

BRAINBOX 2000

Realschule BY-G

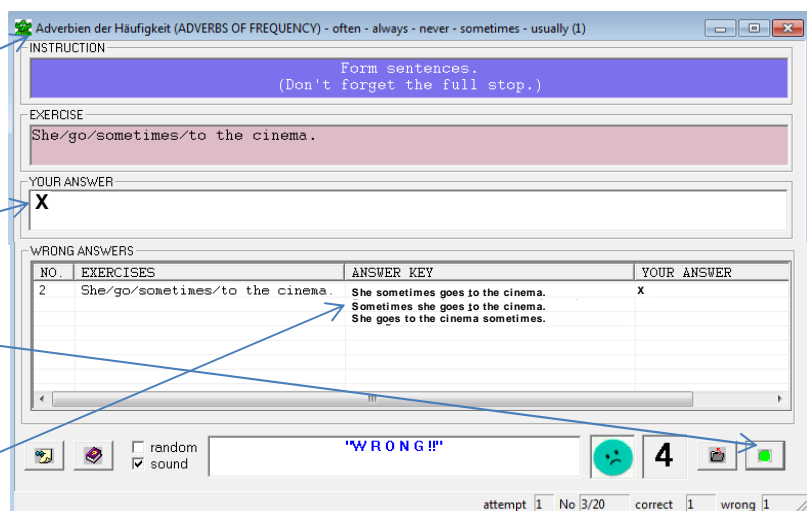
WORKSHEETS

Übungsblätter

10. Klasse

Lösungen kann man leicht im Programm abrufen:

- Programm starten
- Übung auswählen
- In YOUR ANSWER ein X eingeben
- OK anklicken
- Mögliche Lösungen erscheinen in ANSWER KEY



Complete the sentences. Use the simple present.

Vervollständige die Sätze! Verwende die einfache Gegenwart!

1. Andy (to play) football.
2. They (to know) that.
3. She (to do) her homework in the afternoon.
4. The weather (to be) fine.
5. Oliver (to get) up at eight.
6. Julie and Brian (to live) in Liverpool.
7. Oliver always (to go) to school by bike.
8. I (to be) in the school computer club.
9. Brian's sister (not, miss) the bus. [to miss = "verpassen"]
10. Ben (to have) four lessons in the morning.
11. Frank (not, to do) his homework every day.
12. They (to be) from England.
13. (you, to stay) at school for lunch?
14. He (to try) to find out new things.
15. Her school (not, to be) far away.
16. (How, you, to get) to school?
17. Brian (to have) got a guitar.
18. (she, to have) tea for breakfast?
19. School (to finish) at four.
20. Simon and Katie (to leave) the house at five past eight.
21. Jane and Molly (to have) lunch at home.
22. (What, Markus, to do) in his free time?
23. Mr Lambert (to be) very busy.
24. Every morning she (to hurry) to school.
25. The Parkers (to have) got a computer.
26. (Pat, to like) parties?
27. Tim (to play) hockey.
28. Fred (to have) breakfast in the kitchen.
29. Mr Lambert (not, to make) the breakfast.
30. He (to want) to watch TV.
31. (they, walk) to school? - No, they go by bus.
32. What (Markus, do) in his free time?
33. What (it, mean)?
34. She (not, speak) Spanish.
35. Mr and Mrs Lambe (not, go) out every evening.
36. (your parents, play) golf?

Complete. Present simple or progressive form?

Vervollständige! Verlaufsform (-ing) oder einfache Form der Gegenwart?

1. It's eight o'clock now. The Taylors (sit) in the kitchen.
2. We'll have to leave early. (you, mind)?
3. I (not, think) it's bad.
4. [on the phone] (What, you, do), Tracey?
5. Mr Wright (visit, often) Bavaria.
6. Janet (live) in London.
7. Every evening we (watch) television.
8. In the evenings they (play) cards.
9. (watch, you, TV, now)?
10. Sorry, I can't answer the phone; I (wash) my hair.
11. Tina (love) Mike.
12. (she, clean) her teeth every day?
13. Janet (take, sometimes) the bus.
14. Look, they (work) in the garden.
15. Please open the window. It (smell) of beer and cigarettes.
16. Where's John? - He (come, just) in.
17. (you, go) into town, Robert? - Yes, can I get you something?
18. Jennifer (write) a letter. He can't come out at the moment.
19. Listen, Susan (sing).
20. Today she (look) wonderful.
21. My mum (not, work) in the afternoons.
22. It's late. I (want) to go home now.
23. What (Simon, do, usually) on Sundays?
24. (you, go, sometimes) to school without breakfast?
25. She (drink, never) alcohol.
26. First I (drink) some milk. Then I go to bed.
27. It's Pat's party tonight. At the moment she (get) everything ready.
28. Joe (try, always) to repair his friends' bikes.
29. Why (you, dislike) him so much?
30. Today the cat (lie) under Dave's bed.
31. (this horse, belong) to you?
32. Once a month Rachel (buy) new CDs.
33. How much (it, cost)?
34. (you, remember) me?
35. At the moment she (have) a cup of tea.
36. (you, have) a bike?

Complete the sentences. Use the simple past.

Vervollständige die Sätze und verwende dabei die einfache (1.) Vergangenheit!

1. They (not, get) up early.
2. (he, go) to work by bus?
3. (When, she, go) to Munich?
4. (Who, go) with her? ["Wer fuhr ..."]
5. Why (she, need) help?
6. Who (help) her?
7. Which of them (score) a goal?
8. Why (Mr Miller, come) home late?
9. How many kittens (Tibby, have) ?
10. The boys (not, play) table tennis.
11. How many pupils (not, have) lunch at school?
12. (he, try, phone) Karin?
13. (have, Alan) a motorbike helmet with him?
14. Why (she, find) it difficult to sleep?
15. Who (go) to the disco in Oxford?
16. (you, not, eat) your breakfast?
17. (she, cycle) to school yesterday?
18. What (happen) yesterday?
19. (he, want, watch) a film?
20. She (not, do) her homework.
21. What time (leave, you)?
22. (not, she, find) her way?
23. Who (you, see)? [= Wen hast du gesehen?]
24. Who (you, see)? [= Wer hat dich gesehen?]
25. The match (be) very exciting.
26. The other team (win) the match.
27. They (spend) a couple of hours in the Louvre.
28. We (arrive) here four days ago.
29. Where (she, write) her postcard?
30. She (write) her postcard in St. James's Park.

Complete. Past progressive or simple past?

Vervollständige! Einfache Form oder Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit?

1. What (he, do) when you (see) him?
2. While we (drive) to the station it (begin) to rain.
3. Yesterday evening at 7 o'clock I (watch) TV.
4. Mrs Frazer (make) dinner when the children (come) home.
5. He (clean) his car when the telephone (ring).
6. The policeman asked: "What (you, do) at 5.30 yesterday?"
7. They (can, not, go) swimming because it (rain).
8. Yesterday at 8.30 when we (play) cards the lights (go) out.
9. When I (walk) down the road, I (meet) Sarah, a friend of mine.
10. When I (enter) the room my dad (read) the newspaper.
11. She (speak) on the phone from 8 to 8.30.
12. Who (you, talk) to when I (see) you this morning?
13. It (rain) when they (arrive).

questions: past / present (Fragen in der Vergangenheit und Gegenwart)

Ask for the words in brackets.

Frage nach den in Klammern stehenden Wörtern!

1. (Jeff) won the race.
2. Jeff won (the race).
3. Gary arrived late. (FRAGE OHNE FRAGEWORT)
4. They got the message (yesterday).
5. He goes to bed very early (because he must get up at 5).
6. She often parks her car (near the station).
7. Joe got the CDs from (a shop in Oxford Street).
8. Larry collects (posters of film stars).
9. Below the screen was (a board).
10. Emma looked at (Neil).
11. (Emma) went out with Dylan.
12. Emma went out with (Dylan).
13. Markus watched (a football match).
14. Tom had to get up (at 5).
15. Julie danced with (Ted).
16. (Julie) danced with Ted.
17. He rang (Tina).
18. He rings (Tina) every day?
19. She voted for (Mr Carter).
20. He wants (more jobs).
21. She did (the washing up).
22. They had an accident (because he was driving too fast).
23. Toni has (a shower) every morning.
24. (Martin's) penfriend lives in Munich.
25. Lisa always has lunch (in a restaurant).
26. They want to order (40) picnic baskets.
27. The CD costs (\$ 10).
28. The pay is (bad).
29. She had problems (at the school in Liverpool).
30. They emigrated (because there was no chance of getting a job).

Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

Verwende die korrekte Form des Verbs in Klammern.

1. Where did you spend your holidays? - I (go) to Italy.
2. Did you like the wine? - Oh, it (taste) excellent.
3. What did Gabi drink? - She (drink) milk.
4. How many answers did she know? - She (know) all the answers.
5. How did they play? - They (lose) 3:0.
6. What did he read? - He (try) to read English newspapers.
7. What did you give her? - I (buy) some flowers for her.
8. How long did Mary stay there? - She (spend) two weeks there.
9. Why didn't she come? - She (catch) a cold.
10. What did Marc have for lunch? - He (have) a hamburger.
11. Where did you learn English? - I (learn) it at school.
12. Did you write to him? - Yes, I (send) him a picture postcard.
13. Where did you meet? - We (meet) outside the cinema.
14. How much did the car cost? - It (cost) 40,000 marks.
15. Where did you stay? - We (stay) in an exclusive hotel.
16. When did Sabine arrive? - She (come) here last Monday.
17. Where did they sleep? - They (sleep) in a tent.
18. Where were you born? - I (be) born in Nuremberg.
19. Did you make many mistakes? - No, I only (make) one.
20. When did you take your holiday? - I (take) it in August.
21. How much was it? - I (pay) \$20 for it.
22. Did you sell a lot? - Yes, we (sell) more than yesterday.
23. Where did you go last year? - I (fly) to America.
24. What did you do last night? - First I (have) dinner, then I watched TV.
25. Did you win anything? - Yes, I (win) the first prize, a CD player.
26. When did you leave the office? - I (leave) at 4.
27. What did you want? - I (want) to ask you about your car.
28. Did John bring the books back? - Yes, he (bring) them back yesterday.
29. Did she say anything? - No, she (say) nothing.
30. Did you eat anything? - Yes, I (eat) some French fries.

Complete. Use the present perfect.

Vervollständige und verwende dabei das Perfekt.

1. (you, be, ever) to Japan?
2. This (happen, never) before.
3. (live, Emma) here long?
4. We (find, not) a garage in the city.
5. (be, Lisa) to Africa?
6. Max (see, never) this before.
7. (you, be, often) to Weiden?
8. I (not, send) him a letter yet.
9. She (have, not) her bike long.
10. I (wash, just) the car.
11. How long (he, be) ill.
12. Have you finished the kitchen yet? - No, we (...).
13. He (do, already) his homework.
14. (you, have) a good journey?
15. (not, he, phone)?
16. We (lose) against Bayern Munich.
17. (not, you, ask) your parents?
18. It (start, just) to rain.
19. I (be, never) there.
20. I (just, finish) the letter.
21. I (just, ring) my parents.
22. (ever, you, have) fish and chips?
23. You (not, tidy) your room for weeks.
24. (she, write) the invitations for the party?
25. What (forget, Paul) ?
26. (he, see) the film "Death on the Nile"?

Use the present perfect progressive, where possible. Use TIP for "signal words".

Verwende die Verlaufsform des Perfekts, wo es möglich ist! In TIP findest du Signalwörter.

1. Kathy (get) up at half past six.
2. She (not, be) to New York yet.
3. (sleep, you) well last night?
4. Yesterday the weather (be) fine.
5. Is Jane in? - Yes, she (just, arrive).
6. The plane (arrive) half an hour ago.
7. (you, have) dinner yet?
8. - Yes, we (have) dinner at seven o'clock this evening.
9. He (spend) his last holidays in Spain.
10. I (not, see) Jim for a long time.
11. (you, be, ever) to Rome?
12. - Yes, I (be) there in 1993.
13. How long (you, know) her?
14. I (know) her for four weeks.
15. (Peter, be) to London before?
16. She (be) here for three weeks now.
17. She (live) here since 1990.
18. I (hear, already) a lot about London.
19. They (take) her to the theatre last Friday.
20. Some time ago Tim (try) to sell his car.
21. I (lose) my watch. [She can't find it. It's gone.]
22. We (have) this car since 1991.
23. I (see) the film before.
24. I (see) the film last night.
25. When (you, go) to bed?
26. I (be, often) to France.
27. I (like, always) Italy.
28. So far she (have) no real problems at school.
29. The train (arrive). [You can see the train.]
30. I (buy) the tickets for the concert, look.

Use the correct tense. Past tense or present perfect? Use TIP for "signal words".

Verwende die richtige Zeit. 1. Vergangenheit oder Perfekt? In TIP findest du Signalwörter.

1. When (they, arrive)?
2. I (know) him since 1988.
3. How long (you, be) here in Ansbach?
4. (you, see) the film BATMAN yet?
5. She (not, do) her homework yesterday.
6. Thomas (be) born in 1974.
7. Since when (she, be) here?
8. What (you, do) last Thursday?
9. When (she, come) home last night?
10. (you, ever, visit) Portsmouth?
11. When (she, visit) Portsmouth?
12. She (be) there last summer.
13. I (just, finish) painting the door. Look! Isn't it beautiful.
14. She (not, wash) the dishes yet. They're still dirty.
15. The plane (arrive) half an hour ago.
16. Up to now we (enjoy) ourselves very much.
17. He (go) to the cinema after lunch.
18. My father (spend) his last holidays in France.
19. I (be) ill three times so far this year.
20. I (not, play) minigolf when I was on holiday last summer.
21. What time (it, start) raining?
22. It (start) raining at two o'clock.
23. Alec and Emily (know) each other since they were at school.
24. So they (know) each other for 25 years now.
25. (you, see) Ann this morning? - (It's 5 o'clock in the afternoon now.)
26. (you, see) Ann in the last few days?
27. I (never, play) golf in my life.
28. (you, see) Ann this morning? - (It's 10 o'clock in the morning.)
29. Who (make) the film JURASSIC PARK?
30. Mr Jones (work) in a bank for 10 years. Then he gave it up.

**Complete by translating.
Vervollständige durch Übersetzung.**

1. I (see) her yesterday in the disco. (Ich habe sie ... gesehen.)
2. When (you, arrive) here? (Wann bist du hier angekommen?)
3. I (just, drink) a cup of tea. ["Ich habe gerade ... getrunken."]
4. The team (win) the match last Saturday. ["... hat das Spiel gewonnen."]
5. I (know) Polly for two years now. ["Ich kenne Polly seit ..."]
6. Nick (work) here since 1994. ["Nick arbeitet hier seit ..."]
7. I (live) in Coburg for 14 years. ["Ich wohne seit ..."]
8. I (never, be) to Bad Windsheim. ["Ich war noch nie in ..."]
9. How long (you, work) in the bank? ["Wie lange arbeitest du schon ...?"]
10. She (come) here two weeks ago. ["Sie ist vor 2 Wochen hier angekommen."]
11. My penfriend (not, write) to me for months. ["hat seit ... geschrieben"]
12. It (not, rain) last week. ["Es hat ... nicht geregnet."]
13. When (he, go) abroad? ["Wann ist er ins Ausland gegangen?"]
14. He (write) two letters this morning. [It's 9 a.m.] ["Er hat geschrieben"]
15. Last night I (arrive) home late. ["Letzte Nacht bin ich ... gekommen."]
16. Tim (not, be) ill last year. ["Tim ist ... nicht krank gewesen."]
17. When I was on holiday, the weather (be) awful. ["... war scheußlich."]
18. They (be) married for 20 years. ["Sie sind seit ... verheiratet."]
19. My youngest brother (get) a new job a week ago. ["... hat bekommen ..."]
20. Since when (you, know) Andrew? ["Seit wann kennst du ...?"]

Use the present perfect progressive, where possible.

Verwende die Verlaufsform des "present perfect", wo es möglich ist.

1. She (wait) here for two hours now.
2. Sabine (be) here since 1992.
3. He (work) on his car all afternoon.
4. Claudia (learn) English for three hours now.
5. Steffie (know) him for five years now.
6. Günther (have) his moped since 1994.
7. She (have) a shower for thirty minutes now. [shower = "Dusche"]
8. Peter and Paul (play) tennis all morning.
9. How long (be, Karin) in London?
10. How long (live, Karin) in London?
11. How long (you, belong) to this club?
12. We (have) sunshine since we arrived here.
13. Tim (watch) TV the whole morning now.
14. It (rain) for almost two weeks.
15. What (you, do) all morning?
16. Since when (you, own) your mountain bike?
17. How long (he, live) in Austria?
18. She (be) in England for three years.
19. Since when (you, know) that?
20. I (not, see) him for many years.
21. I (stand) here since half past ten.
22. How long (she, have) green hair?
23. How long (you, walk)?
24. This car alarm (make) a terrible noise.

Use "since" or "for".
Setze "since" oder "for" ein.

1. ... January
2. ... many years
3. ... Easter ["Ostern"]
4. ... last week
5. ... a month
6. ... 1986
7. ... November last year
8. ... three years now
9. ... my birth ["seit meiner Geburt"]
10. ... he moved to Regensburg [to move = "umziehen"]
11. ... I was 18
12. ... Friday
13. ... about five years
14. ... early this morning
15. ... four weeks
16. ... she went to the USA
17. ... years
18. ... then ["seit damals"/"seitdem"]
19. ... half an hour
20. ... 5 o'clock
21. ... last Sunday
22. ... the end of May
23. ... fifteen minutes
24. ... half past four
25. ... hours
26. ... a long time
27. ... months
28. ... lunch time
29. ... 10 o'clock last night
30. ... I was in New York

Translate.
Übersetze.

1. Tom wohnt in Hof.
2. Tom wohnt seit 1992 in Hof.
3. Sue ist in York.
4. Sue ist seit gestern in York.
5. Wir kennen Jim.
6. Wir kennen Jim seit einer Woche.
7. Wie lange kennst du ihn [schon]? ["schon" wird nicht übersetzt.]
8. Er ist seit zwei Stunden dort.
9. Er hat ein neues Auto.
10. Er hat seit April ein neues Auto.
11. Sie ist seit letzten Freitag hier.
12. Wir kennen ihn seit langem.
13. Jill ist seit Montag krank. ["krank" = ill]
14. Wie lange ist sie [schon] krank?
15. Wie lange hast du diesen Fotoapparat [schon]?
16. Ich habe ihn seit Ende Juni.
17. Sue arbeitet hier seit Mai.
18. Der Computer gehört mir nun [schon] seit zwei Tagen.
19. Ich besitze dieses Radio [schon] seit 1995. [to have = "besitzen"]
20. Sie sind seit letzten Sommer in Berlin.

**Use the correct tense. Simple past or present perfect? (Use TIP for "signal words".)
Setzte die richtige Zeit ein! 1. Vergangenheit oder Perfekt? (Signalwörter in TIP!)**

1. I (change) my job last week.
2. She (never, learn) to drive.
3. The work force (change) in the last few years.
4. We (contact) a company in Birmingham only last week.
5. (you, ever, be) unemployed?
6. Duncan's sales (increase) by 20 % in 1995.
7. Since the middle of 1993 wages (go up).
8. Total turnover for 1994 (be) \$ 1,500,000.
9. We (have) no business connections with the firm for the past five years.
10. We (know) the firm since 1987.
11. Delivery (be) effected without delay up to now.
12. We (not, make) a decision yet.
13. How long (stay, you) in London? [He is no longer in London.]
14. How long (stay, you) in London? [He is still in London.]
15. Pat (work) for the company for two years. [She still works there.]
16. Pat (work) for the company for two years. [She no longer works there.]
17. (Jane, phone) yet?
18. We (send) the consignment by air yesterday afternoon.
19. He (apply) for a new job this morning. [It's 6 o'clock in the afternoon.]
20. (you, see) Mr Cuban this afternoon? [It's 4 o'clock in the afternoon.]
21. The action (be) successful so far.
22. When (Britain, join) the EEC?
23. How long (Italy, be) a member of the European Community?
24. On 2 March we (place) an order with you for three PENTIUM 900 computers.
25. The equipment (not, arrive) yet.
26. Mr Clint (be, never) to the Hanover Fair.
27. He (make) phone calls all morning. [He is still making phone calls.]
28. She (live) here all her life. [She still lives there.]
29. Mrs Lee (start) in our company 25 years ago.
30. Mrs Lee (work) here for over 24 years now.

Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets (past or past perfect).
Verwende die richtige Zeit (1. Vergangenheit oder 3. Vergangenheit).

1. After they ... [spend] two days in Hastings, they ... [drive] to York.
2. My father ... [be] late yesterday, because he ... [miss] the bus.
3. He ... [be] late, because his watch ... [stop].
4. She ... [not, want] to go to Bath, because she ... [be] there before.
5. Grandpa ... [give] up driving, because he ... [have] so many accidents. [accident = "Unfall"]
6. By the time Sean ... [get] to the shop, it ... [already, close].
7. The police ... [think] he ... [take] the money.
8. After she ... [be] on holiday, she ... [feel] much better.
9. After we ... [eat] the fish, we ... [begin] to feel ill.
10. After we ... [leave] the cinema, we ... [go] to a café.
11. I ... [move] to London after I ... [leave] school.
12. After she ... [take] a shower, she ... [come] down to breakfast.
13. I ... [read] the book, so I ... [enjoy] the film.
14. ... [you, go] home after you ... [see] the film?
15. Where ... [you, go] after you ... [be] to the pub?
16. After Daniel ... [climb] onto the wall, he ... [have] a marvellous view.
17. Last year the Lamberts ... [go] to Germany for the first time. They ... [never, be] there before.

Use the correct future form. "will" or "going to"?
Verwende die richtige Zukunftsform! "will" oder "going to"?

1. I'm sure you (pass) the exam. [Vorhersage]
2. She (have) a baby. [Anzeichen: Sie ist schwanger.]
3. I (learn) Italian. [Absicht]
4. This (be) the kitchen. [Plan]
5. Tomorrow (be) warm and sunny. [Vorhersage]
6. What (you, do) next summer? [Absicht, Vorhaben]
7. They (fire) a lot of their staff. [Absicht]
8. I think they (have) big trouble with the unions. [Unsicherheit]
9. Father (be) sixty next week. [nicht beeinflussbar]
10. What (you, do) with it? [Absicht]
11. If we don't hurry, we (be) late for the match.
12. I'm sure they (win) the match.
13. (you, read) the book tomorrow? [Absicht]
14. Wait a minute, I (ask) her. [spontane Entscheidung]
15. It's late. You (miss) the bus. [Vorhersage]
16. Look at the dark clouds. It (rain) soon. [Anzeichen]
17. I know exactly what I (do). [Plan]
18. What (happen) to us if we don't pay the rent (*Miete*).
19. (she, buy) a new flat? [Absicht]
20. They (not, place) an order with us if our prices are not competitive.

**Complete the sentences. Use the correct tense. Use TIP for "signal words".
Vervollständige die Sätze! Setze die richtige Zeit ein. Bei TIP: Signalwörter!**

1. I (know) her since 1980.
2. I (have) this car for five years.
3. The trade fair (take) place next week.
4. Mr Bond (live) in Pitford since December.
5. Mongo & Co. (place) the first order with us in 1992.
6. Unemployment in 1926 (be) worse than it is today.
7. My mother (be) out of work for three months now.
8. Every industrialized country (have) trade unions [*Gewerkschaften*].
9. This coming weekend the Winters (give) a garden party.
10. I'm sure it (be) a nice party.
11. We (not, enjoy) our holidays in France. It was raining all the time.
12. I (fly) to Canada last week.
13. Do you think it (rain) tomorrow?
14. Since 1990 raw materials (become) far more expensive.
15. Look out of the window. It (rain) heavily.
16. I (take) part in a marketing seminar in June. [It's May now.] [Absicht]
17. Three years ago sales (increase) by 16 %.
18. Tourism would not expand, if the economic situation (not, improve).
19. If he could speak English, he (apply) for the job.
20. What (she, do) if she had had the money?
21. How long (you, type)? [He is still typing.]
22. When (you, leave)? - Tomorrow evening. [Plan, Absicht]
23. He (have) his car for two months now.
24. When (get, they) married? - In 1988.
25. (you, meet) any nice girls yet?
26. (you, ever, study) a language before?
27. He (go, always) to the bank on Mondays. [He's still alive.]
28. Be careful! I (just, paint) the door.
29. What time (he, leave) his office? [Wann hat er sein Büro verlassen?]
30. How long (you, have) breakfast this morning? [It's 4 p. m.]

Use the correct tense.

Verwende die richtige Zeit.

1. If you ... [speak] more slowly, people would understand you better.
2. If I ... [not, come] to Germany, I wouldn't have met my wife Rosa.
3. I would have saved a lot of money if I ... [do] my shopping in the supermarket.
4. ... [you, write] to me if I give you my address? (Question !!!)
5. She'd have arrived in time if the train ... [not, be] late.
6. If Peter ... [be] more careful, the accident would not have happened.
7. We could have done something for you if we ... [know] about it.
8. If the price of oil ... [go] down, people would buy bigger cars.
9. You ... [not, be] so fat if you ate less fast food.
10. I'd phone her now if I ... [be] you.
11. If you don't stop smoking I ... [leave] you.
12. If you ... [stop] smoking, I'd be very happy.
13. I would travel everywhere by taxi if I ... [have] the money.
14. If I ... [had] time I would have stopped for a cup of tea.
15. Peter will be late if he ... [not, hurry].
16. They wouldn't have gone to the party if they ... [know] that he would be there.
17. If I had had some money with me, I ... [buy] the jeans.
18. She would have invited me if she ... [know] I was back from my holiday.
19. I ... [not, drink] this dirty water if I were you.
20. If you ... [leave] now, you'd get to the meeting on time.
21. If Julia ... [catch] the four o'clock train, she'll be in London before midnight.
22. I ... [learn] more if I were you.
23. If you had gone there, you ... [meet] him.
24. I wouldn't mind if I ... [have] more time for my hobbies.
25. If this CD ... [not, be] so expensive, I would buy it.
26. If you ... [not, go] to bed so late every night, you wouldn't be so tired all the time.
27. You would have enough time for your homework if you ... [come] straight home from school.
28. If you worked harder at school, you ... [get] better marks.
29. We ... [lose] the match if he can't play.

Complete the sentences. Use the passive. Use TIP for "signal words".
Vervollständige die Passivsätze. Bei TIP: Signalwörter!

1. A new supermarket (open) two days ago.
2. The letters (should, write) at once.
3. The letter (write) yesterday.
4. These goods (produce) for many years. [... werden seit Jahren produziert]
5. Your orders (execute) next week.
6. They (know) to us since 1992.
7. This quotation (should, send) out today.
8. The factory (close) for the first three weeks of May next year.
9. These spare parts (deliver) on Friday.
10. Eurocheques (can, use) in most European countries.
11. The letters (must, translate) into German.
12. The meeting (hold) on May 12 in London.
13. In 1995 satisfactory profits (make) .
14. Three years ago much money (spend) on modernizing the plant.
15. The new tax (introduce) in March next year.
16. The desired material (produce) in July.
17. The articles (sell) soon.
18. The question of contract (could, discuss).
19. The rooms (cleaned) at the moment.
20. The workers (promise) higher wages for more than a year.
21. More orders (place) if the prices had been more agreeable.
22. Energy (must not, waste).
23. The windows (ought to, close).
24. The door (just, open).
25. The car broke down. So it (must, repair) yesterday.
26. Judy and Jack (take) to school every day.
27. The office (not, clean) last Monday.
28. Our neighbours (not, see) since last week.
29. The London underground (open) in 1863.
30. When (the letter, send) off? - Tomorrow morning.

Put into the passive voice.**Setze in das Passiv.**

1. Sandy Law opened a new supermarket.
2. The wind has broken all the windows.
3. A ten-year-old girl won the prize.
4. The Queen will open the fair.
5. The secretary should write the letters.
6. Peter must repair the bike.
7. They will build an office block there. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
8. They washed clothes by hand in former times. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
9. The police arrested two young men.
10. Prince Charles opened a hospital in Dover.
11. A friend had informed the family.
12. Somebody stole my passport. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
13. My wife drove the car.
14. They make this car in Japan. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
15. John had found the money.
16. They would have lost the match. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
17. My mother would wear it.
18. You can take photographs. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
19. You can buy postcards from a nearby shop. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
20. The police have found the child.
21. They are repairing the car. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
22. Nearly one million people visit the museum every year.
23. Richard invited me to the party.
24. Rubens painted these pictures.
25. Dad does the cooking.
26. They break windows nearly every day. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
27. Peter had invited her.
28. People understand English all over the world. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
29. They have drunk all the milk. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
30. We will give a prize for the best singer. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
31. They were painting the kitchen. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
32. Nobody has opened the window. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
33. Somebody pushed him into the river. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
34. Everybody knows Boris Becker.

**Complete the sentences. Use the correct tense. Use TIP for "signal words".
Vervollständige die Sätze. Verwende die richtige Zeit. Bei TIP Signalwörter!**

1. The firm (send) off the articles last week.
2. The articles (send) off last week.
3. English (speak) by a lot of people.
4. Where (John, live) ? - He lives in Munich.
5. The postcard (not, arrive) yet.
6. She (leave) home three months ago.
7. Mike (not, see) since January.
8. His mother (phone) him a month ago.
9. (you, ever, be) to Africa?
10. The letter (just, arrive).
11. She (live) in London for nearly three months now.
12. She (visit) Greece this summer. [Absicht]
13. A good western (show) on TV last night.
14. A great success (have) so far.
15. Three days ago music by Beethoven (play) in a concert.
16. He (be) born in Oxford in 1987.
17. In 1989 she (employ) as a nurse at a hospital.
18. We (employ) 120 people in our company.
19. This CD (produce) in 1994.
20. Up to now I (work) as a bank clerk.
21. So far your order (not, arrive).
22. We (wait) for your order since yesterday.
23. If these spare parts had not arrived today, the order (cancel).[storniert]
24. If Tom didn't push us all the time, our work (check) more carefully.
25. If I had waited, the deadline [Frist/Termin] (miss).
26. A new service centre (open) in Munich in May next year.
27. We (manufacture) high quality goods since 1968.
28. A good reputation (build up) since 1968 and we don't want to risk it now.
29. A very good profit (make) up to the present.
30. The company (make) a very good profit up to the present.

Put the verbs in brackets into the passive form.
Setze die Verben in Klammern ins Passiv.

1. The window ... (clean). [present progressive]
2. The old houses ... (pull) down. [present progressive]
3. The boys ... (ask) when he saw them. [past progressive]
4. Pictures ... (take) all day long. [present progressive]
5. A lot of houses ... (sell) all day yesterday.
6. The river ... (clean) up. [present progressive]
7. Cars ... (not, allow) into the centre of town. [present progressive]
8. What ... (do)? [present progressive] (Question !!!)
9. The elephant ... (take) to the zoo. [past progressive]
10. The car ... (repair) at the moment.
11. My rooms ... (paint) when I arrived.
12. The car ... (test) at the moment.
13. The typewriter ... (repair). [present progressive]
14. Not enough ... (do) to help them. [present progressive]
15. The pudding ... (eat) by the children. [present progressive]
16. When she came in I ... (interview) by a police officer.

**Put into the personal passive.
Setze ins "persönliche Passiv".**

1. The new neighbours invited me.
2. They gave him a new job. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
3. My parents gave her this book.
4. I brought him a glass of water. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
5. The boss promised the workers more money.
6. He will give me some money.
7. They didn't tell us their names. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
8. Lee showed him the new computer.
9. They have sent us a nice letter. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
10. He taught them how to use the computer. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
11. The guide will show us all the sights. [No short form!]
12. The police asked him a lot of questions.
13. He wrote her a letter. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
14. I cannot give him that book. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
15. She offered me a glass of wine. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
16. They told us the news. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
17. They gave Miss Chang the first prize. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
18. They asked me not to tell anyone. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
19. They offer people tea and biscuits. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
20. Nobody has shown me the photos. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
21. They allowed us to stay. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
22. Someone wants you on the phone. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
23. They won't allow him to park here. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
24. They didn't tell her the truth. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
25. He handed her a letter. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
26. They gave us a guidebook. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
27. Someone sent her a message. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
28. John will tell you how to use the computer. [No short form!]
29. We promised them more money. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]
30. She bought me some sweets. [NO BY-AGENT !!!]

Translate the words in brackets.
Übersetze die in Klammern stehenden Wörter.

1. (spielende) children
2. a (zerbrochene) bottle
3. a (gestohlenes) car
4. two (schlafende) dogs
5. the (brennende) house [brennen = "to burn"]
6. three (verletzte) pupils [verletzen = "to injure"]
7. a (sprechender) bird
8. a (rollender) ball
9. the (verschlossene) door
10. a (schlafendes) child
11. a (führende) company
12. the (verlorene) key
13. the (zerrissene) trousers
14. the (sinkende) ship
15. (gesprochenes) English
16. an (interessanter) job
17. the (geschriebene) article
18. the (beigefügte) catalogue [beifügen = "to attach" or "to enclose"]
19. the (gelieferten) goods
20. an (interessierter) customer

Shorten the following sentences by using a participle.
Verkürze folgende Sätze und verwende dabei eine Partizipialkonstruktion.

1. People who speak English will get on more easily.
2. Susan doesn't like everything that is shown on TV. [Don't use "being"!]]
3. The cat which was run over by a bus was able to be rescued.
4. The old man who lives next door is 95 years old.
5. The girl who is sitting next to me has red hair.
6. The man who was hurt in the car crash is now much better.
7. Customers who need help should ring the bell.
8. The police are looking for a car that was stolen from a car park.
9. People who don't speak English shouldn't go to America.
10. The girl who is eating an ice-cream is Kate.
11. Most of the goods which are made in this plant are exported. [No "being"]
12. Tim has a sister who is studying economics.
13. All letters which are posted today should arrive tomorrow. [No "being"!]]
14. The window which was broken yesterday has now been repaired.
15. The girl who is wearing a big hat is Clare.
16. People who use public transport save petrol.
17. Pupils who don't learn much can't get good marks.
18. The tools which are produced by this firm are a big success. [No "being"!]]
19. Did you see the man who was wearing the blue suit?
20. The houses which were built 200 years ago have to be pulled down.

Complete the sentences by using the participle.

Vervollständige die Sätze und verwende dabei eine Partizipialkonstruktion.

1. While Martin was waiting for the bus, he got cold feet.
= ... for the bus, Martin got cold feet.
2. After he had read the letter, he threw it away.
= ... the letter, he threw it away.
3. When Anja saw Markus, she blushed.
= ... Markus, Anja blushed.
4. Kerstin had been a nurse since she left school.
= Kerstin had been a nurse ... school.
5. After Mr Long had drunk three beers, he decided not to drive.
= ... three beers, Mr Long decided not to drive.
6. Before Eva was chosen for the job, she had to do a number of tests.
= ... for the job, Eva had to do a number of tests.
7. After the customer had examined the goods, he gave them back.
= ... the goods, the customer gave them back.
8. When they visited the Tower, they saw the Crown Jewels.
= ... the Tower, they saw the Crown Jewels.
9. After we had come home we had a cup of tea.
= ... home we had a cup of tea.
10. After they had discussed the problem, they prepared a statement.
= ... the problem, they prepared a statement.
11. He learnt to use a computer while he was at a commercial school.
= ... at a commercial school, he learnt to use a computer.
12. She has been working at a bank since she left school.
= She has been working at a bank ... school.
13. Before they returned home, they had a drink in a pub.
= ... home, they had a drink in a pub.
14. I cut my finger while I was opening a can of peaches.
= I cut my finger ... a can of peaches.
15. Since I went to the USA, I've been eating nothing but hamburgers.
= ... to the USA, I've been eating nothing but hamburgers.
16. He was very confident when he was offered a well-paid job.
= He was very confident ... a well-paid job.

Complete the sentences by using the participle.

Vervollständige die Sätze und verwende dabei eine Partizipialkonstruktion.

1. As she felt tired, she went to bed early.
= ... tired, she went to bed early.
2. Since they were in a hurry, they couldn't enjoy all the sights.
= ... in a hurry, they couldn't enjoy all the sights.
3. As Maria was not at school, she couldn't write the test.
= ... at school, Maria couldn't write the test.
4. We couldn't stay at an expensive hotel, because we had very little money.
= ... very little money, we couldn't stay at an expensive hotel.
5. As Tina has no car, she finds it difficult to go to France on holiday.
= ... no car, Tina finds it difficult to go to France on holiday.
6. Since I had no money, I had to stay at home.
= ... no money, I had to stay at home.
7. As the man was a gangster, he was arrested.
= ... a gangster, the man was arrested.
8. Since we had been there before, we knew where to find a good hotel.
= ... there before, we knew where to find a good hotel.
9. As we knew that we had no chance to catch the train, we took a taxi.
= ... that we had no chance to catch the train, we took a taxi.
10. Dominik didn't clean his room, as he had no time.
= ... no time, Dominik didn't clean his room.
11. He didn't come until 11 o'clock because he had to work late.
= ... to work late, he didn't come until 11 o'clock.
12. Ken was very sad because he had lost his watch.
= ... his watch, Ken was very sad.
13. We had to hurry as we were late.
= ... late, we had to hurry.
14. Since we didn't want to start an argument, we didn't react to his remarks.
= ... to start an argument, we didn't react to his remarks.
15. The firm couldn't carry out the order as they had not enough goods in stock.
= ... enough goods in stock, the firm couldn't carry out the order.
16. As I had been invited to dinner, I asked my boss to let me leave earlier.
= ... to dinner, I asked my boss to let me leave earlier.

Unit 2

PARTICIPLE

participle5: linking sentences (Sätze verbinden)

Use -ing participles replacing "and ..." or connecting the two sentences.

Verwende das Partizip Präsens (-ing), indem du "and ..." ersetzt oder die zwei Sätze verbindest!

1. They were in London and visited famous sights.
2. Claudia ate her dinner. She was sitting in front of the TV.
3. He went to the beach and listened to a CD on his walkman.
4. Jack is in his room. He's telephoning.
5. He rang her up and asked her to come to his birthday party.
6. The girls ran home and cried.
7. In the evenings Paul sits at home and plays with his computer.
8. Peter lay on the beach and slept.
9. Jim had his breakfast. He read the newspaper.
10. Bill sat in the restaurant. He waited.

Complete the following sentences by using participle constructions.
Vervollständige die Sätze und verwende dabei eine Partizipialkonstruktion!

1. The man who is sitting over there is Mr Glen.
= The man ... over there is Mr Glen.
2. The article which was written by Mr Brown is very interesting.
= The article ... by Mr Brown is very interesting.
3. As he had broken his leg, he didn't play football with us.
= ... his leg, he didn't play football with us.
4. A long queue of fans stood and waited outside the stadium.
= A long queue of fans stood ... outside the stadium.
5. As he was very tired, he went to bed early.
= ... very tired, he went to bed early.
6. John got injured when he tried to stop a fight.
= John got injured ... to stop a fight.
7. After Linda had spent a year in England, she spoke English fluently.
= ... a year in England, Linda spoke English fluently.
8. Each of the rooms that were shown to us had a TV set.
= Each of the rooms ... to us had a TV set.
9. The purse which was found on the bus belongs to Diana.
= The purse ... on the bus belongs to Diana.
10. When she prepares breakfast she always listens to the radio.
= ... breakfast she always listens to the radio.
11. As they didn't receive the discount, they did business with another supplier.
= ... the discount, they did business with another supplier.
12. Before James & Son Ltd. ordered the CD players, they asked for lower prices.
= ... the CD players, James & Son Ltd. asked for lower prices.
13. The price list which contains some mistakes must be corrected.
= The price list ... some mistakes must be corrected.
14. After he had seen the price, he phoned the sales manager immediately.
= ... the price, he phoned the sales manager immediately.
15. Since many young people do not find a job, they apply to several firms.
= ... a job, many young people apply to several firms.

Make the sentences less formal. Replace the participle with a sub-clause.

Schreibe die Sätze in weniger formellem Englisch. Ersetze das Partizip durch einen Nebensatz.

1. After leaving school, Peter went to Munich.
= ... school, he went to Munich.
2. While going home, Mr Bank saw an accident.
= ... home, he saw an accident.
3. Being ill, she could not go to Peter's party.
= ... ill, she could not go to Peter's party.
4. Do you know the girl sitting next to Alex?
= Do you know the girl ... next to Alex?
5. Requiring the goods at once, they accepted the higher prices
= ... the goods at once, they accepted the higher prices.
6. After receiving the order, he sent off the articles in stock without delay.
= ... the order, he sent off the articles in stock without delay.
7. Not getting a well-paid job in Hof, he decided to go to Munich. [short form]
= ... a well-paid job in Weiden, he decided to go to Munich.
8. Having the CDs in stock we can deliver within two days.
= ... the CDs in stock we can deliver within two days.
9. Customers taking more than 100 units will get a discount of 10 per cent.
= Customers ... more than 100 units will get a discount of 10 per cent.
10. I fell asleep while travelling on the Intercity to Frankfurt.
= I fell asleep ... on the Intercity to Frankfurt.
11. The computer games lost by Tim all belonged to Mike.
= The computer games ... by Tim all belonged to Mike.
12. Who were the people taking part in the meeting?
= Who were the people ... in the meeting?
13. French is a language spoken by many Canadians.
= French is a language ... by many Canadians.
14. Alan refused to come, knowing he was too ill.
= Alan refused to come, ... he was too ill.
15. Having spent nearly all my money, I couldn't afford to stay in a good hotel.
= ... nearly all my money, I couldn't afford to stay in a good hotel.

Use the most suitable conjunctions.

Verwende die am besten geeigneten Konjunktionen.

1. My brother likes tea ... I prefer coffee. (während)
2. She left the party early ... catch the last underground. (um zu)
3. Sheila was angry ... I was late. (weil)
4. You can come ... you like. (wann immer)
5. She did the washing-up ... she went out. (ehe, bevor)
6. I waited ... Pete arrived. (bis)
7. She did her homework ... she was listening to music. (während)
8. ... the weather was very bad, we couldn't go swimming. (Da)
9. We went out for a walk ... it was a rainy day. (obwohl)
10. ... I was feeling tired, I went to bed early. (Da)
11. We'll start ... Charles arrives. (sobald)
12. Rex goes jogging ... keep fit. (um zu)
13. Mr Ben is going to buy a guitar ... his son can learn to play it.(so dass)
14. I saw you ... you got off the bus. (als)
15. ... she does, she does it well. (was auch immer)
16. I wouldn't buy it ... I could afford it. (auch wenn)
17. Wait ... I call. (bis)
18. He didn't arrive ... 6. (erst)
19. It's been a year now ... I went to Glasgow. (seit)
20. She worked as a junior secretary ... she left school. (nachdem)

Complete the sentences.
Vervollständige die Sätze.

1. Please take an umbrella. It (rain). [könnte (vielleicht)]
2. You (take) your medicine. ["solltest"]
3. (I, ask) you a question? ["Darf ich"]
4. He (jump) from the wall. ["traut sich nicht"]
5. You (park) here. ["darfst nicht"]
6. You (be) back by 4 o'clock. ["Du musst"]
7. (I, have) a cup of coffee, please? ["Könnte ich"]
8. It (be) late so start without us. ["Es kann (vielleicht)"]
9. I (tell) you as soon as possible. ["Ich werde dich informieren"]
10. You (be) late. ["solltest nicht"]
11. He (ask). ["traut sich nicht"]
12. Do you think we (wake) him up? ["sollten"]
13. (open) the window? ["Soll ich"]
14. You (be) afraid. ["brauchst nicht"]
15. I (ring) Sue and explain that you can't see her tomorrow. ["Ich würde"]
16. He (not, get) the tickets, they were sold out. ["konnte nicht"]
17. You (not, worry). ["brauchst nicht"]
18. He (learn) to be more polite. ["sollte"]
19. (go) home now. [Lass mich ... gehen.]
20. I (drink) tea. [Ich würde lieber ... trinken.]
21. You (stop) smoking. [Es wäre besser, wenn]
22. She made me (leave) the house. [Sie veranlasste mich, ... zu verlassen.]
23. You (tell) him the truth. ["tätest besser"] [NO "should/ought to!"]
24. I (be) alone now. ["möchte/würde lieber"]
25. You (write) every day. ["brauchst nicht"]
26. (you, sit) here? ["Würdest du lieber hier sitzen?"]
27. The company (accept) the French offer. ["würde lieber"]
28. You (check) the conditions again. ["täten besser"] [NO "should/ought to"]

Translate.
Übersetze.

1. Sie wollte eine gute Königin sein.
2. Er schaffte es, das Spiel zu gewinnen.
3. Er stimmte zu, ihr Ehemann zu werden.
4. Ich möchte ihn gerne kennen lernen. [nicht "to want"]
5. Sie plant, London zu besuchen.
6. Ich hoffe, dich wieder zusehen.
7. Es mislang ihm, das Finale zu erreichen. ["Finale" = final]
8. Er versprach, zum Arzt zu gehen.
9. Wir beschlossen, nicht zu warten.
10. Zögere nicht, mich zu fragen.
11. Er weigerte sich, uns zu helfen.
12. Ich habe nicht erwartet, ihn dort zu sehen. [PAST TENSE]
13. Ich will fernsehen.
14. Er versprach, nicht lange aufzubleiben.
15. Sie zögerte nicht, sich um diese Stelle zu bewerben. [to apply for]
16. Sie schaffte es, die Stelle zu bekommen.
17. Willst du Tennis spielen?
18. Sie schaffte es, den Brief zu übersetzen.
19. Ich kann mir nicht leisten, spät aufzustehen.
20. Sie bot an, ihn zu helfen.
21. Ich habe vergessen, das Licht auszuschalten. [to turn off]
22. Die Straße schien dort zu enden.
23. Wann hast du Autofahren gelernt? ["Auto fahren" = to drive]
24. Er versucht zu helfen.
25. Du solltest den Lehrer fragen. [not "should"]
26. Du musst mir glauben. [not "must"]
27. Wir beabsichtigen, Tennis zu spielen.

Unit 3

INFINITIVE

infinitive3: object + "to"-infinitive

Complete the sentences. Add a preposition where necessary. No 'that'-clause!

Vervollständige die Sätze! Wenn nötig, füge eine Präposition hinzu. Kein 'that'-Satz!

1. Do you want (I, help) you?
2. They rely (we, wait).
3. Please tell (they, hurry).
4. We expect (he, sing).
5. You cannot count (she, write) to you at once.
6. I warned (you, not, be) at home after eight.
7. She'd like (they, speak) good English.
8. Victoria invited (we, come) to her party on Saturday.
9. You should advise (she, stop) telling lies.
10. Mr Davis would prefer (I, win) the match.
11. Do you expect (he, arrive) earlier?
12. They advised (she, stay).
13. They asked (we, be) quiet.
14. She asked (he, not, work) too hard.
15. Don't force (she, make) a decision.
16. Please remind (I, turn) off the lights.
17. Can you help (I, open) the window?
18. Can we allow (they, watch) television?
19. We asked (she, think) about the future.
20. She encouraged (I, help) her.
21. The teacher told (they, not, copy) anything from their neighbours.
22. She doesn't want (I, catch) a cold.
23. Why don't you ask (Paul, come) to the party?
24. He taught (I, drive).
25. The money enables (he, go) on a world trip.
26. She recommended (she, take) a long holiday.
27. They persuaded (we, not, go) out.
28. Her mother forbade (she, leave) the house tonight..

Translate the sentences. No 'that'-clause is allowed.
Übersetze die Sätze! Es ist kein 'that'-Satz erlaubt!

1. Ich will, dass du mich besuchst.
2. Er bat mich, ihm zu helfen.
3. Nigel möchte, dass sie bleibt.
4. Erinnere mich daran, Jack anzurufen.
5. Ich erwarte, dass ihr während des Unterrichts (in class) nicht redet.
6. Sie lud ihn ein, auf ihre Party zu kommen.
7. Ermutige ihn, [es] nochmals zu versuchen.
8. Ich half ihr, die Tasche zu tragen.
9. Der Lehrer erlaubte ihnen zu gehen.
10. Sage ihm, er solle nach Hause gehen.
11. Willst du, dass ich frage?
12. Du kannst dich darauf verlassen, dass ich dir helfe.
13. Sie befahl mir, die Wahrheit zu sagen. [to tell the truth]
14. Du kannst damit rechnen, dass es regnet.
15. Bitte sage ihr, sie solle warten.
16. Ich will nicht, dass du bleibst.
17. Ich riet ihr, ins Ausland zu gehen. [to go abroad]
18. Er erlaubte ihnen nicht, wegzugehen. [to leave]
19. Wir würden es vorziehen, wenn du nicht rauchen würdest.
20. Wer brachte dir das Lesen bei?
21. Ich empfehle dir, zu Hause zu bleiben.
22. Ich verbiete dir hier zu rauchen.

Rewrite the sentences using an infinitive construction.

Schreibe die Sätze nochmals, indem du eine Infinitivkonstruktion verwendest.

1. I didn't know how I could get there.
2. We must find out what we can do now.
3. Do you know how we can repair the printer?
4. I don't know what I shall say.
5. Can you tell me where I can park?
6. She didn't know whether she should stay or to leave.
7. Kevin wondered whether he should go abroad.
8. Judy wasn't sure how much holiday she should take.
9. Please tell me when I have to get up.
10. I showed them where they could go shopping.
11. I didn't know what I should answer.
12. He showed me where I could find a taxi.
13. She didn't know what she should drink.
14. I've forgotten how you spell this word.
15. He explained to me how I can get there.
16. I could not decide which bike I should buy.
17. I'm not sure how I could say this in English.
18. He wondered how he should help them.
19. Don't you know who you have to ask?
20. He showed me where I had to sign.

Translate and fill in.
Übersetze und fülle die Lücken.

1. I've very little [Zeit zu lesen] books.
2. He has a great [Entschlossenheit zu bestehen] the exam.
3. It was the doctor's [Rat, aufzugeben] smoking.
4. I didn't have the [Gelegenheit, zu treffen] before she left the city.
5. She hated my [Idee, umzuziehen] to the country.
6. I accepted Carl's [Angebot, zu bringen] me home. ["bringen" = to take]
7. It was his [Entscheidung, zu fahren] by train.
8. Did he express any [Wunsch, zu sehen] me?
9. It was not my [Absicht, zu kommen] late. [to be late = "zu spät kommen"]
10. It is our [Plan, zu mieten] a car for our holidays in America.
11. There are different [Arten, zu fahren] to Dublin.
12. She gave me the [Rat, nicht zu heiraten] him.
13. Was it her [Entscheidung, nicht zu gehen] the police?
14. Tom shows great [Entschlossenheit, erfolgreich zu sein] this time.
15. It was a good [Idee, zu Fuß zu gehen] instead of using a car.
16. I'd like to take this [Gelegenheit, zu wünschen] you a good trip.
17. It's his [Plan, zu gehen] abroad for a year.
18. It has always been my [Wunsch, zu reisen] to California some day.

Unit 3

INFINITIVE

infinitive7: with "to" after adjectives

Translate.

Übersetze.

1. Es ist schwer, mit ihm zu leben.
2. Es ist nicht leicht, eine Arbeitsstelle [= "job"] zu finden.
3. Es ist unmöglich, seine Geschichten zu glauben.
4. Ich freue mich/Ich bin froh, Sie hier zu sehen.
5. Ich war überrascht, einen Brief von Paul zu bekommen.
6. Sie war erfreut darüber, ihn wiederzusehen.
7. Es ist gefährlich, hier zu spielen.
8. Wir waren erstaunt, Tom auf Peters Party zu treffen. ["treffen" = to see]
9. Sie ist immer bereit/gewillt, uns zu helfen.
10. Karen ist glücklich, ihren Hund wieder zu haben.
11. Ich bin alt genug, das zu verstehen.
12. Es ist zu schwierig, russisch [= "Russian"] zu lernen.
13. Sie ist zu alt, um in eine Disco zu gehen.
14. Er ist stark genug, um den Koffer zu tragen.

Complete the sentences.
Vervollständige die Sätze!

1. They (wait, he, leave) the party. [Sie warteten darauf, dass er ...]
2. It's (usual, a child, go) to bed early. [Es ist für ein Kind normal, ...]
3. It was (difficult, too, Tim, translate) the email. [Für Tim war es zu schwierig, ...]
4. There is no (need, we, hurry). [Es besteht keine Notwendigkeit, dass wir ...]
5. It's (...) early. [Es ist notwendig, dass er früh aufsteht.]
6. There's no (...) the match. [Es besteht keine Chance für ihn, das Spiel zu gewinnen.]
7. It's (...) to the sales manger. [Es ist wichtig für mich, mit dem Verkaufsleiter zu sprechen.]
8. It was not (...) her. [Es war mir nicht möglich, sie zu sehen.]
9. It was (...) the hotel. [Es war schwierig für uns, das Hotel zu finden.]
10. Is there any (...) San Francisco? [Besteht für mich die Möglichkeit, ... zu besuchen?]

Infinitive or gerund (-ing) ?

Infinitiv oder Gerund (-ing) ?

1. I want ... (speak) better English.
2. She enjoys ... (cook) Italian meals.
3. Would you mind ... (open) the windows?
4. I'd like ... (meet) your wife.
5. Pete gave up ... (learn) French.
6. I hope ... (see) you again.
7. She dislikes ... (dance).
8. He promised ... (go) to the doctor.
9. Have you finished ... (do) your homework yet? - No, I haven't.
10. I refuse ... (do) any more work today.
11. He expected ... (arrive) a little later.
12. She decided ... (wait).
13. Why do you keep on ... (talk) about him?
14. He decided ... (tell, not) anybody.
15. She hoped ... (see, not) him.
16. Please, go on ... (read).
17. If I were you, I wouldn't hesitate ... (accept) the job.
18. Chris, stop ... (talk)!
19. I could not avoid ... (tell) her the truth.
20. He suggested ... (go) together.
21. Did you manage ... (get) anything to eat?
22. Petra, carry on ... (speak)!
23. He failed ... (open) the big door.
24. She decided ... (go, not) to Heidi's party.
25. We can't always avoid ... (make) mistakes.
26. Petra wants ... (get) married next year.
27. I enjoy ... (travel) around.
28. We decided ... (go, not) out this evening.
29. It's hard to imagine ... (work) there.
30. Where would you like ... (go) this afternoon?
31. She mentioned ... (see) him the other day.
32. They agreed ... (talk) things over next Friday.
33. She missed ... (be) in class on time.
34. John practises ... (play) the piano for one hour every day.
35. Have you managed ... (meet) Alex this weekend?
36. What do you plan ... (do) after REALSCHULE?
37. I don't fancy ... (live) in a big city.
38. I couldn't help ... (laugh) when Chloe fell into the pool.

Gerund (-ing) or infinitive ?
Gerund (-ing) oder Infinitive ?

1. She decided ... (visit) her.
2. He hates ... (get) up early.
3. Allen wants ... (become) a sales manager.
4. Do you mind ... (work) weekends?
5. I enjoy ... (read) English books.
6. I'd like ... (go) to France.
7. I feel like ... (go) to the cinema.
8. Do you mind ... (smoke, not) in my house. !!!!!!!
9. He intends ... (visit) us next summer.
10. He began ... (work) early in the morning.
11. Tim managed ... (pass) his exam.
12. The best thing is to keep ... (smile).
13. She loves ... (swim) in cold water.
14. I refused ... (listen) to his story.
15. They promised ... (help) us.
16. She hopes ... (be) there tonight.
17. She likes ... (ski) in the Alps.
18. Can we avoid ... (meet) them?
19. We finished ... (work) and went home.
20. She gave up ... (smoke).
21. She went on ... (sing).
22. Stop ... (smoke) in here!
23. I dislike ... (swim) in cold water.
24. I expect ... (meet) you at the party.
25. Don't hesitate ... (ask) me.
26. She failed ... (win) the prize.
27. I prefer ... (go) alone.
28. Don't start ... (smoke).
29. John and Jack continued ... (drink).
30. Please carry on ... (sing).

Gerund or to-infinitive?

Gerund (-ing) oder Infinitiv mit 'to'?

1. I remember (tell) him that. [Ich erinnere mich, ihm das gesagt zu haben.]
2. He stopped (talk). [Er hörte auf zu reden.]
3. He stopped (talk) to her. [Er hörte auf/hielt an, um mit ihr zu reden.]
4. I can't remember (lend) him some money.
5. I must remember (tell) him that.
6. Has she stopped (smoke)? [Hat sie das Rauchen aufgehört?]
7. I remember (lock) the door. [Ich erinnere mich, zugesperrt zu haben.]
8. I forgot (tell) you that I don't like playing cards.
9. Can't you remember (lock) the door? It's always open!
10. Don't forget (turn) off the lights before you leave.
11. I never forget (see) her the first time.
12. He stopped (smoke) when he read an article on lung diseases.
13. I remembered (give) him the money.
14. I remember (give) him the money.
15. Remember (give) Jack my message.
16. They seem to have forgotten (come).
17. Did you remember (give) back the money?
18. Paul often forgets (lock) the door.
19. Please remember (take) the car to the garage.
20. We stopped (ask) someone the way.
21. I'll never forget (see) the Eiffel Tower the first time.
22. Remember (get) a map of London.
23. We can stop here (take) some photos.
24. Don't forget (bring) me a hamburger.
25. I remember (come) here a few weeks ago.
26. You must stop (eat) chocolates all the time.
27. She stopped (go) to classes when she got sick.
28. I haven't got any money. I forgot (bring) my purse.

**Finish the following sentences. No 'that'-clause!
Vervollständige folgende Sätze! Kein 'that'-Satz!**

1. Ken looks forward (see) her again.
2. Thank you (be) so helpful.
3. Harry dreams (become) a rock star.
4. She succeeded (get) the job.
5. She insisted (speak) to the manager.
6. We didn't object (get) up early.
7. I must apologize (take) your umbrella.
8. Tom is always complaining (have) a headache.
9. The rain prevented us (walk) home.
10. I'm thinking (buy) a new car.
11. We congratulate you (win) the match.
12. Thank you (send) me the photos.
13. I've succeeded (find) enough time to write you a letter.
14. She is thinking (visit) that part of the country.
15. They are talking (move) to Canada.
16. He should be prevented (eat) too much chocolate.
17. The guests apologized (arrive) late.
18. We are looking forward (receive) your letter.
19. He doesn't object (meet) him.
20. Kathy insisted (go) to Italy.
21. Sandra is worrying (find) a job in London.
22. She succeeded (get) good results in the test.
23. They believed (get) a detailed answer.
24. She concentrated (study) for her exam.
25. I don't agree (buy) children everything they want.
26. I can't approve (do) that.
27. I feel (drink) a cup of tea.
28. Did he succeed (pass) his exam?

Complete the sentences. No infinitive construction is allowed!
Vervollständige die Sätze! Es ist eine Infinitivkonstruktion erlaubt!

1. Did you have any difficulty (understand) the people?
2. I've very little time (read) books.
3. We were never in danger (lose) our way in Amberg.
4. They will have the opportunity (see) London.
5. There is no chance (help) her.
6. They had no difficulties (find) their way.
7. May I take the opportunity (thank) everyone.
8. What's the best way (do) that.
9. Alice had no time (write) a postcard.
10. When I was in Boston I took the opportunity (have) a talk with him.
11. I've great pleasure (welcome) you here.
12. What's the quickest way (travel) to Dublin?
13. They will have the opportunity (spend) a week in Rome.
14. She takes no interest (read) the newspaper.
15. When is the best time (go) to India?
16. My teacher gave me several reasons (study) harder.
17. What is your method (bake) cakes?
18. We had a choice (go) to the mountains or to the seaside for our holiday.
19. There is no reason (say) no.
20. She takes pleasure (read) aloud to her children.
21. Do you like the idea (go) to Italy?
22. I went early in the hope (get) a ticket, but it was impossible.
23. What are the advantages (go) to London by plane?
24. She had the task (entertain) the kids.

Complete the sentences. No infinitive construction is allowed!
Vervollständige die Sätze! Es ist eine Infinitivkonstruktion erlaubt!

1. Karin is fond (listen) to rock music.
2. Andrea is bad (play) table tennis.
3. I'm not used (listen) to this kind of music.
4. Pat is tired (learn) English.
5. Sam was afraid (get) drunk.
6. Are you interested (meet) her?
7. She is not very good (learn) languages.
8. I'm tired (wait) for him.
9. I'm used (get) up very early.
10. She's keen (play) tennis.
11. Alan is proud (be) Peggy's sister.
12. She was quick (understand) everything.
13. Daniel is capable (do) much better work; but he just doesn't learn.
14. I was slow (react) to her news.
15. Are you interested (visit) museums?
16. English people are accustomed/used (queue) for buses.
17. He is very proud (have) passed the exam.
18. He is very good (dance).
19. The children are not accustomed (stay) up so late.
20. He has always been fond (travel).
21. The kids are so excited (go) to the circus.
22. He's crazy (buy) old Mercedes cars.
23. He is famous (run).
24. Jogging is different (run).
25. She is always nervous (fly).
26. They were worried (lose) their way.
27. This factory is famous (produce) the best umbrellas in this area.
28. She is angry (not, be) able to go out.
29. James is happy (find) a new job.
30. A babysitter is responsible (look) after the children.
31. Chloe is always successful (do) what she has planned.
32. She was not aware (be) the prettiest in the class.

Complete the sentences by using the ing-form. Mind the prepositions.

Vervollständige die Sätze! Verwende die -ing Form und achte dabei auf Präpositionen!

1. You can improve your English (read) English books or magazines.
2. Can't I watch TV (work)? [statt zu arbeiten]
3. I wouldn't leave the party (say) goodbye.
4. A lawn-mower is a machine (cut) grass.
5. Switch off the lights (go) to bed.
6. (arrive) at the station I saw that the train to York had left.
7. He left us (say) a single word.
8. (leave) the cinema we all went to a pub.
9. You can get to Munich faster (use) the motorway.
10. Vocabulary is important (learn) a language.
11. A machine (wash) clothes is a washing-machine.
12. (play) cards you should work this afternoon.
13. (enter) the room you must take off your shoes.
14. (be) ill I went to school. ("Trotz"/"Obwohl")
15. The gangsters used a special tool (open) the safe.
16. (leave) school I started as a bank clerk.
17. She ran ten kilometres (stop). ["ohne"]
18. I bought a new bicycle (go) away on holiday. ["statt"]
19. He lost weight (swim) a lot. ["durch"]
20. Ellen went to work (feel) ill. ["obwohl"]
21. (travel) in Africa she got very ill. ["während"]
22. (arrive) the weather has been very nice. ["seit"]

Complete the sentences.
Vervollständige die Sätze.

1. (call) Joe. He's away on holiday. [Es hat keinen Sinn ...]
2. The book isn't (read). [Es lohnt sich nicht, das Buch zu lesen.]
3. (go) for a walk? [Wie wär's mit einem Spaziergang?]
4. (visit) him. [Es hat keinen Sinn, ihn zu besuchen.]
5. (learn) a foreign language? (Welchen Sinn hat es ...]
6. It's not (go) there now. It's too late. [Es lohnt sich nicht ...]
7. (wait) for them. [Es ist zwecklos, auf ihn zu warten.]
8. (go) to the cinema? [Wie wär's, wenn wir ins Kino gehen würden?]
9. (worry). [Es hat keinen Sinn, sich Sorgen zu machen.]
10. (learn) how to type. [Es lohnt sich ...]
11. His ideas are (listen) to. ["... sind es wert ..."]
12. (expect) her to say thank you. ["Es hat keinen Sinn ..."]
13. (tell) her again? ["Was nützt es, ..."]
14. I'm (write) down examples. ["Ich bin beschäftigt ..."]
15. The film is really (see). ["... wert ..."]
16. (have) a pizza tonight! ["Wie wär's mit ..."]
17. London is a place (visit). ["... wert ..."]
18. (learn) to type? ["Was nützt es, ..."]
19. She's (study) for her exams. ["Sie ist damit beschäftigt,"]
20. My old car isn't (repair). ["... lohnt sich nicht ... "]

**Finish the following sentences. Mind the prepositions. Use the gerund (-ing).
Vervollständige die Sätze! Achte auf Präpositionen! Verwende das Gerund (-ing)!**

1. Do you mind (I, smoke) a pipe?
2. They kept (we, wait) for half an hour.
3. I can't stop (he, write) to the local papers.
4. Do you object (they, come) too?
5. I'm afraid (she, be) late.
6. I dislike (they, waste) money like that.
7. I don't mind (you, come) late.
8. The teacher insisted (she, learn) the words.
9. She is afraid (he, leave) her alone.
10. I object (you, have) a boyfriend.
11. The police have stopped (they, park) their cars here.
12. Linda's parents are proud (she, win) the first prize.
13. Do you object (I, smoke) in here.
14. He likes (I, visit) him.
15. I don't like (he, be) late every time.
16. The chances (she, win) a prize are rather small.
17. I insist (you, apologise).
18. Our friends objected (we, leave) so soon.
19. My father was against (I, get) married so young.
20. I dislike (she, read) my letters.
21. I hope you don't mind (I, come) so early.
22. They are used (they, be) rather noisy.
23. You can always rely (she, do) the right thing.
24. I'm tired (he, always, use) my computer.

Translate. Complete the sentences.
Übersetze und vervollständige die Sätze.

1. Die meisten Menschen treiben sehr gern Sport. (to enjoy/to do sports) = Most people ... sports.
2. Wir freuen uns darauf, dich wiederzusehen. = We ... you again.
3. Wir haben vor (= denken daran), nach London zu fahren. [Verlaufsform!]
= We ... to London. [fahren = "to go"]
4. Ich muss mich wegen meiner Verspätung entschuldigen. = I must ... late.
5. Wir hatten Schwierigkeiten, Bad Aibling zu finden. = We had some ... Bad Aibling.
6. Es gelang ihnen, Bad Windsheim zu finden. = They ... Bad Windsheim.
7. Sie ist es gewohnt, früh aufzustehen. = She is ... early.
8. Es lohnt sich nicht, das Buch zu lesen./Das Buch ist es nicht wert, ...= The book is not
9. Er ging weg, ohne sich zu verabschieden. = He left ... goodbye.
10. Er hat nichts dagegen, schwer zu arbeiten. = He doesn't ... hard.
11. Sie sind dafür, mit dem Bus nach London zu fahren. = They are ... to London by coach.
12. Warum bestehst du darauf, eine Krawatte zu tragen? = Why do you ... a tie.
13. Er wurde daran gehindert, rechtzeitig zu kommen. = He was ... in time.
14. Es macht mir nichts aus zu stehen/steht zu müssen. = I don't
15. Wann hast du das Rauchen aufgegeben? = When ... ?
16. Er ist gut im Kartenspielen. = He is ... cards.
17. Statt deine Zeit zu verschwenden [waste], solltest du deine Wörter lernen.
= ... your time you should learn your words.
18. Bitte sprechen Sie doch weiter. = Please
19. Sie hat es satt, diese Musik zu hören/hören zu müssen. = She ... to this music.
20. Sie ist nicht imstande/in der Lage, diesen Satz zu übersetzen. = She is not ... this sentence.
21. Hörst du gerne Countrymusik? = Are you ... to country music?
22. Es hat keinen Zweck/Sinn, jetzt mit ihm zu reden. [to talk]
= ... to him now. [Kurzform verwenden!]
23. Danke, dass du so hilfsbereit warst. = ... so helpful.
24. Du kannst die Abschlussprüfung bestehen, indem du härter arbeitest.
= You can pass the final exam ... harder.
25. Viele Arbeitnehmer laufen Gefahr, ihren Arbeitsplatz zu verlieren.
= Many employees ... their jobs.
26. Ich habe die Freude, Ihnen Mr Duncan vorstellen zu können.
= I have pleasure ... Mr Duncan to you.
27. Tim ist stolz darauf, einen Preis gewonnen zu haben. = Tim ... a prize.
28. Ich hasse es, hier zu sitzen. = I ... here.
29. Sie fürchtet sich/hat Angst, Fragen zu stellen. [to be afraid]
= She ... questions. [Keine Kurzform]
30. Sie hat ferngesehen, bevor sie ihre Hausaufgaben machte.= She watched TV ... her homework.

Complete the sentences.**Vervollständige die Sätze.**

1. Would you mind (close) the door?
2. She kept (interrupt) me while I was speaking.
3. You needn't (worry).
4. She managed (see) the boss.
5. They failed (save) him.
6. The teacher allowed the girls (go) home.
7. The teacher let the girls (go) home.
8. She made him (leave) the house.
9. I don't feel like (go) to work.
10. His secretary gave up (smoke).
11. We expected (he, be) late.
12. He would like (I, come) to his party on Saturday.
13. More and more people have stopped (smoke).
14. Don't hesitate (call) me.
15. We have decided (submit) a new offer. [to submit = "unterbreiten"]
16. She will (arrive) at 3 p.m.
17. They promised (deliver) the articles promptly.
18. You ought (call) the police.
19. We want (they, effect) payment immediately.
20. I asked if I might (open) the window.
21. She dislikes (read) all those letters every day.
22. They do not want (we, make) a tour in that bad weather.
23. Tom refused (lend) me any money.
24. I've finished (clean) the flat.
25. Have you arranged (meet) Gary this weekend?
26. I always avoid (meet) him.
27. Did you enjoy (spend) your holidays by the sea?
28. We agreed (wait).
29. What do you plan (do) after school?
30. I couldn't help (laugh).
31. I advised (she, not, do) that.
32. Tell him (not, be) late.
33. Remind me (buy) cornflakes.
34. You can't go on (eat) so much chocolate.
35. Let's invite (they, spend) the summer with us in Italy.
36. Her son admitted (have) smoked.
37. She denied (have) drunk any alcohol.
38. I'm waiting for (she, ring).

Use the correct relative pronoun.

Verwende das richtige Relativpronomen.

1. Ralph, ... loves music, bought a new CD.
2. Laura, ... I met at the supermarket, is Paul's sister.
3. My uncle speaks Italian, ... he learnt all by himself.
4. Duncan, ... had been a teacher for 25 years, left school last week.
5. Here is the Tower, ... walls have seen over 900 years of history.
6. This is Tower Bridge, ... is well over a hundred years old.
7. The Queen, ... lives in Buckingham Palace, sometimes visits Harrod's.
8. London, ... is the capital of England, is the biggest city in Europe.
9. Ben, ... mother is Spanish, speaks both Spanish and English fluently.
10. This wine, ... I got from France, is very good.
11. My aunt Betsy, ... you know quite well, is seriously ill.
12. Mr Lee, ... my sister is going to marry, is 31.
13. Ann, ... children are at school all day, is trying to get a job.
14. Mr Scott, to ... I was talking, is a friend of my father's.
15. Jane, ... husband comes from York, seems unhappy.
16. My uncle rides horses, ... he learnt all by himself.
17. Bill, ... son won the prize, was very happy.
18. Mr Armstrong, ... lives in Forest Road, is a wine importer.
19. Mr Green, ... I don't like very much, will become our head teacher.
20. Mr Green, ... was trying to stop the fight, was hurt.
21. George Washington High School, ... is in New York, has a bad reputation.
22. Mr Gottschalk, ... you saw on TV last night, will come to our town soon.
23. That bottle of wine, ... you got from France, tasted excellent.
24. My father, ... is over seventy, still plays tennis.
25. Ms Field, to ... we were talking last night, is a history teacher.
26. My aunt, ... works for a company in the USA, lives in New York City.
27. Ben, ... I met at the disco, lives in Bath.
28. My friend, ... sister is looking for work, is moving to Dover.
29. There are lots of people here today, most of ... seem to be German.
30. Let's go and see the Crown Jewels, some of ... are really beautiful.

Unit 3

RELATIVE CLAUSES

relatives2: defining relative clauses (notwendige Relativsätze)

Use the correct relative pronoun. You can use the sign # if you want to leave it out.

Verwende das richtige Relativpronomen. Du kannst das Zeichen # eingeben, wenn du es weglassen willst.

1. Is there anybody ... speaks German?
2. This is the CD ... I bought yesterday.
3. The game ... we saw yesterday was very exciting.
4. The lady ... I talked to was very polite.
5. The woman ... you spoke to on the phone was my mother.
6. Have you met the family ... have just moved into the house next door.
7. Ann is the girl ... brother had a car accident last week.
8. The house ... he bought was very expensive.
9. The women ... lost their way arrived late.
10. This is the beach ... we went to.
11. Jeff is the boy ... broke his leg in a football team.
12. Susan is the girl ... parents have just moved here.
13. Who's the girl ... looks so glad?
14. The steak ... I ordered is very tough.
15. A path is a small way ... people use for walking.
16. A soldier is someone ... fights for his country.
17. There's a girl ... most people don't like.
18. Florida is a sunny place ... lots of tourists visit.
19. A high school is a school ... takes students from the ages of 13 to 18.
20. The man ... you saw earlier is the manager.
21. The postcard ... Oliver sent was quite funny.
22. Most of the guests ... he served ordered hamburgers.

Unit 3

RELATIVE CLAUSES

relatives3: contact clauses (ohne Relativpronomen)

Use the correct relative pronoun, but only where necessary. If there is no relative pronoun, use the sign #.

Verwende das richtige Relativpronomen, aber nur, wenn es nötig ist! Falls kein Relativpronomen nötig ist, verwende dafür das Zeichen # !

1. Is English a subject ... you like?
2. Helen is a girl ... had a holiday in the USA.
3. It's a knife ... cuts very well.
4. The friend ... I was travelling with could speak French.
5. I have a friend ... speaks fluent Spanish.
6. The letter ... arrived today was from my uncle in Australia.
7. My English teacher asked me a lot of questions ... I couldn't answer.
8. The woman ... I talked to works in a supermarket.
9. The book ... I read last night was very interesting.
10. The new film ... is on at the cinema is an American one.
11. That is the woman ... car I bought last month.
12. Oxford Street is the street ... is famous for its many shops.
13. The man ... lives in that old house over there is Irish.
14. We'll take the bus ... goes to Edinburgh at 3.15.
15. The window ... he broke has now been repaired.
16. The coffee ... you are drinking is freshly made.
17. The film ... was showing that evening was a Western.
18. The film ... I wanted to see was no longer showing.
19. A bicycle is something ... you ride.
20. Is this the book ... you wanted to read?
21. The restaurant ... I went to yesterday is very expensive.
22. The lady ... car was stolen went to the police at once.
23. She wants to get a part in a musical ... they're going to put on.
24. The house ... they are going to buy is near the sea.
25. Breakfast is the first meal ... we have in the morning.
26. The man ... I met in Monaco last year was a racing-driver.
27. The school ... is near our house is a comprehensive school.
28. The person to ... I spoke was my boss.
29. US History is the subject ... all the students must take.
30. Carlos is a guy ... plays in the football team.

Unit 3

RELATIVE CLAUSES

relatives4: relative clauses (mixed exercise)

Use the correct relative pronoun. You can use the sign # if you want to leave it out.

Verwende das richtige Relativpronomen! Du kannst das Zeichen # eingeben, wenn du es weglassen willst.

1. Is there anybody ... speaks German?
2. This is the CD ... I bought yesterday.
3. The meeting ... we had on the 5th was very successful.
4. The lady ... I talked to was very polite.
5. Uncle Sam, ... house Mr Curtan wants to buy, is very rich.
6. Mr Miller, ... you have just seen, is our sales manager.
7. The manager, ... the staff carefully listened to, explained future plans.
8. The shares ... Mr Jackson bought last week have dropped considerably.
9. Where are the letters ... were lying on my desk?
10. Ms Doban, ... usually takes the phone calls, is on holiday.
11. That's the man ... I was talking about last night.
12. That's Mr Murphy. He's the man ... wallet was stolen on the beach.
13. The man ... lives next door lent me his hammer.
14. A man ... company sells computers telephoned me this morning.
15. The woman ... you spoke to on the phone was my mother.
16. Have you met the family ... have just moved in to the house next door.
17. Mike, ... is captain of the team, is unable to be here.
18. The house ... he bought was very expensive.
19. The women ... lost their way arrived late.
20. This is the beach ... we went to.

Form the adverb.
Bilde das Adverb.

1. easy
2. careful
3. terrible
4. true
5. probable
6. beautiful
7. angry
8. quick
9. heavy
10. whole
11. due
12. good
13. lovely
14. public
15. hard
16. usual
17. awful
18. electronic
19. friendly
20. extreme
21. sure
22. silly
23. fast
24. lucky
25. nice
26. special
27. absolute
28. noisy
29. hungry
30. fantastic
31. full
32. late
33. early
34. bad

Put in the correct form of the word in brackets - adjective or adverb?
Setze die richtige Form ein - Adverb oder Adjektiv?

1. Jane was (happy)
2. She speaks English (fluent)
3. I've got a ... headache. (bad)
4. Peter is dancing (bad)
5. Susan is (angry)
6. She is talking ... to them. (angry)
7. Keith thinks it's easy to run ... (good).
8. Listen (careful)
9. Jack's music is often too (loud).
10. She can't think ... today. (clear)
11. Give me a ... idea of what you want. (clear)
12. This is an ... exercise. (easy)
13. I'm doing it (easy)
14. Bob drives (careful)
15. He is a ... driver. (careful)
16. Anna sang (beautiful)
17. She is a ... singer. (beautiful)
18. Eva's English is (good)
19. She speaks English (good)

Put in the correct form of the word in brackets - adjective or adverb?
Setze die richtige Form ein - Adverb oder Adjektiv?

1. Aunt Emily is a ... housewife. (good)
2. Of course she cooks very (good)
3. Grammar is not always easy but you can ... do this exercise. (easy)
4. Yesterday it rained heavily and even today we've had some ... showers. (heavy)
5. John and Deborah are ... married. (happy)
6. Nick is always (extreme, elegant)
7. The house was ... empty. (complete)
8. I'm ... sorry! (terrible)
9. She felt (sleepy)
10. The wine tasted very (good)
11. The meat smells (delicious).
12. He looked ... at the children who had broken the vase. (angry)
13. The new car was presented ... yesterday. (public)
14. Alan is so busy that we ... (hard) see him any more.
15. Neil did the test (fantastic, good).
16. That sounds (good)
17. Jason is singing (noisy)
18. The idea sounds (unusual, exciting)
19. David can win the tennis match (easy)
20. He never feels ... before a match. (nervous)
21. If you want to do a thing well, you have to work (hard)
22. I ... go to bed at ten o' clock. (usual)
23. Don't be ... with me, Paul! (angry)
24. Kate is always ... dressed. (good)
25. Mark didn't look very ... this morning. (happy)
26. I became ... (angry) when I saw his dirty trousers.
27. She tried ... (extreme, hard) to find work.
28. The book seems to be quite ... (interesting).
29. You're talking too ... (quiet). I can't hear you.
30. She smiled ... (silly).
31. The holiday was ... (absolute, awful)!

Unit 4

ADVERBS

adverbs4: adverb or adjective [10. Klasse]

Put in the correct form of the word in brackets - adjective or adverb? Use TIP for "some help".
Setze die richtige Form ein - Adjektiv oder Adverb? Bei TIP: Hilfe.

1. He was (angry) about the interview.
2. But the manager spoke to him (friendly).
3. 1. They started to check the prices (thorough) .
4. The prices suited him (perfect) .
5. They (systematic) looked for the best price in the market.
6. He came (late).
7. I haven't seen him (late).
8. The price was (surprising) low.
9. The band played (good) but the singer was terrible.
10. Miss Miller is talking (angry) to them.
11. He can win the match (easy).
12. The players had to work (hard).
13. Linda can't speak French very (good).
14. He drives more (dangerous) than his brother.
15. She laughed (happy).
16. She looked at her (angry).
17. She looks (angry).
18. Your offer sounds (absolute, terrific).
19. We have looked into the matter very (careful).
20. I (particular) mentioned the low price.
21. They are said to be (reliable) businessmen.
22. We are (especial) interested in receiving information.
23. Your information will be treated (strict, confidential).
24. We need an (immediate) reply.
25. Could you dispatch the consignment (immediate).
26. They have suffered (considerable) losses. [to suffer = "erleiden"]
27. Your quotation seems to be (considerable) high.
28. We trust that you will execute our order (prompt).
29. We expect to receive a (prompt) answer.
30. The prices seem very (reasonable).
31. This chair looks (awful).
32. We will deliver your consignment most (reliable).
33. Success in selling a product depends almost (entire) on the quality.

Unit 4

ADVERBS/ADVERBIALS

word order (Stellung d. Adverbien, Zeit-/Ortsangaben)

Use the correct word order.

Verwende die richtige Wortstellung.

1. She - visits - him - often .
2. We - arrive - before eight - never - at school . [Zeitangabe am Schluss]
3. Sandra - goes - in the evening - to concerts - often .
4. He - in his room - watches TV - on Fridays - usually .
5. go - They - every weekend - to the youth club .
6. doesn't - She - go - by bike - often .
7. don't - go out - We - in the evening - usually .
8. to Italy - he - next year - wants to go .
9. Paul - get up - never - can - early .
10. Alan - the bus - usually - takes .
11. Do - usually - go - before ten - ? - to bed - you
12. She - never - late - is .
13. never - She - to the club - on Mondays - goes .
14. goes - my mother - normally - In the afternoon - into town .
15. in the evening - He - does - never - his homework .
16. have - The Taylors - every evening - tea - in the kitchen - always .
17. they - On Saturdays - always - my favourite records - play .
18. often - We - at twelve - meet - in the lunch room .
19. must - She - clean - always - the car .
20. never - Tom - see - can - it .

Complete the comparisons. Put in all the missing words.

Vervollständige die Vergleiche. Setze alle fehlenden Wörter ein.

1. A motorbike is (fast) than a moped.
2. New York is the (big) U. S. city.
3. Football is much (interesting) than cricket.
4. Steffi Graf is (famous) Boris Becker. [so berühmt wie]
5. Amberg is a little (small) Bayreuth.
6. Berlin is the (large) city in Germany.
7. Which city is (large), Nuremberg or Munich?
8. The Rhine is (long) the Main.
9. I think French is a bit (difficult) German.
10. Geography is the (interesting) subject for me.
11. Homework never takes (little) than two hours.
12. This scarf is (pretty) the other.
13. Italy is far (little/expensive) France. [weniger teuer als]
14. Peter made the (few) mistakes.
15. Which car costs the (little)? [am wenigsten]
16. The quality is (important) the price. [ebenso wichtig wie]
17. Pete isn't (old) me. [so alt wie]
18. Hof is much (little) Hamburg.
19. Today is the (hot) day of the year.
20. It has been the (bad) winter for 50 years.
21. Their house is (good) ours.
22. Tom was (bad) than I was.
23. In the mountains it is (not/nice) at the seaside. [nicht so schön wie]
24. She looks (good) than yesterday.
25. Timmy is fatter than (I).
26. Frank is younger than (he).
27. Today the weather is (bad) than yesterday.
28. Piccadilly Circus is the (busy) place in London.
29. Amberg is not (large) Rome.
30. Football is (popular) sport in Germany.

**Complete the sentences.
Vervollständige die Sätze!**

1. Tina drives than Tracy. (dangerous)
2. Bill worked ... than Fred. (härter/schwerer)
3. Who can run ... ? (am schnellsten) [Don't use the word 'quick']
4. Angela writes ... than she did last year. (sorgfältiger)[careful]
5. Who can speak English ...? (am besten)
6. Liz speaks (am höflichsten)[polite]
7. This is the ... weather I can think of. (schlechteste)
8. This is probably the ... day this summer. (heißeste)
9. If you don't walk ... , we'll miss the bus.(schneller)[Don't use 'quick']
10. I can swim ... in my class. I leave everyone behind! [Use 'fast']
11. I should eat ... than I usually do. (gesünder) [healthy]
12. She speaks English ... than me. (fließender) [fluent]
13. Jane worked harder than Suzanne, but Liz worked ... (am härtesten) of all.
14. Nigel prepared his homework ... (bad) than Suzanne.
15. He can swim the ... (far) of all.
16. Tom did the test ... (little, careful) than the others.
17. Scott rode ... (hard) than Neil.
18. She speaks Spanish a little ... than I do. (good)
19. I can speak Italian ... of all. (good)
20. Could you speak ... , please. (langsamer)
21. Bayern Munich played ... (schlechter) than they have ever played before.
22. The Scots were ... (bad) than the Welsh.
23. They have promised to ride ... (good) than ever before.
24. Why can't we drive ... ? (schneller) [Use "quick"]
25. You should play (weniger laut)
26. Who played ... (successful)? (am erfolgreichsten)
27. They wanted to solve the ... (bad) problems in Africa.

Use the correct form.**Verwende die richtige Form.**

1. Yesterday she (must, get) up early.
2. Last week Tina (need not) work in the afternoon.
3. We (not, can) talk to her so far.
4. We (must) get up early tomorrow.
5. You ... come with me if you don't want to. ["musst nicht"]
6. They ... come. ["konnten nicht"]
7. I ... go to bed now. ["muss"]
8. I (must) go to bed early last night.
9. Don't drive so fast! You ... drive faster than 30 here. ["darfst nicht"]
10. Yesterday we (may, not) leave the classroom before 1 o'clock.
11. Two days ago I (must) go to the doctor's.
12. If you want to pass your exams you (must) work harder.
13. If we can't go to Brighton tomorrow, we'll (must) go on Sunday instead.
14. Hurry! You ... miss the bus. ["könntest"]
15. There was a party last night but I ... go. ["konnte nicht"]
16. ... work hard? ["musstest du"]
17. You ... drink any alcohol if you are driving. ["darfst nicht"]
18. Tina ... speak French fluently when she was young. ["konnte"]
19. She (can, not) clean the windows tomorrow.
20. We (must) meet next week if you can.
21. (you, must) go to the dentist's yesterday?
22. I ... ride the horse. ["durfte nicht"]
23. You ... to take part in the meeting. ["muss nicht"]
24. Why ... phone me? ["durftest du nicht"]
25. She ... forget to tell him. ["darf nicht"]
26. They ... smoke there. ["durften nicht"]
27. When ... go to classes? ["musstet ihr"]
28. I ... work at weekends. ["muss nicht"]
29. We ... get up early tomorrow. ["müssen nicht"]
30. They (can, not) to pay the invoice up to now.

Translate the words in brackets.

Übersetze die in Klammern stehenden Wörter.

1. I (not, say) that. [= Ich kann das nicht gesagt haben.]
2. You (work) harder. [= Du hättest härter arbeiten sollen.]
3. You (worry). [= Du hättest dich nicht sorgen (to worry) müssen.]
4. Paul (play) better. [= Paul hätte nicht besser spielen können.]
5. She (laugh). [= Sie hätte nicht lachen sollen.]
6. He (write) that. [= Er muss das geschrieben haben.]
7. Neil (miss) the bus. [= Sie hat vielleicht den Bus verpasst.] [may]
8. You (buy) the newspaper. [= Du hättest die Zeitung nicht kaufen müssen.]
9. They (win) the race. [Sie hätten das Rennen gewinnen können.]
10. She (wait) for you. [Sie hätte auf dich warten sollen.]
11. You (not, wait). [Du hättest nicht warten müssen.]
12. I (forget) my umbrella in the restaurant. [Ich muss ... vergessen haben.]
13. I'm sorry, I (think) about something else. [Ich muss ... gedacht haben.]
14. He (be) at the disco but I didn't see him. [Er könnte ... gewesen sein.]
15. You (not, go) out without a raincoat. [Du hättest ... ausgehen sollen.]
16. He (have) a bad accident. [Er muss ... gehabt haben.]
17. She (forget) her handbag. [Sie wird ... vergessen haben.] (may)
18. Sorry. I (phone) you. [Ich hätte ... anrufen sollen.]
19. I (like) to see you. [Ich hätte dich gern gesehen.]
20. (he, say) that? [Kann er das gesagt haben?]

**Write down the plural form.
Setze in die Mehrzahl.**

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. address | 27. house |
| 2. disco | 28. box |
| 3. family | 29. half |
| 4. language | 30. office |
| 5. factory | 31. key |
| 6. wife | 32. leaf (Blatt) |
| 7. wish | 33. kilo |
| 8. roof | 34. match |
| 9. hobby | 35. tomato |
| 10. dish | 36. party |
| 11. sandwich | 37. tooth |
| 12. potato | 38. mouse |
| 13. watch | 39. child |
| 14. city | 40. man |
| 15. toy | 41. sheep |
| 16. loaf (Laib) | 42. goose |
| 17. kid | 43. this |
| 18. shoe | 44. that |
| 19. glass | 45. woman |
| 20. story | 46. fish |
| 21. eye | 47. ox |
| 22. safe | 48. foot |
| 23. thief | 49. homework |
| 24. radio | 50. businessman |
| 25. hero | 51. another |
| 26. photo | 52. country |

Choose the correct form. [British English]

Wähle die richtige Form.

1. The police (have/has) arrested the thief.
2. Germany (is/are) playing against Italy. [einzelne deutsche Spieler]
3. Where (do/does) your family live?
4. The cattle (are/is) hungry.
5. Class 9 B (is/are) difficult to teach.
6. The family (has/have) all gone on holiday. [die einzelnen Mitglieder]
7. The choir (is/are) from Regensburg. [einzelne Mitglieder]
8. The company (make/makes) tools. [Gesamtheit der Firma]
9. The Conservative party (have/has) just elected a new leader.
10. (Do/Does) the police know about the stolen money?
11. The crowd (was/were) shouting.
12. The band (is/are) putting away their instruments. [einzelne Mitglieder]
13. The band (have/has) finished its programme.
14. The tribe (live/lives) in Utah. [Gesamtheit des Stammes]
15. The class (is/are) writing a test. [einzelne Mitglieder]
16. The group (consist/consists) of five members. [Gesamtheit]
17. The firm (need/needs) new office computers. [Gesamtheit]
18. The cattle (is/are) in the meadow (Wiese).
19. The police (was/were) here.
20. The public (is/are) not interested in that.
21. The ... delighted with the play. [Publikum war]
22. The crew ... on board. [ist]

Complete the sentences.
Vervollständige die Sätze.

1. I need [eine Schere]
2. My sister is wearing new [Brille]
3. Have you got ... ? [eine Zange]
4. My ... in the washing-machine. [Mein Schlafanzug ist in der Waschm.]
5. She needs a new [eine neue Strumpfhose]
6. The ... on the table. [Der Kopfhörer ist auf dem Tisch.]
7. Your jeans ... torn. [ist zerrissen]
8. I think your glasses ... lying on the kitchen table.
9. The shorts ... in the bathroom. [Die kurze Hose ist im Badezimmer.]
10. I've lost my glasses. Have you seen ... ? [sie]
11. He put four ... into the suitcase. [vier Unterhosen]
12. Tom was wearing a ... black trousers. [eine schwarze Hose]
13. She put on a ... and a T-shirt. [eine kurze Hose]
14. Where are my blue trousers? - I saw ... on your bed. [sie]
15. Where are the scissors? - ... on the desk. [Sie ist auf dem Schreibtisch.]
16. Take your ... and go to bed. [Schlafanzug]
17. She owns five [fünf Jeans]
18. I can't find my earphones. - Have you got ... ? [Hast du ihn?]
19. Can you lend me ... ? [eine Zange]
20. My trousers/pants ... too short. [Meine Hose ist zu kurz.]
21. (This/These) jeans look nice on her. [Diese Jeans]
22. (That/Those) pajamas over there look wonderful. [Jener Schlafanzug]

Complete by translating.
Vervollständige, indem du übersetzt.

1. The storm left a lot of [Schäden]
2. Mr Jackson is telling his class ... [a/an/some] interesting news.
3. This ... the news. [Das sind die Nachrichten.]
4. They have ordered new ... for the living-room. [Möbel]
5. Your progress in English ... quite good. [Deine Fortschritte ... sind ..]
6. The United States ... of 50 states. [bestehen ="to consist"]
7. ... interesting. [Diese Informationen sind]
8. ... very good. [Seine Englischkenntnisse sind]
9. The ... damaged. [Die Geräte waren/Die Ausstattung war ...]
10. The ... stored in the computer. [Die Daten wurden]
11. Let me give you [einen Rat]
12. That's a useful [Information]
13. Where did you get ... ? [... diese Informationen?]
14. The United States of America ... a very large country. [sind]
15. The news ... not very good. [sind]
16. Her ... modern. [Möbel sind]
17. ... goods are very expensive. [Diese]
18. ... news is good news. [Diese]
19. The ... is a kingdom. [Niederlande]
20. The United Nations ... founded in 1945. [wurden]
21. ... the Netherlands a member of the EC? [Sind]
22. The easy. [Hausaufgaben waren]
23. That really is an interesting [Information]
24. I've just heard an interesting piece of [Nachricht]
25. This street always has heavy [Verkehr]
26. She took a lot of ... on her trip. [Gepäck]
27. I'm pleased with the ... I have made in learning English. [Fortschritte]
28. Tom gave me some good [Ratschläge]
29. It took me a lot of time to do my [Hausaufgaben]
30. A business office needs a lot of [Geräte/Ausstattung]
31. Have you got ... for me? [einen Kaugummi]
32. Could I have two ... , please? [Toastbrote]

Add the correct question tag.
Füge das richtige Frageanhängsel hinzu.

1. She is German, ... ?
2. You've got three cats, ... ?
3. She's got a guitar, ... ?
4. Petra lives in Weiden, ... ?
5. Mike and Tom travel a lot, ... ?
6. They're just coming from Frankfurt, ... ?
7. I'm in time, ... ?
8. Karen speaks four languages, ... ?
9. You know the girls, ... ?
10. Kevin isn't listening, ... ?
11. The plane arrives at 6.30, ... ?
12. Your parents live in Birmingham, ... ?
13. You mustn't do that, ... ?
14. The cat's nice, ... ?
15. Mark watches television every evening, ... ?
16. He hasn't got a sister, ... ?
17. They're having breakfast, ... ?
18. We don't know her, ... ?
19. This programme is good, ... ?
20. Pat and Max are from Scotland, ... ?
21. She left her purse, ... ?
22. Laura was in New York, ... ?
23. It's been very wet today, ... ?
24. It rained all day Monday, ... ?
25. The questions were very difficult, ... ?
26. These oranges aren't very good, ... ?
27. You went windsurfing yesterday, ... ?
28. You didn't fall into the water, ... ?
29. He was born in Belfast, ... ?
30. We don't know, ... ?
31. We want to do something exciting, ... ?
32. She goes there quite often, ... ?
33. They won't go, ... ?
34. My brother will ride his bike, ... ?

**Decide between the correct form of "-self/-selves", "each other" or nothing (#).
Entscheide, ob eine Form von "-self/-selves", "each other" oder nichts (#) eingesetzt wird!**

1. My husband always repairs the car [selbst]
2. He sat ... down on the armchair.
3. Take care of ..., Ann.
4. The Jacksons and the Simpsons are good friends. They always help
5. This book is mine. I wrote my name in it [selbst]
6. What happened ... yesterday?
7. The girl is old enough to look after
8. We try to do as many things ... as we can - it's cheaper, you know.
9. They said it was a fantastic holiday. They really enjoyed
10. You'd better call a doctor. Tom has hurt ... quite badly.
11. Our cat can open the fridge door [selbst]
12. We made the presents all by
13. I can't remember ... what his name was.
14. Tina looked at ... in the mirror.
15. Goodbye, Ann! Enjoy ... !
16. I introduced ... to our new boss.
17. Did you cook that delicious dinner ... ? (selbst)
18. We met ... in front of the school.
19. I can't imagine ... living in a big city.
20. Katrin hurt [sich]
21. Ann and Mike often talk to ... on the phone.
22. You should apologise ... to her.
23. Help ..., my friends!
24. Let's do the exercise as pair work, so that you can correct
25. Perhaps we could introduce ... to each other.
26. Harry is teaching ... snakeboarding. He wants to impress his girlfriend.
27. Ben and Daniel are helping ... with their homework.
28. Some people only think of - They are really selfish (egoistisch).
29. Your house looks like new, Ann. Did you and your husband paint it ... ?
30. Did your sister enjoy ... at the party?
31. How long have Jane and John known ... ?

Complete the sentences in reported speech.
Vervollständige die Sätze in indirekter Rede.

1. "I work in London."
She said
2. "I work in London."
She says
3. "Our company employs 65 workers."
The spokesman pointed out that
4. "European sales are up 15 per cent."
He told the reporters that
5. "It seems things are going to get worse."
The manager said that
6. "I have asked my teacher."
Linda told me that
7. "Mr Duncan visited the Munich Fair."
Mr Jackson told me that Mr Duncan
8. "Can the orders be carried out immediately?"
He wanted to know if ... immediately.
9. "Can I leave earlier today?"
The secretary wants to know [Be careful !!!]
10. "How much money did you spend, Peter?"
She asked Peter how much money
11. "Don't send them another fax, Alex."
Mr Wren told Alex
12. "He has won every match."
We were told that
13. "Were you there last week?"
He asked her whether she had been there
14. "Why can't you do your homework?"
She asked me
15. "Please write your names clearly."
The receptionist asked us ... clearly.
16. "I don't have time to visit you on Monday."
She told me that ... on Monday.
17. "What will you do next?"
Tim asked her
18. "It has been raining all day."
She complained that

Write the PAST and PAST PARTICIPLE leaving a gap. Example: went gone

Schreibe die "PAST"-Form (2. Form) und das PARTIZIP PERFEKT (3. Form) mit einer Leerstelle zwischen den beiden Formen. Beispiel: went gone

1. know (wissen, kennen)
2. make (machen, herstellen)
3. forget (vergessen)
4. shoot (schießen)
5. break (brechen)
6. sell (verkaufen)
7. buy (kaufen)
8. meet (treffen, kennenlernen)
9. lose (verlieren)
10. win (gewinnen)
11. write (schreiben)
12. give (geben, schenken)
13. come (kommen)
14. go (gehen, fahren)
15. leave (verlassen, weggehen, wegfahren, abfahren)
16. see (sehen)
17. begin (beginnen)
18. have (haben, besitzen)
19. take (nehmen, bringen, dauern)
20. show (zeigen)
21. think (denken)
22. spend (verbringen, ausgeben)
23. speak (sprechen)
24. tell (erzählen, sagen, informieren, mitteilen)
25. sleep (schlafen)
26. throw (werfen)
27. sweep (fegen)
28. drive (fahren [mit dem Auto])
29. bring (bringen)
30. build (bauen)
31. do (tun, machen)
32. find (finden)
33. get (bekommen, werden)
34. send (schicken, senden)
35. pay (zahlen)
36. eat (essen)
37. drink (trinken)
38. become (werden)
39. choose (wählen, auswählen)

40. hear (hören)
41. read (lesen)
42. ring (läuten, anrufen, klingeln)
43. lay (legen) [to lay the table = den Tisch decken]
44. understand (verstehen)
45. sing (singen)
46. cost (kosten)
47. steal (stehlen)
48. mean (meinen, bedeuten)
49. run (rennen, laufen)
50. say (sagen)
51. fly (fliegen)
52. put (legen, stellen, setzen)
53. hold (halten)
54. let (lassen, zulassen)
55. teach (lehren)
56. swim (schwimmen)
57. stand (stehen)
58. wake (wecken, aufwachen)
59. lie (liegen)
60. sit (sitzen)
61. arise (sich erheben, aufkommen)
62. feel (fühlen)
63. ride (reiten)
64. draw (zeichnen; ziehen)
65. fall (fallen)
66. keep (halten, behalten)
67. lend (leihen, borgen)
68. bear (tragen; gebären)
69. dream (träumen)
70. hit (treffen, schlagen)
71. beat (schlagen, klopfen)
72. bend (biegen, sich bücken)
73. blow (blasen, wehen)
74. bind (binden)
75. catch (fangen)
76. cut (schneiden)
77. dig (graben)
78. feed (füttern)
79. flee (fliehen, flüchten)
80. freeze (frieren, gefrieren)
81. hang (hängen)
82. hide (verbergen)
83. hurt (schmerzen, verletzen)
84. lead (führen, leiten)
85. bite (beißen)
86. burst (bersten)
87. rise (steigen, aufgehen)

88. shine (scheinen, polieren)
89. shut (schließen)
90. slide (gleiten, rutschen)
91. smell (riechen)
92. swear (schwören, fluchen)
93. cast (werfen)
94. creep (kriechen)
95. leap (springen)
96. oversleep (verschlafen)
97. seek (suchen)
98. set (setzen)
99. shake (schütteln)
100. spell (buchstabieren)
101. split (spalten)
102. spread (verbreiten)
103. spring (springen)
104. stick (ankleben, stecken)
105. strike (schlagen)
106. swing (schwingen)
107. tear (zerreißen)
108. weep (weinen)
109. beat (schlagen)

Complete. Use the correct tense. Use TIP for "signal words".
Vervollständige. Verwende die richtige Zeit. Bei TIP: Signalwörter.

1. Fred (play) golf yesterday.
2. I (live) in New York since 1980.
3. Next year we (go) to California.
4. I (meet) him last Monday.
5. Our friends (arrive) a few hours ago.
6. When (you, arrive)?
7. The sun (shine). [jetzt gerade]
8. They (wait) for more than an hour. ["Sie warten schon seit ..."]
9. He (want) to see me. ["Er will ..."]
10. Why (you, go) to bed early? ["Warum gehst du ...?"]
11. When (you, get) up this morning?
12. Eric (drink) six cups of tea every day. ["Eric trinkt ..."]
13. Peter (be) back tomorrow.
14. He (like) coffee better than tea.
15. At what time (the train, arrive)? ["Wann kommt der Zug an?"]
16. She (be) in her room since nine o' clock.
17. My sister (go) to York in 1992.
18. So she (live) in York for some years.
19. At the moment they (have) breakfast.
20. She always (leave) the office at 6. [She still works there.]
21. Lyn (make) the bed now.
22. I (see) the film twice, so I don't want to see it again.
23. Jill (buy) a new car last week.
24. Yesterday we (must) be at home at 9.
25. Next week I (be) 14 years old.
26. We (not, go) to Italy two years ago.
27. So far he (have) three bikes.
28. How long (be, you) here now?
29. (you, like) classical music? - No, I don't.
30. I (know) her for over ten years now.

Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the words in brackets. (if-clauses, adjective/adverb, gerund/infinitive).

Vervollständige die Sätze, indem du die richtige Form der Wörter in Klammern benutzt. (if-Sätze, Adjektiv/Adverb, Infinitiv/Gerund (-ing))

1. If I ... (be) thirsty, I would drink a whole bottle of water.
2. If she ... (have) enough money on her, she would have bought the vase.
3. Aunt Emily is a ... (good) housewife.
4. Of course she cooks very ... (good).
5. We want ... (go) to the cinema this evening.
6. She kept on ... (talk).
7. She spoke ... (friendly).
8. She speaks French ... (fluent).
9. My friend Herbie has given up ... (smoke).
10. We decided ... (not, fly) to Spain, but to drive.
11. What will you do if your car ... (break) down?
12. What would you do if you ... (be) in my situation?
13. Sandra and Katrin refused ... (come).
14. Thomas dislikes ... (wear) jeans.
15. Would you mind ... (open) the window, Charlie?
16. Have you finished ... (do) your homework?
17. It's ... (terrible, late).
18. You must get up ... (quick).
19. He understands me ... (perfect).
20. I would give up my job if I ... (win) two million dollars.
21. If you ... (not, believe) what I say, ask your father.
22. Would you mind if I ... (come) an hour later?
23. I haven't got much money, so I have to spend it more ... (careful).
24. ... (read) books is one of my hobbies.
25. They all enjoy ... (learn) English.
26. I don't like living ... (dangerous).
27. She was smiling ... (happy).
28. He looked at her ... (angry).
29. Your idea sounds ... (great).
30. If I ... (live) in England, I would be able to speak English fluently.

Complete, using the correct form of the words in brackets (tenses, if, adjective/adverb, passive, infinitive/-ing, preposition, participle, relative clause, reported speech)
Vervollständige, indem du die richtige Form der Wörter in Klammern benutzt (Zeiten, if, Adjektiv/Adverb, Passiv, Infinitiv/-ing, Präposition, Partizip, Relativsatz, ind. Rede).

1. Two weeks ago I (buy) this PENTIUM PC.
2. Would you mind (come) round to check my computer?
3. Do you want (I, send) you a catalogue?
4. If you lived here in Germany, I (come) straight away.
5. We (have, not) any complaints lately.
6. The computer costs \$500. A CD drive (Laufwerk) ...(include) in the price.
7. As we (not, do) business with them until now we should be grateful if you would let us have some details on the firm in question.
8. We are mainly interested (receive) information on the turnover.
9. The firm in question (establish) in May 1994.
10. The goods (produce) for many years now.
11. They (produce) the goods for many years now.
12. Lately they (be) slow in paying their debts.
13. (refer) to your letter of 20th July, we regret to tell you that we
14. If you don't deliver the goods soon, we (have) trouble with our customers.
15. If you had offered better quality, you (be) competitive.
16. We expect (they, execute) our order without delay.
17. If you (be, not) able to send the goods now, we will cancel the order.
18. We apologise (have) sent poor quality.
19. We discussed the matter (thorough).
20. We are unable to come to an (immediate) decision.
21. They have filled in the forms (proper).
22. There was (hard) a chance to get out of the trouble.
23. We apologise (have, not) dispatched the goods on time.
24. We managed (forward) the goods yesterday.
25. We trust that you (get) the consignment by the end of this week.
26. We succeeded (forward) the items ordered on Monday.
27. When (be) the consignment shipped? - On Monday last week.
28. On (open) the cases we found that the cups were broken.
29. We look forward (hear) from you soon.
30. The items listed below were (complete) damaged.
31. We would like (you, consider) this question carefully.
32. We were told that the cups (to be broken) in the warehouse.
33. We note with regret that you (be) not satisfied with quality of our goods.
34. If you (not, effect) payment at once, we'll be forced to stop our supply.
35. If we had produced first class material, we (not, have) this trouble.
36. We are grateful to Mr Bond, ... has given us your address.
37. I (work) for the same company for twelve years now.
38. Mr Keith (leave) at 11.00 in the morning. (His bags are packed.) [Plan]
39. A lot of foreign cars (import) into Europe every year.

Complete, using the correct form of the words in brackets (tenses, if, adjective/adverb, passive, infinitive/-ing, participle, relative clause, reported speech, auxiliaries).

Vervollständige, indem du die richtige Form der Wörter in Klammern benutzt (Zeiten, if, Adjektiv/Adverb, Passiv, Infinitiv/-ing, Partizip, Relativsatz, ind. Rede, Hilfsverben).

1. The contract (sign) in 1984.
2. It's a machine for (send) faxes.
3. If there hadn't been so many people against the new road,
4. it (build) much earlier.
5. In the last few weeks they (make) a great effort to promote the project.
6. People (travel) by plane can save time.
7. The bridge (build) in the eighteenth century.
8. If I (not, like) my job, I would give it up.
9. She asked me where I (live).
10. (travel) by air is quite expensive.
11. After (get) up, I had a bath.
12. She left the room without (say) anything.
13. He didn't enjoy (live) in London.
14. They were thinking (buy) another mountain bike.
15. They decided (buy, not) another mountain bike.
16. At first they were not used (live) in a small village.
17. The woman (wear) blue shorts is my wife.
18. Britain imports many cars (make) in Japan.
19. We used (go) out a lot. ["fr³her"]
20. Ann sings (good).
21. Peter (live) in Rome for five years. (Peter doesn't live there anymore.)
22. Peter (live) in Rome for five years. (Peter still lives there.)
23. Maria (speak) several languages.
24. Yesterday she (injure) in a car accident.
25. (you, buy) anything when you were in America?
26. Yesterday we (must) to leave early to catch the plane.
27. If we wait, we (miss) the deadline. [deadline = "Frist, Termin"]
28. When (happen, it)? - Two weeks ago.
29. We have pleasure (enclose) our catalogue and price list.
30. Thank you (send) me your catalogue.
31. Instead (apologise), he just laughed.
32. Look, it (rain) outside.
33. It's six o' clock. The shop (close) half an hour ago.
34. I (see) the film before.
35. Sean (go, often) away on business.
36. I can (hard) believe it.
37. The pub was (real) crowded.
38. In those days we had to work very (hard).
39. Last night we (stop) by the police.
40. Do you like the book? - I (not, read) it yet.

Complete, using the correct form of the words in brackets (tenses, if, adjective/adverb, passive, infinitive/-ing, participle, relative, ind. speech, comparison, question tags).

Vervollständige, indem du die richtige Form der Wörter in Klammern benutzt (Zeiten, if, Adj./Adverb, Passiv, Infinitiv/-ing, Partizip, Relativs., ind. Rede, Steigerung, Frageanhängsel.)

1. Two cargo planes (be) damaged at Heathrow airport yesterday.
2. We work with a lot more machines now than we (do) twenty years ago.
3. I (work) for this company for thirty-five years now.
4. When I started I (be) only sixteen years old.
5. The company moved to the City in 1967 and it (be) here ever since.
6. There has been a lot of changes since I (begin) working here.
7. I (work) all day long. (They are still working.)
8. I (never, be) to Spain.
9. I've been writing letters (since/for) two o' clock.
10. I haven't been swimming (since/for) two years.
11. People (not, work) more than 4 hours a day in the year 2020.
12. I (give) you your money back tomorrow, I promise.
13. We (live) in Richmond. [feste Absicht/Plan]
14. I (work) last Saturday. ["Ich habe letzten Samstag gearbeitet."]
15. Children ... play there. ["dürfen nicht"]
16. That blue shirt is (nice) this one. ["schöner als"]
17. You had better (go) now since it is after midnight.
18. The book (write) last year. [active or passive?]
19. John likes his job, ... ? ["nicht wahr"]
20. He wasn't very busy last week, ... ? ["nicht wahr"]
21. If you (save) some money, you could have bought a new car.
22. If you (be) in a hurry, you can take my bike.
23. If it (stop) raining, we could go for a walk.
24. If Peter had passed the test, he (be) able to drive a car.
25. It's no use (repair) an old car.
26. John is (serious) ill.
27. (unfortunate) he failed the test.
28. The soup smells (wonderful).
29. He wants (we, do) that.
30. He keeps (talk) to them about the new post.
31. Mr Miller hesitated (criticise) Mr Walker directly.
32. He managed (make) it quite clear.
33. He said he did not mind (discuss) Hatcliff Cosmetics' problems.
34. Mr Miller gave up (try) to persuade his colleagues.
35. They would like (we, inform) them about our plans.
36. I think it's worth (ask) the Frankfurt factory about it.
37. He wants to know if he would prefer (discuss) marketing first.
38. How do you feel about (work) with female colleagues?
39. After my secretary (tell) me that your flight would be delayed, I decided not to go the airport.

Complete, using the correct form of the words in brackets (tenses, if-clauses, adjective/adverb, passive, infinitive/-ing, participle, relative clause, superlative).

Vervollständige, indem du die richtige Form der Wörter in Klammern benutzt (Zeiten, if-Sätze, Adjektiv/Adverb, Passiv, Infinitiv/-ing, Partizip, Relativsatz, Superlativ).

1. Before (return) to Germany, he spoke to Ms Coathup.
2. It's no use (waste) time with Mr Robinson.
3. Mr Miller will join the company soon, ... ? ("nicht wahr")
4. Karl Sinclair will stay at Ramada Hotel if he (go) to Germany again.
5. What about (buy) our own production facilities?
6. The market changed (favourable).
7. You'll get the (usual) discount.
8. You'll receive a bill from us (month).
9. The firm will continue to expand in the way it (do) in the last few years.
10. If we need additional space we (lease) another building near here.
11. Would you mind (make) a cup of coffee, please?
12. In 1995 there (be) a price increase.
13. Since January raw materials (become) more expensive and by next January they will be 40 % more expensive than they are now.
14. This information is the most interesting I (hear) so far.
15. The terms are (particular, favourable).
16. (drive) in Britain is simple and easy.
17. Wine from Franconia (export) to the USA. ["wird exportiert"]
18. He told (they, not, be) late.
19. She warned (he, not, drive) too fast.
20. I'm tired (talk) about business all the time.
21. Did you succeed (get) theatre tickets for Sunday?
22. We are thinking (go) abroad for a holiday.
23. It's the (bad) city I've ever seen.
24. London is (expensive) than Tokyo.
25. What (you, do) yesterday morning?
26. The message (fax) by our secretary over an hour ago.
27. If no decisions are made, nothing (get) done.
28. I objected (he, borrow) the car without asking.
29. Please remember (phone) me tomorrow. It's very important.
30. Hello Mr Jason. I remember (meet) you at the sales conference.
31. Would you like (have) dinner with us on Saturday?
32. I'm not used (drive) on the left hand side of the road.
33. I enjoy (play) tennis very much.
34. The new copying machine is (complicated) than the old one.
35. Prices have risen (dramatic) in the last twelve months.
36. Jeff Johnson, ... son is a politician, is our sales manager.
37. The Chairman insists (we, finish) the project today.
38. Instead (make) an immediate decision, let's discuss it with Ralf first.
39. There has been a (rapid) increase in the number of unemployed.

**Complete (tenses, if-clauses, adjective/adverb, passive, infinitive, gerund (-ing), participle, relative clause, indirect speech, auxiliary, comparative, question tags, prepositions).
Vervollständige (Zeiten, if-Sätze, Adjektiv/Adverb, Passiv, Infinitiv, Gerund (-ing), Partizip, Relativsatz, indir. Rede, Hilfsverb, Steigerung, Frageanhängsel, Präpositionen).**

1. Fax machines are capable (transmit) any text as well as graphics.
2. Nowadays a great number of letters (send) by fax.
3. Agreements transmitted by fax (often, confirm) by letter.(werden oft ...)
4. VIDEOTEXT will play an (increasing) important role in the paperless office
5. We have pleasure (enclose) some literature for your information.
6. The German Embassy in London has advised (we, contact) you directly.
7. We trust that you (be) able to help us.
8. Last year we (buy) a consignment of lambswool pullovers from you.
9. Please inform us of your (favourable) export prices. ("günstigsten")
10. We are (high) interested in the articles shown in this catalogue.
11. We would be interested (add) your new product to our line.
12. We (supply) industrial customers in Italy for over ten years now.
13. We look forward (receive) an order from you.
14. We hope you (find) our offer in accordance with your wishes.
15. We can work out a solution (meet) your particular requirements.
16. The prices (show) in the enclosed pricelist.
17. Orders for any of our products (can, execute) within 2-4 weeks.
18. We (specialise) in the production of tennis rackets since 1965.
19. If you reduce your prices, we (place) a substantial order.
20. We have decided (not, buy) the printer.
21. Every effort (make) in future to ensure prompt delivery of your orders.
22. Please do not hesitate (contact) us.
23. After (receive) your brochure, we discovered a major error.
24. So far we (have) no response from you regarding the damaged tennis balls.
25. Thank you (apply) for our EUROGOLD credit card.
26. They received over 250 calls from people keen (apply) for the job.
27. When (you, have) the new WORD 15.0 in stock? - Mid-May or later?
28. The (enclose) catalog describes our clothing line and current prices.
29. Sales (increase) in the past eight months.
30. A decision on this matter (should, make) as soon as possible.
31. We appreciate the opportunity (work) with you.
32. Jordan Heating Systems, Inc. (found) by James Jordan in 1946.
33. They have succeeded (produce) a very flat TV screen.
34. (she, join) the company in 1986 or 1988?
35. He was very helpful in (explain) the exact job requirements.
36. She has refused (accept) their offer.
37. Three days before (receive) their letter, she was offered a better job.
38. "I know you have many fine candidates ... can fill your job opening."
39. I want (you, know) how much I appreciate your help.
40. I have enjoyed (work) with you.

Complete (tenses, if-clauses, adjective/adverb, passive, infinitive, gerund (-ing), participle, relative clause, indir. speech, auxiliary, comparative, question tags, prepositions).

Vervollständige (Zeiten, if-Sätze, Adjektiv/Adverb, Passiv, Infinitiv, Gerund (-ing), Partizip, Relativsatz, indir. Rede, Hilfsverb, Steigerung, Frageanhängsel, Präpositionen)!

1. I succeeded (convince) him.
2. Have you finished (check) the computers?
3. He is responsible for (ship) the goods.
4. I was counting (he, help) me.
5. The car ... motor was repaired last week has just been sold.
6. The price list ... you have is out of date.
7. The car will be repaired tomorrow, ... ? ["nicht wahr"]
8. She agreed with your idea, ...? ["oder"]
9. It (send) off by our dispatch department a week ago.
10. Mr Ross (not, see) lately.
11. He left (in/on/at) the afternoon.
12. He left (in/on/at) 16th February.
13. Would you lend me this CD (until/by) Friday?
14. The goods should have been delivered (until/by) mid-May.
15. He looked at me (sad).
16. You look (sad).
17. It's (absolute, necessary) for our company to become more competitive.
18. Would you mind (I, open) the window?
19. Our engineers are good (find) solutions to the problems of our customers.
20. He insisted (help) me.
21. The holiday brochures we (receive) yesterday are in English.
22. We are used (pay) our bills monthly.
23. What (you, do) so far this morning?
24. I'm sorry, Mr Zonk is not here. He (leave) an hour ago.
25. The customer (inform) yesterday.
26. Your order (dispatch) this morning. [It's 3 o' clock in the afternoon.]
27. We trust that this initial order (lead) to further business.
28. The consignment will reach you (safe).
29. Mr Waterloo and Mrs Falkner are having difficulty (reach) a decision.
30. They get the order without (make) any more financial concessions.
31. Mr Johnson is (extreme, enthusiastic) about the idea.
32. Michael Jordan phones him immediately after (talk) to Mr Kelly.
33. He (offer) you a better price if the car had been a newer model.
34. If we reduce our costs, we (be) able to reduce our prices.
35. You would understand her if you (speak) English better.
36. We all (must) work overtime yesterday.
37. He said he ... come the next day.
38. He has managed (persuade) the president. [persuade = "überreden"]
39. Now I understand. The solution is (easy) than I thought.
40. What (this word, mean) in English?

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks.

Vervollständige die Sätze. Verwende die richtige Form der in Klammern stehenden Wörter und finde eigene Wörter, die die Fragezeichen ersetzen.

1. If Sue stayed in Paris for a longer time, she (speak) French fluently.
2. After Peter had left Glasgow, he (to find) a home in Edinburgh.
3. Last year the students (must) pass their exams.
4. After he (spend) two years in Australia, he moved on to New Zealand.
5. What events are you interested ??? ?
6. They are used to (watch) thrillers on TV.
7. He suggested (meet) us next week.
8. We decided (not, have) a meeting.
9. We avoided (have) an accident.
10. I'd like (attend) the conference.
11. We would like (she, come) to the meeting.
12. The plant was opened in 1996, ??? it?
13. Our customers (test) the new product next week.
14. He (make) too many private calls in the last few weeks.
15. The wine tastes (good).
16. We can insist ??? (they, keep) their promises.
17. They prevented (we, ???, export) the goods.
18. Sales have increased (dramatic).
19. We have had an (extreme, good) year.
20. The new furniture looks very (nice).
21. Our prices are much lower ??? theirs.
22. If we (pay) our workers better, they wouldn't have left the company.
23. Ayers Rock is Australia's (popular) tourist attraction.
24. You have to prepare the project very (careful).
25. Today a lot of money (spend) on clothes.
26. Her parents succeeded ??? (to open) a computer store.
27. It's no good (spend) all your pocket money on CDs.
28. Our hotel, ??? is near the beach, is not very expensive.
29. What was his reason (come) to Germany?
30. Pupils should (teach) more about environmental problems at school.

**Complete the sentences by using the correct tense.
Vervollständige die Sätze. (Aktiv oder Passiv?)**

1. The police (catch) the thieves last night.
2. (your mother, watch) TV at the moment?
3. We (must talk) to the headteacher yesterday.
4. My grandfather (to smoke, sometimes) a cigar. He is 95 now.
5. Where (she, be) until now?
6. I (not, to hear) from Marion since she got married.
7. Frank and I (meet) Maria tomorrow.
8. If I find your keys, I (phone) right away.
9. If I had seen her, I (take) her home.
10. If I had found the key, I (can open) the door.
11. The prize (give) to him tomorrow. !!!
12. The money (find) by the boys two days ago.
13. We (know) the Beckers for more than ten years now.
14. She (take) the train to Munich every week. (She works there.)
15. He (never, be) to Berlin in his life.
16. Sales (rise) considerably in the last few months.
17. She (not, must, drive) to Stuttgart last week.
18. He could have helped you if he (want) to.
19. The weather (be) nice lately.
20. I (like) westerns ever since I was a child.
21. The window (cannot, open). [PRESENT TENSE]
22. Next month she (begin) work at a supermarket.
23. So far this week I (have) three tests.
24. How long (she, be) here? - Since June 3rd.
25. Ted has been living in Rome for five years. He still (live) there.
26. While he was running downstairs he (fall) down.
27. In the past two weeks he (have) three accidents.
28. Right now it's 3 a. m. and I (sit) at my desk doing my homework.
29. While I (write) the letter last night, someone knocked at the door.
30. A friend (stay) with me since last Friday.

Complete the following text. Use the correct form of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks.

Vervollständige folgenden Text. Verwende die richtige Form der in Klammern stehenden Wörter und ersetze Fragezeichen mit eigenen Wörtern.

1. Chloe's parents are going out tonight. So Chloe has to look (???) her little brother.
2. I'm looking (???) to going to the Bayern Munich football match on Sunday.
3. I was just thinking (???) you.
4. I'm tired (???) watching those stupid soaps.
5. Hendrik is fond (???) of hamsters.
6. My dad is bad (???) remembering names.
7. She insists (???) fresh vegetables every day.
8. We are so proud (???) her for winning a prize.
9. Our future depends (???) how well we do in our exams.
10. We had no chance (???) getting good tickets.
11. Kylie is keen (???) the latest fashion.
12. Do you believe (???) ghosts?
13. Do you agree (???) me?
14. Justin, will you take care (???) your younger sister?
15. They live (???) 16 Farrington Road.
16. He lives (???) Barton Road.
17. She grew (???) in London. She spent her childhood in London.
18. Please, carry (???) speaking.
19. It's late. Turn the light (???). I want to sleep.
20. He started work (???) the age of 16.
21. More than 500 articles are sold (???) our company every day.
22. I usually have a good breakfast (???) the morning.
23. The next train leaves (???) 8.15.
24. I'm meeting him (???) Friday evening.
25. I lived in England from 2005 (???) 2008.
26. I met him (???) 15th May.
27. What are you going to do (???) the weekend?
28. Can we meet (???) lunchtime?
29. They went to Italy (???) car.
30. Are you (???) holiday?
31. Aunt Madge divided the birthday cake (???) eight equal pieces.
32. She went (???) the house.
33. Turn left (???) the next traffic lights.
34. Frank stayed (???) Tom's house.
35. She goes (???) the Realschule in Vilsbiburg.

Complete the following text. Use the correct form of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks.

Vervollständige folgenden Text. Verwende die richtige Form der in Klammern stehenden Wörter und ersetze Fragezeichen mit eigenen Wörtern.

1. Olivia began talking (enthusiastic) about rock music.
2. 'Did you enjoy yourself?' she asked (polite).
3. (Unfortunate) I couldn't go to Mike's party.
4. She phoned to say she'd be (late).
5. Anne speaks Chinese (good).
6. Amy looks very (happy).
7. Bill hasn't been playing golf (late).
8. The operation was (complete) successful.
9. A cup of tea sounds (good).
10. Oliver Kahn was a (high) successful goalkeeper.
11. Listen (careful).
12. Cathy spoke politely and (friendly).
13. She always gets up (early).
14. Joe, you have (hard) done any work.
15. Fiona looked at Josh (happy).
16. Before the test I was (terrible nervous).
17. I had to think (hard) before coming up with the correct answer.
18. He knows him (extreme good).
19. She is in (day) contact with her boyfriend.
20. I was feeling quite (happy) when we set off on holiday.
21. Life has changed here (complete).
22. Don't drive too (fast) in the village.
23. Mummy's cake tastes (wonderful).
24. The share prices fell (dramatic).

Complete the following text. Use the correct form of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks.

Vervollständige folgenden Text. Verwende die richtige Form der in Klammern stehenden Wörter und ersetze Fragezeichen mit eigenen Wörtern.

1. I enjoy (eat) ice-cream in the summer.
2. Suddenly everybody stopped (talk).
3. I stopped (get) a drink.
4. Just keep on (try).
5. They go (cycle) every weekend.
6. I dislike (walk) in the rain.
7. She promised (not, be) late.
8. The film made me (cry).
9. My parents won't let me (go) to Ben's party on Friday.
10. She is responsible for (recruit) new staff.
11. Tom insists (???) (have) a break now.
12. Please remember (pick) me up at 11.
13. She remembers (see) him in the pool last Sunday.
14. Would you mind (wait) outside?
15. I'd like (see) the new James Bond film.
16. His parents wouldn't allow (he, go) to Andy's party.
17. You should avoid (spend) too much money.
18. Do you want (I, stay) at home?
19. She has decided (go) to Rome on her holiday.
20. She used (come) here every day.
21. I'm used (get) up early every day.
22. I'd like to be able (speak) Chinese.

Complete the following text. Use the correct form of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks.

Vervollständige folgenden Text. Verwende die richtige Form der in Klammern stehenden Wörter und ersetze Fragezeichen mit eigenen Wörtern.

1. That's the (bad) pizza I've ever eaten.
2. That's the (good) pizza I've ever eaten.
3. My flat is bigger (???) his.
4. Are Bavarian people (friendly) than English people?
5. Lisa's flat is (comfortable) than Ben's.
6. This exercise is (easy) than the last one.
7. The (important) thing is to stay calm.
8. Does he earn (much) money than me?
9. Mary is the (good) player in our team.
10. Jane is (???) pretty as Lizzie.
11. For me ice-hockey is (little) interesting than soccer.
12. My sister has got (many) DVDs than me.
13. I've never seen a (entertaining) film than this one.
14. I've never eaten a (tasty) pizza than this.
15. Joe runs (quick) than anyone else in our school.
16. His exam results are (bad) than he expected.
17. The accident was (serious) than I thought.
18. China is the (populated) country in the world.
19. I'm feeling much more tired (???) yesterday.
20. This car is the (expensive) car in the world.
21. He worked for Siemens for (much) of his life.

Complete the following text. Use the correct form of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks.

Vervollständige folgenden Text. Verwende die richtige Form der in Klammern stehenden Wörter und ersetze Fragezeichen mit eigenen Wörtern.

1. If I were you, I (do) what your mum said.
2. I (not, wait) if you are late.
3. If Olivia (study) harder, she will pass her final exams easily.
4. If I (be) taller, I would join the school basketball team.
5. If you (be) here yesterday, I would have told about the latest news.
6. If we (have) a sat nav (=navigation system), we wouldn't have got lost.
7. Our children would be frustrated if we (not, go) to the beach this weekend.
8. Bob (can, be) much better if he worked a bit harder.
9. We could have phoned the police if my mobile phone (not, run) out of power.
10. I would have bought the T-shirt if I (have) enough money.
11. If my sister (win) the competition, I'd be delighted.
12. If the sun (come) out, it will be much warmer.
13. If Sue (not, arrive) in time, she won't be able to join us in the game.
14. If I'd known this hotel was so ugly, I (not, book) a room there.
15. If you go on eating that sugary food, you (get) ill sooner or later.
16. If you stayed in the USA for one year, your English (improve) tremendously.
17. Tell me if you (be) late.
18. If I (have) her email address, I would have sent her the photos.
19. You can't get in if you (not, have) a valid ticket.
20. If you are going to the USA, you (need) a visa.

Complete the following text. Use the correct form of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks.

Vervollständige folgenden Text. Verwende die richtige Form der in Klammern stehenden Wörter und ersetze Fragezeichen mit eigenen Wörtern.

1. I'm going to invite all the girls (???) are in my class.
2. This is the place (???) I met Chloe the first time.
3. I phoned Alice, (???) works in the hospital.
4. Sophie, (???) granny lives in Ireland, speaks English well.
5. I don't like people (???) are aggressive.
6. The girl (???) mobile phone was stolen called the police.
7. Munich is the city (???) I was born.
8. The mobile phone (???) is on the table is mine.
9. The girl (???) sits next to me is from India.
10. Pam, (???) took me to the airport, was very pretty.
11. The film (???) we saw last night was great.
12. There's a leader, (???) tells the team what to do.
13. She likes T-shirts and striped socks (???) she always wears when at home.
14. Mike, 18, (???) still lives with his parents, was a child when he started acting.
15. Leonardo DiCaprio, (???) mother is German, is a famous actor.

Complete the following text. Use the correct form of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks.

Vervollständige folgenden Text. Verwende die richtige Form der in Klammern stehenden Wörter und ersetze Fragezeichen mit eigenen Wörtern.

1. Last night we (not, have to, go) to bed early.
2. I (not, have to, go) tomorrow. There's a holiday.
3. We (must, pay) for the drinks. I thought everything was free.
4. (must, you, cook) when you were on holiday in Italy?
5. When we arrived at the border, we (must, show) our passports.
6. When I was ill last week, I (must/stay) in bed.
7. I (not, have to, work) every day. Friday is off.
8. (we, have to, climb) the stairs or is there a lift?
9. You broke your arm last month. (you, must, go) to hospital?
10. Is Alex enjoying his new job? (he, have to, travel) a lot?

Complete the following text. Use the correct form of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks.

Vervollständige folgenden Text. Verwende die richtige Form der in Klammern stehenden Wörter und ersetze Fragezeichen mit eigenen Wörtern.

1. "I want to go out with you."
Sophie said that she (???) to go out with me.
2. "I don't understand anything."
He said that he (???) anything.
3. "I'll phone you on Friday."
She said that she (???) him on Friday.
4. "What's the weather like?"
She asked what the weather (???) like.
5. "Do you know the answer?"
The teacher asked me if I (???) the answer.
6. "Turn off your computers!"
The teacher told us (???) off our computers.
7. "What time is it?"
I asked her what time it (???) .
8. "I've seen it."
She said she (???) it.
9. "I've lost my mobile phone."
Lisa said that she (???) her mobile phone.
10. "I booked the flight to London."
Daniel said that he (???) the flight to London.
11. "We can't wait."
Tim said they (???) .
12. "I'm feeling well."
She said that she (???) well.
13. "When did you arrive here?"
She asked him when he (???) there.
14. "Do you want to use my mobile?"
He asked me whether I (???) to use his mobile.
15. "When will you be back?"
Kevin wanted to know when I (???) back.
16. "Did you fly to Dublin last year?"
I asked him if he (???) to Dublin the year before.
17. "Are you Madonna?"
I asked her if she (???) Madonna.
18. "What time does the film start?"
I wanted to know what time the film (???) .
19. "Where are you going to spend your holidays?"
Steve asked Joe where he (???) his holidays.
20. "Please send me a text message every day."
She asked me (???) her a text message every day.

Complete the following text. Use the correct form of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks.

Vervollständige folgenden Text. Verwende die richtige Form der in Klammern stehenden Wörter und ersetze Fragezeichen mit eigenen Wörtern.

1. After (finish) my homework, I always do something relaxing.
2. Some of the people (invite) to Oliver's party couldn't come.
3. The bus (take) us to the airport arrived on time.
4. (do) an exam without revising with BRAINBOX is not a good idea.
5. When I was in Canada there were lots of people (speak) French.
6. The email (write) by my teacher got lost.
7. (feel) very tired, Susan went to bed immediately after she had come home.
8. Not (want) to be late, she got up very early.
9. (do) his homework, he went to his computer for a chat.
10. I saw lots of interesting shops while (walk) around the town.

Complete the following text. Use the correct form of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks.

Vervollständige folgenden Text. Verwende die richtige Form der in Klammern stehenden Wörter und ersetze Fragezeichen mit eigenen Wörtern.

1. Last night we (watch) a funny comedy on TV.
2. At the moment Betty (lie) on the bed watching TV.
3. When Chloe was a girl she (use/go) to the gym twice a week.
4. She (get up/always) at 7.30 because she has to catch the 8.30 train.
5. When (you/move) to Munich? - In 2007.
6. At 9 o'clock last night I (watch) a thriller on TV when the phone rang.
7. Oh, you work for BMW. How long (you/work) there?
8. We (live) in Bamberg since 2004.
9. After they (finish) breakfast, they went on a sightseeing tour.
10. Carol (already/leave) when I arrived at the party.
11. Next week Steve (go) on tour with his band.
12. While I (wait) for my mother to pick me up, it began to rain.
13. (you/ever/be) to a very big city? - Yes, I was in New York last year.
14. Tom (move) to Blackpool two years ago.
15. Look, Gary (tidy up) his room.
16. Every morning Josh (have) breakfast at 6.30 to be at school in time.
17. Hi Sue! What (you, do) later on this evening?
18. What (Ben/do)? - He's a police officer.
19. Does Kate enjoy her job? - Yes, (???)
20. Hi Laura. You are wearing nice shoes. Where (you/buy) them?
21. The Tower (be) a famous tourist attraction for centuries.
22. I (not, have) a day off since last May.

Complete the following text. Use the correct form of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks.

Vervollständige folgenden Text. Verwende die richtige Form der in Klammern stehenden Wörter und ersetze Fragezeichen mit eigenen Wörtern.

1. The first hamburgers (sell) in Connecticut in 1895.
2. Our house (build) fifty years ago.
3. In the USA, presidential elections (hold) every four years.
4. I work in a big company. Nine hundred people (employ) there.
5. In the last few years the old factory area (replace) by shopping areas and big flats.
6. More and more young people are committing serious crimes. Something (must/do) before it's too late.
7. Sorry, you can't enter the room. It (just/clean).
8. Parents say more money (should/spend) on education.
9. Yesterday all flights (cancel) because of airport strikes.
10. How much will you (pay) for your new job?
11. The new football stadium (open) by the Prime Minister next Sunday.
12. More than 2,000 articles (sell) by our company every day.
13. I (???) born in the USA.
14. Criminals have stolen all my jewellery. I hope that they (catch) by the police soon.
15. Last month I (invite) to a press conference in London.
16. From the London Eye plenty of tourist attractions (can/see).
17. Since the 1990s, €15 billion (spend) on important housing projects.
18. Two official languages (speak) in Canada.
19. When (this film/make)? - In 2007.
20. (you, give) free meals at your new school? - No, we have to pay 100 euros a month.