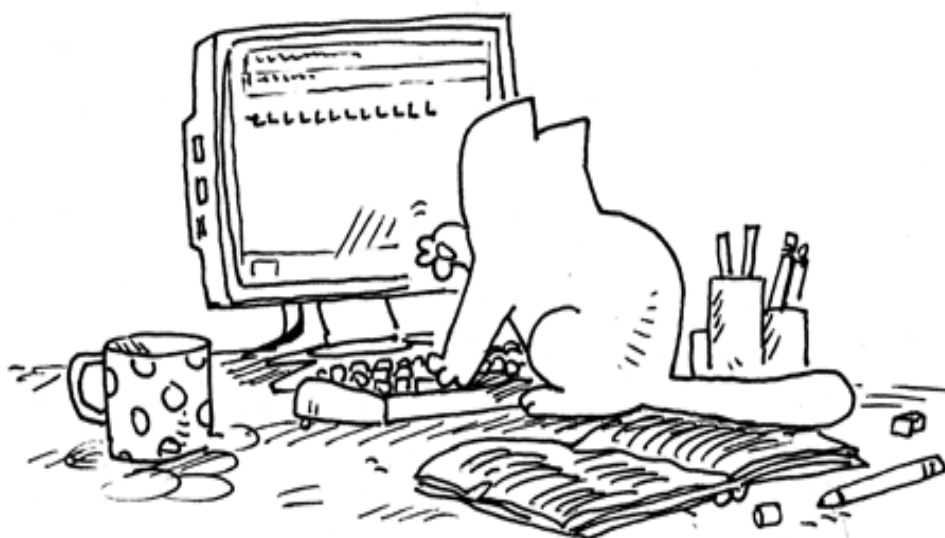


Preparation Course English BM 2

Teacher: _____

E-mail address: _____

Material Script with Key, English File Pre-Intermediate word list (4th edition)



Picture: *Simon's Cat typing on the computer.* By Simon Tofield.

Source: <https://www.pinterest.ch/pin/326581410452377664/> (September 2017)

[Programme](#) course: p. 2

Script: Table of contents pp. [3](#) + 4

Explanations and exercises pp. 5 - 106

Key pp. 106 - 117

This script is based on Therese Stolze's script *Basic English Structures* (2010), was complemented with material taken from several course books (2012), and revised in 2013, 2015, 2016 and adapted every year since.

Programme

blue = no class explanation, but own responsibility

yellow = Learning Vocabulary **grey** = Exam Reading Task **green** = Exam Writing Task

DIN	programme	homework
42	Introduction script + exam, Ch. 1 basic sentence structures, word order and questions ,	Do Exercises 1.1 / Learn Word List File 1 + 23.1 Elementary Vocabulary 1 / do Exam Task 1 Reading
43	Ch. 2 Question words , Ch. 3 Present simple / present continuous	Do Exercises 2.1 and Exercises 3.1 , 3.2 and 3.3 / Learn 23.2 Elementary Vocabulary 2
44	Ch. 4 Past simple / past continuous ,	Do Exercises 4.2 + 4.3 / Learn 4.1 Irregular verbs
45	Check Wk 42, 43, 44 + do Elementary Vocabulary Test	Do Exercise 4.4 / Learn Word List File 2
46	Prepare writing: Ch. 19 Conjunctions + Ch.21 General Information Writing	Do Exam Task 1 Writing / Learn Word List File 3
47	Check Irregular Verbs / Ch. 5 Pronouns: Personal and possessive pronouns 5.3 Relative Pronouns	Do Exercises 5.1 + 5.2 and 5.4 / Learn Word List File 4 , repeat Word List File 1-3
48	Ch. 6 Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple	Do Exercises 6.1 + 6.2 / Do Vocabulary Test 1 (File 1-4)
49	Ch. 7 Countable and uncountable nouns , including Quantifiers	Do Exercises 7.1 and 7.2 + Do Exam Task 2 Reading and Exam Task 2 Writing
50	Ch. 8 Adjectives and adverbs, comparatives and superlatives	Do Exercises 8.1 and 8.2 / Learn Word List File 5
51	Ch. 9 Grammar Revision 1	Learn Word List File 6
winter break		
2	Ch. 10 Future / Feedback Writing	Do Exercises 10.1 / Do Exam Task 3 Reading and Exam Task 3 Writing
3	Ch. 11 Past Perfect	Do Exercises 11.1 / Learn Word List File 7
4	Ch. 12 Verb patterns - gerund, infinitive and to-infinitive English / Feedback Writing	Do Exercises 12.1 / Learn Word List File 8 + repeat Word List File 5-7
5	Ch. 13 Modal verbs	Do Exercises 13.1 / Vocabulary Test 2 (File 5-8), Learn Word List File 9
6	Ch. 14 Conditionals	Do Exercises 14.1 + 14.2 + 14.3 and 14.4 / Learn Word List File 10 / Do Exam Task 4 Reading and Exam Task 4 Writing
7	Ch. 15 Prepositions and phrasal verbs Ch. 16 Reported speech	Do Exercises 15.1 + 16.1 / Learn Word List File 11
8	Ch. 17 Passive	Do Exercises 17.1 / Learn Word List File 12 + repeat Word List File 9-11
9	Ch. 18 Subject and object questions ,	Do Exercise 18.1 / Do Vocabulary Test 3 (File 9-12)
10	Ch. 20 Grammar Revision 2	
The exam is on the Saturday ending week 10 (March 13, 2021)		

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1 Basic Sentence Structures and Word Order¹

Prog

The English word order in a sentence is different from the one in (Swiss-) German and it has fix places for, for example, the subject and the objects of a sentence. Therefore, no one-on-one translations in the word-order from (Swiss-) German to English! In English there are no cases (Fälle) and nouns are not masculine or feminine.

Word order in positive sentences and negations (negative statements)

It is essential to remember that the subject always comes first, then **all** the verbs and then an object (if there is one).

Subject	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object	Place	Time
<i>I</i>	<i>will (not) tell</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>the story</i>	<i>at school</i>	<i>tomorrow.</i>
<i>Ich</i>	<i>werde (nicht) erzählen</i>	<i>dir</i>	<i>die Geschichte</i>	<i>in der Schule</i>	<i>morgen</i>

Time indicators that go at the end of the sentence, can also come at the very beginning.

Word order in questions

The first question that should be asked is how many verbs there are in the basic sentence.

She speaks English. → one verb

I will tell you the story. → more verbs

- If there is only one verb, you need a form of **to do** (+ *not* for the negation).
In the present simple you take **does** for *he, she* and *it*, and **do** for *I, you, we, you* and *they*.
In the past simple you always take **did**.
Do, does and *did* are followed by the infinitive without *to* (= Grundform) of a verb.

¹ Quelle: <http://www.ego4u.de/de/cram-up/grammar/word-order> (September 2016)

Prog**Example (present simple)**

- + She speaks English. → present simple, one verb, she (3rd person singular)
- She doesn't speak English. (= does not)
- ? Does she speak English?
- / ? Doesn't she speak English?

Example (past simple)

- + Fred wrote a book. → past simple, one verb, he (3rd person singular)
- Fred didn't write a book. (= did not)
- ? Did Fred write a book?
- / ? Didn't Fred write a book?

- If there are more verbs directly after the subject, you don't need a form of *to do*. Just put the first verb in front of the subject for a positive question and put **not** immediately after this verb to create a negative question.

Example

- + He has told you the story. → present perfect, two verbs
- He hasn't told you the story. (= has not)
- ? Has he told you the story?
- / ? Hasn't he told you the story?

So, the word order is slightly changed, because in questions either a form of "to do" is added or the first verb of the original sentence comes in front of the subject.

- The verb **to be** is an **exception** and follows the rules for more than one verb!

Example

- + He is tired. → present simple
- He isn't tired. (= is not)
- ? Is he tired?
- / ? Isn't he tired?

1.1 Exercises Sentence Structures

Key

Prog

A) Word order: form sentences, without adding extra words.

1 give / the CD / tomorrow / we / her / will

2 are / at 8 o'clock / at home / not / they

3 not / tonight / want / does / to the theatre / to go / she

4 in Tuscany / spend / we / will / next year / our holiday

5 my dad / dinner / not / in the evening / did / make

6 him / met / last week / at / they / the bus stop

7 the cinema / not / take / I / my niece / will / tomorrow / to

8 write / yesterday / did / they / at school / a test / not

B) Make a question (?), a negative (-) or a combination (?/-) of the following sentences. Make sure you have the same tense as in the original sentence!

Count the verbs after the subject and if there is only one, decide if the sentence is in the present or the past.

1 Peter always forgets his pen. (?) (Vergisst ...?)

Key

2 Fred and Jim work for an oil company. (-) (Fred und Jim arbeiten nicht ...)

3 Have your neighbours moved yet? (-) (Sind die Nachbarn noch nicht ...?)

4 Mandy left for the station 5 minutes ago. (? / -) (Ist Mandy vor 5 Minuten nicht...?)

5 Will loves hip-hop and rap. (? / -) (Hat Will Hip-Hop und Rap nicht gerne?)

6 Kathy is interested in zoology. (?) (Ist Kathy interessiert ...?)

2 Question Words

[Prog](#)

Where, when, why, how, who, what and **which** are question words.

- **where** (wo):
Where is Mike? – He's at home.
- **when** (wann):
When will you phone? – At six o'clock.
- **why** (warum):
Why is Mary taking a taxi? – Because her car isn't working.
- **how** (wie):
How did he get to Brighton? – He went by train. How are you? – I'm fine, thanks.
- **how many** (wie viele):
How many people did you invite? (see also [Ch. 7](#) for the difference between "many" and "much")
- **Who** (wer):
Who is this? / Who are you going to visit? – My sister. (See also [Ch. 18](#) for Subject and Object questions)
- **What** and **which** (was):
*If the choice is limited you use **which**, if it's not limited use **what**.
Which name do you prefer: Stephen or Thomas? / What's her name?*

In a question, question words always come at the very beginning of a sentence, but they don't change the rest of the word order. (See also [Ch. 1](#))

Example (with/without question words)

	<i>Did he leave Switzerland last year?</i>
Why	<i>did he leave Switzerland last year?</i>
	<i>Has he bought 5 new pens?</i>
How often	<i>has he bought 5 new pens?</i>

2.1 Exercises Question Words Key

Prog

A) Put **Who, Where, When, Why, What, Which, How** or **How many** into the gaps.

- 1 _____ are you going? – To the shops.
- 2 _____ are you leaving? – At six o'clock.
- 3 _____ does she take a taxi to work? – Because she doesn't have a car.
- 4 _____ did they get to France? – By boat.
- 5 _____ is the restaurant? – In Carlton Street.
- 6 _____ are you feeling today? – I've got a headache.
- 7 _____ did she buy the dictionary? – In the bookshop near the station.
- 8 _____ did Pam go to the police? – Because she lost her passport.
- 9 _____ did you eat last night? – Fish, peas and potatoes.
- 10 _____ are you writing to? – George and Mary.
- 11 _____ restaurant do you prefer, Pizza Hut or the Spaghetti King? – Pizza Hut.
- 12 _____ glasses do we need? – Ten, I think.
- 13 _____ 's the answer to question 13? – I don't know.
- 14 _____ bus do we need, the number 6 or the number 10? – The number 6.
- 15 _____ presents did you buy? – Fifteen.
- 16 _____ did you invite to the party? – Tony, Steve, and Kathryn.
- 17 _____ are you doing at the weekend? – I'm driving to Bristol.
- 18 _____ pen is yours, the green one or the blue one? – The green one.
- 19 _____ has been to Africa? – I have.
- 20 _____ oranges would you like? – Twelve, please.

3A Present Simple

Prog

FORM

I, you, we, you and they all take the basic form of the verb, for example *I work* or *you play*. *He, she and it* (so the 3rd person singular) take an **s**, for example *he works* or *she plays*.

Notice some spelling rules:

- if the verb already ends in *-sh, -ch, -ss* or *-o*, you add *-es*
finish → *finishes*, *do* → *does*, *go* → *goes*
- if the verb ends on a consonant + *y*, this *y* changes into *-ies*
cry → *cries*, *worry* → *worries*, *study* → *studies*

As shown in [Ch. 1](#) questions and negations need a form of **to do** (because the present simple consists of only one verb).

	<i>I / you / we / you / they</i>	<i>he / she / it (3rd person singular)</i>
+	<i>You write.</i>	<i>He writes.</i>
-	<i>You don't write.</i>	<i>He doesn't write.</i>
?	<i>Do you write?</i>	<i>Does he write?</i>
- / ?	<i>Don't you write?</i>	<i>Doesn't he write?</i>

As a reminder: the verb **to be** is the exception and doesn't take a form of *to do*!
He is happy. → *He isn't happy.* / *Is he happy?* / *Isn't he happy?*

USE

- **For activities that take place regularly:**

I play tennis every Saturday.

He doesn't often go to the cinema.

Signal words: *always, sometimes, often, usually, rarely, never* etc.

These words come in front of the main verb. Exception: With "to be" these signal word come after the verb (for example: *I am usually late*).

- **With non-action verbs** (you cannot "be busy" with these verbs, see p.13 [Action and non-action Verbs](#)):

She likes pizza.

I don't know the title of the film.

How much does it cost?

- **For (scientific) facts:**

The sun rises in the east.

Sparrows don't fly south in winter.

Does water boil at 100 degrees centigrade?

- **For the future** (in situations where things mostly happen on the basis of a **time schedule made by others** than you, so you have no influence):

The train arrives at 10.15.

School doesn't start at 7am in England.

What time does the concert begin?

3.1 Exercises Present Simple

Key

Prog

A) Make **questions** (?) or **negative sentences** (-)

1 I like pizza. (-)

2 Paul reads a lot. (?)

3 We often go to the cinema. (-)

4 They have two cars. (?)

5 He is tired. (-)

6 Sheila comes to school by bike. (?)

B) Complete the sentences.

Key

0 Tom **catches** (catch) the bus to school at about 9 o'clock.

1 It often _____ (rain) at this time of the year.

2 I _____ (not / drive) to work. I go by bus.

3 She usually _____ (have) lunch at about 1 o'clock.

4 He _____ (not / earn) much money in his job.

5 This problem _____ (not / happen) very often.

6 My father _____ (fly) to the USA regularly.

7 Trains to Oxford _____ (leave) every hour in the morning.

8 You _____ (not / do) your work carefully enough.

9 She _____ (read) a newspaper every day.

10 We _____ (not / listen) to the radio very often.

11 He often _____ (arrive) at work late.

12 They _____ (go) to many concerts.

B) Present Continuous

Prog

FORM

The present continuous always has a form of the verb **to be**, followed by a **verb + -ing**.

Notice some spelling rules:

- If the verb ends on a consonant + e, this e is left out in the -ing ending:
come → coming, make → making, but see → seeing
- If the verb ends on -ie, the form ends on -ying:
lie → lying
- If the verb ends on a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) and one consonant you have to double this consonant:
stop → stopping, cut → cutting, shut → shutting, begin → beginning

Questions and negative sentence: Since the present continuous always consists of two verbs, you don't use a form of *to do* to build questions or negations ([see Ch. 1](#)).

Examples

- + You are writing.
- You aren't writing. (= are not)
- ? Are you writing?
- / ? Aren't you writing?

USE

- **For activities** (see p.14 [Action and Non-action Verbs](#)) **that are taking place at the moment and take some time** (in German you could translate this with "am + Verb"):
I'm writing a letter. (... am Schreiben)
Paul isn't listening to music.
Are you watching the game tonight?
- **Signal words:** *now, presently, look ..., at the moment etc.*
- **For future arrangements** (most of the time with a clear time-indicator):
I'm playing squash with Paul tonight.
Sheila is visiting her grandparents this weekend.
- **In situations in which you are annoyed** (combined with "always"):
They are always talking in class!

Action and Non-action Verbs

Prog

Action verbs show actions, non-action verbs situations or states.

An action verb can be used in German as follows:

Speaker A: Was machst du?

Speaker B: Ich bin am Kochen / am Musik hören.»

But it sounds ridiculous to say:

Speaker A: Was machst du?

Speaker B : Ich bin am Hassen/Glauben.

This means that the verbs "to cook" and "listening to music" are *action verbs* and "to hate " and "to believe" *non-action verbs*, which is why these don't take the continuous form with –ing.

Some verbs have double meanings, like "have": I have a car. (besitzen) / I am having a shower. (Ich bin am Duschen.) So here you have to look at the meaning of the verb to decide if you can use the continuous or not.

3.2 Exercises Present Continuous

Key

A) Complete the sentences with the **present continuous** form.

0 He's **drinking** a cup of coffee.

1 They _____ (carry) their suitcases.

2 She _____ (take) a photograph.

3 They _____ (sit) on a bench.

4 They _____ (run) a race.

5 He _____ (write) a letter.

B) Turn the following sentences either in a **negative form** (-) or a **question** (?)

Key

1 Paul is playing the piano. (?)

2 She is reading a book. (-)

3 He is trying to open the door. (?)

4 Paula is doing her homework. (-)

5 You're getting on my nerves. (-)

6 They're playing basketball tonight. (?)

3.3 Exercises Present Simple and Present Continuous (mixed) [Key](#) [Prog](#)

A) Use the words in (-brackets-) to form **questions** that fit the answers.

1 How many _____ (have)?

~ Three. - Two sisters and one brother.

2 Where _____ (live)?

~ I live in Solothurn.

3 Whose book _____ (be)?

~ It's mine!

4 What _____ (do)?

~ He's working in the garden.

5 Why _____ (go) to bed?

~ Because I'm tired and I have to get up early.

B) Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate form: **present simple** or **present continuous**. (Think of action and non-action verbs and the future)

[Key](#)

1 _____ (you / like) coffee? ~ No, I _____ (never / drink) coffee, I _____ (prefer) tea.

2 Fred _____ (always / go) home at lunchtime.

3 Have you finished the report? No, I _____ (still / work) on it.

4 I _____ (have) a party this weekend. _____ (you / want) to come?

5 I have found this dictionary. _____ (you / know) who it _____ (belong) to?

6 It can't have been Paul! I _____ (not / believe) it!

7 Jack _____ (not / usually / drive) to work.

8 Look! Those men _____ (try) to lift that heavy stone together.

9 Paul hasn't decided about moving. He _____ (think) about it.

10 She _____ (do) an apprenticeship (=Lehre) as Kindergarten teacher: every morning she _____ (help) out in our local KiTa.

11 She often _____ (fall) asleep during biology lessons.

12 They _____ (always + complaining)! I can't do anything right, which is very frustrating.

13 We _____ (go) to our holiday home in France every second weekend of the month.

14 What _____ (you / do)? ~ I _____ (do) my homework.

15 What _____ (you / do)? ~ I'm a teacher.

16 What _____ (this word / mean)?

17 What _____ (you / do) on Friday?

3A Past Simple

Prog

FORM

There are regular and irregular verbs:

- **Regular verbs** take *-ed* at the end to form the past simple, e.g. *worked, enjoyed, liked, wanted, landed*.

Notice some spelling rules:

- If the verb ends on a *consonant plus -y*, the past form ends on *-ied*:
apply → applied, try → tried
- If the verb ends on a vowel and a consonant, the consonant must be doubled:
stop → stopped, plan → planned

- **Irregular verbs** must be learned by heart (see [Ch. 4.1](#)).

Questions and negative sentences: As explained in [Ch.1](#), in the simple past (with only one verb!) questions need *did* and negations *did not / didn't* (always followed by a verb in the infinitive form without *to*).

NOTE: As in the present simple the verb **to be** is the exception: it doesn't take *did* to build a question or a negation:

He was happy → He wasn't happy / Was he happy? / Wasn't he happy?

Examples

	With a regular verb	With an irregular verb
+	<i>He walked home.</i>	<i>She wrote a letter.</i>
-	<i>He didn't walk home.</i>	<i>She didn't write a letter.</i>
?	<i>Did he walk home?</i>	<i>Did she write a letter?</i>
- / ?	<i>Didn't he walk home?</i>	<i>Didn't she write a letter?</i>

USE

- **For a completed situation or action in the past.** Mostly a signal word indicates when it took place or it is logically clear that the sentence refers to the past (for example when the person you talk about is dead or common knowledge tells you that the situation, f.ex. World War II, belongs to the past).

When I was twenty, I went to Australia.

Napoleon lost the battle at Waterloo.

Signal words: *last year, yesterday, two minutes ago etc.*

- **For actions that regularly took place in the past:**

I usually stacked the shelves every Friday evening.

Signal words: *always, never, often, every Friday etc.*

NOTE: For habits in the past you often use **used to / would**, both followed by a verb in the infinitive without *to*.

When I was little, I used to go to see my grandfather every day.

When I was little, I would go to see my grandfather every day.

Irregular Verbs

Prog

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	German equivalent
be	was/were	been	sein
become	became	become	werden
begin	began	begun	beginnen
break	broke	broken	(zer)brechen
bring	brought	brought	bringen
build	built	built	bauen
buy	bought	bought	kaufen
catch	caught	caught	fangen, erwischen, (Zug, etc) nehmen
choose	chose	chosen	(aus)wählen
come	came	come	kommen
cost	cost	cost	kosten
cut	cut	cut	schneiden
do	did	done	tun, machen
drink	drank	drunk	trinken
drive	drove	driven	(Auto, etc) lenken, fahren
eat	ate	eaten	essen
fall	fell	fallen	fallen
feel	felt	felt	fühlen
find	found	found	finden
fly	flew	flown	fliegen
forget	forgot	forgotten	vergessen
get	got	got	(sich) holen, beschaffen; bekommen
give	gave	given	geben
go	went	gone	gehen
grow	grew	grown	wachsen
have	had	had	haben
hear	heard	heard	hören
hit	hit	hit	schlagen
hold	held	held	halten
keep	kept	kept	(be/ein)halten
know	knew	known	wissen, kennen
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	lernen
leave	left	left	(ver)lassen, weggehen, abfahren
lend	lent	lent	verleihen
let	let	let	vermieten; lassen
lose	lost	lost	verlieren
make	made	made	machen, kreieren
mean	meant	meant	Bedeutend, meinen
meet	met	met	treffen, kennen lernen
pay	paid	paid	bezahlen
put	put	put	legen, setzen, stellen
read	read	read	lesen
ride	rode	ridden	reiten, (auch: Rad fahren)
ring	rang	rung	läuten
run	ran	run	rennen, laufen
say	said	said	sagen
see	saw	seen	sehen
sell	sold	sold	verkaufen
send	sent	sent	senden, schicken
shut	shut	shut	schliessen
sing	sang	sung	singen
sit	sat	sat	sitzen

sleep	slept	slept	schlafen
speak	spoke	spoken	sprechen
spend	spent	spent	(Geld) ausgeben; (Zeit) verbringen
stand	stood	stood	stehen
steal	stole	stolen	stehlen
swim	swam	swum	schwimmen
take	took	taken	nehmen
teach	taught	taught	lehren, unterrichten
tell	told	told	erzählen
think	thought	thought	denken, meinen, glauben
throw	threw	thrown	werfen
understand	understood	understood	verstehen
wake (up)	woke	woken	(auf)wecken; (auf)wachen
wear	wore	worn	(Kleider, etc.) tragen
win	won	won	gewinnen
write	wrote	written	schreiben

3a Exercises Past Simple

[Key](#)

[Prog](#)

A) Turn the following sentences in either a **negative form** (-) or a **question** (?)

1 We worked very hard. (-)

2 They went home. (?)

3 I used to have long hair. (-)

4 You had a problem. (?)

5 Paul was worried. (-)

6 Paula gave us the books. (-)

B) Put the verbs into the **past simple**.

[Key](#)

John and Susan (1) _____ (go) on holiday together last summer. They (2) _____ (not / stay) at a fancy hotel. They (3) _____ (stay) in a small tent on a campsite and (4) _____ (ride) their bicycles to the seaside every day. They (5) _____ (enjoy) their holiday because they (6) _____ (be) outdoors all the time. I think they (7) _____ (have) a great time.

B) Past Continuous

Prog

FORM

The past continuous is **was / were + verb on -ing**.

Questions and negative sentences: Since the past continuous always has two verbs, you don't need a form of *to do* to build a question or a negative sentence. Simply add *not* to the form of *to be* for a negative sentence or put the form of *to be* in front of the subject to make a question. (see [Ch.1](#))

Examples

	<i>I / he / she / he / it</i>	<i>You / we / you / they</i>
+	<i>She was writing.</i>	<i>You were talking.</i>
-	<i>She wasn't writing.</i>	<i>You weren't talking.</i>
?	<i>Was she writing?</i>	<i>Were you talking?</i>
- / ?	<i>Wasn't she writing?</i>	<i>Weren't you talking?</i>

USE

- **An activity that was going on at a specific time in the past:**

Friday morning at 11 o'clock I was cleaning my car.

Last Thursday it was raining all day long.

NB. In some sentences both a past simple and a past continuous are used: *While I was waiting for the bus, an accident happened.* Here the shorter event (the accident) interrupts the longer one (your waiting). To show this the longer, interrupted activity, is in the past continuous and the shorter, interrupting activity, in the simple past.

Signal Words: while, during, as

4.2 Exercise Past Continuous Key

A Turn the sentence in a **negative** (-) or a **question** (?)

1 She was talking on the phone when I entered the room. (-)

2 Paul was trying to repair his bike. (?)

3 Paula and George were playing in the garden. (?)

4 She was doing her homework. (-)

It was raining when I got up. (?)

4.3 Exercise Past Simple and Past Continuous (mixed)

[Key](#)

[Prog](#)

A) Choose the appropriate form: **past simple** or **past continuous**.

- 1 Susan _____ (ride) her bicycle when she _____ (fall) and hurt her leg.
- 2 *Inspector to suspect:* Mr Brown, where were you and what _____ (you / do) at eleven o'clock last night, when the burglary _____ (happen)?
- 3 It _____ (start) to rain when we _____ (play) football in the park.
- 4 I _____ (see) Sarah in town yesterday but she _____ (not / see) me. She _____ (study) the display of her iPhone.
- 5 I _____ (meet) Toby and Sue at the airport a few weeks ago. They _____ (go) to Berlin and I _____ (go) to Madrid. We _____ (have) a chat while we _____ (wait) for our flights.
- 6 I _____ (cycle) home yesterday when suddenly a man _____ (step) out into the road in front of me. I _____ (go) quite fast but luckily I _____ (manage) to stop in time and _____ (not / hit) him.
- 7 A man _____ (walk) slowly towards a café. He _____ (carry) a huge box. Suddenly, he _____ (stop) and _____ (look) around him. Then, he _____ (put down) the box and _____ (run) towards the café. The people who _____ (sit) in the café _____ (not know) what _____ (happen) and got afraid. One man _____ (decide) to call the police. They _____ (come) and _____ (arrest) the man who, as it turned out later, had stolen the box.
- 8 It was Friday night and some students _____ (dance) in a famous students' club. Everybody _____ (enjoy) themselves. But it was already late and Zack _____ (decide) to go home. While he _____ (drive), he _____ (listen) to his favourite music and at first _____ (not / hear) that his phone _____ (ring). When he finally _____ (hear) it, he saw that his friend Laura _____ (call) him. When he answered, she _____ (tell) him that she _____ (not / feel) very well, so he _____ (drive) back to pick her up and take her home.

5. Pronouns

Prog

A) Personal Pronouns: I / me – he / him – they / them

Menschen



Subjekt:	I	we	you	he	she	they
Objekt:	me	us	you	him	her	them

Subjekt

I	I know Tom.
we	We know Tom.
you	You know Tom.
he	He knows Tom.
she	She knows Tom.
they	They know Tom.

Objekt

Tom knows me .	me
Tom knows us .	us
Tom knows you .	you
Tom knows him .	him
Tom knows her .	her
Tom knows them .	them

Ich kenne Tom. / Tom kennt mich.
Wir kennen Tom. / Tom kennt uns.
Du kennst Tom. / Tom kennt dich.*
Er kennt Tom. Sie kennt ihn.
Sie kennt Tom. / Tom kennt sie.
Sie kennen Tom. / Tom kennt sie.

In English there is no difference between *du* and *Sie*: in both cases you use the word **you**. The word *you* can refer to one person or more people (*du/ihr*).

In the object form: Tom knows *you*. – Tom kennt dich / Sie / euch.

Gegenstände



Subjekt	it
Objekt	it



they
them

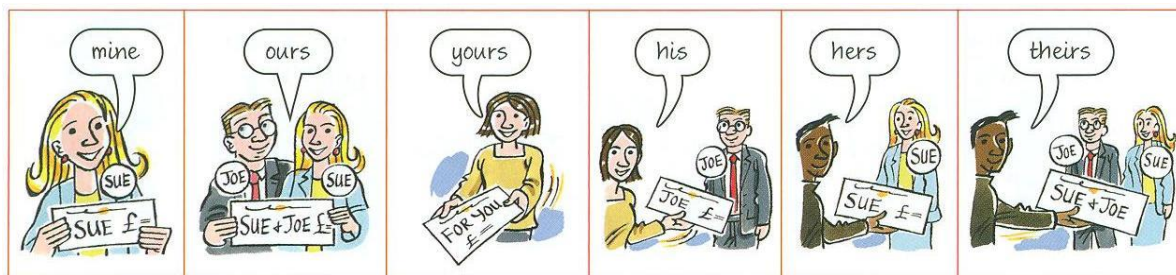
In English you use **he** and **she** for people; objects are always **it**, even if they are "männlich" or "weiblich" in German!

This hat is nice. I like it. – *Dieser Hut ist schön. Er gefällt mir.*

Do you see the sun, it's shining beautifully. – *Siehst du die Sonne, sie scheint schön.*

B) Possessive Pronouns: my – your – mine – yours

[Prog](#)



meines

unsere

deines/Ihres/eures

seines

ihres

ihres

I	→	my	→	mine
we	→	our	→	ours
you	→	your	→	yours
he	→	his	→	his
she	→	her	→	hers
they	→	their	→	theirs

It's my money.	It's mine .
It's our money.	It's ours .
It's your money.	It's yours .
It's his money.	It's his .
It's her money.	It's hers .
It's their money.	It's theirs .

In English **my** until **their** are followed by a noun. However, you use **mine**, **ours**, **yours** etc. at the end of a sentence, so no noun follows.

5.1 Exercises Personal and Possessive Pronouns

[Key](#)

A) Write these sentences using **personal pronouns** instead of the underlined words.

0 John and I saw Peter yesterday. Peter bought John and me a cup of coffee.

We saw Peter yesterday. **He** bought **us** a cup of coffee.

1 David and Mike are arriving today. I'm meeting David and Mike at the station.

2 I'm looking for Mary. Have you seen Mary? Mary isn't at home.

3 John and I saw a film called "The Tiger" yesterday. Have you seen "The Tiger"?

4 Come to the swimming pool with Joanna and me. Joanna and I are leaving now.

5 George and Jane are meeting Paul today. Paul is having lunch with George and Jane.

6 There's Jack! Jack's got a heavy suitcase. Shall we help Jack?

B) Look at the pictures and put the **personal pronoun** in the gaps.

Key

Prog

- 0 I saw him, but he didn't see me.
 1 _____ saw _____, but _____ didn't see _____.
 2 _____ saw _____, but _____ didn't see _____.
 3 _____ saw _____, but _____ didn't see _____.
 4 _____ saw _____, but _____ didn't see _____.
 5 _____ saw _____, but _____ didn't see _____.
 6 _____ saw _____, but _____ didn't see _____.
 7 _____ saw _____, but _____ didn't see _____.



C) James is talking about himself and his family. Put the correct **pronouns** into the gaps.

Hi! (0) I am James (1) _____ live in Australia. (2) _____ 've got two brothers. (3) _____ 're called Pete and Mike. My mother works at the hospital. (4) _____ is a doctor. My father works in a sports shop. (5) _____ works very hard. The shop makes a lot of money, and (6) _____ 's always full of people.

On Saturdays I work for my father. I help (7) _____ in the shop, and he gives (8) _____ some money. On Sundays we go to the beach. We have two dogs and we always take (9) _____ with us. We also take a ball and they play with (10) _____ on the beach while we swim in the sea.

At the moment I'm at university, studying business. (11) _____ 's an interesting subject. Two of my schoolmates are at university with (12) _____. Our teachers are good but (13) _____ give (14) _____ a lot of work to do. Next week (15) _____ are all taking our first exams. I want to get good marks in (16) _____.

Key

Prog

D) Complete with the appropriate **possessive pronouns**. Key

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 0 This car belongs to me. | This is my car. | It's mine. |
| 1 That ticket belongs to you. | That's _____ ticket. | It's _____. |
| 2 These shoes belong to her. | These are _____ shoes. | They're _____. |
| 3 This house belongs to them. | This is _____ house. | It's _____. |
| 4 These cups belong to us. | These are _____ cups. | They're _____. |
| 5 Those books belong to him. | Those are _____ books. | They're _____. |

C) Relative Pronouns: **who, which, that**

Prog

Relative pronouns are used at the beginning of a part of a sentence which gives extra information about a noun (an example is the word *which* in this sentence). As a rule they follow the noun they talk about.

In English there are two groups of relative pronouns: one for people (and pets) and one for objects / animals.

- For people (and pets) you either use **who** (as subject of the part of the sentence that starts with the relative pronoun) or **whose** (when there is some form of "Besitzandeutung"):
 - *This is the man who helped us repair our car.*
Das ist der Mann, der uns geholfen hat, unser Auto zu reparieren.
 - *The woman whose daughter is a Professor in Physics has an IQ of 74.*
Die Frau, deren Tochter Professor in Physik ist, hat einen IQ von 74.
- For objects (and animals) English uses **which** (watch the spelling!):
 - *The watch which I had received was damaged.*
Die Uhr, die ich bekommen hatte, war beschädigt.

Pay attention to the following points:

- *Who* and *which* can be replaced by **that**, but not if the English sentence has a comma before the relative pronoun, or directly after names.
Do you know the name of all the flowers which / that grow in your garden?
Kennst du die Namen aller Blumen, die in unserem Garten wachsen?
- After a superlative (see [Ch.8](#)) always use **that**.
It was the best movie that I had ever seen.
Es war der beste Film, den ich je gesehen hatte.
- In case you can say "wo" in German, use the relative pronoun **where**.
Bern is the place where I would like to live for the rest of my life.
Bern ist der Ort, wo ich für den Rest meines Lebens wohnen möchte.

Prog

NB If the sentence includes a preposition (at, in, on, with etc), you don't take "where", but "which" or "that".

The pots which/that we put the plants in was broken.
That church where we saw your uncle is pretty old.

There are a number of differences between German and English:

a) If the relative pronoun is the object of the part of the sentence that follows, you can leave it out.

The key (that) you had given me was not the right one.

Der Schlüssel, den du mir gegeben hattest, war nicht der richtige.

NB. You can never leave out the subject of a (part of a) sentence. This makes it incomplete.

b) Prepositions are usually at the end of a clause or the entire sentence.

This is the key that I've been looking for.

Das ist der Schlüssel, nach dem ich gesucht habe.

The girl we talked to lives in another part of town.

Das Mädchen, mit dem wir gesprochen haben, wohnt in einem anderen Stadtteil.

c) The German word "was" is a relative pronoun which doesn't refer to one noun, but to a part of the sentence. At the beginning of the sentence you translate "was" with **what**. When it is in the middle of the sentence, you should insert **a comma** followed by **which**. This **which** cannot be replaced by **that**!

What we found was horrible!

Paul had a bad cold, which was a pity, because this meant we couldn't go swimming.

5.2 Exercises**Key**

A) Choose the correct **relative pronoun**. Put them in brackets () if they can be left out.

1 Look, there's a bird _____ has only one leg!

2 This is the man _____ gave me the money.

3 The flat _____ they rent is very expensive.

4 They didn't have the book _____ he was interested in.

5 Where are the scissors _____ I bought yesterday?

6 This is the smallest car _____ I have ever seen.

7 I know a girl _____ parents own a holiday home in Spain.

8 The town _____ I was born is much bigger now than it used to be.

9 I passed all my exams, _____ greatly surprised my teachers.

10 I would like to spend my next holiday in Berlin, _____ is one of the most interesting cities in Europe.

Prog

B) Complete the second sentence with a **relative pronoun**, so that it means the same as the first one. Use 2 - 5 words, including the word given. Put the relative pronoun in brackets if you don't need to fill one in.)

Key

- 1 I have never read a better book! **best**
This is _____ I have ever read!
- 2 You have found the key! I have been looking for it. **found**
The key _____ is the one I have been looking for.
- 3 This is the worst film that I have ever seen. **was**
I have never seen a film _____ as this one.
- 4 We met these people on our holiday in Italy last year. **got to know**
These are the people _____ on our holiday in Italy last year.
- 5 I don't find chess interesting. **am + not**
Chess is a game _____ in.

C) Fill in the sentences with **relative pronouns** + the verbs in brackets.

Key

1. Is this the shop _____ you _____ (buy) your ring?
2. There goes that girl _____ dog _____ (run) away last week.
3. When _____ (you + find) that copy of Hamlet
_____ I have wanted so long?
4. Wasn't there anybody _____ (know) the answer?
5. Meeting Sue was the best thing _____ ever _____ (happen) to me.
6. _____ she _____ (not + like) was that you
_____ (throw) away her bunch of flowers.
7. The rain _____ (not + stop), _____ (make) me feel quite depressed.

D) Choose between: **who, whose, which** and **where**.

Key

- 1 I met somebody _____ parents used to work in a circus.
- 2 A pacifist is a person _____ believes that all wars are wrong.
- 3 I don't know the name of the woman _____ I spoke to over the phone.
- 4 A cemetery is a place _____ people are buried.
- 5 The man _____ I wanted to see was on holiday.
- 6 The hall _____ we celebrated was far away from the centre of town.
- 7 The dress _____ Susan bought made her look much younger.
- 8 The bed _____ I slept in last night was full of bugs.
- 9 Some of the people _____ I invited couldn't come to the party.
- 10 There was nothing I could do, _____ made me feel pretty miserable.

6 Present Perfect Simple

Prog

FORM

The present perfect simple is **have/has + past participle** of a verb.

With regular verbs the past participle is the infinitive + -ed (worked, played, talked)

With irregular verbs it is the 3rd form on the list (sung, left, broken, see [Ch 3a](#) Irregular Verbs).

Because the present perfect simple consists of two verbs, you do not use a form of *to do* to build a question or a negative sentence. Simply add *not* to *has/have* for a negative sentence, or put *have/has* (+ *not*) at the beginning of the sentence. (see [Ch.1](#))

Examples

	I / you / we / you / they	he / she / it
+	You have come.	She has called
-	You haven't come.	She hasn't called.
?	Have you come?	Has she called?
- / ?	Haven't you ordered?	Hasn't she called?

USE

- **To show that something started in the past and goes on until this moment.**

I have worked for this company since 2004.

→ I started in 2004 and still work for this company now.

- **To show that something happened in the past, but its result now is more important than to know when it happened.**

I have lost one of my lenses.

→ This must have happened in the past, but the result now – I can't see clearly – is more important than to know when this happened.

The present perfect always links the past and the present. Either this is made clear with the help of a signal word, or the sentence doesn't have a time indicator at all.

Signal words: *just* (eben, gerade), *already* (schon), *ever* (je / jemals), *never* (nie), *this year*, *this morning* (diesen Morgen - es ist noch Morgen), *so far* (bis jetzt), *up to now* (bis jetzt), *not ... yet* (noch nicht), *still* (not) (noch immer (nicht)), ... *yet?* (... schon ... ? in Fragen), nach **since** + Zeitangabe (seit), **for** (seit), *how long?* (wie lange / seit wann).

Pay attention to the following points:

How to use **since** and **for**:

- After **since** you need a *clear indication of time* (e.g. 2 o'clock, 2005, Monday, last Friday, last year).
- After **for** you get a *period of time* without a clear beginning (e.g. two hours, seven years, a long time, six minutes).
- Don't translate from German into English!

Example:

Ich wohne seit sieben Jahren in Bern. → Deutsch: Präsens

I have lived in Bern for seven years. → English: present perfect because the action started in the past and you still live in Bern.

Very often in a sentence with present perfect you can use "schon" or "bis jetzt".

6.1 Exercises Present Perfect

A) Turn the sentence in a negative (-) or a question (?)

- 1 I've seen this film before. (-)
- 2 Paul has given you the letter. (?)
- 3 We have been to Ireland before. (-)
- 4 You have bought a new iPhone. (?)
- 5 They have sent us a replacement. (-)
- 6 Sheila has had this bike for ten years. (?)

6.2 Exercises Present Perfect vs. Past Simple

A) Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Use 2 – 5 words, including the correct form of the verb given.

- 1 Paul isn't here. He's at school. **go**
Paul _____ to school.
- 2 Do you know the book "Oliver Twist"? **read**
_____ the book "Oliver Twist" yet?
- 3 I have no money left. **spend**
I _____ all my money.
- 4 I don't know the film "Inception". **not + see**
So far I _____ the film "Inception".
- 5 I bought this car two years ago. **have**
I _____ two years.

B) Choose the correct option.

- 1 Sue **has had / had** a headache *since / for* yesterday.
- 2 I **have known / know** Paul *since / for* many years.
- 3 I **have met / met** Paul ten years ago.
- 4 I **have been / was** to France three times. I **have been / went** there last year, and we **have stayed / stayed** in Paris. I **have enjoyed / enjoyed** it, but there **have been / were** too many people.
- 5 -**Have you ever seen / Did you ever see** the film "Hairspray" with John Travolta?
 -Of course, I **have seen / saw** it when it came out.
 -Well, **have you liked / did you like** it? -Yes, I **have / did**.

C) **Highlight the signal words** in two different colours **and then fill in the right tenses.** **Key**

- 1 (you / hear) _____? There (just / be) _____ a school shooting in the US once more. – It (happen) _____ half an hour ago.
- 2 (you / ever / be) _____ to China? No, I (never / be) _____ there, but two years ago I (visit) _____ Hong Kong.
- 3 (Tom / already / call) _____ you? - Yes, he (call) _____ yesterday.
- 4 When my kids (be) _____ little, they (use) _____ to drink a lot of Coke. But now they (not / have) _____ a Coke for many years.
- 5 How long (she / learn) _____ English? - Since last June, when she (spend) _____ a few days in Scotland.
- 6 (It's 11 O'clock in the morning) Speaker A: (you / have) _____ breakfast this morning? Speaker B: No, I (not / eat) _____ anything yet.
- 7 Imagine: in 1969 the first man (step) _____ on the moon. – It (be) _____ a small step for Armstrong but a huge step for mankind.
- 8 Last year we (go) _____ snowboarding a lot of times. This year we (only / be) _____ to the mountains twice.
- 9 Do you remember: In Lillehammer, in 1994, the Swiss team (win) _____ quite a few medals. This year they (not / win) _____ any so far.
- 10 Look at that! That car (just / hit) _____ the tree.
- 11 When I (live) _____ Italy we (often / go) _____ to Venice, but since then I (not / be) _____ there anymore.
- 12 A: I want to prepare dinner. (you / do) _____ the dishes yet?
 B: I (do) _____ the dishes yesterday, but I (not / have) _____ time yet to do it today.
- 13 A: (you / do / already) _____ your homework?
 B: No, I (come / just) _____ home from school.
- 14 A: You (come) _____ home from school two hours ago!
 B: Well, but my friend Lucy (call) _____ when I (arrive) _____ and I (finish / just) _____ the phone call.
- 15 A: (you / see / not) _____ Lucy at school in the morning?
 B: Yes, but we (have / not) _____ time to talk then.

7. Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Prog

As the name suggests countable nouns are nouns that can be counted and that usually take an **-s** in the plural form: one car, two cars etc.

Uncountable nouns are mainly substances or masses that cannot be counted: sand, water, sugar, milk. (You can count grains of sand, litres of water, sugar cubes, bottles of milk.) These uncountable nouns don't take a plural -s and the verb stays singular:

My homework isn't difficult today.

Is there any new information on the suspect?

Watch out with the following words, which are uncountable in English and countable in German!

homework	Hausaufgaben
housework	Haushaltsarbeiten
furniture	Möbel(stücke)
advice	Ratschlag/Ratschläge
information	Information/en
evidence	Beweis/e
bread	Brot/e
news	Nachrichten/Neuigkeiten
luggage	Gepäck(stücke)
rubbish	Müll/Kehricht
money	Geld

Sometimes nouns can be either countable or uncountable and then have a different meaning:

uncountable		countable	
chocolate	Schokolade	a chocolate	eine Praline
paper	Papier	a paper	eine Zeitung
coffee	Kaffee	a coffee	eine Tasse Kaffee
glass	Glas	a glass	ein Glas
iron	Eisen	an iron	ein Bügeleisen
hair	Haar(e)	a hair	ein Haar
chicken	Hühnerfleisch	a chicken	ein Huhn
wood	Holz	a wood	ein Wald
work	Arbeit	a work	ein (Kunst-) Werk

This means that in a restaurant you probably won't ask for "a chicken" and hopefully there is, if at all, just "a hair" in your soup!

NOTE: *people* (Leute) / *peoples* (Völker) are both seen as countable nouns!
The word *money* is uncountable.

A) **a / an** **some / any** **no**

Prog

- **a / an** are used for singular countable nouns:

I bought a pen yesterday. Do you have a car? He doesn't have a friend.

NOTE: As a rule **a** becomes **an** when the following noun starts with a/e/i/o/u.
an apple, an egg, an igloo, an open-air festival, an umbrella

But be careful with words starting with **u**: depending on how you pronounce the word you might have to stick to **a**.

a university, a U-turn (here the beginning sound is /ju/).

- **Some** and **any**

countable nouns

- + *I bought **some** new pens yesterday.*
- *I didn't buy **any** pencils yesterday.*
- ? *Are there **any** apples left?*

uncountable nouns

- + *There is still **some** rice left.*
- *There wasn't **any** milk left*
- ? *Is there **any** sugar left?*

The basic rule is that, although **some** and **any** have the same meaning, you use **some** in positive sentences and **any** in questions and negative sentences.

EXCEPTIONS

- **Any** can also be used in positive statements when it means "irgend-" (irgendetwas, irgendwer, irgendwo, irgendwann):
You can leave any time. Take any book.
- **Some** is often used in a question when you expect the answer to be positive:
Can you give me some information? Would you like some coffee?

These rules also apply for words that start with **any-** or **some-**:

something / somebody / someone / somewhere

anything / anybody / anyone / anywhere

To indicate there isn't anyone or anything or no place you use **no-**:

nothing / nobody / no one / nowhere.

7.1 Exercises

KeyProg

A) Fill in the gaps in the sentences below. Use **some**, **any** or **no**.

- 0 I'm really thirsty. I'd like some water, please.
- 1 I went to the library today, but I couldn't find _____ interesting books. They all looked very boring.
- 2 A: What would you like to eat? Eggs? Toast? Fruit?
B: Could you give me _____ toast, please?
- 3 I bought _____ coffee this morning, but it's too strong for me.
- 4 A: Would you like something to read?
B: Yes. Could you give me _____ magazines, please?
- 5 A: I've invited some friends for a party tonight, but I've got _____ music.
B: Don't worry I'll bring _____ CDs this afternoon.
- 6 Could you go to the shops, please? We haven't got _____ milk.
- 7 A: Can you tell me what's happening at the airport?
B: Yes, I'm sorry, but there are _____ flights today.
- 8 I'm going to the shop. I'm going to buy _____ bread.
- 9 A: Would you like to go to the cinema this evening?
B: Yes, but I haven't got _____ money.
- 10 A: I've got bananas, apples and pears. What would you like?
B: It doesn't matter. I like _____ fruit.

B) Put the right form of a word beginning with **some-**, **any-** or **no-** into the conversation gaps.

Dennis: Have you read (0) anything interesting lately?

Key

Sarah: Yes, (1) _____ lent me a novel last week and I really enjoyed it.

Dennis: What was it about?

Sarah: It was about (2) _____ who goes to visit Australia. A few days after she arrives there, (3) _____ terrible happens to her.

Dennis: What?

Sarah: While she is travelling across Australia, she loses her passport and all her money. She doesn't know (4) _____ who can help her, and she hasn't got (5) _____ to stay.

Dennis: What happens then?

Sarah: I'm not going to tell you (6) _____ else! You should read the book yourself.

Dennis: It sounds like a very depressing book! I don't think I'll read it.

Sarah: You would like it. (7) _____ wonderful happens at the end.

B) Quantifiers

Prog

Knowing the difference between countable and uncountable nouns is also important in the choice of the English quantifiers (words that indicate quantities of a noun).

much / many, a little / a few, more, a lot of

with uncountable nouns (e.g. snow)	with countable nouns (e.g. cars)
much (viel) <i>There is much to be said for his idea.</i> <i>I don't have much food in the house.</i> <i>Is there much snow in the mountains?</i>	many (viele) <i>Many people like the idea of a basic income for all.</i> <i>I haven't bought many CDs this year.</i> <i>Do many tourists come here?</i>
little (wenig) and a little (ein wenig) <i>I have a little money, but I don't have much.</i>	Few (wenig/e) and a few (ein paar) <i>Can you wait a few minutes, John?</i>
more (mehr)	
<i>We will need more food for the party.</i>	<i>I have two more exams today.</i>
a lot of (viel/e: mainly in positive sentences)	
<i>A lot of students work during their holidays.</i>	<i>There's a lot of information in this book.</i>

7.2 Exercises

Key

A) Fill in **many**, **much** or **more**.

Steve: What did you do on Sunday?

Jenny: I had a terrible day. I met a friend at the airport, because he said he had a lot of luggage, and he wanted some help. But his plane was two hours late, and he didn't have (0) much luggage! What about you?

Steve: I went into town to buy some books. I spent £50!

Jenny: How (1) _____ books did you buy?

Steve: Only three! In fact, I want to buy some (2) _____ books tomorrow.

Jenny: I don't have (3) _____ time to read at the moment. We're so busy at the office.

Steve: How (4) _____ hours a days do you work?

Jenny: I do eight hours at the office, and then I do two (5) _____ hours at home!

Steve: Do you get (6) _____ money for that?

Jenny: No, I don't get much, but I enjoy the work.

Steve: Why don't you ask your boss for some (7) _____ money?

Jenny: I don't have (8) _____ opportunities. She's always in America on business.

Steve: I see. Listen, do you want some (9) _____ advice?

Jenny: OK.

Steve: Look for a new job!

Prog

Key

B) Tick (✓) the underlined words if they are right. Rewrite them if they are wrong.

- 1 A lot of people travels _____ to work by car.
- 2 She only has a little _____ luggage with her.
- 3 We need a little _____ tomatoes for this meal.
- 4 There are _____ a lot of news on TV in Britain.
- 5 My father gave me a little _____ advice before I went to university.
- 6 Could you give me a few _____ water, please?
- 7 A lot of children use _____ computers in school.
- 8 Are you hungry? Shall I make you a little _____ sandwiches?

Key

C) Choose the correct word. Quantifiers and "some"/"any".

- 1 We don't have *much / many* homework.
- 2 There is *little / few* information.
- 3 There weren't *much / many* people in the shop.
- 4 There isn't *much / many* bread left.
- 5 No news *is / are* good news!
- 6 There are only *little / few* families with children in our neighbourhood.
- 7 There was so *much / many* snow that we couldn't leave the house.
- 8 There is still a *little / few* milk in the fridge.
- 9 We had too *much / many* luggage.
- 10 The man couldn't give us *much / many* useful advice.
- 11 I don't eat *much / many* chicken.
- 12 On our farm, we don't have *much / many* chickens. But we have a lot of ducks.
- 13 In our classroom, there aren't *any / some* pictures on the wall.
- 14 There isn't *any / some* bread left.
- 15 Would you like *some / any* coffee? ~Yes, please.
- 16 I can't find my keys *somewhere / anywhere*.
- 17 Could you please send me *some / any* more information about the summer camp?
- 18 Unfortunately, I didn't know *someone / anyone* at the party.
- 19 I would like to do *something / anything* special for Paul's birthday.

8. Adjectives and Adverbs, incl. Comparatives and Superlatives [Prog](#)

A) Adjectives and Adverbs

FORM

An **adjective** specifies a noun; an **adverb** most often a verb.

Sue is a **slow** reader. She reads **slowly**.
 Sue ist eine langsame Leserin. Sie liest langsam.

RULE

You form a regular adverb by taking an adjective and adding **-ly**
 beautiful – beautifully.

NOTE

Adverbs can also say something extra about adjectives or other adverbs:

The film was **extremely boring**.

(extremely = adverb, specifies adjective) – Der Film war extrem langweilig.

I know her **really well**.

(really = adverb, definiert adverb) - Ich kenne sie wirklich gut.

Sometimes adverbs define a complete sentence

Unfortunately, we couldn't go.

EXCEPTIONS (IRREGULAR ADVERB FORMS)

- There are irregular adverbs that do not end in -ly:
 well (gut), hard (schwer, hart), straight (direkt, geradeaus), fair (fair), fast (schnell), late (spät), near (nahe)
 Peter works very **hard**.
- Sometimes there is both an irregular adverb form and a regular one with a different meaning:
 hard (hart) - hardly (kaum); fair (fair) - fairly (ziemlich); late (spät), - lately (kürzlich); near (nah), - nearly (fast, beinahe)
- Well can be an adjective (gesund) and an adverb (gut).
 After his bout of flu, he is **well** again now. / He plays darts very **well**.
- Not all words on -ly are adverbs, the following words are all adjectives:
 lovely (sehr hübsch / reizend / sehr nett), lively (lebhaft), lonely (einsam), friendly (nett / freundlich), silly (dumm), cowardly (feige)
 In order to make adverbs out of them, you use **in a ... way**:
 They greeted us **in a friendly way**.
- Verbs that do not describe an activity but a situation/state, are followed by an adjective instead of an adverb: be (sein), look (aussehen, so not schauen), feel (sich fühlen/sich anfühlen, so not tasten), sound (klingen, tönen), remain / stay (bleiben), get / become (werden).
 Paul was getting **nervous**. (not nervously) (He's not "doing" anything, it just happens to him, so his "state" changes.)

8.1 Exercises Adjectives and Adverbs

A) Choose the correct word. To help you, the decisive words are underlined.

- 1 You speak English very **good / well**.
- 2 Your English is very **good / well**.
- 3 This is a **beautiful / beautifully** house.
- 4 It's **terrible / terribly** cold.
- 5 You should eat your food **slow / slowly**.
- 6 She read his letter **careful / carefully**.
- 7 You look **pretty / prettily**.
- 8 He looked at her **cold / coldly**.
- 9 Your hand feels **cold / coldly**.
- 10 I don't think your friend drives very **good / well**.
- 11 Paul works very **hard / hardly**.
- 12 Because of the breakdown they arrived **late / lately**.
- 13 You don't play **fair / fairly**.
- 14 Paul was getting **nervous / nervously**.

B) Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Include the word given.

Key

- 1 Susan is a very quick learner. **learns**

Susan _____

- 2 Philipp is usually a hard worker. **works**

Philipp _____

- 3 Fiona is ill today. **feel**

Fiona _____

- 4 Jim is a secret smoker. **smokes**

Jim _____

B) Comparatives and Superlatives (adjectives and adverbs) [Prog](#)

In comparisons either you use **-er** and **-est** at the end of the word or **more** and **most**.

1) Comparisons with Adjectives

- **adjectives** that are pronounced as 1 syllable take **-er** and **-est**:
large, larger, the largest / big, bigger, the biggest
- **adjectives** with two or more syllables use **more** and **most**:
graceful, more graceful, the most graceful

EXCEPTIONS and other points of interest

- **adjectives** with two syllables ending on **-y** take **-er** and **-est**:
happy – happier – the happiest (y changes into i)
- with **adjectives** like *big, hot, fat*, etc. the last letter is doubled!
hot – hotter

2) Comparisons with Adverbs

- **regular adverbs** have two syllables to start with, so they take **more** and **most**.
carefully – more carefully – the most carefully
- **Irregular adverbs** like *far* take **-er** and **-est**. Some irregular **adverbs** and **adjectives**:

good / well – better – the best
bad / badly – worse – the worst

gut - besser – am besten
schlecht / schlimm – schlechter /
schlimmer – am schlechtesten /
schlimmsten

far – farther / further – the farthest / furthest
much / many – more – most
little – less – least

weit – weiter – am weitesten
viel / viele – mehr – am meisten
wenig – weniger – am wenigsten

Structures used in comparisons

(not) as ... as ((nicht) gleich .. wie)

Jane is (not) as tall as Janet.

-er / more ... than (-er.. als)

Fiona is taller than Jane. / Jane is more reliable than Fiona.

less ... than (weniger .. als):

This car's running less smoothly than it used to.

the ... the (je... desto):

the sooner the better / the more the merrier

-er and -er / more and more ...(immer -er):

It became more and more difficult to talk.

Remember the use of *few* (fewer-the fewest), *little* (less-the least) and *many/much*: before you choose one of these look at the noun that follows. Is it a countable or an uncountable noun? (see Ch. 7 [Quantifiers](#))

The fewer mistakes you make, the less chance there is that you fail the test.

8.2 Exercises Comparatives and Superlatives

Key

Prog

A) Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Use 2 - 5 words, including the word given (in **bold**). Don't change this word.

- 1 Diane isn't as old as her cousin. **younger**
Diane _____ her cousin.
- 2 My sister watches more television than I do. **as**
I don't _____ my sister.
- 3 You always get better marks than I do. **not**
My marks _____ yours.
- 4 My handwriting is not as bad as yours. **than**
Your handwriting _____ mine.
- 5 I've never met a more interesting person. **the**
This is _____ I've ever met.
- 6 Paul is a more careful driver than Jack. **drives**
Paul _____ Jack.

B) Use the comparative form of the following adjectives/adverbs.

Key

- 1 It is _____ (mehr + safe) to travel by plane than by car, and it's not _____ (mehr + expensive)! Sometimes it's even _____! (mehr + cheap), and it is definitely _____ (mehr + fast).
- 2 Ronald was getting _____ and _____ (mehr und mehr + nervous)
- 3 Is an animal that lives out in the wild _____ (mehr + happy) than an animal that lives in captivity?
- 4 I drink _____ (weniger) coffee than Paul.
- 5 The more he drinks, the _____ (mehr + sad) he gets.
- 6 I was trying to write _____ (mehr + careful) than before.
- 7 I live _____ (weniger + far) from the school than my classmates.
- 8 Can I have _____ (mehr) tea, please?
- 9 There were _____ (weniger) people at the concert this week than last week.
- 10 There are _____ (mehr) children at school today than there were yesterday.

C) Comparison – Translation

KeyProg

1 Er ist gleich gross wie ich.

2 Ich bin der glücklichste Mensch auf Erden!

3 Simone verdient nicht gleich viel wie Ian.

4 Es ist weniger teuer in Asien zu leben.

5 Meine Katze hat nicht gleich viele Kätzchen (=kittens) wie deine.

6 Es ist heisser in Afrika als in Schweden.

7 Der schlechteste Schüler fiel bei der Prüfung durch (=fail the test).

8 Er hat gleich viel Geld wie ich.

9 Die Schweiz ist nicht gleich gross wie Grossbritannien.

10 James Bond ist berühmter als viele andere Geheimagenten.

3 Grammar Revision 1 (up and including chapter 8) [Key](#) [Prog](#)

A) The next 40 sentences are either correct or not. Find out the mistakes and correct these.

- 1 How many woods were used to make this table?
- 2 Are you ill? Your forehead (Stirn) feels so warmly!
- 3 Why have you rearranged (=anders ordnen) the furnitures again?
- 4 These books over there do not belong to her.
- 5 Frank is more intelligent as his sister.
- 6 On Sunday morning there was a little snow in the garden.
- 7 She is the carefulest of the three sisters, she never takes any risks.
- 8 There was few I could say.
- 9 The minister gave a few information about the arrested criminal.
- 10 This was the baddest joke I have ever heard!
- 11 Most people love nature.
- 12 Every Tuesday morning they are running in the park.
- 13 The journalist couldn't find some new facts.
- 14 Mary has had a headache since a couple of hours.
- 15 Fewer guests than I had expected came to the party.
- 16 It's 12 o'clock – Here are the news.
- 17 The stone broke the glass of our front door.
- 18 Those keys are ours.
- 19 You can't disturb (=stören) her, she is having a shower.
- 20 They are not as rich than my parents.

- 21 She didn't laugh when I told her that joke about the Swiss cheese.
- 22 After she met Brian, she was the happier girl in town.
- 23 Fred was getting nervously when Anne didn't return his calls.
- 24 Adrian is never drinking alcohol, although he is over 18 years old.
- 25 Have you heard any news on those crimes?
- 26 The neighbours always greet us very friendly.
- 27 Sandra is as tall as her brother.
- 28 Walter was leaving the dinner table, while we still ate.
- 29 She was seriously thinking about selling the house.
- 30 When I was coming back into the room, they were still fighting.
- 31 A few cats were running around the garden when I was arriving.
- 32 They arrested him because he was driving too fastly.
- 33 There wasn't something I could do.
- 34 The more you worry, the more sleep you lose!
- 35 Although they hardly knew each other, they went on holiday together.
- 36 There isn't much milk left in the fridge.
- 37 She is not as cleverer as Bill.
- 38 The teacher corrected all our homeworks.
- 39 For how many years did he meet her?
- 40 The paper didn't give us many informations.

B) Do the following tasks.

Key

Prog

- 1 Turn the following sentence into a question without using a question word:

She wanted more money from her parents. _____

- 2 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "eat" + already:

You're late. The two of us _____

- 3 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "tell" + not:

Don't worry! I _____ anyone about your secret affair. Honestly, I haven't!

- 4 Complete the following sentence with a relative pronoun:

_____ I don't like is that I never know if he is serious or not.

- 5 Complete the following sentence with a relative pronoun:

There wasn't a single person _____ teeth were perfect.

- 6 Irregular verbs: Translate "liegen" and write down its past simple and past participle:

- 7 What is the correct order for the following grammatical terms in a normal, basic English sentence?

Verbs, Object, Subject _____

- 8 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "break":

Jenny _____ her engagement (= Verlobung) with Peter last Christmas.

- 9 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "repair":

While he _____ his bike, I left the house to go shopping.

- 10 Complete the following sentence with a relative pronoun:

Isn't this the shop _____ you bought your wedding dress?

- 11 Make a question from the following sentence with the help of a question word:

Paul has written 6 letters to the President. _____?

12 Irregular verbs: Translate "fallen" and write down its past simple and past participle:

13 Complete the following sentence with a relative pronoun:

He used the credit card _____ he had found.

14 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "tell" + she:

_____ her boyfriend that she is pregnant?

15 Irregular verbs: Translate "werden" and write down its past simple and past participle:

16 Make a question and a negative in one sentence:

Damian fought in World War II. _____

17 Complete the following sentence with a relative pronoun:

Wouldn't you like to be the one _____ wins the next lottery?

18 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "think" + you:

What _____ of? You seem to be miles away.

19 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "lose":

He _____ his best friend in a car accident, so that's why he is so sad.

20 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "forget" + "always":

I've had it with her! She _____ her appointments!

21 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "begin":

We _____ to worry when she hadn't turned up after 3 hours.

22 Irregular verbs: What are the 3 English forms of "kaufen"? _____

23 Make a negative sentence:

Key

Prog

Mr and Mrs Smith go on holiday in April. _____

24 Complete the following sentence with a relative pronoun:

I guess this is the best solution _____ I can think of right now.

25 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "steal"+ never:

I _____ anything from a shop.

26 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "grow":

You _____ a lot since the last time I saw you!

27 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "believe":

Don't tell me you _____ all his stories.

28 Complete the following sentence with a relative pronoun:

Look! There's that dog _____ was reported missing.

29 Irregular verbs: What are the 3 English forms of "denken"? _____

30 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "live":

She _____ here for 15 years now.

31 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "make" + you:

How many mistakes _____ in your English test last Monday?

32 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "meet":

I _____ her 10 years ago.

33 Irregular verbs: What are the 3 English forms of "fangen"? _____

34 Fill in the correct tense and form of the verb "forget":

I _____ to water the plants, so they all died.

4 Future Forms

Prog

A) Will + infinitive (without to)

Example

- + You will work there.
- You won't work there. (= will not)
- ? Will you work there?
- / ? Won't you work there?

USE

Personal opinion, hope or prediction (Meinung, Hoffnung, Vorhersage ohne sichtbare Beweise)

I think Switzerland will no longer be a direct democracy in the year 2050.

I hope there won't (= will not) be any more snow now.

Promise or refusal (Versprechen oder Ablehnung)

I'll take you to the cinema next week, I promise!

No, I won't lend you my new dictionary. You lost my old one last time.

Instant decision (spontaner Entschluss)

There's no milk in the fridge. - OK, I'll get some.

B) Am/are/is + going to + infinitive

Examples

	I	he / she / it	you / we / you / they
+	I'm going to fail.	It's going to rain.	We're going to win.
-	I'm not going to fail	It isn't going to rain.	We aren't going to win.
?	Am I going to fail?	Is it going to rain?	Are we going to win?
- / ?	Am I not going to fail?	Isn't it going to rain?	Aren't we going to win?

USE

Plans (Pläne, Absichten)

I'm going to study computer science next year.

Predictions (Vorhersagen mit sichtbaren Beweisen)

Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain soon.

C) Present Continuous

Arrangements (Abmachungen, privat oder geschäftlich)

I'm meeting Sarah next Saturday.

D) Present Simple

Programmes, schedules, timetables (festgelegte Termine, auf die man keinen Einfluss nehmen kann)

Our train arrives at 6.15 pm.

The university term begins in October.

Note: In a sentence with 2 clauses you normally use the future only once. Especially after `as soon as`, `when`, `until`, `unless` and `before`, you don't use the future but the present simple. ([see Ch.14](#))

10.1 Exercise Future Forms (mixed)

Key

A) Complete the following sentences using the appropriate future form: *will + infinitive*, *am/are/is + going to + infinitive*, *present continuous* or *present simple*.

- 1 I've got a terrible headache. ~ Wait, I _____ (get) you an aspirin.
- 2 What _____ (you, do) next weekend?
- 3 I promise, I _____ (not, tell) anybody!
- 4 I'm not sure, but I think Switzerland _____ (join) the EU some day.
- 5 A: 'We have run out of milk'. ~B: 'I _____ (go) to the shop and buy some'.
- 6 The concert _____ (start) at 6 o'clock.
- 7 I _____ (call) you as soon as I _____ (arrive) in London.
- 8 Paul has finally made up his mind: he _____ (study) architecture.
- 9 School term _____ (finish) before Christmas.
- 10 Next weekend _____ (be) a bank holiday.
- 11 Do you need directions? OK, I _____ (send) them to you immediately.
- 12 The new English conversation course _____ (begin) in September.
- 13 Until you _____ (tell) me the truth, I _____ (help + not) you to get out of the mess you're in.
- 14 Weather forecast: There _____ (be) some rain tomorrow.
- 15 Mom's on the phone. She's at the station. I _____ (pick up/her), because she can't find a taxi.
- 16 Look at those choppy waves. There _____ (be) a storm, I think.
- 17 The train to Milan _____ (leave) at 6 a.m. tomorrow.
- 18 I hope Roger Federer _____ (win) many more matches.
- 19 Oh, dinner's not ready yet? Let me help you. I _____ (do) the vegetables.
- 20 Do you need a ride to the airport? All right, I _____ (take) you there.

11 Past Perfect

Prog

FORM: had + a verb in the past participle

Example

- + He *had asked* her.
- He *hadn't asked* her. (= had not)
- ? *Had he asked* her for a cup of tea?
- / ? *Hadn't he asked* her for a cup of tea? (= had not)

Questions and negative sentences: You don't use a form of *to do*, because the past perfect always consists of more than 1 verb. (see [Ch. 1](#))

USE

- Situations which happened **before another situation or activity in the past** ("Vorvergangenheit" in German)

Before he finally bought a shirt, he had tried on half a dozen.
After he had tried on half a dozen shirts, he decided to buy a striped one.
I had never seen her face, until I met her at my uncle's party.
When I had locked the office, I went down the stairs.

The action that happened closest to the present is in the past (simple or continuous) and the one that had happened before that one is in the past perfect.

Signal words: *before, after, when, until*

NOTE: Sometimes there is a "list" of actions following one another. If they are not linked with one of the signal words of the past perfect, take the past for all actions.

I closed the window, put on my coat and left the room. (and thenand then...)

11.1 Exercises

Key

A) All given sentences refer to last Friday. Your sentences should express what the case was before this Friday. Use the Past Perfect, including the correct form of the verb given.

- I saw 'Whale Rider' for the first time last Friday. **see**
 I _____ before.
- I played tennis for the first time last Friday. **play**
 I _____ before.
- Friday evening George still had the book. **take**
 He _____ back to the library yet.
- On Friday afternoon we were still painting the kitchen. **finish**
 We _____ it yet.
- Aunt Rosie was still waiting for a letter last Friday. **write**
 George _____ the letter to Aunt Rosie yet.

B) *Past simple / past perfect: Choose the correct form.*

Key

- 1 I can't believe she _____ (eat) my sandwich while I was gone!
- 2 I couldn't believe she _____ (eat) my sandwich!
- 3 He _____ (do) his homework so he was allowed to eat with us.
- 4 I _____ (think) of going to Italy before she suggested it.
- 5 (It's 4 o'clock) What _____ (do) this morning?
- 6 We _____ (drink) all our water before we realised there wasn't any left.
- 7 We _____ (not even start) the test when she told us there wasn't any time left!
- 8 My dog ripped my dress! I was so upset, I _____ (just + buy) it.
- 9 My Dad _____ (go) to the supermarket to buy some milk an hour ago.
- 10 I _____ (revise) a lot for my exam so I was really upset when I didn't do well.

C) *Translate the following sentences into English.*

Key

- 1 Vor einem Jahr reiste ich nach Portugal. Ich war vorher noch nie dort gewesen.

- 2 Als ich Sue kennenlernte, hatte sie gerade das Rauchen aufgegeben.

- 3 Sobald Rudi seine Aufgaben gemacht hatte, schaltete er den Fernseher an.

- 4 Nachdem wir die Küche geputzt hatten, beschlossen wir, einen Spaziergang zu machen.

- 5 Ich war 16, und Australien war schon immer das Land meiner Träume gewesen.

- 6 Und jetzt hatte ich die Gelegenheit, für ein Jahr dorthin zu gehen. Ich war glücklich!

- 7 Nachdem Fiona das Buch gelesen hatte, ging sie den Film schauen. ~Fand sie ihn gut?

12 Verb Patterns - Gerund, Infinitive and To-Infinitive

Prog

The theme verb patterns concerns itself mainly with the combination of 2 verbs, in which the first verb determines the form of the second, directly to the right of the first.

There are 4 patterns possible (on the next page there is an overview that shows which verbs are followed by a second verb in which form):

- verb 1 + verb 2 as infinitive without *to*
Her father lets (verb 1) her stay (verb 2) out until late at night.
- verb 1 + verb 2 as infinitive with *to*
She hopes (verb 1) to pass (verb 2) her exam.
- verb 1 + verb 2 in the form of a gerund (= verb on -ing)
He enjoys (verb 1) playing (verb 2) soccer.
- verb 1 + verb 2 as infinitive with *to* or a gerund without a difference in meaning
He starts (verb 1) to work / working (verb 2) for them next week.

There are a few (first) verbs which change their meaning on the basis of the form of the second verb.

E.g. *stop, remember*

- *Let's stop (verb 1) to think things over.*
→ Here you stop doing an activity, so you have the chance to do something else, in this case "think".
- *Let's stop arguing! We're wasting time!*
→ Here you simply stop the thing you were doing ("arguing"), without thinking of a following activity.
- *Please remember to lock the door when you leave the house.*
→ Here you tell someone to think of doing something in the future ("locking the door").
- *Do you remember eating dinner in that romantic restaurant?*
→ Here you think back of an activity in the past ("eating dinner")

On the next page you will not only find the 4 lists of verbs and the forms of the ones that follow, but also some other rules when to use an infinitive (with or without *to*) or a gerund.

Verb + infinitive (without to)	Verb + to-infinitive	Verb + gerund (verb + ing)	Verb + gerund oder to-infinitive without a difference in meaning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after do / does / did <i>I didn't know you were on holiday.</i> • after modal verbs (e.g. can, could, will, would, ...) <i>We could ask her.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after adjectives (e.g. easy / happy / scared) <i>It's so easy to just do nothing.</i> • after question words (e.g. how / where / when) <i>Can you show me how to repair this?</i> • to give a reason for an action <i>I'm here to learn English.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as the subject of a clause / sentence <i>Eating outside in the summer is wonderful.</i> • after prepositions <i>He left without saying a word)</i> 	
<p>after:</p> <p>let lassen, erlauben, veranlassen, zwingen</p>	<p>after:</p> <p>decide beschliessen forget vergessen hope hoffen learn lernen need nötig sein offer anbieten plan planen pretend vortäuschen promise versprechen start anfangen want wollen</p> <p>With <i>want</i> and <i>would like</i> sometimes a person comes before the <i>to infinitive</i>. Paul's father wants his son to study medicine. I would like you to do these exercises.</p>	<p>after:</p> <p>enjoy genießen feel like sich fühlen wie finish beenden go on weitermachen look forward to sich freuen auf don't mind nichts ausmachen spend time Zeit verbringen mit suggest vorschlagen</p>	<p>after:</p> <p>begin/start anfangen, hate beginnen zu love hassen like lieben prefer mögen bevorzugen</p> <p>When you <i>hate/love/like/prefer</i> something in general and not just now, usually the gerund form is chosen.</p>

12.1 Exercise Verb Patterns

A) Choose the correct verb pattern: gerund or infinitive.

- 1 I *hate* _____ (travel) by coach. I always get car sick!
- 2 I'd love _____ (invite) Dave and Maggie round for a meal some time.
- 3 The customer complained about the service in the restaurant, but the waiter *refused* _____ (listen) to him.
- 4 I'm looking forward to _____ (see) you next week.
- 5 Paul's father wants him _____ (become) a doctor.
- 6 Would you *mind* _____ (feed) our cat while we're away on holiday?
- 7 Don't *forget* _____ (defrost) the chicken before you cook it.
- 8 Did you *manage* _____ (find) what you were looking for?
- 9 Why did I *agree* _____ (be) the team speaker?
- 10 Sue *stopped* _____ (smoke) when she was thirty.
- 11 We've been driving for hours. Let's *stop* _____ (have) a cup of coffee.
- 12 When I had *finished* _____ (do) my homework, I went to bed.
- 13 My father doesn't *let* me _____ (use) his motorbike.
- 14 Paula is *afraid of* _____ (fly).
- 15 I'm not *keen on* _____ (go) to the cinema with John.
- 16 Do you *enjoy* _____ (do) grammar exercises?
- 17 We can't *afford* _____ (buy) another car.

13 Modal Verbs

Prog

Modal Verbs "colour" what you say: They help to express wishes, (im)possibilities, conclusions or abilities, e.g. *must, have to, can, could, shall, should, ought to, may, might, need*.

NOTE:

- With the exception of *have to*, modal verbs are not like normal verbs, which means they do not take an -s in the third person singular. (So: "he can go", "she may go", but "she has to go")
- Because there is always another verb which they "colour", they do not take a form of the verb *to do* to build questions or a negative sentence. Simply put the modal verb in front of the subject, or add "not" to the modal verb. ([see Ch.1](#)) (So: "Can he go?", "Should they answer?", but "Does she really have to leave now?")
- All modal verbs are followed by the infinitive of a verb, but without *to*.
- Not every modal verb can be used in all tenses: sometimes a replacement is needed. For example: *Must* in the past (~~musted~~) is replaced by *had to*.
Paul had to leave early yesterday.
- Sometimes the negative form of a modal verb means something else than just the modal verb + not. For example: *must* (= müssen), *must not* (= nicht dürfen).
- Sometimes a modal verb can have two meanings, so a context is needed to fully understand what is meant.
You must read that book. → strong recommendation
They must be sisters. → logical conclusion (you are sure it's true)

There are three groups:

Group 1: ability, obligation, permission, prohibition (Fähigkeit, Verpflichtung, Erlaubnis, Verbot)

can be able to (können)	This is possible. (for sb to do) This is not possible. Is this possible?	+ I can do this. / I'm able to do this. - I can't do this. / I'm not able to do this. ? Can you do this? / Are you able to do this?
must have to (müssen)	This is necessary. (important or a rule/law) This is not necessary Is this necessary?	+ You must do this. / You have to do this. - You don't have to do this. ? Do we have to do this?
may be allowed to (dürfen)	This is not forbidden. This is forbidden. Is this (not) forbidden?	+ You may do this. / You are allowed to do this. - You mustn't do this. / You aren't allowed to do this. ? May I do this? / Are we allowed to do this?

Group 2: advice, suggestion, comment (Ratschlag, Vorschlag, Kommentar)

should, ought to (sollten)	This is a good idea. This is not a good idea. Is this a good idea?	+ We ought to / should do this. - We shouldn't do this / we oughtn't to do this. ? Should we do this?
could (könnten)	This is a suggestion / one possibility.	We could do this.

Group 3: Strong Speculation, Logical Conclusion (Vermutung, Interpretation, Schlussfolgerung)

must	I am sure that this is the case.	This must be the right room.
can't	I am sure that this is not the case	This can't be the right room.
may / might	It is possible that this is the case/ perhaps this is the case	This may / might be the right room.

13.1 Exercises Modal Verbs

A) Choose the correct form.

Key

- 1 I'm afraid this is a non-smoking office, so you *aren't allowed / mustn't / shouldn't* to smoke in here.
- 2 Employees are reminded that they *mustn't / aren't allowed / don't have to* use the office phone to make personal calls.
- 3 You *mustn't / don't have to / aren't allowed to* come to the meeting. It's not very important.
- 4 This information is highly confidential, so you *mustn't / have to / don't have to* discuss it with anyone.
- 5 No, you *shouldn't / don't have to / mustn't* get a visa to go to France.
- 6 Drivers wishing to hire a car *have / must / can* to be over 21 and have a full driving licence.
- 7 The factory is on a 3-day week. They *can't / mustn't / don't have to* be selling many cars.
- 8 It's a bad idea to eat fast food every day. You *don't have to / mustn't / shouldn't* do that.
- 9 It's very warm, so you *don't have to / mustn't / haven't* put on a jacket.
- 10 You *mustn't / aren't allowed / don't have* to eat in the school library.
- 11 Paul is not in the office today. He *can / has / must* be ill.
- 12 I'm not sure if I can come to the meeting tomorrow. I *can / ought / might* have to go to Paris.

B) Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use 2-5 words, using the clue in brackets. **Key**

1 It would be a good idea for you to take up jogging. **(Ratschlag)**

You _____ to take up jogging.

2 It is forbidden to leave your bike here. **(Verbot)**

You _____ your bike here.

3 I'm sorry Sir, but it is the company's rule that customers fill in the form in ink. **(Pflicht)**

You _____ the form in ink.

4 It is forbidden to eat in the classroom. **(Verbot)**

Students _____ in the classroom.

5 It is not necessary to reserve tickets. **(kein Pflicht)**

We _____ tickets.

C) Fill in the gaps with a suitable form of the correct modal verb. **Key**

1 _____ you stand on your head? – I _____ when I was younger but I _____ (+not) now.

2 At the end of the month Zalando will send him an enormous bill which she _____ pay.

3 You _____ e-mail him for he will come to our office tomorrow.

4 We _____ feed the animals, it's forbidden!

5 He got lost and _____ ask an old lady for directions.

6 I don't think that he is still here, but he _____ be: with him you never know!

7 You _____ be rude!

8 When I first went to the UK I _____ (+not) read English but I _____ speak it.

9 It _____ be him! I'm quite sure. Who else could it be that late at night?

10 He _____ (+not) _____ stay up late when he was a kid.

14 Conditionals

[Prog](#)

Conditionals (=Bedingungssätze) follow the basic pattern of: "If A happens, B will follow" (condition + result).

A) If and When, Unless

- **If and when:** It's important to see the difference between *if* (falls) and *when* (sobald / immer wenn, wenn)
 - a. *I'll talk to my boss if she comes to the office today.*
→ It's not certain that the boss will come to the office.
 - b. *I'll talk to my boss when she comes to the office today.*
→ It's certain that the boss will come to the office. It's just a matter of time.
- **Unless or if?**

unless = "if not" **if** = "on the condition that"

*You will get wet **unless** you bring an umbrella.*
*You will get wet **if** you don't bring an umbrella.*

14.1 Exercises When/If/Unless

[Key](#)

When or if?

A) Choose the right word.

- 1 *When / If* spring comes, the days get longer.
- 2 *When / If* the weather is good tomorrow, we'll go for a hike in the mountains.
- 3 Father to son: *When / If* I come home tonight, I'll repair your bicycle.
- 4 I'm not sure about Paul's plans. Perhaps he's going to stay in Basel this weekend. But *when / if* he comes home, you could go skiing together.
- 5 Paul said he would be here by 6 o'clock. We'll call you *when / if* he arrives.

Unless or if?

[Key](#)

B) Choose the correct word.

- 1 You won't be able to describe the picture *unless / if* you look at it carefully.
- 2 *Unless / If* you don't mind, I'll sit here.
- 3 *Unless / If* she does well in the interview, she won't be accepted in the Ph.D. program.
- 4 I'll come to the concert with you *unless / if* my boss asks me to work overtime.
- 5 Life on Earth will be impossible *unless / if* we don't fight against pollution.
- 6 *Unless / If* she works hard, she won't get a promotion.
- 7 I'll go to the beach with you *unless / if* it doesn't rain this weekend.
- 8 Don't do it *unless / if* you don't want to.

B) Zero and First Conditional and Time Clauses

Prog

Zero Conditional

FORM

If ice melts ,	it turns into water.
If you mention her name,	he gets upset.
<i>if + present simple</i>	<i>present simple</i>

USE: Something happens (as if) automatically: As soon as A happens, B follows.

First Conditional

FORM

If it rains on Sunday,	we won't go hiking.
<i>if + present simple</i>	<i>will + infinitive</i>

USE: Something is not certain to happen, but it could (if the condition is met).

Time Clauses

FORM

As soon as I get home,	I will repair the lamp.
<i>conjunction + present simple</i>	<i>will + infinitive</i>

USE: The same structure is used for so-called time clauses.

When (sobald, wenn, immer wenn), in case (für den Fall, dass), unless (wenn nicht / ausser), provided / providing (that) (vorausgesetzt, dass), as long as (solange), as soon as (sobald), until (bis), before (bevor), after (nachdem), while (während) are followed by present simple. (see [Ch.10](#))

14.2 Exercise First Conditional and Time Clauses

Key

A) Choose the correct form.

- 1 I call / will call you as soon as I arrive / will arrive in London.
- 2 Could you give me your address? ~ Of course, I give / 'll give it before I go / 'll go.
- 3 I give / 'll give you my mobile phone number, in case you need / 'll need me.
- 4 While he is / will be in London, we try / 'll try to find out where the hidden money is.
- 5 If the train arrives / will arrive on time, we are / 'll be in Paris about 5pm.
- 6 When I get / will get home tonight, I cook / will cook the fish you caught for dinner.
- 7 Do you mind if I open / will open the window?
- 8 When I get / will get up in the morning, I always have a cup of herb tea.
- 9 When I finish / will finish school, I will probably go on to study computer science.
- 10 If / Unless you forget to add any salt, you can't expect the soup to taste good.

C) Second Conditional

FORM

If I won a million in the lottery,	I would go on a world trip.
If I were you,	I wouldn't listen to her.
<i>if + past simple</i>	<i>would + infinitive</i>

NOTE: Especially in formal English it is still good practice after *if* to change *was* into *were*.

USE: This conditional is used for a theoretically possible situation, which is unlikely to happen. In some cases the situation is not even possible (see second example above).

NOTES ON CONDITIONALS:

- All conditionals can be turned around: you don't have to start the sentence with *if*.
He gets upset if you mention her name. (zero conditional)
We won't go hiking if it rains. (first conditional)
I would go on a world trip if I won a million in the lottery. (second conditional)
I will repair the lamp as soon as I get home. (time clause).
- In the part of the sentence with *if* you can't use *will* or *would*.
I will call you, if you ~~will give~~ me your telephone number. → *If you give me ...*
- There's also a third conditional, which is used for situations that were possible in the past, it is not dealt with in the preparation course.

14.3 Exercise Second Conditionals

Key

A) Complete the gaps.

- If you _____ (see) Janet now, you would hardly recognize her.
- Paul would take up tennis if he _____ (not, work) so much.
- If I _____ (want) to learn Italian, I would go to Italy.
- I would lend you my car if you _____ (can) drive.
- If I _____ (not, have) so much to do, we could go out.
- What would you do if you _____ (win) a lot of money?
- I haven't told Ann what happened. She'd be angry if she _____ (know).

14.4 Exercises First and Second Conditionals (mixed)

Prog

A) Choose the correct option

Key

- 1 If I **am** / **were** you, I would choose the bigger screen.
- 2 It **will** / **would** be great if you could help me.
- 3 If I won the lottery, I **will** / **would** give half of the money to a charity.
- 4 We'll be late for dinner if you **didn't** / **don't** hurry.
- 5 If there's enough snow, we **will** / **would** go skiing next weekend.
- 6 If we don't change society now, our children **will** / **would** hold us responsible later.
- 7 These people wouldn't emigrate if the situation in their home country **is** / **were** better.

B) Choose the appropriate form: first or second conditional?

Key

- 1 Tony, aged 16: I'm taking my exams next month. If I *do / did / would do* well, and *passed / would pass / pass* most of them, I *probably went / will probably go / would probably go* to university. My dad has also said that if I *get / got / will get* good grades he *paid / will pay / would pay* for me to go to Spain for a holiday. I've always had quite good grades so far, so my chances aren't bad!
- 2 Janine, aged 15: Many girls my age want to become models, but that would drive me crazy! I enjoy my food too much and if I *become / will become / became* a model, I *will only be able / would only be able / am only able* to eat lettuce and boring things like that! My sister is training to become a doctor and I want to do the same.
- 3 Samara, aged 13: I want to be a solicitor like my mum, but she says that unless I *work / will work / worked* hard at school and *would get / get / got* some good grades, the legal profession *didn't accept / won't accept / wouldn't accept* me! I must admit that I'm a bit lazy, but I'm going to make an effort.
- 4 Jenny, aged 14: I love acting and am a member of a local drama company. My teacher tells me that I'm very good and that if I *will continue / continue / continued* to work hard and *develop / developed / will develop* my techniques, I *would be able / was able / will be able* to go to drama school.

15 Prepositions and Phrasal Verbs

Prepositions of time

in	the morning/afternoon/evening January, etc. summer, etc. 1999, the 1980s your free time, two weeks	'Teile' des Tages Monate Jahreszeiten Jahre Zeitabschnitt
on	Monday, Sunday morning, etc. New Year's Eve (Silvester), Easter Monday my birthday, the 5th of March	Wochentage einzelne (Feier-) Tage Daten
at	10 o'clock Christmas, Easter, the weekend the moment night	Tageszeiten (mehrere) Tage
for	ten minutes/a long time/ages	Zeitspanne (seit)
since	January/last month/yesterday	Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit (seit)
during	the lesson/war/film etc.	Während + Substantiv
while	A happens while B takes place	Während + Verb

Prepositions of place

on	auf
under	unter
next to	neben
near	in der Nähe von
between	zwischen
from ... to	von ... bis ... (örtlich und zeitlich)
behind	hinter
opposite	gegenüber
in front of	vor
by	in der Nähe von
above	über (ohne Kontakt)

General prepositions

with	mit, bei <i>I live with my parents</i>
without	ohne
like	wie
by	von/durch passive: <i>written by Dickens</i>
of	a photo of my parents
from	a postcard from my parents
into	hinein into a car, into a building
across	durch, über, quer <i>He travelled across the country.</i>
past	vorbei an <i>He walked past the church.</i>

Phrasal Verbs

There are many verbs that change their meaning because of the preposition that follows. E.g. *take up* (anfangen mit z. B. einer Freizeitbeschäftigung), *take off* (abheben → Flugzeug), *take after sb* (jmd. ähneln). In German often other prepositions are used, so a literal translation is problematic and mostly wrong.

Here is a (short) list of the most common phrasal verbs:

<i>put on</i>	anziehen	<i>grow up</i>	aufwachsen
<i>turn on</i>	einschalten	<i>give up</i>	aufgeben
<i>take off</i>	ausziehen/abheben (Flugzeug)	<i>get up</i>	aufstehen (Bett)
<i>turn off</i>	ausschalten	<i>stand up</i>	aufstehen (Stuhl)
<i>go on</i>	weitermachen	<i>wake up</i>	aufwachen
<i>try on</i>	anprobieren	<i>fill in</i>	ausfüllen
<i>look after</i>	hüten, kümmern um	<i>listen to</i>	zuhören
<i>look for</i>	suchen	<i>wait for</i>	warten auf
<i>look at</i>	anschauen	<i>die of</i>	sterben an
<i>ask for</i>	bitten	<i>depend on</i>	abhängen von

Other combinations with prepositions:

worry, dream, talk, read **about** sth./sb.

be interested **in**

be good/bad **at**

be **at** work

be / go on holiday

go to work, school, a party (but: go home)

go by train, bike, plane, taxi, (but: go on foot)

15.1 Exercises Prepositions and Phrasal Verbs

[Key](#)

A) Fill in **at**, **on** or nothing (-).

- 0 I'll be here again ____ - ____ this afternoon.
- 1 I saw her _____ Tuesday.
- 2 We usually play golf _____ the weekend.
- 3 The meeting is _____ June 18th.
- 4 Do you go away _____ Christmas?
- 5 Let's go to Scotland _____ next weekend.
- 6 We always get up late _____ Sunday morning.
- 7 I can't work _____ night.
- 8 The lesson starts _____ 9.45.

B) Fill in **in**, **at**, **to** or **on**.**Key**

- 0 We live **in** a small town near Edinburgh.
- 1 'How do you know that?' 'I read it _____ the newspaper.'
- 2 The train stopped _____ every station.
- 3 I'll meet you _____ the bus stop outside the station.
- 4 Please don't put your feet _____ the table.
- 5 What's that black mark _____ the ceiling?
- 6 You will find the information _____ page 16.
- 7 I thought she was going to walk from the station, but she arrived _____ a taxi.
- 8 Please write your name _____ the bottom of the paper.
- 9 She has a ring _____ the third finger of her left hand.
- 10 What time does this bus get _____ London?
- 11 She posted the letter in April; it arrived _____ my house in June.
- 12 My birthday is _____ January.

C) Fill in **in**, **from**, **by** (no later than) or **until**.**Key**

- 1 I'm going to stay in this job _____ next year.
- 2 I have classes tomorrow _____ 9.30 _____ 4.00
- 3 You can borrow my bicycle, but I must have it back _____ Friday.
- 4 Do you think you can learn English _____ two months?
- 5 Can you clean these trousers _____ tomorrow afternoon?
- 6 The train leaves _____ ten minutes.

D) Fill in **for**, **during** or **while**.**Key**

- 1 We travelled round America _____ two months last year.
- 2 I couldn't sleep _____ the night, so I got up and read a book.
- 3 Somebody got into the house and stole the TV _____ we were asleep.
- 4 I'd like to see you _____ a few minutes.
- 5 I fell asleep _____ the lesson.

E) Fill in the correct preposition (more than one answer may be possible).

Key

- 0 He sat **by/near** the window, and looked out from time to time.
- 1 The letter ,C comes _____ B and D in the alphabet.
- 2 I couldn't see the plane, because it was high _____ the clouds.
- 3 I had to wait a long time at the post office, because the woman _____ me wanted a lot of different things.
- 4 There's a garage on the other side of the street just _____ our house.
- 5 Please don't put bicycles _____ the shop window.
- 6 He turned round and walked away _____ the trees.
- 7 We cycled _____ a little road _____ the river for about five kilometres.
- 8 Ann came _____ the church and walked slowly _____ the square.
- 9 'Where's the swimming pool?' - 'Drive _____ the police station, _____ the railway bridge and _____ the corner, and you'll see it on your left.'

F) Fill in the missing prepositions.

Key

- 1 Is it far _____ here _____ the airport? It will take you 5 minutes _____ car. I will have to leave soon because my plane is going to take _____ 5 o'clock.
- 2 If you turn _____ the heating, I will have to put _____ a warm pullover.
- 3 We are still waiting _____ my sister: she is looking _____ her rucksack and she won't leave _____ it.
- 4 Are you still living _____ your parents? Yes, it's very comfortable, we live _____ my office, I can go _____ work _____ foot, my mother looks _____ me very well indeed and I don't have to give _____ her excellent meals.
- 5 Don't worry _____ your children. I will wait _____ them after school, when you are away _____ holidays.
- 6 Can I try _____ these jeans? Yes, but you should take _____ your boots first.
- 7 Let's go _____, there's nothing _____ TV tonight. I would prefer to go _____ a pub, I don't want to stay _____ home.
- 8 _____ Sundays I sometimes only get _____ 11 o'clock _____ the morning.
- 9 The bank is _____ (neben) the cinema, the hotel is _____ (hinter) the pub, the bookshop is _____ (gegenüber) McDonald's, and the school is _____ (zwischen) the church and the station.
- 10 I was born _____ a Monday _____ March _____ 1980 _____ 5 o'clock.
- 11 What time do you get _____ every morning? _____ 7 and 7.30.
- 12 When do you smoke a cigarette? _____ (vor) or _____ (nach) your meal? _____ (während) my meal! (just kidding!)

16 Reported Speech

USE

Reported speech is used to tell someone what someone else said before, so the original words are "repeated" to a third person.

FORM

Because this happens later, mostly the reporting verb (for example *say*, *tell*, *mention*, *remark*) is in the past.

Example

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
(These are the words she really said)	(Peter reports what Susan said)
Susan: "I <u>need</u> a break!"	Peter told me that Susan <u>needed</u> a break.

If you change direct speech into reported speech and the reporting (first) verb is in the past, you normally change the tense in the rest of the sentence. In the example, the present simple is the original tense, but in the second one it is changed into the past simple.

Tenses generally move backwards in this way:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
present simple	past simple
present continuous	past continuous
past simple	past perfect
past continuous	past perfect continuous
present perfect	past perfect
past perfect	past perfect
will	would
can	could

Apart from the change in the tenses, you also have to change **pronouns** and sometimes **time and place references**.

Example

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
John: "I <u>can</u> buy some milk <u>tomorrow</u> ."	John said he <u>could</u> buy some milk <u>the next day</u> / <u>the day after</u> / <u>the following day</u> .

Other **time and place references**:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
now	then
today	that day
here	there
this / these	that / those
tomorrow	the following day / the next day / the day after
yesterday (last week)	the previous day (week) / the day (week)
ago	before
tonight	that night
next week (month)	coming week (month)

NOTE: *tell* always uses the person you tell something to, *say* doesn't need a person.

Prog

Example

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Mandy: "I need your help, Fred!"	Mandy told <u>her brother</u> she needed his help. Mandy said she needed Fred's help.

16.1 Exercises Reported Speech

Key

A) Report the sentences **a few weeks** after they were said.

1 Philip to his mother: "I can count from 1 to 10 in English!"

Philip told _____

2 Mick to Miranda: "I like your smile."

Mick told _____

3 Marla: "I have trained so hard!"

Marla exclaimed (= ausrufen) _____

4 Tim to Nadia: "Your father told me he is proud of you."

Tim said _____

5 Ms Harrison to Angela: "You will have to work a bit harder."

Ms Harrison warned _____

6 Rodrigo: "I don't speak German."

Rodrigo admitted (= zugeben) _____

7 Mom to Frank: "Grandmother wants you to visit her more often."

Mom said _____

B) Rewrite these statements in reported speech. Use the verbs in brackets:

Key

1 I don't want to eat this soup, it's too hot! (shout)

Tony _____

2 There was a serious car crash yesterday. (report)

Marcella _____

3 We're going on holiday next month. (tell)

My friends _____

4 The team has scored 3 goals today. (comment)

The radio _____

5 The doctor won't come here until six. (point out)

The receptionist _____

17 Passive

FORM AND USE

So far this script has only dealt with sentences in the so-called active form, for which the word order is given: Subject – Verb – Object.

However, if there is an object in the sentence, we can also use the so-called passive form. For this a re-ordering of the sentence elements and a form of the verb **to be** is necessary, followed by a **past participle**. (In German “werden” has the same function as *to be*.)

Example

Active	Passive
<i>Peter opens the box.</i> (S-V-O)	<i>The box <u>is opened</u> by Peter.</i> (the original object is now the new subject)

In the first sentence the focus is on *Peter*, in the second it has shifted to *the box*. *Peter* is mentioned at the end of the sentence after **by** (= von). In sentences in which it's unclear or unimportant who the “agent” is (= the one who did something), you can leave out this part.

Example

Active	Passive
<i>Yesterday thieves stole valuable paintings from the museum.</i>	<i>Yesterday valuable paintings were stolen from the museum.</i>

In this case it's not really necessary to add “by thieves”, because who else would have stolen them?

NOTE: The tenses of the sentences in the examples haven't changed. In the first pair both sentences are in the present simple, in the second pair they are both past simple. So, whenever you turn an active sentence into a passive one, make sure that you still use **the same tense**!

TENSE	ACTIVE FORM	PASSIVE: TO BE	+ PAST PARTICIPLE	PASSIVE FORM
present simple	Kate writes a letter.	am/are/is	PAST PARTICIPLE	A letter is written by Kate.
present continuous	Kate is writing a letter.	am/are/is being		A letter is being written by Kate.
present perfect simple	Kate has written a letter.	has/have been		A letter has been written by Kate.
past simple	Kate wrote a letter.	was/were		A letter was written by Kate.
past continuous	Kate was writing a letter.	was/were being		A letter was being written by Kate.
past perfect simple	Kate had written a letter.	had been		A letter had been written by Kate.
will future	Kate will write a letter.	will be		A letter will be written by Kate.
modals	Kate can write a letter.	can / could / should / may / might be		A letter can be written by Kate.

17.1 Exercises Passive

A) Change the following active sentences into passive ones.

1 My mother decorated the kitchen.

The kitchen _____

2 I didn't write these letters.

These letters _____

3 Rubbish pollutes our rivers.

Our rivers _____

4 The cook doesn't do the washing up.

The washing up _____

5 Our school won the swimming competition.

The swimming competition _____

6 Miss Jones doesn't teach art.

Art _____

7 Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.

Hamlet _____

8 You can see the Tower from here.

The Tower _____

9 Somebody threw a knife.

A knife _____

10 They produce the spare parts in Italy.

The spare parts _____

11 They organised the meeting badly.

The meeting _____

12 They haven't informed him yet.

He _____

18 Subject and Object Questions

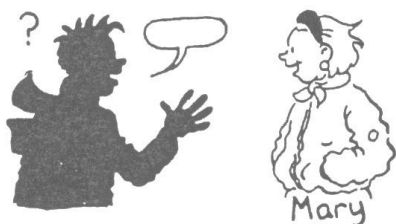
Normally (as explained in [Ch.1](#)) questions are built with a form of the verb *to do* (as long as there is only one verb in the original sentence).

There is an exception: If the sentence starts with a question word that is the subject of the sentence, no form of *to do* is used.

Example

Who / What = subject	Who / What = object
Who told you this story? Wer hat dir diese Geschichte erzählt?	Who did <u>you</u> tell this story? (subject = you) Wem hast <u>du</u> diese Geschichte erzählt?
What gave you the idea to go swimming? Was hat dich dazu gebracht, schwimmen zu gehen?	What did <u>she</u> give Pete for his birthday? (subject = she) Was hast <u>sie</u> Peter geschenkt?

Perhaps the following examples make this idea even clearer:



Ann: **SUBJECT** Who told you?
Mary: James told me.
This is a subject question.



Ann: **OBJECT** Who did you tell?
Mary: I told Bill.
This is an object question.

SUBJECT
What is in this dish?
(= Something is in it. What?)

OBJECT
What did you buy at the shops?
(= You bought something. What?)

18.1 Exercises Subject and Object Questions

Key

A) Complete the questions. Decide whether an auxiliary is needed or not. The questions can be in the present or in the past tense.

- 0 Which film **___did you see___** (you/see) in the cinema last Saturday?
- 1 Where _____ (Lucy / go) on Wednesdays?
- 2 Who _____ (paint) the world-famous 'Starry Night'?
- 3 How many points _____ (Tom / make) yesterday?
- 4 What _____ (happen) at the end of the book?
- 5 Which team _____ (win) the tournament?
- 6 Which soccer team _____ (you like) more: YB or FCB?
- 7 Who _____ (you / talk) to yesterday?
- 8 Which bus _____ (go) to Bümpliz?
- 9 How many new classmates _____ (you / meet) yesterday?
- 10 Why _____ (she / stop) coming to class last week?
- 11 Who _____ (write) 'Les Misérables'?
- 12 Which concert _____ (you / go) to last month?

B) Write questions beginning with **Who** or **What**. Use the information from the sentences in brackets (/).

Key

- | | | |
|---|--|-------|
| 0 (Eric met somebody) | Who did Eric meet? | |
| 0 (Somebody ate the last piece of cake.) | Who ate the last piece of cake? | |
| 1 (Somebody wants some more coffee.) | | _____ |
| 2 (They saw something.) | | _____ |
| 3 (Somebody is going to pay the bill.) | | _____ |
| 4 (He had something for breakfast.) | | _____ |
| 5 (Something happened at the end of the story.) | | _____ |
| 6 (Somebody knows the answer to my question.) | | _____ |
| 7 (She is phoning somebody.) | | _____ |
| 8 (Their letter said something.) | | _____ |

19 Conjunctions and Connecting Words

Conjunctions are words that combine two parts of a sentence:

And (und) combines two similar ideas.

She went to the party and had a lovely time. He worked in India and in Africa.

But (aber) combines two different ideas.

She wanted to go on holiday but didn't have enough money.

Either - or (entweder oder) combine two alternative possibilities.

We could either go out or stay in.

To / in order to (um zu) shows an intention (Absicht).

He came to Arizona to / in order to study farming.

Because (weil) gives a reason.

They arrived late because the traffic was so heavy.

As (als), **when** (als / wenn), **while** (während), **since** (seit), **before** (bevor), **after** (nachdem), **as soon as** (sobald) are time references.

The phone rang as I entered. He was counting the money while he was speaking.

Come as soon as you can.

So that (sodass / damit) / **such ... that** (solch ..., dass) / **so ... that** (so ..., dass) show a result.

He sold his motorbike, so that he could pay for a holiday. It was such hot coffee that he couldn't drink it. It seemed so difficult that she started crying.

Although (obwohl) combines opposing ideas.

I like maths although I am not very good at it.

If (wenn / falls) signals a condition (Bedingung).

We will go home if we are tired.

Unless (falls nicht / ausser) communicates a negative condition.

I will visit you unless it rains.

There are also **connecting words** that are helpful to build sentences:

Only (nur) means that something isn't very big or that there isn't much of something.

He only sleeps 3 hours every night.

Even (sogar) shows that something is surprising or unusual.

Even their 10-year-old son works in the shop.

Like (wie) makes a comparison (Vergleich)

She looks like her dad.

Than (als, bei Vergleichen) is used after a comparative.

She works harder than he does.

Also, too, as well (auch) mean that somebody additionally does something.

He works in the shop and she does too / as well.

19.1 Exercises Conjunctions and Connecting Words

Key

A) Connect the following parts of sentences using suitable words or phrases.

- 1 She was typing the report _____ her boss was dictating it.
- 2 He went to Mexico _____ learn Spanish.
- 3 I was angry with her _____ she was so rude to me.
- 4 There was _____ much snow _____ the roads became blocked.
- 5 We could _____ go to art classes, _____ practise Italian conversation. Which would you prefer?
- 6 It was _____ a long journey _____ everybody was very tired _____ the plane finally landed.
- 7 _____ he had lost his job, he still spent a lot of money on clothes.
- 8 I'd like to visit Loch Ness _____ see the monster, _____ it's too far to go for a weekend.

B) Match the two halves of the sentences and translate them into English.

Key

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Obwohl ich sie gern habe, | A da sie zu schwierig war. |
| 2 Er ist so schnell gefahren, | B sobald du entschieden hast. |
| 3 Wir wohnen hier | C dass wir vielleicht schwimmen gehen. |
| 4 Ich habe meine Arbeit nicht gemacht, | D oder seine Freunde besuchen. |
| 5 Gib mir bitte deine Antwort, | E seit 2014. |
| 6 Der Tag ist so schön, | G finde ich sie ist ziemlich knauserig. |
| 7 Entweder wird er Sport treiben | H dass er schon um 12 da war. |

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

C) Translate the German Conjunctions and Connecting Words

Key

Sam liked school	weil	1	he had many friends there.
Simon left university	als	2	he joined the navy.
Tom hadn't travelled much	ehe	3	he went to Australia.
Chris was seasick	deshalb	4	he left the ship.
Martha got a job in a bank	obwohl	5	she didn't have any diplomas.
Julie talked to her boss	aber	6	she didn't get a pay rise.
I sold my motorbike	damit	7	I had enough money to buy a horse.
Either you come home now	oder	8	I won't ever cook for you again.
She looks	wie	9	her dad.
Come	sobald	10	you can.
Mike sleeps	nur	11	3 hours at night.
His children can't read	selbst obwohl (2 words)	12	they went to school for 9 years.
The exercise was	so schwierig	13	difficult that I gave up.
It was	ein so schwieriger	14	a difficult essay that I gave up.
Martin left	nachdem	15	he had finished his work.
Maria went to England	um	16	improve her English.
He won't pass the exam	es sei denn	17	he studies more.
I will go skiing tomorrow	falls	18	the weather is nice.
We slept at our friend's house	weil (not because)	19	the last train had left.

20 Grammar Revision 2

Prog

Present Tenses

Key

- 1 What a) *you are looking after* b) *do you look at* c) *are you looking for* under the table? - My keys!
- 2 Paul a) *is playing* b) *plays* c) *don't play* tennis every Friday evening.
- 3 What do you do? - a) *I am writing a test.* b) *I am student.* c) *I am a gardener.*
- 4 He _____ dogs, but he _____ cats.
a) *like, likes* b) *likes, don't like* c) *doesn't like, likes*
- 5 a) *Is he driving* b) *Do he drive* c) *Does he drive* to school today?
- 6 My mother a) *always forgets* b) *always is forgetting* c) *forgets always* my birthday.
- 7 a) *Does* b) *Do* c) *Is* Susie work at a hospital? - No, at the local bank.
- 8 I a) *don't like* b) *'m not liking* c) *like not* watching sport on TV.
- 9 Listen to those people!
What language a) *do they speak* b) *is they speaking* c) *are they speaking?*
- 10 She a) *watch* b) *isn't watching* c) *doesn't watch* TV every single night.
- 11 a) *Is* b) *Has* c) *Does* anyone in this class know the new student's name?
- 12 Maria a) *is living* b) *lives* c) *live* a long way from her office.
- 13 The weather is usually nice here in summer, but at the moment it
a) *rains* b) *is raining* c) *rained.*
- 14 He a) *have* b) *don't have* c) *hasn't got* a car in his garage.
- 15 a) *We are usually going* b) *We usually go* c) *We go usually* to work by bus.
- 16 Pablo a) *is spending* b) *spends* c) *spend* a lot of money at the moment.
- 17 Scientists a) *do not understand* b) *are not understanding* c) *understand not* the whole universe.

Questions

Key

- 1 a) *Where* b) *How* c) *Who* is staying with Mary at the moment?
- 2 I really like travelling. What a) *about* b) *for* c) *with* you?
- 3 a) *Whose is* b) *Who's* c) *How is* that book? - It's my brother's.
- 4 a) *Which* b) *What* c) *How* is your phone number, 031 3358415 or 031 3356415?
- 5 Who a) *open* b) *opened* c) *did open* the window?
- 6 a) *Whose* b) *Who's* c) *Which is* organising the excursion? - My mother.
- 7 Does he have a camera? No, he a) *haven't* b) *hasn't* c) *doesn't.*
- 8 a) *Where* b) *Who* c) *What* is coming to the concert tonight? - We all are!
- 9 a) *What* b) *Whose* c) *Which* pen is this? - It's my mother's.
- 10 a) *How many* b) *How money* c) *How much* does this painting cost?

Past Tenses + Present Perfect

Key

- 1 Why a) *did he left* b) *did he leave* c) *was he leaving* the classroom?
- 2 Who a) *won* b) *did win* c) *has won* the last world championships.
- 3 When a) *did you met* b) *have you met* c) *did you meet* my sister?
- 4 What is the most beautiful place you a) *ever were* b) *have ever been* c) *ever was* to?
- 5 What a) *did you do* b) *did you* c) *have you done* this week?
- 6 What a) *have they done* b) *did they* c) *did they do* last night?
- 7 We have had this car a) *three years ago* b) *since three years* c) *for three years*.
- 8 We a) *live* b) *have lived* c) *are living* in London since 1995.
- 9 The sun a) *were shining* b) *has been shining* c) *was shining* when we left the house.
- 10 The snow has been great a) *for* b) *since* c) *still* a long time.
- 11 The burglar a) *has stolen* b) *stole* c) *was stealing* a lot of money last week.
- 12 The ancient Greeks a) *have loved* b) *did love* c) *loved* the spoken word.
- 13 I a) *have known her for* b) *know her for* c) *have known her since* years.
- 14 She a) *has arrived* b) *arrived* c) *is arrived* here yesterday.
- 15 Our visitors a) *left* b) *are left* c) *have left* a long time ago.
- 16 Our football team a) *lost* b) *has lost* c) *loses* all its games this year.
- 17 Lisa has lived in Berne a) *from* b) *for* c) *since* last November.
- 18 Kevin and Shirley have been married a) *a year ago* b) *for a year* c) *since a year*.
- 19 I think I met her a) *before two weeks* b) *two weeks ago* c) *since* last week.
- 20 I last saw my neighbours a) *two months ago* b) *before two months* c) *for two months*.
- 21 I have known my best friend a) *since 2 years* b) *2 years ago* c) *for 2 years*.
- 22 I didn't a) *spend* b) *spending* c) *spent* a lot of money on clothes last year.
- 23 I couldn't swim when I a) *was* b) *have been* c) *were* 5 years old.
- 24 I a) *know* b) *am knowing* c) *have known* Linda for many years.
- 25 I a) *have often been* b) *often have been* c) *have been often* to America.
- 26 I a) *have sent* b) *am sent* c) *have send* five emails this morning.
- 27 I a) *have met* b) *was meeting* c) *met* my best friend 20 years ago.
- 28 I a) *have had* b) *have* c) *had* my car for 10 years and it's still OK.
- 29 I a) *didn't think* b) *wasn't thinking* c) *haven't thought* he was at home.
- 30 How long a) *have you had* b) *do you have* c) *did you have* your car? 18 years now.
- 31 When a) *are you living* b) *did you live* c) *have you lived* in London?
- 32 a) *Went she* b) *Did she go* c) *Has she gone* to the shop 5 minutes ago?
- 33 a) *I have never saw* b) *I never saw* c) *I have never seen* the Niagara Falls.
- 34 a) *Have you seen* b) *Did you see* c) *Were you seeing* Gloria yet?
- 35 a) *Bought she* b) *Did she buy* c) *Has she bought* anything at the shop yesterday?

Personal and Possessive Pronouns**Key**

- 1 Peter borrowed _____ pen, not _____!
a) mine / your b) my / yours c) mine / yours
- 2 Anne and Peter phone a) they b) there c) them every day.
- 3 Mrs McDonald and a) his b) hers c) her two sons are staying with us.
- 4 I would like to invite you and your friends to dinner, could you please tell _____.
a) them b) they c) there
- 5 Peter and Susan live in this house. It is a) theirs b) their c) there.
- 6 Mary is my sister. I like a) him b) her c) she very much.
- 7 Could you please give them a) they're b) there c) their books back.
- 8 Can you a) say me b) tell to me c) tell me the time, please?
- 9 Last year Steve Lee died in an accident. Hundreds of people went to
a) his b) her c) he's funeral.
- 10 We must have left a) ours b) our c) us books at school.

Relative Pronouns**Key**

- 1 There's the man a) which b) who c) whose took your coat.
- 2 This is a school a) where b) which c) who has up-to-date equipment.
- 3 The girl a) who b) which c) whose is serving us is slow.
- 4 I work for a company a) what b) who c) which produces furniture.
- 5 Have you finished reading the book a) who b) what c) which I gave you?

Quantifiers**Key**

- 1 I went out without a) some b) any c) many money.
- 2 How little b) How much c) How many different ways can people communicate?
- 3 Can you give me a) an b) many c) any information on musicals, please?
- 4 He arrived at the hotel with only a) a few b) a little c) a lot of luggage.
- 5 a) How often b) How many c) How much sugar do you take in your tea?
- 6 Are there a) a little b) any c) much biscuits in the box? – No, none.
- 7 There is a car park a) anywhere b) everywhere c) somewhere in the city centre.
- 8 I'm hungry because I haven't eaten a) nothing b) anything c) something all day.
- 9 She's new in town. She hasn't met a) anybody b) anywhere c) somebody yet.
- 10 a) How many b) How money c) How much does this book cost?
- 11 Have you seen a) a lot b) much c) any good films recently?
- 12 There is still a) a lot of b) many c) a few snow in the mountains.
- 13 I have lost my key. I have looked for it a) anywhere b) everywhere c) somewhere.

- 14 We don't have a) much b) many c) little money.
- 15 There isn't a) no b) any c) some tea left in the pot, sorry.
- 16 Jane has a bad memory. She can't remember a) nothing b) something c) anything.
- 17 Julia doesn't drink a) some b) much c) a lot coffee.
- 18 He has a lot of friends, but only a) a little b) a few c) lots very close friends.
- 19 This town is not so interesting, so only a) a little b) little c) a few tourists come here.
- 20 There aren't a) few b) much c) many tigers in the world today.

Adjectives and Adverbs

Key

- 1 They speak English very a) good b) well c) better.
- 2 The teacher was a) annoying b) annoyed c) annoyingly because I was late.
- 3 The football match was quite a) excitingly b) excited c) exciting. I enjoyed it.
- 4 Please drive a) carefull b) carefully c) careful.
- 5 Jack was so a) boring b) bored c) boringly. He fell asleep in class.

Comparatives + Superlatives

Key

- 1 Paris is not a) so interesting than b) as interesting as c) more interesting as London.
- 2 This has been a) worse b) worst c) the worst winter for 20 years.
- 3 She's much taller a) than b) as c) then me.
- 4 Do you think English is a) more easy than b) easier as c) easier than French?
- 5 Peter isn't a) as tall as b) taller as c) more tall than the other players in the team.
- 6 Will this winter be a) worse as b) badder than c) worse than the last one?
- 7 This song is a) as good as b) so good as c) as well as Madonna's.
- 8 I like the elephants a) more as b) more than c) better as any other animal in the zoo.
- 9 The snow wasn't as powdery a) as b) than c) like yesterday.
- 10 Michael is a) badder b) worser c) worse tennis player than Tom.
- 11 It is a) more hard b) harder c) more harder to learn to drive than I thought.
- 12 Emily and Emma are twins. Emma is as old a) like b) as c) than her sister.
- 13 Which city is a) farther b) furter c) more far away, Buenos Aires or San Francisco?

Future Tenses**Key**

- 1 Anne a) *has* b) *will have* c) *is having* a baby next month.
- 2 We a) *will have* b) *'ve got* c) *'re having* a party tomorrow. Would you like to come?
- 3 Why are you going to the shops? – Because a) *I'll buy* b) *I'm going to buy* c) *I'm buying* a newspaper.
- 4 Is that the doorbell? a) *I'll go* b) *I go* c) *I am going* and check who it is.
- 5 a) *Will Martin and his friends go* b) *Does Martin and his friends go* c) *Is Martin and his friends going* to Italy again next year?
- 6 We will pick him up at the station when the train a) *will arrive* b) *is arriving* c) *arrives*.

Verb Patterns**Key**

- 1 The teacher made the students a) *write* b) *to write* c) *writing* letters.
- 2 I'm thinking a) *to travel* b) *of travelling* c) *travel* to Italy next year.
- 3 I'd love a) *to meet* b) *meeting* c) *meet* the Queen.
- 4 She got up too late a) *for catch* b) *to catch* c) *to catching* the bus yesterday.
- 5 I went for a walk a) *for* b) *for to* c) *to* get some fresh air.
- 6 Have you finished a) *writing* b) *to write* c) *write* that letter yet?
- 7 Do you enjoy a) *to learn* b) *learning* c) *learn* English?
- 8 I'd like a) *to know* b) *know* c) *knowing* if he speaks Italian.
- 9 Rachel wants a) *spending* b) *to spend* c) *spend* New Year's Eve in New York next year.

Modals**Key**

- 1 You a) *shouldn't have* b) *don't have* c) *mustn't* drive on the right in England.
- 2 Yesterday I a) *must* b) *have to* c) *had to* get up early.
- 3 You a) *needn't to* b) *don't have to* c) *mustn't* worry about transport. My dad will drive you home.
- 4 I a) *mustn't* b) *don't have to* c) *haven't got to* go to school today. It's Sunday.
- 5 You a) *mustn't* b) *don't have to* c) *needn't* cross the road when the lights are red.
- 6 It is cold, Peter. You really a) *must* b) *have* c) *mustn't* put on your winter coat today!
- 7 You a) *mustn't* b) *haven't to* c) *don't have to* wear a uniform at this school.
- 8 The windows aren't dirty. You a) *mustn't* b) *needn't* c) *needn't to* clean them.

Conditionals**Key**

- 1 We'll be late a) *if we don't* b) *if we didn't* c) *if we won't* leave at once.
- 2 She a) *works* b) *will work* c) *worked* for you if you ask her.
- 3 If you are out when I arrive, I a) *leave* b) *will leave* c) *would leave* a message at the door.
- 4 If we miss the bus home after school today, we a) *will get* b) *get* c) *getting* a taxi.
- 5 If there is snow at the weekend, our family a) *will go* b) *go* c) *would go* skiing.
- 6 If Michael a) *finishes* b) *finished* c) *will finish* early, he will go to the movies tonight.
- 7 If it a) *snows* b) *will snow* c) *snowed* at the weekend, we would go skiing.
- 8 If I _____ a job, I _____ to the USA.
a) *find / would move* b) *would find / will move* c) *found / would move*.
- 9 If I a) *will be* b) *am* c) *were* rich, I would travel round the world.
- 10 I a) *will* b) *would* c) - give money to UNICEF if I win lots of money.

Prepositions**Key**

- 1 I'll see you a) *at* b) *on* c) *in* Tuesday afternoon.
- 2 What time did you arrive a) *at* b) *to* c) - *the station?*
- 3 My boyfriend's birthday is a) *at 9 March* b) *on 9 March* c) *by 9 March*.
- 4 They live on the first floor, in the flat a) *above* b) *about* c) *on* the newspaper's.
- 5 The show starts _____ 7 pm _____ Saturday.
a) *on / at* b) *at / on* c) *by / at*
- 6 I went for a walk a) *for* b) *for to* c) *to* get some fresh air.
- 7 She got up too late a) *for catch* b) *to catch* c) *to catching* the bus yesterday.
- 8 We had to wait a) *for* b) *to* c) *on* the bus in the rain.
- 9 Did you come a) *by* b) *with the* c) *in the* car or did you walk?
- 10 a) *In* b) *At* c) *On* New Year's Day we often go to the theatre.
- 11 I love singing. Unfortunately, I'm not very good a) *in* b) *at* c) *for* it.
- 12 They usually go to their grandmother a) *at* b) *on* c) *in* Christmas.
- 13 There was only one seat left a) *on* b) *at* c) *under* the table.

21 General Information on Writing Tasks

A) How to structure your composition or letter

A text (composition / letter) consists of three parts:

- Introduction
- Body (main part)
- Conclusion (ending)

Structure your text. The following words are helpful:

....to show a certain order of events, thoughts or arguments	first of all, firstly, to begin with, secondly, thirdly, finally
....to add more arguments	moreover, in addition, also, furthermore, what's more
... to list counterarguments	however, on the other hand, in contrast, but, nevertheless
... to indicate consequences or results	therefore, so, that's why, as a result
... to list contrasting ideas	although, even if, even though, instead of, though, despite
... to draw a conclusion	to sum up, last but not least, on the whole, finally

Informal letter

Letter openings

How are you? I'm fine.

Thanks for your letter. It was really nice to hear from you.

Say why you are writing

I'm sorry I haven't written for such a long time, but...

About your planned visit,...

You asked me about

Letter endings

Well, here's the information you need.

Anyway, write back soon and give me your news...

I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon/
again...

B) Sample Topic and Answer

Prog

Write a text (100-120 words) about one of the following questions:

A Do you like travelling? Why, why not.

B Write a letter to your friend who asked you about some good places to go skiing. Mention some advantages and disadvantages.

Example A: Do you like travelling? Why, why not.

I like travelling a lot. It's great to see other countries and to learn about other cultures and people. Two years ago I went to Thailand with a friend and we both liked it very much. We travelled on our own and we were impressed to meet so many friendly and helpful people.

Travelling, however, doesn't mean you have to fly to a far away country. It can also be a nice experience to stay in Switzerland and visit a part of the country you don't know well. On the other hand, a lot of people seem to think that the only way of enjoying a holiday is lying on a beach.

To sum up, there are different ways of travelling and you have to find your own way. Travelling can be by car, plane, train, bus or bike. Whatever you choose, it should be fun and a holiday to remember!

Example B: Informal letter (with comments on how to structure your letter).

*Begin an informal letter with
Dear + person's first name
Begin by asking some personal
questions or comments*

*Say why you are writing. Give
the info you have been asked
for. Add some more details
and openings of your own.*

*End your letter with a
comment.*

*Finish your letter with
Best wishes/All the best/
Regards*

Dear Nick
Thanks for your letter. It was great / really nice to hear from you. Your trip to Paris sounds interesting. I would also love to go there one day.
You asked me about good places to go skiing in Switzerland. Well, here's some information. Zermatt is a well-known ski resort, with good restaurants and excellent slopes. However, it's so expensive!
Another great place is Grindelwald. It has marvellous mountain views, although it might be crowded during the high season. Finally, there are St Moritz and Davos, both trendy, full of rich people and super places for skiing.
Anyway, winter sport is an expensive past time, but I hope I could help you. Write back soon and let me know about your decisions. I'd love to see you again.

All the best
Sam

22 Reading and Writing Tests

Exam Task 1 Reading (EA Final 2008)

Please read the following text carefully and then do the task on the next page.

GOING TO COLLEGE

You have made the decision, and you have passed your exams. Now come the exciting last few days before you leave home, family and friends and go off to a new life in a new town, maybe hundreds of miles away. Of course, many new experiences await you, and many new friendships, but there could also be some difficult problems on the way, and it's as well to be prepared for them. Too few students arrive in college ready for the new world which will confront them, and too many waste (verschwenden) vital study time solving problems which needn't have caused them any worry at all. Some are even forced to leave due to stress. Yes, at college a little planning can go a long way to making life easier.

First get your finances sorted out. Once you arrive at college, you will soon see your money go on unavoidable expenses: club inscription fees, basic equipment, the simple necessities of life, and naturally the occasional beer in the bar! You will need easy access to money in college and shouldn't be running around town in your first week trying to arrange a bank account: this should be organized before you leave home. Your parents can perhaps have a word with the local bank manager, and even if this is impossible, most banks offer excellent deals for students and young people. You might even get a free disc man or vouchers for clothes stores as part of the agreement to open an account.

The second most important step is to pack all the clothes you're going to need. It may seem obvious, but so many students leave for college in sunny September completely forgetting just how cold November and December can be. They can find themselves spending desperately needed cash on a new scarf or overcoat when they have a perfectly good one at home. Remember your sports gear too, and anything else which you know you'll use. The trick is to avoid buying things twice, one for home and another for college: few students can afford that luxury!

Next, don't forget any medical needs you may have. Take a supply of any medication you use regularly, and put together a first aid kit for life's little emergencies. One sure way of making friends on campus is to be the person who's always got that bandage or an aspirin when it's needed. Of course, there are lots more things to think about, like what music to take or what posters to put on the wall. You might also spend some time and money on books for your course! But wherever you go and whatever you are going to study, thinking ahead will make your time in college much happier.

Read the text on the previous page to decide if each statement true (✓) or false (x). Correct the false statements. **Key**

Example

0. Be prepared to have a lot of new experiences. ✓

1. Students often have to leave college because of the problems they face.

2. A lot of money is wasted when you first arrive in college.

3. When you first arrive in college there aren't a lot of things to spend money on.

4. It's a bad idea to organise your bank account when you are already in college.

5. Deals for students are only available if parents speak to the bank manager.

6. Banks sometimes offer gifts when you open an account.

7. Students tend to take too few winter clothes when they leave for college.

8. Parents don't allow students to have two sets of clothes, for home and college.

9. You may become popular in college because you can help others who are sick.

10. The writer says that preparation will help you to enjoy college more.

Exam Task 1 Writing

Choose one of the two tasks and write a text of 100 - 120 words.

- I think that education is very important in my life. Explain why or why not.
- Write a letter to your English penfriend telling her/him that you have plans to spend a month in her/his town to take a language course. Ask her/him if you could stay with her/him and ask for information on what you could do together in your free time.

Exam Task 2 Reading (EA Final 2009)**Prog**

Please read the following text carefully and then do the task on the next page.

LEARN NOW***Learning is for life***

People who begin Learn Now soon find that learning is fun and that it doesn't have to stop at school or at college. It's something you can do all your life. Over half of those taking Learn Now courses come back and study again and again.

What is Learn Now?

Learn Now is perfect for anyone who hasn't been successful with traditional ways of learning and wants to try something different. The courses allow you to learn just what you want to learn when you want to learn it. You don't have to do a long course that may include many things that you don't actually need. And you don't have to take any exams!

Who is Learn Now for?

Everyone can benefit from Learn Now – from company employees who need to learn new skills quickly, to people wanting to return to work. Many businesses use Learn Now as part of their staff development. Others have found that an extra skill has helped them to change their career paths while many people use Learn Now just for their own interest.

What courses can I do?

There are over 400 courses to choose from, so there is something for everyone. The most popular courses are in computing and you can do any of these at any stage. Business courses are also very popular and there are some excellent 'Skills for Life' courses that help you improve your maths and communication skills. Remember you don't need experience or knowledge for any of your courses.

Where do I learn with Learn Now?

You can learn by distance learning at home or at work, or you can go to one of our Learning Centres. However, if you are very new to the world of the internet and computing, we do suggest you come to a centre where we can guide you along in person.

How do I get started?

Just call in or telephone one of our centres and we will get you started without delay. If you want to learn at one of our learning centres, we will ask you to come in for some training, and from then on you just book in whenever you want to. If you want to work only at home, or at the office, we can organise everything by telephone or e-mail. We'll start you off with some basic training and then keep in contact with you to make sure you are getting the best from Learn Now. Our skilled staff is always available to help.

Read the text on the previous page to decide if each statement true (✓) or false (x). Correct the false statements.

Key

Example

0. People who begin *Learn Now* soon get bored. x

No, they think learning is fun.

1. Most people do more than one course with *Learn Now*.

2. *Learn Now* is only for people who have done well at school.

3. With *Learn Now*, people study only the topics they feel are necessary.

4. Testing is an important part of *Learn Now*.

5. Some companies use *Learn Now* for training their employees.

6. You must have some basic skills to be able to do a computing course.

7. *Learn Now* recommends that all students learn at a centre.

8. You can begin learning as soon as you contact *Learn Now*.

9. Learning at a centre means attending regularly.

10. Everybody must go to a centre for training at least once.

Exam Task 2 Writing

Choose one of the two tasks and write a text of 100 - 120 words.

- One of your friends is a bit tired of learning. Write him/her a letter trying to change his/her attitude. Explain what learning means and illustrate it with an example.
- Lifelong learning. – Is it stress or challenge or both? Write what it is like for you and why. Give examples.

Exam Task 3 Reading

Prog

Part 1: Reading

30 points

A Look at the statements below about growing tea in Britain. Read the text on the next page and decide if each sentence is true, false or not stated. ____/10 points **Key**

Write **T** for true, **F** for false and **NS** for not stated for each statement.

1	Vegetables used to be grown on the Tregothnan Estate.	
2	The first tea plants at Tregothnan were introduced as a test.	
3	Tregothnan's head gardener wants to plant tea in America.	
4	Jonathan Jones has been able to learn about growing conditions in different countries recently.	
5	Jonathan Jones suggests that British people drink more tea than anyone else.	
6	Green tea is a more valuable product than white tea.	
7	The Tregothnan Estate wants to supply its tea in different forms commercially.	
8	Jonathan Jones believes that tea produced at Tregothnan would be fresher than imported tea.	
9	Some tea plants at Tregothnan will be ready for commercial use before 2019.	
10	A well-known British tea company is interested in ordering some Tregothnan tea for its own shop.	

Britain's first tea plantation

High above the River Fal in south Cornwall, a team of gardeners is preparing to grow a much-loved plant for the first time commercially in Britain. On the Tregothnan Estate, fields that were once used to grow potatoes, carrots and peas have become the home of Britain's first tea plantation.

In 1999, Tregothnan staff were unsure whether they could grow tea, so they planted five hundred tea plants. They are growing well and there are now plans to cover the hillsides with different varieties of tea all the way down to the river by 2019. This part of the country has a suitable climate for growing tea and because the fields face south, Jonathan Jones, Tregothnan's head gardener, is especially hopeful: 'We think we've got the perfect conditions,' he says, and he should know, because he has just spent three months visiting tea plantations throughout Asia, Australia and Africa, on a research trip.

Of course, no one is doubting the demand for the product. 'The British are the biggest tea drinkers in the world apart from the Irish,' Mr Jones says. 'We drink on average three cups a day, so it makes perfect sense to grow it here.'

However, it is not the commonly used black tea that will be grown, but green and white tea. For such special tea, the market is growing by 25% a year, with some 10% of tea drinkers having tried it.

Green tea, which is said to lower cholesterol, reduce high blood pressure and prevent certain illnesses, is far more expensive than black tea, while the even rarer white tea can be sold for ten times the price of black tea. If all goes well, apart from producing the usual dried tea in packets, the Tregothnan Estate also aims to introduce fresh leaves, which are believed to have additional health benefits, for sale at supermarkets up and down the country. 'The tea from around the world that reaches the supermarkets at the moment is nine months old, but we could get green tea on their shelves within 24 hours,' says Mr Jones.

Tea has to be grown for six years before it can be picked for sale, which means that Tregothnan staff will have to wait until 2019 to know whether their efforts have been successful. However, leaves that were picked after three years suggest that these particular plants do produce a light, refreshing and very drinkable green tea. Stephen Twining, the tenth generation of the Twining family to work for the famous tea firm, is positive: 'We do think there's a market for this tea and provided the quality is there, we'd consider having it in stock in our specialist tea shop.' Twinings has seen its sales of green tea increase by 43% this year.

B Multiple choice

___/10 points

[Key](#)

Look at the signs or letters in the question. What do they say? Mark the correct explanation - A, B or C.

1. All prices include tax and delivery.		
A	You must pay more if you want things delivered.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	This shop does not charge extra for delivery.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	We add tax to your bill when you pay.	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Special offers are available every day except Saturday.		
A	You can buy some things more cheaply on Saturdays.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	There are more bargains on Saturdays.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Discounts are not offered on Saturdays. .	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Please ask a member of staff for help if you wish to try any sports equipment.		
A	Don't try the sports equipment on your own.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Tell the shop assistant if you want to buy some sports equipment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Ask the manager to show you our range of sports equipment.	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. We are sorry but we cannot give change for the telephone.		
A	This telephone takes coins only.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	We do not give refunds for telephones.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	If you want to use the phone, you must have the money you need	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Bus driver only sells single tickets for today. Weekly tickets available at ticket office.		
A	You can't buy a weekly ticket in advance.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	You can buy a ticket for one journey from the bus driver.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	You can only buy a weekly ticket on the bus.	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. 'In advance of the Latin American cinema season, there's a special showing tonight (19.00) of Woody Allen's very funny movie <i>Bananas</i>. Also, don't forget our horror film tomorrow at 23.00!' <i>At the Film Club this evening, members can see ...</i>		
A	... a film from Latin America.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	... a comedy.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	... a horror movie.	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Non-swimmers must remain in the shallow end and be accompanied by an adult swimmer.		
A	Stay in one part of the pool with another person if you cannot swim.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Keep to the shallow end if you are on your own in the pool.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Accompany non-swimmers if they wish to be in the deep end.	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Visitors cannot enter this factory unless they hold an ID card from Security.		
A	If you have collected your ID card, you are allowed inside the factory.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Once you have entered the factory, please report to Security for an ID card.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Hand over your ID card to Security as you enter this factory.	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. In case of danger, please leave the stadium through the nearest available gate.		
A	For safety reasons, we look after any luggage while you are inside.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	You are requested to use another stadium gate in case of dangerously large crowds.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Choose the stadium exit that is closest to you if there is an emergency.	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. To: Geography students From: Dr James' secretary Anyone wishing to be considered for a grant must first discuss their application with Dr James in Person. <i>Geography students wanting a grant should...</i>		
A	... apply in writing for one immediately.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	... decide where to travel to first of all.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	... see Dr James himself before they apply.	<input type="checkbox"/>

C Matching

___/10 points

Key

The people below are looking for a college course. On the opposite page you find descriptions of eight colleges and the courses they offer. Decide which college (A-H) would be the most suitable for each person (1-5).

1. Anna: Anna is 18 and she wants to do computer studies so that she can work in an office. She would like to study in London but is worried about finding accommodation. College:

2. Peter: Peter is 19 and wants to be a sports teacher. He is very good at sport, especially running. He wants to go to a college outside London. College:

3. Maria: Maria used to teach in a secondary school but now wants to teach at primary level. She wants to do a part-time course in London. College:

4. Stephen: Stephen works in the computer industry and wants to go back to college for a year to do a diploma in advanced computer studies. He lives in London and wants to study there. College:

5. Ali: Ali wants to do computer studies in London. He would like to do a full-time course which includes some time working in industry. In his spare time he plays football. College:

Courses to choose from:

A) Hillman College is a London college with up-to-date facilities. We offer both primary and secondary full-time teacher training courses. This year there will be special two-year courses available on maths and computers in the primary classroom. All students are expected to spend two terms working in local schools.	B) Kirby College has over fifty years' experience of teacher training. We offer both full-time and part-time courses for all levels of teaching. Large college in lovely countryside, with excellent sports facilities, especially for football and athletics. There is a new course this year called 'Computers in the Classroom'.
C) Kemp College offers a wide range of both full-time and part-time diploma courses in arts and science subjects, lasting from one to three years. The college is about two hours away from London by train. It has a new library and good student accommodation. Grants are available for students wanting to return to studying.	D) MacKintosh College offers a range of courses from modern languages to computer studies, in a quiet and pleasant part of London. All students are offered accommodation in college flats and we have excellent sports facilities. Full-time and part-time courses of either three or four years are available.
E) Pemberley College in central London offers full-time courses in science and computer studies. Our four-year courses allow you to spend a term every year getting work experience in different firms. There are good social and sports facilities. No college accommodation is available at present.	F) Treeholme College. If you want to be a teacher, join one of our courses. Places are available on our full-time courses in science and maths this October. Ours is a small teacher training department in a large London college, so we can offer good facilities such as a new computer centre.
G) Dene College was built in 1990 in an attractive part of north London. Spaces are still available on our popular part-time course in primary teaching for teachers who want to retrain. Beginning in October we will also have new four-year courses in law, economics, mathematics and sports science.	H) Westgate College in south London has a range of courses, from maths and physics to computer studies and sports science. We offer both lower and advanced diplomas. All our courses are from one to three years in length and are particularly suitable for people with some work experience.

Exam Task 3 Writing**Prog****Part 2: Writing****20 points****_____/20 points**

You receive a letter from your penfriend, Alessia, in which she writes about her holidays. Now she wants you to write about your last holidays.

Write a letter to Alessia, tell her about your last holidays and say

- where you went,
- what it was like,
- what activities you did,
- whether you liked it,
- why you liked it or why you did not like it.

Also, suggest travelling together next summer and give two reasons why it would be good to travel together.

Write a complete letter to Alessia in 100 – 120 words. Do not write any addresses.

Exam Task 4 Reading

Please read the following text carefully and then do the task on the next page.

FREE-DIVING IN THE CARIBBEAN

Tanya Streeter holds four world records in free-diving, the sport in which competitors reach extraordinary depths on only one breath of air.

In 2003, Tanya Streeter made history when she became the first person to dive 120 metres into the ocean while holding her breath, and come back up to the top without help. She had been deeper a year before, but on that occasion she swam back up using a balloon. This time, however, she held her breath for over three and a half minutes, which made her the only female in any sport to break the world record of a man. A team of fourteen safety divers at different depths watched the dive.

Following reports of several serious accidents involving other divers, some people have complained that free-diving is too dangerous a sport, but Tanya doesn't agree, insisting that safety is the most important thing, followed closely by training.

Most free-divers concentrate on one or two types of event within the sport, but whatever Tanya is in training for, her practice timetable is always the same. Two thirds of the programme is spent doing land-based training at the gym, with the rest divided between the pool and the ocean. She uses an exercise bike to help improve the fitness of her heart. However, she doesn't run, whether outdoors or on running machines, because she doesn't want to injure her knees. Instead, she finds that fast walking is a very good way to build her fitness. When she starts doing practice dives, she generally travels away from home. She tries to do fourteen dives over a four-week period, with a rest day between each diving day. It is essential that she doesn't get tired, because that could ruin all the preparation.

When Tanya is not preparing for an event, she often makes public appearances, mainly to advertise sports products. She has also supported environmental organisations, for example doing research projects or making films. Spending her childhood on the Caribbean island of Grand Cayman, she went swimming whenever she could, and long afternoons were spent exploring rock pools in order to watch the sea life. Tanya says that her life today is like living her childhood dreams. Because she is well-known

in some countries, she thinks people are prepared to listen to her when she is talking about environmental problems.

As for the future, Tanya, who is now in her thirties, says she plans to keep breaking her own world records. As she didn't take up free-diving until she was twenty-five, Tanya is keen to stress that she doesn't want to retire from the sport for many years to come.

Decide for each statement if it's true (✓) or false (x). Correct the false statements. [Key](#)

1. Tanya Streeter's world record in 2003 was the deepest she had ever dived.

2. There were other people in the water with Tanya during her record-breaking dive.

3. Tanya accepts that free-diving can be an extremely dangerous activity.

4. Tanya's training programme depends on the event she is preparing for.

5. Most of Tanya's training takes place in the water.

6. Tanya is careful to limit the number of training dives she does in a month.

7. Tanya spends more time helping environmental organisations than appearing in advertisements.

8. Tanya's interest in the natural world started at an early age.

9. Tanya has found that being famous has its advantages.

10. Because she started free-diving fairly late, Tanya feels her sports career may be short.

Exam Task 4 Writing

[Prog](#)

Choose one of the two tasks and write a text of 100 - 120 words.

- I am (not) interested in extreme sports. Explain why.
- Write a letter to an English friend telling him/her about a sports event you visited some time ago, say why you went and what you liked or didn't like and suggest seeing each other in the near future.

23 Vocabulary Tests

Elementary Vocabulary 1

Prog Key

- 1 If your hands are cold, why don't you put on a pair of _____?
- 2 some opposites: beautiful - _____, short - _____ / _____, thin - _____, happy - _____, interesting - _____, good - _____ + _____.
- 3 What is on the top of a house to keep the rain from getting in? A _____
- 4 Why don't you open the _____ and let in some fresh air?
- 5 If it's cold enough, we might have _____ at Christmas.
- 6 It was so _____ I couldn't see a thing, so I couldn't drive on.
- 7 Our feet were always cold, so we decided to put a Persian _____ on the floor.
- 8 What do you eat with: _____, _____ and _____.
- 9 What are the three meals you eat during the day called? _____, _____ and _____.
- 10 Where do you put the dirty dishes after you've finished eating? In the _____ or _____.
- 11 What do you use to watch your own face? A _____
- 12 What do you need to clean your teeth? _____ / _____
- 13 You come to school by _____, _____, _____ or on _____
- 14 If you have been arrested for a serious crime, you should get yourself a _____ to help you.
- 15 Who tries to explain what you need to know in school? A _____
- 16 Who brings you drinks in a restaurant? _____ / _____
- 17 Where do you go to when you need a haircut? To the _____
- 18 What's your favourite free time occupation? _____
- 19 After finishing a marathon, I was happy but really _____: all I wanted was to go to sleep.
- 20 I don't like watching horror-movies on my own: afterwards I'm always _____ / _____ someone is lying under my bed.
- 21 Where do you store your clothes? In a _____ or a _____
- 22 I use a _____ to dry myself after a shower.
- 23 As a child I used to feed the _____ in the pond with tiny pieces of bread.
- 24 Eiger, Mönch and Jungfrau are _____, but the Gurten is just a _____.
- 25 What do you do with a football? You _____ it.
- 26 When you put cut potatoes into frying oil you get _____ / _____.
- 27 If you want to boil potatoes, you should start by putting water in a _____.
- 28 When somebody says "thank you", your polite answer is "_____".

Elementary Vocabulary 2**Key****Prog**

- 1 What can you write with? A _____, _____, or _____
- 2 Where do you get information about holidays? _____ / _____ / _____
- 3 What is a camera for? _____
- 4 After a meal in a restaurant the waiter gets you the _____ and you might give him a _____ for his service.
- 5 You make wine from _____.
- 6 To bake bread I mainly need _____, _____ and _____.
- 7 The meat of a pig is called _____.
- 8 Could I _____ some money from you? I'll pay it back next week.
- 9 The opposite of expensive is _____.
- 10 I'm sorry, you can't use your credit card, you'll have to pay _____.
- 11 If you _____ all your pocket money of the next 6 months, you will have enough to buy that camera.
- 12 Keep the city clean, put your rubbish into a _____.
- 13 Pedestrians should use a _____ when they cross the streets.
- 14 If you _____ all the money you _____ with your job on CDs, you won't have anything left for Susan's birthday present.
- 15 Do you charge for the bags? – No, they are _____.
- 16 In how many _____ can you cut that loaf of bread?
- 17 A bunch of _____ / a bar of _____ / a tin of _____
- 18 Some more opposites: slow - _____ / _____ hard - _____, clean - _____, loud - _____ / _____, good - _____, old - _____ / _____.
- 19 It takes a lot of _____ to jump out of a plane for the first time.
- 20 I didn't get your name: could you _____ it, so I write it down correctly?
- 21 What do you wear? _____ - What do you carry? _____ / _____
- 22 I dropped my book. – Could you _____ for me, please?
- 23 During weekends I usually don't _____ before 11 o'clock: I like my bed!
- 24 If you're cold, put on that _____ your grandmother knitted last year.
- 25 Your father's sister is your _____, his brother is your _____.
- 26 Because of my _____ I'm afraid I can't help you lift this heavy table.
- 27 The season after summer is _____ (BrE) / _____ (AmE)
- 28 He _____ (2 words) to hide his feelings, but he just had to tell her he loved her.

Pre-Intermediate Vocabulary Test 1 (File 1-4)**Key****Prog**

- 1 My grandma is very _____. She spoils me all the time. (grosszügig)
- 2 Tim's twin brother is as _____ as him – his sister is rather _____, however.
(gross / klein)
- 3 The party on Saturday was really awesome. We _____ a lot of _____. (es lustig haben)
- 4 Isn't it too warm today to wear _____ and a _____? (Handschuhe / Schal)
- 5 I don't need _____, I need _____. They're in _____ now.
(Turnschuhe / Stiefel / Mode)
- 6 Sally often _____ a _____ and a silver _____. (tragen / Armband / Halskette)
- 7 This suitcase is heavy. Let me _____ it for you. (tragen)
- 8 When did you last _____? (eine Verabredung haben)
- 9 Our class _____ our new teacher. (gut auskommen mit)
- 10 What I like about my sister: She's got a good _____. (Humor)
- 11 Look at that _____. – Isn't it _____! (Bild / ungewöhnlich)
- 12 It was painted by a _____. (berühmt / Künstler)
- 13 Unfortunately, a lot of couples are getting _____ or _____ nowadays.
(geschieden / getrennt)
- 14 I met Rick at my best friend's _____. (Hochzeit)
- 15 Judging by _____ often leads you wrong. (Erscheinung)
- 16 Can you recommend the hotel you _____ on your last holiday? (im Hotel wohnen)
- 17 Call me later, please. I'm _____. (in Eile)
- 18 The pub was really _____ and _____ last night. (belebt / laut)
- 19 The _____ the old lady is wearing is really _____. (Kleid / furchtbar)
- 20 Don't you think John's _____ (AmE) / _____ (BrE) is rather _____?
(Wohnung / unbequem)
- 21 We must keep on fighting for _____ and _____. (Frieden / Demokratie)
- 22 You must ask _____ if the _____ is open. (Sicherheitskontrolle / Flugsteig)
- 23 Speeding and _____ are serious crimes. (aggressive Fahrweise)
- 24 _____ you should inform the _____ about the delay. (Vielleicht / Fluggäste)
- 25 Our hotel was situated in a beautiful _____ (exotisch / Ort)
- 26 Do you like to _____? (abwaschen)
- 27 First you should _____ and then _____.
(dein Zimmer aufräumen / das Mittagessen zubereiten)
- 28 You can _____ this sweatshirt _____ in the _____.
(anprobieren / Umkleidekabine)
- 29 Have you got this _____ in a different _____? (Artikel / Grösse)
- 30 When the _____ got his _____ he was upset. (Kunde / Quittung)
- 31 You can leave the _____ and the _____ at the _____.
(Einkaufswagen / Korb / Kasse)

Pre-Intermediate Vocabulary Test 2 (File 5-8)

KeyProg

- 1 _____ complained about noise in the neighborhood. (mehrere / Einwohner)
- 2 The movie was very _____ – not _____ at all. (aufregend / langweilig)
- 3 The hotel owners were very _____ and _____ served us food and drinks. (höflich / sofort)
- 4 The situation was _____ and _____. (furchterregend / gefährlich)
- 5 Drinking coffee may help _____ some _____ like diabetes and Parkinson's. (vorbeugen / Krankheiten)
- 6 After the oil tanker hit the rocks, all the beaches were _____. (verschmutzt)
- 7 Do you _____ the movie: "The _____ Mr. Ripley"? (erinnern / begabt)
- 8 Because of the bad weather not all the _____ _____ on time to be welcomed by the president. (Fremde / ankommen)
- 9 Let's choose _____ three of the _____ "Private Practice" _____. (Folge / vorherig / Serie)
- 10 I'd like to _____ my _____ on eBay. – You can't do that, _____! (verkaufen / Wecker / auf keinen Fall)
- 11 One of my classmates _____. He is hardly ever _____. (ständig / den Bus verpassen / pünktlich)
- 12 Marc _____. (wahrscheinlich / nicht gern lesen)
- 13 None of the tropical plants in our garden _____ the hard winter last year. (überleben)
- 14 Tom and Allie _____ with each other. (gut zusammen auskommen)
- 15 Susan was _____ trying to _____. (verzweifelt / Rat bekommen)
- 16 Every morning Jane _____ by car. (ihre Kinder zur Schule bringen)
- 17 I think it is _____ for the hostess who, without a doubt, is going to prepare an exquisite dinner. (notwendig / ein Geschenk besorgen)
- 18 Let's _____ (ein Spiel sehen am Fernsehen)
- 19 In my _____ you shouldn't _____ to Paul. (Meinung / Geld leihen)
- 20 Paul is always trying to _____ money from his classmates. (borgen, bei jemandem leihen)
- 21 The _____ were _____ delicate. (Umstände / unglaublich)
- 22 May I _____ for our exams together? (vorschlagen / lernen – wiederholen)
- 23 What's the _____ of living in the country? (Vorteil)
- 24 Is it _____ to smoke in the park? – No, _____ / _____. (erlaubt / bezweifle es / ich glaube nicht)
- 25 Sometimes it _____ being a bit _____. (wert sein / misstrauisch)
- 26 After I had promised to go out with her, I suddenly _____ about it, because I still had to do a lot of important homework. (ich hatte Bedenken)

Pre-Intermediate Vocabulary Test 3 (File 9-12)

KeyProg

- 1 The _____ bite I got last week just doesn't heal. (Mücke)
- 2 There's no _____ when a box-_____ stings you. (Heilmittel / Qualle)
- 3 Their _____ is extremely _____. (Stich / giftig)
- 4 Do _____ have a _____? (Fledermäuse / Fell)
- 5 The poor _____ was serving as a _____. (Affe / Versuchskaninchen)
- 6 I heard the Mamba is the world's most _____. (angriffs / Schlange)
- 7 Frankenstein had an _____ "built-in" _____. (abnorm / Hirn)
- 8 My uncle is a _____. He wants to _____ at the age of 60. (Hauptmann / in Rente gehen).
- 9 The _____ had a speech about natural _____. (Wissenschaftlerin / Auswahl / im Allgemeinen)
- 10 Who is to _____ that the president didn't _____ his _____? (die Schuld geben / Überwinden / Krebs)
- 11 _____ are a good _____. (Wegwerf-Windeln / Erfindung), but they cause a lot of waste material.
- 12 Who's the _____ of the _____ "Twilight"? (Autorin / Roman)
- 13 Too much _____ is making us _____ and _____. (Wahl / untentschlossen / unzufrieden)
- 14 If you watch a film before you read the book your _____ will be _____. (Vorstellungsvermögen, Fantasie / verdorben)
- 15 Walk _____ the park, and then _____ the street you will find the _____. (durch / (gegen)über / Geldautomat)
- 16 _____ is _____ in many countries. (Schulbildung / Pflicht, obligatorisch)
- 17 His strange _____ caused a lot of _____. (Benehmen / Verwirrung, Durcheinander)
- 18 Grandmother is going to _____ the baby tonight, we haven't found a babysitter. (sich kümmern um)
- 19 The fans didn't like the _____'s _____. (Schiedsrichter / Haltung)
- 20 Tom could hardly accept his _____. He's a _____. (Niederlage / schlechter Verlierer)
- 21 What _____ were your favourites at _____ (Fächer / Grundschule)
- 22 I liked _____. I always had good _____ in my _____. (Naturwissenschaften / Noten / Zeugnis)
- 23 We are _____ to going on holiday soon. (sich freuen auf)
- 24 When do you usually _____ in the morning? (aufstehen)
- 25 It's an _____ if you don't _____ when the Queen enters the room. (Beleidigung / aufstehen)

24 Revision of tricky words

English	German	English	German
actually	eigentlich, tatsächlich	in order to	um ... zu
almost	fast, beinahe	in spite of	trotz, ungeachtet
already	schon, bereits	instead (of)	statt dessen, anstatt
also	auch, ausserdem	just	einfach, gerade
(al)though	obwohl	mainly	hauptsächlich
always	immer	maybe	vielleicht
apart from	abgesehen von	neither ... nor	weder ... noch
at first	zuerst	on one's own	allein, ohne Hilfe
at least	mindestens, wenigstens	of course	natürlich, selbstverständlich
at last	endlich	once	einmal ,sobald
because	weil	only	nur
but	aber, sondern	or	oder
current	aktuell	perhaps	vielleicht
despite	trotz, ungeachtet	probably	wahrscheinlich
quiet	still, ruhig, leise	quite	ziemlich
due to	wegen, bedingt durch	really	wirklich, eigentlich
during	während	recently	neulich, kürzlich
either ... or	entweder ... oder	soon	bald
even if	selbst wenn	still	immer noch, trotzdem
eventually	allmählich	suddenly	plötzlich
except for	abgesehen von	too	zu, auch
(e)specially	besonders	twice	zweimal
for example	zum Beispiel	unless	wenn ... nicht
hardly	kaum	to use	benutzen, verwenden
however	jedoch, indessen	usually	gewöhnlich, normalerweise
immediately	sofort	whether	ob
in fact	tatsächlich	while	während, wohingegen

25 Verbs that might come in handy

TO BE	Present Simple	Past Simple	Past Participle
I	am	was	have been
you	are	were	have been
he, she, it	is	was	has been
we	are	were	have been
you	are	were	have been
they	are	were	have been

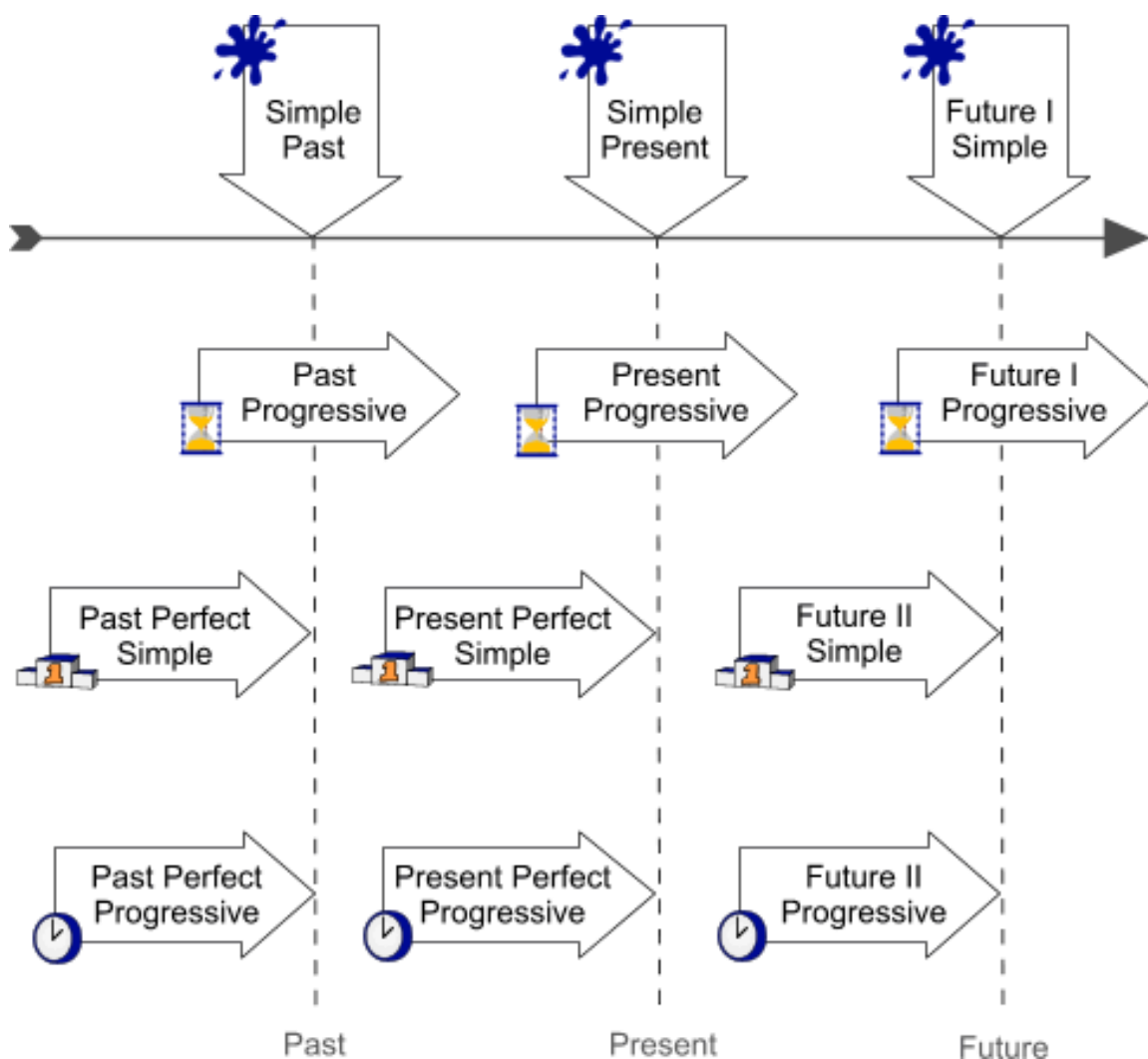
TO HAVE	Present Simple	Past Simple	Past participle
I	have	had	have had
you	have	had	have had
he, she, it	has	had	has had
we	have	had	have had
you	have	had	have had
they	have	had	have had

TO DO	Present Simple	Past Simple	Past Participle
I	do	did	have done
you	do	did	have done
he, she, it	does	did	has done
we	do	did	have done
you	do	did	have done
they	do	did	have done

26 Overview of English Tenses

This overview shows the main tenses in English, including the different forms as well as signal words. The ones **in bold** are the ones that are discussed in this script. The visual presentation of the tenses on the next page might also be useful.

Past Simple + He sang. – He didn't sing. ? Did he sing? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past habits • Completed, past actions or past states • A sequence of actions in the past • Actions taking place in the middle of another action (interruption) yesterday, ... ago, in ..., the other day, last ..., ...	Present Simple + He sings. – He doesn't sing. ? Does he sing? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habits and routines • Facts, general truths • States • Actions taking place one after another • Actions set by a timetable or schedule usually, always, every ..., never, normally, often, rarely, sometimes, ...	Future Simple + He will sing. / He's going to sing. – He won't sing. / He isn't going to sing. ? Will he sing? / Is he going to sing? will <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promises and hopes for the future • Predictions or future facts we can't be certain about. • Spontaneous decisions going to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentions, plans • Predictions based on something we can see in the present. tomorrow, in a year, next ..., ...
Past Continuous + He was singing. – He wasn't singing. ? Was he singing? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background descriptions • Actions going on at a specific time in the past. • Longer actions interrupted by shorter ones. • Actions taking place at the same time. when, while, as long as, ...	Present Continuous + He is singing. – He isn't singing. ? Is he singing? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions that are happening now, or around now. • Temporary situations • Changing situations at the moment, (just/right) now, presently, look, listen, ...	Future Continuous + He will be singing. – He won't be singing. ? Will he be singing? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions that are going on at a certain time in the future. • Actions that are sure to happen in the near future. in one year, next week, tomorrow
Past Perfect + He had sung. – He hadn't sung. ? Had he sung? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions/events that happened before another action in the past. • Emphasis on the fact (not the duration) already, just, not... yet, never, once, until that day	Present Perfect + He has sung. – He hasn't sung. ? Has he sung? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions that happened at some point in the past, the time is unknown or unimportant. • Actions/states that began in the past and continue up to the present. • Finished actions that have an influence on the present, an emphasis on the result. already, just, not ... yet, ever, never, so far, till now, up to now	Future Perfect + He will have sung. – He won't have sung. ? Will he have sung? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An action that will be finished at a certain time in the future. • Emphasis on the fact by ..., in a week
Past Perfect Continuous + He had been singing. – He hadn't been singing. ? Had he been singing? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions/events that happened before another action in the past. • Emphasis on the duration of an action for, since, the whole day, all day	Present Perfect Continuous + He has been singing. – He hasn't been singing. ? Has he been singing? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions that have recently stopped or are still going on. • Finished actions that influence the present, emphasis on duration. all day, for + period of time, since + point of time, how long?	Future Perfect Continuous + He will have been singing. – He won't have been singing. ? Will he have been singing? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions taking place before a certain time in the future. • Emphasis on the duration of an action for ..., the last couple of hours, all day long



Legend


moment in time

- action that takes place once, never or several times
- actions that happen one after another
- actions that suddenly take place


period of time

- action that started before a certain moment and lasts beyond that moment
- actions taking place at the same time


Result

- action taking place before a certain moment in time
- puts emphasis on the result


Course / Duration

- action taking place before a certain moment in time
- puts emphasis on the course or duration of the action

27 Useful Websites

<http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbtenseintro.html>

(Tenses)

<http://www.englishtenses.com>

(Tenses)

<http://www.nonstopenglish.com/allexercises>

(Grammar and vocabulary)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish>

(Quizzes and exams)

<http://a4esl.org>

(Grammar, vocabulary and crossword quizzes)

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar>

(Grammar, especially tenses, reading and more)

www.cambridge-exams.ch

(→ PET Exam → corresponds with the level of the entry exam, reading tasks)

www.englisch-hilfen.de

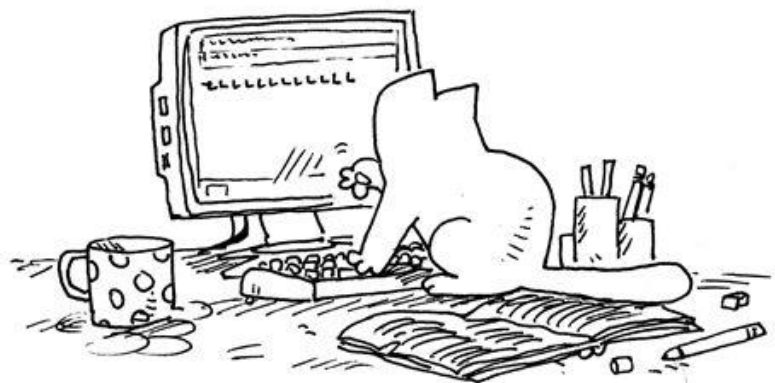
(Grammar, Vocabulary, Exercises, Tests, Games)

www.ego4u.de

(Grammar)

<https://quizlet.com/de>

(Vocabulary)



Simon's cat typing on the computer.

Source: <https://www.pinterest.ch/pin/326581410452377664/> (September 2017)

28 Additional Reading and Writing Material

[Prog](#)

ADDITIONAL READING 1

ON HORSEBACK IN SOUTHERN SPAIN

(ANP 2013)

Hermione and Nick Tudor live in the Sierra de Aracena area of southern Spain and organise horse-riding trips for holidaymakers. Jennifer Barton from London joined them on a five-day circular tour through this beautiful countryside.

'I'd had my own horse until I was 17, and used to ride quite regularly,' says Jennifer. 'But then came College and a busy social life, and horses disappeared from my agenda. So, to prepare for my trip to Spain, I took a short series of lessons at a riding school in London. And I was glad of it – no sooner had Hermione introduced me to my horse and explained how to do the traditional Spanish technique of riding one-handed than we were off, riding through the spectacular scenery of the Sierra de Aracena. The landscape of this part of Spain is very dramatic – it's very different from the resorts on the

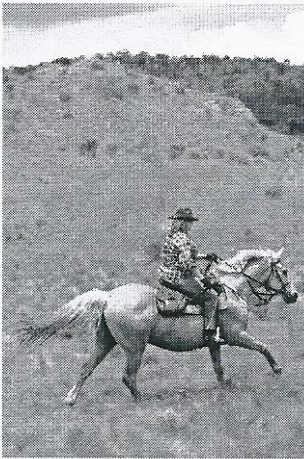
country's east coast, where I spent my holidays when I was a student.'

Jennifer explains their daily routine. 'In the morning, we'd send our bags ahead to the next inn on our route, then climb onto our horses around 10 am and ride for an hour or so. We'd then stop at a bar in a local village for a cool drink, usually served with delicious traditional snacks, like home-made sausages and local cheeses. This was plenty to keep us going until lunch, which was usually a leisurely picnic a few hours later under a shady tree, while our horses nibbled on grass nearby.'

The price of the holiday includes flights, transfers, one night's accommodation in the City of Seville on a room-only basis and six nights' accommodation and five days' riding with breakfast, lunch and dinner in the Sierra de Aracena. There are usually around seven people in each of Hermione's riding groups, and riders must be a good intermediate standard. But if you want to come with someone who has never ridden a

horse in their lives and never intends to, they'll still be welcome. Non-riding partners can join Nick's walking tours, following a shorter route, and meeting up with the riders in the evening.

'I'd never had a horse-riding holiday quite like this before,' says Jennifer. 'It was an amazing experience. As a teenager I'd been on week-long trips along riding tracks in southern England, but there we were never far from a main road or supermarket. Hermione and Nick plan their own routes, based on hidden forest trails, ancient pathways and farm tracks known only to locals – so, apart from the occasional farmer, you could ride all day without seeing another person. It was wonderful.'



READING COMPREHENSION Key

(15 minutes)

Read the text on the previous page to decide if each sentence is true or false.

Tick the right box and correct the wrong statements.

Example:

T F

0. The horse-riding trips start and end in the same place.

☐
☒

.... *They send the bags to the next inn.*

1. Jennifer often goes horse riding.

☐
☐

.....

2. Jennifer went on a riding course before leaving for Spain.

☐
☐

.....

3. Jennifer learnt a different style of riding in the Sierra de Aracena.

☐
☐

.....

4. Jennifer had visited Spain before.

☐
☐

.....

5. The riders carried their luggage on their horses.

☐
☐

.....

6. The riders usually had lunch in a village bar.

☐
☐

.....

7. Only riders with some experience can join Hermione's riding group.

☐
☐

.....

8. Everybody who goes on the holiday takes part in the riding trips.

☐
☐

.....

9. This was the first time that Jennifer had been on a riding holiday.

☐
☐

.....

10. Few people use the tracks which Jennifer rode along.

☐
☐

.....

ADDITIONAL READING 2[Prog](#)**EXPLORE THE GREAT BEAR RAINFOREST****(ANP 2017)**

The Great Bear Rainforest is on an island on British Columbia's central coast, in Canada. The rainforest is the largest remaining piece of unbroken rainforest in the world and is full of interesting plants, birds and animals, including the Spirit Bear. It is thought that there are no more than 400 of these bears in the whole of the Great Bear Rainforest – and they don't exist anywhere else in the world.

The island is a fantastic place to go bear and whale watching. It is also a great place to go diving, snorkeling and fishing. Even better, tourism is encouraged by local people, as it shows that money can be made from the island without changing it, and this helps to protect the rainforest.

One of the best times to visit the island is mid-September. This is when salmon return in great numbers from the Pacific Ocean to the streams and rivers of British Columbia's west coast. It is also when the bears come out to hunt them!

Knight Inlet is a place well known for its population of grizzly bears. It is on the southern edge of the Great Bear Rainforest. There can be up to 40 bears within a few miles during autumn when the fish are swimming up the river. Guests who stay at Knight Inlet start their adventure with a boat ride. They then board a small bus and travel through the northern rainforest to the river. They can go to five different viewing platforms, in three different areas, which are specially built to provide a safe and comfortable place to watch the bears from. It is not unusual to see 10 – 15 bears on the river at a time.

Autumn isn't the only season that grizzly bears go to the area. Starting in April, when they've woken from their winter sleep, both black and grizzly bears arrive to feed on the new spring growth. Even in mid-summer, when many bears have moved into the forests for their food, you can see several bears each day.

Knight Inlet offers wildlife viewing holidays ranging from one to seven nights for our spring, summer and autumn bear viewing. All their holidays begin at Campbell River and include one night in one of the two hotels there. This is essential because the plane journey to Knight Inlet starts very early in the morning.

READING COMPREHENSION Key

(15 minutes)

Look at the text about the Great Bear Rainforest. Read the text on the previous page to decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it's false, tick "F" and **correct the false statement**, if it's true, tick "T".

Example:

T **F**

0. The Great Bear Rainforest is in Great Britain.

☐ ☒

The Great Bear Rainforest is on an island in British Columbia, Canada.

1. The Great Bear Rainforest is divided into several parts.

☐ ☐

2. Spirit Bears can only be found in the Great Bear Rainforest.

☐ ☐

3. You can have various kinds of holidays on the island.

☐ ☐

4. People who live in the area welcome tourists.

☐ ☐

5. The bears appear when the fish are returning to the Pacific Ocean.

☐ ☐

6. Knight Inlet is in the middle of the rainforest.

☐ ☐

7. Guests at Knight Inlet travel straight to the river by boat.

☐ ☐

8. There is a choice of places to see the bears from.

☐ ☐

9. Tourists can watch the bears all year round.

☐ ☐

10. All tourists must sleep more than one night at Campbell Bell River.

☐ ☐

10 / ____

ADDITIONAL READING 3

ARCTIC EXPEDITION

[Prog](#)
(ANP 2018)

Ann Daniels and Helen Findlay faced the dangers of polar bears, thin ice and frostbite when they became members of an expedition to the Arctic in 2010.

The expedition team consisted of six scientists and a separate group of three explorers. While Helen and the other scientists were setting up a laboratory site on the ice in northern Canada, Ann and two other explorers set off on a 500 kilometre journey on foot across floating sea ice from Greenland to the North Pole.

Both groups planned to measure how thick the ice was at various sites in the Arctic. They would also collect water samples for testing, in order to discover how the chemistry of sea water was changing, and what effect this was having on plant-life and animals in the ocean. On previous expeditions, the water was tested in the summer, using ships at sea, but they had never collected it from under the ice before. The research was important for understanding what might happen in other oceans around the world in the future, as a result of climate change.

Ann Daniels was working in a bank in 1996 when she answered an advert, inviting ordinary women to join a trek to the North Pole in the Arctic. Since then she has become one of the world's leading professional polar explorers. For the 2010 expedition, she and her two colleagues attended a week-long fitness camp to prepare them for pulling the 120 kilogram sledges over the ice for 12 hours a day.

Despite her previous experience, however, Ann suffered in the freezing conditions. 'It gets into your bones and never leaves you, even when you're in your tent at night,' she said. 'Especially at the end of an expedition when you're totally exhausted.' Yet Ann successfully guided her companions for 73 days and collected all the samples and information that were needed.

Helen Findlay was one of the scientists on the laboratory site based in Canada. Although it was not her first visit to the Arctic, she had never been there in winter and realised that carrying out experiments in such an extreme environment would be challenging. The laboratory tents were heated, but getting equipment to work outside while wearing gloves and thick clothes meant every job took twice as long as it would normally. When they went out onto the ice to collect samples, the scientists were protected by two guides with guns to frighten any curious polar bears who might be attracted by the smell of humans.

Despite the difficulties, both Ann and Helen stayed out on the ice for the whole of the project, and the results of their studies have been widely published.

READING COMPREHENSION Key

(15 minutes)

Look at the sentences below about an Arctic expedition. Read the text on the previous page to decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it's false, tick "F" and **correct the false statement**, if it's true, tick "T".

Example:

There are six scientists and three explorers in the team.

T

F

☐☒

1. A building was ready for the scientists to work in on their arrival in northern Canada.

☐☐

2. This was the first time scientists had tested Arctic sea water during the winter months.

☐☐

3. Information was collected on the expedition to help explain the reasons for climate change.

☐☐

4. The North Pole was the destination of a previous expedition that Ann had been on.

☐☐

5. Ann had to do special training to be strong enough for the expedition.

☐☐

6. In 2010, Ann was well-prepared for the cold because of her previous expeditions.

☐☐

7. Ann's group achieved everything they had aimed to do.

☐☐

8. Helen knew it would be difficult doing experiments in freezing conditions.

☐☐

9. When she went onto the ice, Helen carried equipment to prevent wild animals from attacking.

☐☐

10. The expedition research is only available for other scientists to read.

☐☐

10 / ____

[Prog](#)**WRITING****(ANP 2013)**
(10 minutes)*Choose **one** of the two topics and write a text (100 - 120 words).***Topic 1** “Vacations that make you forget everything.” (Kuoni)
Describe your perfect holiday.**Topic 2** Imagine you’ve just come home from a horse-riding trip in Spain.
Write an e-mail to a friend in England/the States/Australia to describe your wonderful/terrible experience.**WRITING****(ANP 2017)**
(10 minutes)*Choose **one** of the two topics and write a text (100 - 120 words).***Topic 1:** Adventure holidays such as the one in the Great Bear Rainforest are more fun than beach resort holidays. Do you agree? Why (not)?**Topic 2:** You are spending a holiday in the Great Bear Rainforest. Write an email / postcard to a friend telling him / her about the quality of the hotel at Campbell River, the bear watching adventure and if you would recommend a holiday in Great Bear Rainforest.**WRITING****(ANP 2018)**
(10 minutes)*Choose **one** of the two topics and write a text (100 - 120 words).***Topic 1:** I am (not) interested in outdoor activities. Explain why.**Topic 2:** Write a letter to an English friend telling him/her about a special trip you took some time ago, say why you went and what you liked or didn’t like and suggest seeing each other in the near future.

KEY - Preparation Course BM 2

Grammar Exercises

p. 7, Basic Sentence Structures and Word Order

Exercise A

- 1 We will give her the CD tomorrow. / Tomorrow we will give ...
- 2 At 8 o'clock they are not at home. / They are not at home at 8 o'clock.
- 3 She does not want to go to the theatre tonight. / Tonight she Theatre.
- 4 Next year we will spend our holiday in Tuscany. / We ... Tuscany next year.
- 5 My dad did not make dinner in the evening.
- 6 They met him at the bus stop last week. / Last week they stop.
- 7 I will not take my niece to the cinema tomorrow. / Tomorrow ... cinema.
- 8 They did not write a test at school yesterday. / Yesterday ... school.

Exercise B

- 1 Does Peter always forget his pen?
- 2 Fred and Jim don't work for an oil company.
- 3 Haven't your neighbours moved yet?
- 4 Didn't Mandy leave for the station 5 minutes ago?
- 5 Doesn't Will love hip-hop and rap?
- 6 Is Kathy interested in zoology?

p. 9, Question Words

Exercise A

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|----------|
| 1 Where | 8 Why | 15 How |
| 2 When | 9 What | many |
| 3 Why | 10 Who | 16 Who |
| 4 How | 11 Which | 17 What |
| 5 Where | 12 How many | 18 Which |
| 6 How | 13 What | 19 Who |
| 7 Where | 14 Which | 20 How |
| | | many |

p. 11, Present Simple

Exercise A

- 1 I don't like pizza.
- 2 Does Paul read a lot?
- 3 We don't often go to the cinema.
- 4 Do they have two cars?
- 5 He isn't tired.
- 6 Does Sheila come to school by bike?

Exercise B

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 rains | 7 leave |
| 2 don't drive | 8 don't do |
| 3 has | 9 reads |
| 4 doesn't earn | 10 don't listen |
| 5 doesn't happen | 11 arrives |
| 6 flies | 12 go |

p. 13, Present Continuous

Exercise A

- 1 are carrying
- 2 is taking
- 3 are sitting
- 4 are running
- 5 is writing

Exercise B

- 1 Is Paul playing the piano?
- 2 She isn't reading a book.
- 3 Is he trying to open the door?
- 4 Paula isn't doing her homework.
- 5 You aren't getting on my nerves.
- 6 Are they playing basketball tonight?

p. 14, Present Simple and Present Continuous mixed

Exercise A

- 1 brothers and sister do you have?
- 2 do you live?
- 3 is this?
- 4 is he doing?
- 5 are you going to bed?

Exercise B

- 1 Do you like; never drink; prefer
- 2 always goes
- 3 'm still working
- 4 am having; Do you want
- 5 Do you know ; belongs
- 6 don't believe
- 7 doesn't usually drive / usually doesn't drive
- 8 are trying
- 9 is thinking
- 10 is doing ; helps
- 11 falls
- 12 are always complaining
- 13 go
- 14 are you doing ; am doing
- 15 do you do
- 16 does this word mean
- 17 are you doing

p. 17, Past Simple

Exercise A

- 1 We didn't work very hard.
- 2 Did they go home?
- 3 I didn't use to have long hair.
- 4 Did you have a problem?
- 5 Paul wasn't worried.

6 Paula didn't give us the books.

7 p. 17, Past Simple

Exercise B

- 1 went
- 2 didn't stay
- 3 stayed
- 4 rode
- 5 enjoyed
- 6 were
- 7 had

p. 18, Past Continuous

Exercise A

- 1 She wasn't talking ...
- 2 Was Paul trying ... ?
- 3 Were Paula and George playing ...?
- 4 She wasn't doing ...
- 5 Was it raining ... ?

p. 19, Past Simple and Past Continuous (mixed)

Exercise A

- 1 was riding; fell
- 2 were you doing; happened
- 3 started; were playing
- 4 saw; didn't see; was studying
- 5 met; were going; was going; had; were waiting
- 6 was cycling; stepped; was going; managed; didn't hit
- 7 was walking; was carrying; stopped; looked; put down; ran; were sitting; didn't know; was happening; decided; came; arrested
- 8 were dancing; was enjoying; decided; was driving; was listening; didn't hear; was ringing; heard; was calling; told; wasn't feeling; drove

p. 21, Personal and Possessive Pronouns

Exercise A

- 1 They; them
- 2 her; her; She
- 3 We; it
- 4 us; We
- 5 They; him; He; them
- 6 he is!; He; him

p. 22, Personal and Possessive Pronouns

Exercise B

- 1 I; her; she; me
- 2 She; it; it; her
- 3 We; you; you; us
- 4 They; him; he; them
- 5 It; them; they; it
- 6 You; us; we; you
- 7 I; you; you; me

Exercise C

11; 2 I; 3 They; 4 She; 5 He; 6 it; 7 him; 8 me; 9 them; 9 it; 11 It; 12 me; 13 they; 14 us; 15 we; 16 them

p. 23, Personal and Possessive Pronouns

Exercise D

- 1 your; yours
- 2 her; hers
- 3 their; theirs
- 4 our; ours
- 5 his; his

p. 24, Relative Pronouns

Exercise A

- 1 which / that
- 2 who / that
- 3 (which /that)
- 4 (which / that)
- 5 (which / that)
- 6 (that)
- 7 whose
- 8 where
- 9 which
- 10 which

p. 25, Relative Pronouns

Exercise B

- 1 the best book (that)
- 2 (which/that) you have found
- 3 (which/that) was as bad
- 4 (who/that) we got to know
- 5 (which/that) I am not interested

Exercise C

- 1 wherebought
- 2 whoseran
- 3 did you find / (that, which)
- 4 who / that knew
- 5 that ...happened
- 6 What ...didn't like ...threw
- 7 didn't stop, which made

Exercise D

- 1 whose
- 2 who
- 3 who
- 4 where
- 5 who
- 6 where
- 7 which
- 8 which
- 9 who
- 10 which

p. 27, Present PerfectExercise A

- 1 I haven't seen this film before.
- 2 Has Paul given you the letter?
- 3 We haven't been to Ireland before.
- 4 Have you bought a new I-phone?
- 5 They haven't sent us a replacement.
- 6 Has Sheila had this bike for ten years?

p. 27, Present Perfect vs. Past SimpleExercise A

- 1 has gone
- 2 Have you read
- 3 have spent
- 4 haven't seen
- 5 have had this car for

p. 28, Present Perfect vs. Past SimpleExercise B

- 1 has had; since
- 2 have known; for
- 3 met
- 4 have been; went; stayed; enjoyed; were
- 5 Have you ever seen; saw; did you like; did

p. 28, Present Perfect vs. Past Simple

Exercise C (keyword underlined = *past simple*,
keyword **fat** = *present perfect*)

- 1 Have you heard; has just been; happened (**just**/half an hour ago)
- 2 Have you ever been (**ever**) have never been; visited (**never**/two years ago)
- 3 Has Tom already called; called (**already**/yesterday)
- 4 were; used; haven't had (when/for)
- 5 has she learnt/learned; spent (**how long**/since/when)
- 6 Have you had; haven't eaten (**this morning**/yet)
- 7 stepped (in 1969); was
- 8 went; have only been (last year/**this year**)
- 9 won; haven't won (in 1994/**this year**/so far)
- 10 has just hit (**just**)
- 11 lived; often went; haven't been (when/**since**)
- 12 Have you done (**yet**) did; haven't had (yesterday/**yet**/today)
- 13 Have you already done (**already**) have just come (**just**)
- 14 came (two hours ago) called; arrived; have just finished (when/**just**)
- 15 Didn't you see (in the morning) didn't have (then)

p. 31, Countable and Uncountable Nouns:Exercise A

- 1 any; 2 some; 3 some; 4 some; 5 no, some; 6 any; 7 no; 8 some; 9 any; 10 any

Exercise B

- 1 somebody/someone
- 2 somebody/someone
- 3 something
- 4 anybody/anyone
- 5 anywhere
- 6 anything
- 7 Something

p. 32, QuantifiersExercise A

- 1 many; 2 more; 3 much; 4 many; 5 more; 6 much; 7 more; 8 many; 9 more

p. 33, QuantifiersExercise B

- 1 travel; 2 ✓; 3 a few; 4 is; 5 ✓; 6 a little; 7 ✓; 8 a few

Exercise C

- 1 much; 2 little; 3 many; 4 much; 5 is; 6 few; 7 much; 8 little; 9 much; 10 much;
- 11 much; 12 many; 13 any; 14 any; 15 some; 16 anywhere; 17 some; 18 anyone; 19 something

p. 35, Adjective or Adverb?Exercise A

- 1 well; 2 good; 3 beautiful; 4 terribly; 5 slowly; 6 carefully; 7 pretty; 8 coldly; 9 cold; 10 well; 11 hard; 12 late; 13 fair; 14 nervous

Exercise B

- 1 learns very quickly
- 2 usually works hard
- 3 does not feel well today
- 4 smokes secretly

p. 37, Comparatives and SuperlativesExercise A

- 1 is younger than
- 2 watch as much television as
- 3 are not as good as
- 4 is worse than
- 5 the most interesting person
- 6 drives more carefully than

Exercise B

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 safer; more expensive; | 6 more |
| cheaper; faster | carefully |
| 2 more and more nervous | 7 less far |
| 3 happier | 8 more |

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 4 less | 9 fewer |
| 5 sadder | 10 more |

p. 38, Comparatives and Superlatives

Exercise C

- 1 He is as tall as I am.
- 2 I am the happiest human being on Earth.
- 3 Simone doesn't earn as much as Ian.
- 4 It is less expensive to live in Asia.
- 5 My cat doesn't have as many kittens as yours.
- 6 It is hotter in Africa than in Sweden.
- 7 The worst student failed the test.
- 8 He has as much money as I do.
- 9 Switzerland isn't as large as Great Britain.
- 10 James Bond is more famous than many other secret agents.

p. 39, Grammar Revision 1

Exercise A

- 1 How much wood was ...
- 2 ... so warm!
- 3 ... the furniture ...
- 4 Those books over there ... / These books over
here ...
- 5 ... intelligent than ...
- 6 ✓
- 7 ... the most careful ...
- 8 ... was little ...
- 9 ... little information ...
- 10 ... the worst ...
- 11 ✓
- 12 ... they run ...
- 13 ... find any ...
- 14 ... headache for ...
- 15 ✓
- 16 Here is ...
- 17 ✓
- 18 ✓
- 19
- 20 ... as rich as ...

p. 40, Grammar Revision 1

Exercise A continued

- 21 ✓
- 22 ... the happiest ...
- 23 ... was getting nervous ...
- 24 Adrian never drinks ...
- 25 ✓
- 26 ... us in a friendly way.
- 27 ✓
- 28 Walter left ... we were still eating.
- 29 ✓
- 30 ... I came ...
- 31 ... when I arrived ...
- 32 ... too fast.
- 33 ... wasn't anything ...
- 34 ✓

- 35 ✓
36 ✓
37 ... as clever as ...
38 ... all our homework.
39 How many years ago ...
40 ... us much information.

p. 41, Grammar Revision 1

Exercise B

- 1 Did she want more money from her parents?
 - 2 Present Perfect ... have already eaten.
 - 3 Present Perfect ... haven't told
 - 4 What ...
 - 5 ... whose ...
 - 6 lie – lay – lain
 - 7 Subject, Verbs, Object
 - 8 Past Simple ... broke ...
 - 9 Past Continuous ... was repairing ...
 - 10 ... where ...
 - 11 How many letters has Paul written to the President?
- Who has written 6 letters to the President?
What has Paul written to the President?
Who has Paul written 6 letters to?

p. 42, Grammar Revision 1

Exercise B continued

- 12 fall – fell – fallen
13 ... which/that ...
14 Present Perfect Has she told ...
15 become – became – become
16 Didn't Damian fight in World War II?
17 ... who/that ...
18 Present Continuous ... are you thinking ...
19 Present Perfect ... has lost ...
20 ...is always forgetting ...
21 Past Continuous ... were beginning ...
22 buy – bought – bought

p. 43, Grammar Revision 1

Exercise B continued

- 23 Mr and Mrs Smith don't go on holiday in April.
24 ... that ...
25 Present Perfect ... have never stolen ...
26 Present Perfect ... have grown ...
27 Present Simple or Past Simple ... believe(d) ...
28 ... which/that ...
29 think – thought – thought
30 Present Perfect ... has lived ...
31 Past Simple ... did you make ...
32 Past Simple ... met ...
33 catch – caught – caught
34 Past Simple ... forgot

p.45, Future Forms (mixed)Exercise A

- 1 I'll get
- 2 are you doing
- 3 won't tell
- 4 will/is going to join
- 5 will go
- 6 starts
- 7 will call; arrive
- 8 is studying
- 9 finishes
- 10 is
- 11 will send
- 12 begins
- 13 tell; won't help
- 14 is going to be
- 15 will pick
- 16 is going to be
- 17 leaves
- 18 will win
- 19 will do
- 20 will take

p. 46, Past PerfectExercise A

- 1 I hadn't seen it
- 2 I hadn't played
- 3 He hadn't taken it
- 4 We hadn't finished (painting)
- 5 George hadn't written

p. 47, Past PerfectExercise B

- 1 ate
- 2 had eaten
- 3 had done
- 4 had thought / switched
- 5 did you do
- 6 had drunk
- 7 hadn't even started
- 8 had just bought
- 9 went
- 10 had revised

Exercise C

- 1 I travelled to Portugal one year ago. I had never been there before.
- 2 When I met Sue, she had just given up smoking.
- 3 As soon as Rudi had done his homework, he turned / switched / clicked on the television.
- 4 After we had cleaned the kitchen, we decided to go for a walk.
- 5 I was 16, and Australia had always been the country of my dreams.

- 6 And now I had the opportunity to go there for a year. I was happy!
- 7 After Fiona had read the book, she went to watch the movie. ~ Did she like it?

p. 50, Verb PatternsExercise A

- 1 travelling
- 2 to invite
- 3 to listen
- 4 seeing
- 5 to become
- 6 feeding
- 7 to defrost
- 8 to find
- 9 to be
- 10 smoking
- 11 to have
- 12 doing
- 13 use
- 14 flying
- 15 going
- 16 doing
- 17 to buy

p. 52, Modal VerbsExercise A

- 1 aren't allowed
- 2 mustn't
- 3 don't have
- 4 mustn't
- 5 don't have to
- 6 have
- 7 can't
- 8 shouldn't
- 9 don't have to
- 10 aren't allowed
- 11 must
- 12 might

p. 53, Modal VerbsExercise B

- 1 should / ought to take up
- 2 are not allowed to leave / must not leave
- 3 have to fill in
- 4 aren't allowed to eat / mustn't
- 5 don't have to reserve

Exercise C

- 1 can / can't; could; can't
- 2 won't be able to / will have to
- 3 don't have to
- 4 mustn't / aren't allowed to
- 5 had to
- 6 may/might/could
- 7 shouldn't/oughtn't
- 8 couldn't; could

- 9 must
10 wasn't allowed to

p. 54, When or if?

Exercise A

- 1 When; 2 If; 3 When; 4 if; 5 when

p. 54, Unless or if?

Exercise B

- 1 unless; 2 If; 3 Unless; 4 unless; 5 if; 6 Unless; 7 if; 8 if

p. 55, First Conditionals and Time Clauses

Exercise A

- 1 will call; arrive; 2 'll give; go; 3 'll give; need; 4 is; 'll try; 5 arrives; 'll be; 6 get; will cook; 7 open; 8 get; 9 finish; 10 If

p. 56, Second Conditionals

Exercise A

- 1 saw; 2 didn't work; 3 wanted; 4 could; 5 didn't have; 6 won; 7 knew

p. 57, First and Second Conditionals (mixed)

Exercise A

- 1 were; 2 would; 3 would; 4 don't; 5 will; 6 will; 7 were

Exercises B

- 1 do; pass; will probably go; get; will pay
2 became; would only be able
3 work; get; won't accept
4 continue; develop; will be able

p.59, Prepositions and Phrasal Verbs

Exercise A

- 1 on; 2 at; 3 on; 4 at; 5 -; 6 on; 7 at; 8 at

p.60, Prepositions and Phrasal Verbs

Exercise B

- 1 in; 2 at; 3 at; 4 on; 5 on; 6 on; 7 in; 8 at; 9 on; 10 to; 11 at; 12 in

p.60, Prepositions and Phrasal Verbs

Exercise C

- 1 until; 2 from; until; 3 by; 4 in; 5 by; 6 in

Exercise D

- 1 for; 2 during; 3 while; 4 for; 5 during

p.61, Prepositions and Phrasal Verbs

Exercise E

- 1 between; 2 above; 3 in front of; 4 opposite; 5 against / in front of; 6 through; 7 along; by/near; 8 out of; round/across; 9 past; under; round

Exercise F

- 1 from; to; by; off; at
2 off; on
3 for; for; without

- 4 with; near; to; on; after; up
5 about; for; on
6 on; off
7 out; on; to; at
8 on; up; at; in
9 next to; behind; opposite; between
10 on; in; in; at
11 up; between
12 before; after; during

p. 63, Reported Speech

Exercise A

- 1 his mother (that) he could count from 1 to 10 in English.
2 Miranda (that) he liked her smile.
3 (that) she had trained so hard.
4 (that) Nadia's father had told him he was proud of her.
5 Angela (that) she would have to work a bit harder.
6 (that) he didn't speak German.
7 (that) Frank's grandmother wanted him to visit her more often.

Exercise B

- 1 Tony shouted (that) he didn't want to eat that soup, because it was too hot.
2 Marcella reported (that) there had been a serious car crash the day before.
3 My friends told me (that) they were going on holiday the coming month.
4 The radio commented (that) the team had scored 3 goals that day.
5 The receptionist pointed out (that) the doctor wouldn't come there until six.

p. 65, Passive

Exercise A

- 1 The kitchen was decorated by my mother.
2 These letters weren't written by me.
3 Our rivers are polluted by rubbish.
4 The washing up isn't done by the cook.
5 The swimming competition was won by our school.
6 Art isn't taught by Miss Jones.
7 Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.
8 The Tower can be seen from here.
9 A knife was thrown.
10 The spare parts are produced in Italy.
11 The meeting was badly organised.
12 He hasn't been informed yet.

p. 67, Subject and Object Questions

Exercise A

- 1 does / did Lucy go
2 painted
3 did Tom make

- 4 happens
- 5 won
- 6 do/did you like
- 7 did you talk
- 8 goes
- 9 did you meet
- 10 did she stop
- 11 wrote
- 12 did you go

Exercise B

- 1 Who wants some coffee?
- 2 What did they see?
- 3 Who is going to pay the bill?
- 4 What did he have for breakfast?
- 5 What happened at the end of the story?
- 6 Who knows the answer to my question?
- 7 Who is she phoning?
- 8 What did their letter say?

p. 69 Conjunctions and Connecting Words

Exercise A

1 while; 2 (in order) to; 3 because; 4 so, that; 5 either, or; 6 such, that, when; 7 Although; 8 to, but

Exercise B

- 1 G; Although I like her, I think she is pretty mean.
- 2 H; He drove so fast that he was already there at 12 o'clock.
- 3 E; We have lived here since 2014.
- 4 A; I haven't done my work, because it was too difficult.
- 5 B; Please give me your answer, as soon as you have decided.
- 6 C; The day is so beautiful that we might go swimming.
- 7 D; Either he is doing some sport or he is visiting friends.

p. 70 Conjunctions and Connecting Words

Exercise C

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 because | 11 only |
| 2 when | 12 even though |
| 3 before | 13 so |
| 4 so | 14 such |
| 5 although | 15 after |
| 6 but | 16 (in order) to |
| 7 so | 17 unless |
| 8 or | 18 if |
| 9 like | 19 since |
| 10 as soon as | |

p. 71. Grammar Revision 2

p. 71, Present Tenses

- | | | |
|-----|------|------|
| 1 c | 7 a | 13 b |
| 2 b | 8 a | 14 c |
| 3 c | 9 c | 15 b |
| 4 c | 10 c | 16 a |
| 5 a | 11 c | 17 a |
| 6 a | 12 b | |

p. 71 Questions

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1 c | 7 c |
| 2 a | 8 b |
| 3 a | 9 b |
| 4 a | 10 c |
| 5 b | |
| 6 b | |

p. 72 Past Tenses + Present Perfect

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1 b | 13 a | 25 a |
| 2 a | 14 b | 26 a |
| 3 c | 15 a | 27 c |
| 4 b | 16 b | 28 a |
| 5 c | 17 c | 29 a |
| 6 c | 18 b | 30 a |
| 7 c | 19 b | 31 b |
| 8 b | 20 a | 32 b |
| 9 c | 21 c | 33 c |
| 10 a | 22 a | 34 a |
| 11 b | 23 a | 35 b |
| 12 c | 24 c | |

p. 73, Personal and Possessive Pronouns

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1 b | 7 c |
| 2 c | 8 c |
| 3 c | 9 a |
| 4 a | 10 b |
| 5 a | |
| 6 b | |

p. 73, Relative Pronouns

- 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 c 5 c

p. 73, Quantifiers

- | | | |
|-----|------|------|
| 1 b | 8 b | 15 b |
| 2 c | 9 a | 16 c |
| 3 c | 10 c | 17 b |
| 4 b | 11 c | 18 b |
| 5 c | 12 a | 19 c |
| 6 b | 13 b | 20 c |
| 7 c | 14 a | |

p. 74, Adjectives and Adverbs

- 1 b
- 2 b
- 3 c
- 4 b
- 5 b

p. 74, Comparatives + Superlatives

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1 b | 8 b |
| 2 c | 9 a |
| 3 a | 10 c |
| 4 c | 11 b |
| 5 a | 12 b |
| 6 c | 13 a |
| 7 a | |

p. 75, Future Tenses

- 1 c 2 c 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 c

p. 75, Verb Patterns

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 a | 7 b |
| 2 b | 8 a |
| 3 a | 9 b |
| 4 b | |
| 5 c | |
| 6 a | |

p. 75, Modals

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 c | 7 c |
| 2 c | 8 b |
| 3 b | |
| 4 b | |
| 5 a | |
| 6 a | |

p. 76, Conditionals

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1 a | 7 c |
| 2 b | 8 c |
| 3 b | 9 c |
| 4 a | 10 a |
| 5 a | |
| 6 a | |

p. 76, Prepositions

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 1 b | 8 a |
| 2 a | 9 a |
| 3 b | 10 c |
| 4 a | 11 b |
| 5 b | 12 a |
| 6 c | 13 b |
| 7 b | |

Reading Tests**pp. 79 / 80, Exam Task 1 Reading (EA Final 2008)**

- 1 F (Only some/Too few are ready for the new world)
- 2 F (Study time is wasted)
- 3 F (There are a lot of unavoidable expenses)
- 4 T
- 5 F (Most banks offer deals for students)
- 6 T

- 7 T
- 8 F (It's not necessary to buy things twice / students forget their winter clothes)
- 9 T
- 10 T

pp. 81 / 82, Exam Task 2 Reading (EA Final 2009)

- 1 T
- 2 F (Everyone can benefit from *Learn Now.*)
- 3 T
- 4 F (You don't have to take any exams.)
- 5 T
- 6 F (No, you don't need basic skills to do a computing course)
- 7 F (You can learn by distance learning at home or work.)
- 8 T
- 9 F (You just book in whenever you want to.)
- 10 F (If you want to work at home it can be organised by telephone or mail.)

pp. 83 - 86, Exam Task 3 Reading

Part 1: Reading

A True, False or Not Stated

T

T

NS

T

F

F

T

T

F

T

B Multiple Choice

1 B; 2 C; 3 A; 4 C; 5 B; 6 B; 7 A; 8 A; 9 C; 10 C

C Matching

1 D; 2 B; 3 G; 4 H; 5 E

pp. 87 / 88, Exam Task 4 Reading (EA Final 2011)

- 1 F (in 2002 she dived deeper)
- 2 T
- 3 F (safety and training is most important)
- 4 F (it is always the same)
- 5 F (land-based training at the gym)
- 6 T
- 7 F (mainly to advertise sports products)
- 8 T
- 9 T
- 10 F (not for many years to come)

Vocabulary Tests

p. 89, Elementary Vocabulary 1

1. If your hands are cold, why don't you put on a pair of **gloves**?
2. some opposites: beautiful - **ugly** , short - **long** + **tall**, thin – **fat**, happy – **sad** , interesting - **boring** , good - **bad** / **awful** .
3. What is on the top of a house to keep the rain from getting in? A **roof**
4. Why don't you open the **window** and let in some fresh air?
5. If it's cold enough, we might have **snow** at Christmas.
6. It was so **foggy** I couldn't see more than 6 feet in front of me, so I couldn't drive on.
7. Our feet were always cold, so we decided to put a Persian **carpet** on the floor.
8. What do you eat with: **knife**, **fork** and **spoon**.
9. What are the three meals you eat during the day called? **breakfast**, **lunch** and **dinner**.
10. Where do you put the dirty dishes after you've finished eating? In the **sink** or **dishwasher**.
11. What do you use to watch your own face? A **mirror**
12. What do you need to clean your teeth? **toothbrush** / **toothpaste**
13. You come to school by **bike**, **train**, **bus** or **on foot**
14. If you have been arrested for a serious crime, you should get yourself a **lawyer** to help you.
15. Who tries to explain what you need to know in school? A **teacher**
16. Who brings you drinks in a restaurant? **waiter/waitress**
17. Where do you go to when you need a haircut? To the **hairdresser's**.
18. What's your favourite free time occupation? **individual answer**
19. After finishing the marathon, I was happy but really **tired**: all I wanted was to go to sleep.
20. I don't like watching horror-movies on my own: afterwards I'm always **frightened/scared** someone is lying under my bed.
21. Where do you store your clothes? In a **wardrobe** or a **closet**.
22. I use a **bath towel** to dry myself after a shower.
23. A child I used to feed the **ducks** in the pond with tiny pieces of bread.
24. Eiger, Mönch and Jungfrau are **mountains**, but the Gurten is just a **hill**.
25. What do you do with a football? You **kick** it.
26. When you put cut potatoes into frying oil you get **chips** / **French fries**.
27. If you want to boil potatoes, you should start by putting water in a **pan**.
28. When somebody says "thank you", your polite answer is "**you're welcome**" / "**no problem**" / "**it's OK**" / ...

p. 90, Elementary Vocabulary 2

1. What can you write with? A **pen**, **pencil** or **biro**
2. Where do you get information about holidays? **travel agency/holiday brochure/ internet**
3. What is a camera for? **taking pictures**
4. After a meal in a restaurant the waiter gets you the **bill** and you might give him a **tip** for his service.
5. You make wine from **grapes**.
6. To bake bread I mainly need **flour**, **water** and **yeast**.
7. The meat of a pig is called **pork**.
8. Could I **borrow** some money from you? I'll pay it back next week.
9. The opposite of expensive is **cheap**.
10. I'm sorry, you can't use your credit card, you'll have to pay **cash**.
11. If you **save** all your pocket money of the next 6 months, you will have enough to buy that camera.
12. Keep the city clean, put your rubbish into a **litter bin**.
13. Pedestrians should use a **pedestrian crossing** when they cross the streets.
14. If you **spend** all the money you **earn** with your job on CDs, you won't have anything left for Susan's birthday present.
15. Do you charge for the bags? – No, they are **free**.
16. In how many **slices** can you cut that loaf of bread?
17. A bunch of **flowers**, a bar of **chocolate** , a tin of **sardines**
18. Some more opposites: slow – **fast** / **quick**, hard - **soft**, clean - **dirty**, loud – **silent** (**soft** music), good - **bad**, old - **young** / **new**.
19. It takes a lot of **courage** to jump out of a plane for the first time.

20. I didn't get your name: could you **spell** it, so I write it down correctly?
21. What do you wear? **clothes** - What do you carry? **an umbrella/a parcel** ...
22. I dropped my book. – Could you **pick it up** it for me?
23. During weekends I usually don't **get up** before 11 o'clock: I like my bed!
24. If you're cold, put on that **jumper** your grandmother knitted last year.
25. Your father's sister is your **aunt**, his brother is your **uncle**.
26. Because of my **backache** I'm afraid I can't help you lift this heavy table.
27. The season after summer is **autumn** (BrE) / **fall** (AmE)
28. He **tried hard** (2 words) to hide his feelings, but he just had to tell her he loved her.

p. 91, Pre-Intermediate Vocabulary Test 1 (File 1-4)

1. My grandma is very **generous**. She spoils me all the time. (grosszügig)
2. Tim's twin brother is as **tall** as him – his sister is rather **short**, however. (gross / klein)
3. The party on Saturday was really awesome. We **had** a lot of **fun**. (es lustig haben)
4. Isn't it too warm today to wear **gloves** and a **scarf**? (Handschuhe / Schal)
5. I don't need **trainers**, I need **boots**. They're in **fashion** now. (Turnschuhe / Stiefel / Mode)
6. Sally often **wears** a **bracelet** and a silver **necklace**. (tragen / Armband / Halskette)
7. This suitcase is heavy. Let me **carry** it for you. (tragen)
8. When did you last **go on a date**? (eine Verabredung haben)
9. Our class **gets on well with** our new teacher. (gut auskommen mit)
10. What I like about my sister: She's got a good **sense of humour**. (Humor)
11. Look at that **painting**. – Isn't it **unusual**? (Bild / ungewöhnlich)
12. It was painted by a **famous artist**. (berühmt / Künstler)
13. Unfortunately a lot of couples are getting **divorced** or **separated** nowadays. (geschieden / getrennt)
14. I met Rick at my best friend's **wedding**. (Hochzeit)
15. Judging by **appearance** often leads you wrong. (Erscheinung)
16. Can you recommend the hotel you **stayed in** on your last holiday? (im Hotel wohnen)
17. Call me later, please. I'm **in a hurry**. (in Eile)
18. The pub was really **crowded** and **noisy** last night. (belebt / laut)
19. The **dress** the old lady is wearing is really **awful**. (Kleid / furchtbar)
20. Don't you think John's **apartment / flat** is rather **uncomfortable**? (Wohnung / unbequem)
21. We must keep on fighting for **peace** and **democracy**. (Frieden / Demokratie)
22. You must ask **security** if the **gate** is open. (Sicherheitskontrolle / Tor)
23. Speeding and **road rage** are serious crimes. (aggressive Fahrweise)
24. **Perhaps (maybe)** you should inform the **passengers** about the delay. (Vielleicht / Fluggäste)
25. Our hotel was situated in a beautiful **exotic location**. (exotisch / Ort)
26. Do you like **to do the washing up**? (abwaschen)
27. First you should **tidy your room** and then **make lunch**. (dein Zimmer aufräumen / das Mittagessen zubereiten)
28. You can **try** this sweatshirt **on** in the **changing rooms**. (anprobieren / Umkleidekabine)
29. Have you got this **item** in a different **size**? (Artikel / Grösse)
30. When the **customer** got his **receipt** he was upset. (Kunde / Quittung)
31. You can leave the **trolley** and the **basket** at the **checkout**. (Einkaufswagen / Korb / Kasse)

p. 92, Pre-Intermediate Vocabulary Test 2 (File 5-8)

1. **Several inhabitants/Multiple residents** complained about noise in the neighborhood. (mehrere / Einwohner)
2. The movie was very **exciting** – not **boring** at all. (aufregend / langweilig)
3. The hotel owners were very **polite** and **immediately** served us food and drinks. (höflich / sofort)
4. The situation was **frightening/scary** and **dangerous**. (furchterregend / gefährlich)
5. Drinking coffee may help **prevent** some **illnesses/diseases** like diabetes and Parkinson's. (vorbeugen / Krankheiten)
6. After the oil tanker hit the rocks, all the beaches were **polluted/dirty**. (verschmutzt, dreckig)
7. Do you **remember** the movie: "The **Talented** Mr. Ripley"? (erinnern / begabt)
8. Because of the bad weather not all the **strangers arrived** on time to be welcomed by the president. (Fremde / ankommen)
9. Let's choose **episode** three of the **previous** "Private Practice" **series**. (Folge / vorherig / Serie)
10. I'd like to **sell** my **alarm clock** on e-bay. – You can't do that, **definitely not!** (verkaufen / Wecker / auf keinen Fall)
11. One of my classmates **constantly misses** the bus. He is hardly ever **punctual**. (ständig / den Bus verpassen / pünktlich)
12. Marc **probably doesn't like reading**. (wahrscheinlich / nicht gern lesen)
13. None of the tropical plants in our garden **survived** the hard winter last year. (überleben)
14. Tom and Allie **get on well with** each other. (gut zusammen auskommen)
15. Susan was **desperately** trying to **get advice**. (verzweifelt / Rat bekommen)
16. Every morning Jane **takes her children to school** by car. (ihre Kinder zur Schule bringen)
17. I think it is **necessary to get a present** for the hostess who, without a doubt, is going to prepare an exquisite dinner. (notwendig / ein Geschenk besorgen)
18. Let's watch **the match/game on TV**. (ein Spiel sehen am Fernsehen)
19. In my **opinion** you shouldn't **lend money** to Paul. (Meinung / Geld leihen)
20. Paul is always trying to **borrow** money **from** his classmates. (borgen, bei jemandem leihen)
21. The **circumstances** were **incredibly** delicate. (Umstände / unglaublich)
22. May I **suggest revising** for our exams together? (vorschlagen / lernen – wiederholen)
23. What's the **advantage/benefit** of living in the country? (Vorteil)
24. Is it **permitted/allowed** to smoke in the park? - No, **I doubt it/I don't think so**. (erlaubt / ich bezweifle es, ich glaube nicht)
25. Sometimes it **is worth** being a bit **suspicious**. (wert sein / misstrauisch)
26. After I had promised to go out with her, I suddenly **had second thoughts** about it, because I still had to do a lot of important homework. (ich hatte Bedenken)

p. 93, Pre-Intermediate Vocabulary Test 3 (File 9-12)

1. The **mosquito** bite I got last week just doesn't heal. (Mücke)
2. There's no **cure** when a box-**jellyfish** stings you. (Heilmittel / Qualle)
3. Their **sting** is extremely **poisonous**. (Stich / giftig)
4. Do **bats** have a **fur**? (Fledermaus / Fell)
5. The poor **monkey** was serving as a **guinea pig**. (Affe / Versuchskaninchen)
6. I heard the Mamba is world's most **aggressive snake**. (angriffs / Schlange)
7. Frankenstein had an **abnormal** "built-in" **brain**. (abnorm / Hirn)
8. My uncle is a **captain**. He wants to **retire** at the age of 60. (Hauptmann / in Rente gehen)
9. The **researcher** had a speech about natural **selection in general**. (Wissenschaftlerin / Auswahl / im Allgemeinen)
10. Who is **to blame** that the president didn't **overcome** his **cancer**? (die Schuld geben / überwinden / Krebs)
11. **Disposable nappies** are a good **invention**, but they cause a lot of waste material. (Wegwerf-Windeln / Erfindung)
12. Who's the **author (writer)** of the **novel**: "Twilight"? (Autorin / Roman)
13. Too much **choice** is making us **indecisive** and **dissatisfied**. (Wahl / unentschlossen / unzufrieden)

14. If you watch a film before you read the book your **imagination** will be **spoilt**. (Vorstellungsvermögen, Fantasie / verdorben)
15. Walk **through** the park, and then **across** the street you will find the **cash machine (ATM)**. (durch / (gegen)über / Geldautomat)
16. **Education** is **compulsory** in many countries. (Schulbildung / Pflicht, obligatorisch)
17. His strange **behaviour** caused a lot of **confusion**. (Benehmen / Verwirrung, Durcheinander)
18. Grandmother is going **to look after** the baby tonight, we haven't found a babysitter. (sich kümmern um)
19. The fans didn't like the **referee's attitude**. (Schiedsrichter / Haltung)
20. Tom could hardly accept his **defeat**. He's a **bad loser**. (Niederlage / schlechter Verlierer)
21. What **subjects** were your favourites at **primary school**? (Fächer / Grundschule)
22. I liked **science**. I always had good **marks** in my **report**. (Naturwissenschaften / Noten / Zeugnis)
23. We are **looking forward to** going on holiday soon. (sich freuen auf)
24. When do you usually **get up** in the morning? (aufstehen)
25. It's an **insult** if you don't **stand up** when the Queen enters the room. (Beleidigung / aufstehen)

pp. 99 / 100, Additional Reading 1 (ANP 2013)

- 1 F (she used to)
- 2 T
- 3 T
- 4 T
- 5 F (They send their bag ahead.)
- 6 F (They have a picnic/ under a tree.)
- 7 T
- 8 F (You can walk/hike/go on foot.)
- 9 F (She had been on a trip in Southern England.)
- 10 T

pp. 101 / 102, Additional Reading 2 (ANP 2017)

- 1 F (It is not broken into several parts because it is the largest remaining piece of unbroken forest.)
- 2 T
- 3 T
- 4 T
- 5 F (The bears appear when the fish are returning from the Pacific Ocean to the streams and rivers.)
- 6 F (Knight Inlet is not in the middle of the rainforest, because it is on the southern edge of the Great Bear Rainforest.)
- 7 F (Guests do not travel straight to the river by boat although they start with a boat ride. They then board a small bus ... to the river.)
- 8 T
- 9 F (Tourists cannot watch the bears all year round because they only wake up in April after their winter sleep.)
- 10 F (Tourists must sleep one night in one of the two hotels there, but not more than one night since the journey to Knight Inlet starts early the very next morning.)

pp. 103 / 104, Additional Reading 3 (ANP 2018)

- 1 F (Helen and her colleagues had to set up a laboratory site on the ice themselves.)
- 2 T
- 3 F (The research will try to explain what might happen to oceans in the future, thus explaining the consequences of climate change, not the reasons.)
- 4 T
- 5 T
- 6 F (She suffered in the freezing conditions despite her previous experience).
- 7 T
- 8 T
- 9 F (When the scientists went out onto the ice, they were protected by guides carrying guns.)
- 10 F (The results of their studies have been published for everybody to read ("widely published").)