
9. If Andy had smoked these cigars, he would be sick now.
10. You would be dead now, if you had eaten this mushroom.
11. Desmond would kiss Tina, if she had not eaten so much garlic.
12. I would not be so tired, if I had not worked so hard.

1. If you knew me better, you would not have said that.
2. We would have invited Ellen, if she lived near by.
3. If he did not always tell so many lies, I would have believed this story.
4. He would have married Kate long ago, if she were not a Catholic.
5. I would have brought you a pizza, if you were not ill.
6. We would have sent her a parcel, if we knew her address.
7. If he lived near by, we would have visited him long ago.
8. If my memory were not so bad, I would not have forgotten your birthday.

Seite 41

1. He would have found a solution, if he had had more time.
2. If he still loved her, he would have reacted differently.
3. If you had helped me, I would not be out of work now.
4. If Linda came to my party, she would eat all the olives.
5. If we had had more patience, we would have had more success.
6. If I had a dog, I would go for a walk every day.
7. If I lived near the motorway, I would not be happy.
8. I would not give Toby the key, if I did not trust him.
9. Mrs Frazer would have died, if you had not called her doctor.
10. Mrs Frazer would be dead now, if her doctor had not been called.
11. Gloria would have danced with Bill, if they had played a tango.
12. We would have come earlier, if we had caught the last train.
13. I would not have forgotten the key, if you had put it on the table.
14. If Patrick were not a Catholic, he would not have bought the photo of the pope.
15. Would he drive more carefully, if his children were in the car?
16. If Uncle Jason had left us his money, we would have a house of our own now.
17. If somebody had used the bath, it would not be dry now.
18. The adults would be glad, if the children were less noisy.
19. If my niece did not insist, I would not drive Ron home.
20. Would you dance on the table, if I asked you to?
21. The freezer would have been repaired long ago, if we had the tools.
22. If I were you, I would drive more slowly.
23. These problems would be solved more quickly, if we concentrated on one point.
24. Emma would not leave the house, if she were still ill.
25. If he did not cry sometimes, he would feel worse.
26. If you had talked to the people concerned, the conflict would have been solved.
27. If you had left me a message, I would have called back.
28. The atmosphere would be better, if some of the colleagues were not so egoistic.
29. If the ashtrays had not been emptied, the room would smell awful.
30. We would find the way, if we had a map.
31. Would Sandra be at home more often, if Janet did not always play the piano?
32. Steve would look really good, if he shaved occasionally.
33. I would be rather pessimistic, if Dr Sears did not treat me.
34. Would you have felt better, if you had been treated by an expert?
35. If I had not been treated by an expert, I would certainly not yet be well (healthy) again.
36. Would John give up smoking, if he had lung cancer?

Fortsetzung nächste Seite

Seite 41 / (Fortsetzung)

37. I would find it frightening, if I had cancer.
38. If the clinic had been closed, the staff would look for new jobs now.
39. If we did not approve of the project, we would not have agreed.
40. The Taylors would write their letters themselves, if they were not half blind.
41. Would Alice have informed you, if she had changed her opinion?
42. If you explained it to me, I would perhaps understand it.
43. If the description were not precise, it would be useless.
44. I would not have to peel these cucumbers, if Jeff did not have (had not got) an allergy.
45. I would have visited Mick, if he did not have this chimpanzee in the house.
46. If I were he, I would take the chimpanzee to the zoo.
47. If I were the chimpanzee, I would have run away long ago.
48. I would be glad, if my sentences were less idiotic.

Seite 43

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. will have finished | 9. we will have learned |
| 2. will have started | 10. Will the Shephards have moved |
| 3. will have worked | 11. will have disappeared |
| 4. will have been copied | 12. will have fallen |
| 5. will have passed | 13. Will they have finished |
| 6. will you have packed | 14. will have left |
| 7. I will not yet have read | 15. will have told |
| 8. will not have lived | |

Passiv:

1. Has he been faxed this photo yet?
2. These details are not ignored.
3. These lines should be interpreted carefully.
4. These complaints will be dealt with.
5. Nancy can be relied on.
6. I have been promised a rise.
7. Everything was repeated twice.
8. The baby must be looked after.
9. Wasn't this point mentioned on the conference?
10. The bank was robbed yesterday.
11. The chairperson wasn't asked.
12. His brain was analyzed.
13. Old Mr Tipton has been murdered.
14. A priest would have been fetched.
15. A lot of questions will be asked.
16. Pigs are killed for food.
17. The meat was served with rice.
18. They would not be used in the kitchen.

Seite 45

1. sie wird ohnehin an einem Briefkasten vorbeikommen, wird für selbstverständlich gehalten
2. es gibt schon Anzeichen dafür, er steht unmittelbar bevor
3. Frage, ob die Party geplant und vorbereitet ist
4. Vermutung, allgemeine Vorhersage
5. Fahrplan existiert
6. fest geplant und vorbereitet, gilt als sicher
7. allgemeine Vorhersage, Vermutung
8. fest beabsichtigt
9. man stellt sich vor, daß diese Handlung laufen wird, wenn man kommt
10. Frage nach fester Planung

Seite 45

1. May I use this towel?
2. Daisy won't be allowed to keep these animals.
3. I was not allowed to wear my jeans there.
4. Will the patient be allowed to eat these cookies?
5. May I smoke here? Am I allowed to smoke here?
6. You mustn't speak about that. You are not allowed to speak about that.
7. Children should be allowed to eat the things they like.
8. I had to empty all the ashtrays.
9. Why did I have to wait so long?
10. You needn't translate that. You don't have to translate that.
11. Be reasonable – you will have to find a compromise.
12. He did not have to suffer long.

Seite 46

1. He makes / is making good progress.
2. This furniture is very expensive.
3. Ask Dorothy, if you need more information.
4. I don't want to hear your advice.
5. I can only give you the information I got from the headmistress/headteacher.
6. Tina's knowledge of Spanish is impressive.
7. We need more information, where can we get it?
8. May I give you a good piece of advice?
9. The furniture we bought three years ago is already out of fashion.
10. Are you making progress in mathematics?
11. One should not pass on such information.
12. If you need more information, call the architect.
13. Your knowledge of English is unusually good.
14. We bought some new furniture last week.

Seite 47

1. Where are Linda's trousers / pants? They are in the bathroom.
 2. The surroundings of Oxford are very attractive.
 3. Are my pyjamas in the wash?
 4. These sun glasses are too large / big for me.
 5. Where are your scissors? I can't find them.
 6. There is a stain on your jeans — why don't you wash them?
 7. Here the animals live in their natural surroundings.
 8. I have two pairs of scissors on my desk.
 9. I would like to have a pair of blue tights.
 10. Were your glasses expensive?
-
1. And here is the news (now).
 2. The USA does not accept this plan.
 3. The USA has got a new president.
 4. Mathematics has never been easy for me.
 5. This is good news.

Seite 49

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. whom | 7. which |
| 2. which | 8. whom |
| 3. whom | 9. which |
| 4. which | 10. which |
| 5. which | 11. who |
| 6. whom | 12. who |

Seite 49

1. Jane had to invite her boss.
2. We had to wear uniforms.
3. Didn't you have to open your suitcases?
4. You will have to accept that.
5. You needn't eat that, if you don't want to.
6. I have had to wear glasses for many years. (Perfekt wegen "seit"!)
7. Ellen has not been able to drive since her accident.
8. Daisy won't be able to carry this basket.
9. Will you be able to understand Spanish (groß schreiben) texts at the end of the course?
10. You will not be allowed to use the boat.
11. Sally was not allowed to go abroad.
12. You mustn't expect too much.
13. You will have to clean these boots.
14. You needn't repeat that.
15. Would Rose and Bert be able to understand that, if I explained it to them? (kein would nach "if")
16. Will we be able to inform the staff in time?
17. We had to go home at nine.
18. You must try at least one of these recipes!
19. Will we be able to avoid misunderstandings?
20. Are you allowed to do that?
21. I can do everything.
22. She can ignore that. I will soon be able to ignore (*oder*: do) that, too.
23. You mustn't forget that.
24. You must have more patience.
25. You needn't wait for me.
26. Old Mr Hogwood has not been able to leave his bed for two weeks.
27. Did you have to talk to the manager yesterday?
28. They mustn't see us together.
29. Will we be able to deal with all these aspects?
30. We had to analyze the liquid.
31. Why did Roger and Ina have to sell their house?
32. You needn't worry.

Seite 51

1. We had the gardener plant some rose bushes.
2. The manager made me wait.
3. We will have our parents pay the bill.
4. Why do you make the students translate these sentences?
5. The red hat made Brian look silly.
6. Why don't you make him explain that again?
7. What made you call the police?
8. They made me feel that I was an outsider.

Seite 52

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. We had our lunch brought up to our rooms. | 5. Our grandparents had fifty invitation cards printed. |
| 2. We must get the washing machine fixed. | 6. Dave had a new tap fitted. |
| 3. Get these rings insured! | 7. Have you got / had the house painted yet? |
| 4. Can I get these photos published? | 8. I'll get the tires changed. |
-

1. Have Mona copy the letters.
2. Our teacher made us translate all these sentences.
3. We had the facade painted.
4. Get your hair cut.
5. I had the jeans cleaned.
6. Why do you make me repeat that?
7. Get these texts published.
8. The inspector had the tea analyzed.
9. Yesterday we had the carpets cleaned. / Vergangenheit!
10. Have / Make the people come here.
11. Mrs McCann had a catalogue sent to this address.
12. Why do you make your customers pay in advance?
13. I will get / have my shop insured.
14. Make/ Have your colleagues sign this petition.

Seite 53

1. Let me try.
2. Don't let your dog play in the garden, please.
3. Do you let your cat sleep in your bed?
4. I let Elsa wear my yellow dress.
5. Aunt Vera always lets the children watch TV till midnight.
6. Let us dance.
7. Let me ask you something.

1. I will leave the key with my neighbour.
2. Did you leave the towels in the sauna?
3. Leave these windows open.
4. We will leave a message for you.
5. Can you leave these documents with me?
6. Don't leave the pears in the fridge.
7. Leave that to me!
8. Leave the light on.
9. Why don't you leave me alone?
10. We always left the key in the lock.
11. Has Ms Wilson left a message for me?
12. I left my purse in the office.
13. The children always leave their toys in the garden.
14. She left all her property to her grandchildren.
15. He did not leave me any instructions.

Seite 55

1. (Having been) warned by the police we did not leave the house.
2. Smiled at by nearly everybody, Jason still carried out his plan.
3. (Having been) registered in a special computer program, the stolen car was soon found again.
4. Taught to play the piano at a very early age, Kitty plays beautifully now.
5. Damaged by the fire, the carpet could not be used again.
6. Repeated again and again, the political slogans were finally believed.
7. (When) polished regularly, furniture looks beautiful.
8. Followed by many of his countrymen, Gandhi went on a protest march.
9. Weakened by pollution, many trees will have to be cut.
10. Wounded in the war, my grandfather came home shortly before the winter of 1943.
11. Opened in June, the restaurant attracted many holidaymakers.
12. Covered by snow, the body was not found at once.
13. Shocked by the news, Mr Bull did not say anything.
14. Having been offered a good job in Bristol, we decided to move there.
15. Published by the yellow press, the photo caused quite a scandal.
16. (When) cooked in wine, fish tastes best.

1. The cookies offered to us were quite delicious.
2. This area, well known for its tulip fields, attracts many visitors.
3. We listened to a sonata played by a Japanese pianist.
4. All the aspects implied in the text will be discussed.
5. The computers presented at the industrial fair last year sell very well.
6. Make a copy of all the documents dealt with in our department.
7. The problem presented in the fourth chapter has been dealt with by many authors.
8. The jobs offered to her were unacceptable.
9. Children's clothes sold in second-hand-shops are not too expensive.
10. My nephew, confused by these unexpected events, reacted quite helplessly.

1. Sharon fragte ihre Anwältin/ihren Anwalt, was sie tun sollte.
2. Sie fragten sich, wie sie sich schützen könnten.
3. Ich habe keine Ahnung, welche Straße ich nehmen soll.
4. Sie hat nie gelernt, wie man sich elegant kleidet.
5. Ich kann mich nicht entschließen, ob ich mein Motorrad verkaufen soll oder nicht.
6. Wir waren nicht sicher, ob wir die Rechnung zahlen sollten oder nicht.
7. Wir haben die Frage diskutiert, wie man reagieren soll.

Übung 2

1. I showed Alice how to solve her problem.
2. Donald wanted to know how to fry a chop.
3. We told Jeff who to name as a witness.
4. Please tell me where to put this parcel.
5. I wondered how to open that tin.
6. Can you tell us how to fight crime?
7. They did not know where to invest their money.
8. Can you tell me what to do with this old sofa?
9. Explain to them when to press this button.
10. Don't you know where to spend your holidays?
11. Sarah wondered which address to write to.
12. You need not tell me what to do in such a case.

Infinitivkonstruktion:

1. I never really know which wine to order with my food.
2. Many parents wonder which school to send their children to.
3. Can you explain to me how to treat such an arrogant person?
4. Have you forgotten where to leave the bus?
5. I have forgotten which tram to take.
6. Mr Pike taught us how to build our own boats.
7. We wondered whether or not to leave the party.
8. When confronted with strangers I rarely know what to say.
9. A worried pupil wondered whether or not to talk to the headteacher.
10. Many teachers wonder how to motivate their pupils.
11. Andrew never knows how to answer such a question.
12. I asked myself who to discuss this matter with.
13. I find it so difficult to decide what to do.
14. Does Keith never know when to keep his stupid mouth shut?
15. Most people don't know what to do in a crisis.
16. Many people wanted to know how to fight pollution.
17. Louise asked herself who to go to with this question.
18. I have never understood how to operate this machine.
19. Julia learned how to change a tire on her car.
20. I told Emma which of the splendid pictures to buy.
21. They had no idea where to spend the night.
22. Did Mr McGee forget which lock to put the key in?
23. Cliff does not know how to open the safe.
24. I honestly don't know where to start.
25. They wondered how to reach an agreement.

Seite 57

Partizip Perfekt:

1. Silvia was a woman used to making her own decisions.
2. Having been washed too often that pullover looked unattractive and faded.
3. Used to living alone, Mr Powell gets nervous when confronted with many people.
4. Stuck at home all the time she is not happy.
5. The visitors, preoccupied with their own thoughts, did not listen.
6. (When) presented in this light, the facts must obviously be seen differently.
7. (When) cut and dried, the grass in this field is used to feed the animals.
8. Having been attacked by a bull we crossed the river.
9. They crossed a bridge built of massive stones and turned into a field.
10. Having been asked to wait for us, Mr Starr was still in the hotel lobby.
11. Hurt by these words I started to cry.
12. Let's go to one of the hotels recommended in our guide.
13. Amused by their reaction I started to enjoy the game.
14. Caught in a foxhole the dog could not free itself.

Seite 58

1. Der erste Engländer, der die Welt umsegelt hat, war Sir Francis Drake.
 2. Mary kommt immer als letzte an (ist immer die, die als letzte eintrifft).
 3. Aber sie ist nicht die einzige, die unpünktlich ist.
-
1. Liz was the first in our family to buy a motorbike.
 2. Bill was the last to leave the party.
 3. Alice was the only student to pass all three parts of the exam.
 4. I am always the first to see another chance, if there is one.
 5. Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon.
 6. The captain should always be the last to leave a sinking ship.
 7. Lucy was the first to arrive at the station.
 8. The opposition leaders were the first to accept the money.
 9. The chairman was the last to join our club dance.
 10. Eve is always the first to help you with a problem.
 11. Tricia and her family were not the only ones to give me a warm welcome.
 12. She is the youngest person ever to win an international chess competition.
 13. That was the cleverest thing to be done in such a case.
 14. Those workers were the last to be hired and the first to be fired.
-
1. I would buy this, if I had more money.
 2. I would have bought this, if I had had more money.
 3. I would have bought this long ago, if I had more money.
 4. If he had loved you, he would have told you.
 5. If he loved you, he would tell you.
 6. If he had loved you, he would tell you now.
 7. If he loved you, he would have told you long ago.
 8. She would die, if she did not have this medicine.
 9. She would have died, if she had not had this medicine.
 10. She would have died long ago, if she did not have this medicine.
 11. If I had won the money, I would be rich now.
 12. If I had won the money, I would have been rich.
 13. If I won the money, I would be rich.
 14. We would know more, if he told us the truth.
 15. We would know more now, if he had told us the truth.
 16. We would have known more, if he had told us the truth.

Forts. nächste Seite

Seite 58 Fortsetzung

17. She would still talk to him, if he had been more polite.
18. She would talk to him, if he were more polite.
19. She would have talked to him long ago, if he were more polite.
20. She would have talked to him, if he had been more polite.

21. We would have invited him, if we had had his address.
22. We would invite him, if we had his address.
23. We would have invited him long ago, if we had his address.
24. We would invite him now, if he had given us his address.

25. If English were easy, we would speak it perfectly.
26. If English were easy, we would not have made so many mistakes.
27. If we were not so intelligent, we would not have made any progress. / nur Singular (D46)

Seite 59

1. I do not get enough information.
2. The police are often criticized.
3. The feet and teeth of mice look nice.
4. Here is rice for the mice and cheese for the geese.
5. Have the police found the money?
6. All the women, men, and children are looking for the scissors. Where are they?
7. The thieves' wives fried some potatoes for the policewomen.
8. The police were informed at once.
9. These sheep belong to our neighbours.
10. A group of Japanese visited (Vergangenheit!) the factory yesterday.

Seite 63

1. to fall, falling	15. signing, informing	29. repeat	43. cry
2. to be	16. seeing	30. to think	44. to give
3. to take	17. to answer	31. translating	45. having
4. consulting	18. firing	32. to change, signing	46. give, think
5. being	19. going	33. dismissing	47. to stop solving
6. playing	20. getting, to get	34. be	48. wearing, to wear
7. to discuss	21. mention	35. to count, counting	49. sail
8. to keep	22. running	36. standing	50. walking, to walk
9. find, to find	23. singing	37. listening	51. working
10. to walk	24. driving	38. to go, go	52. to stay, staying
11. to turn	25. to interrupt	39. to read	53. to make, change
12. talking	26. drinking	40. staring, to stare	54. swallow
13. buying	27. think	41. continue meeting/to meet	
14. jump, get	28. drive	42. to watch	

Seite 64

1. We must help the poor.
2. The naked and the dead.
3. There is a dead woman in Uncle Hugo's bed!
4. The picture/painting shows a naked woman among some fully dressed men.
5. What does society (ohne Artikel!) do for the disabled?
6. The blind man is visited by his sister every day. / "von" im Passiv: immer by
7. The problems of the old / the elderly are often ignored by the young.
8. Give food to the hungry!
9. Only the very naive believe what politicians say.
10. The disabled woman next door gets meals-on-wheels.
11. The disabled persons were sitting near the entrance.
12. Who was the redhaired woman I saw you with last night?

Seite 65

1. Do you want me to do the impossible? (ACI)
2. The unusual thing about this case is the fact that the police **were** called so late.
3. Accept the inevitable!
4. The most interesting thing / point about this book is its price.
5. The most important point / thing is that you are well again.

Seite 67

1. Which dress do you want? — The yellow one.
2. This chocolate does not taste good, give me another one.
3. Our house is too small, we need a bigger one.
4. Which pullover did your husband buy yesterday? — The expensive one.
5. "The Singing Snowman" is not a cheap pub — but a good one.
6. He did not want to buy any red roses, he took some white ones.
7. This flat is too expensive; I will look for another one.
8. You can have the old watch, I have bought a new one.
9. These peaches are too hard, don't you have any soft ones?
10. These strawberries are still green — are there no ripe ones?