

## To-infinitives instead of relative clauses

On the floor there were hard mattresses **that we could sleep on.** [Relativsatz]

→ On the floor there were hard mattresses **to sleep on.** [to + infinitive]

Nach einem Superlativ: Who was the youngest **to take part** in the competition?

## Question word + to-infinitive

after: where, what, when, how, who...

example: I don't know where to go.

## Gerund

1. As a subject: **Riding** a horse is fun.
2. As an object: I like **reading** historical books.
3. Gerund after prepositions: I'm good at **composing** songs.

## Participles instead of relative clauses

Mandela was the man who has fought the apartheid system. → Mandela was the man fighting the apartheid system.

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## Verbs of perception (Verben der Sinneswahrnehmung)

Verb of perception + object + present participle

You **see tourists visiting** the Empire State Building.

## Participle clauses

Present Participle: -ing –AKTIV → a playing child

Past Participle: -ed; - 3. FORM/PASSIV → a used car

1. **Looking up**, I saw some small coconuts.  
When I **looked up** I saw some small coconuts.
2. After I had gone back to my landlord's shop, I **climbed** the ladder to my room.

## Future

Will-future	Going to - future	Present progressiv
- Vorhersagen - Vermutungen - Spontane Entscheidungen	- Vorhaben - Pläne - Auf Grund deutlicher Anzeichen wahrscheinlich eintretende Ereignisse	- Feste Pläne - Feste Verabredung - I am/ you are/ he is + Verb in -ing Form

## Let/make sb. do sth. = lassen

let sb. do sth. → jmd. etwas erlauben, etwas zu tun

make sb. do sth. → jmd. zu etwas zwingen, etwas zu tun

## Positions of Adverbs/Adverbials

1. Front position:
  - refers to whole sentence → bezieht sich auf ganzen Satz
  - special stress → betont/hervorgehoben
2. Mid position:
  - frequency → Häufigkeitsadverbien (always, never,...)
  - after the auxiliary verbs (nach dem 1. Hilfsverb)
  - before main verb
3. End position:
  - place → Ortsangabe
  - time → Zeitangabe

## Modals and their substitutes

	Present	Past	Future
Können	I can/ I'm able to	I could/ I was able to	I will be able to
Dürfen	I may/ I can	I was allowed to/ I could	I will be allowed to
Müssen	I must/ I have to	I had to	I will have to
sollen	I should/ I ought to	I had better	I will be supposed to

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## Passive

Example:

Present: he is seen

present progressive: he is being

Past: he was seen

discovered

Present Perfect: he has been seen

past progressive: was being

Past Perfect: he had been seen

discovered

will-future: he will be seen

## Simple and progressive form

Tense	Simple form	Progressive form
present	sing(s)	am/are/is singing
present perfect	have/has sung	have has been singing
past	sang	was/were been singing
past perfect	had sung	had been singing
will-future	will sing	will be singing

Simple form: - regelmäßige, dauerhafte, immer wiederkehrende Handlung  
 - abgeschlossene Handlung  
 progressive form: - Handlung ist im Verlauf (nicht abgeschlossen)  
 - vorübergehender Zustand

## Activity and state verbs

**Activity verbs:** take; watch; discuss; explain

**state verbs:** believe; belong to; cost; hate; mean; own; prefer; want

example	translation	meaning	grammar
I think for sure that Mr. Neck is going to explode.	meinenglauben	state	simple
What is Neck thinking?	Überlegen/ über etwas nachdenken	activity in progress	progressive

### activity AND state verbs:

see – verstehen,  
erkennen

seeing – sich gerade treffen

taste – schmecken

tasting – gerade

probieren/kosten

look – aussehen

looking – gerade

anschauen

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## Emphasis (Hervorhebung)

- Bei Hilfsverben (is have, will, would...) wird die Langform benutzt z.B. He says he will do his Maths homework now.
- Benutzung von Adverbien um bestimmte Wörter bzw. Satzteile zu betonen z.B. really, completely, so, such, never, ever  
z.B. Anna worked really hard on her project.
- Verstärkende Pronomen auf –self/-selves um Nomen/Pronomen hervorzuheben z.B. So I'm going to repair the motorbike myself.
- Satz mit It's...that/who... oder It was...that/who... beginnen, um ein Nomen, Pronomen oder eine adverbial Bestimmung hervorzuheben. (Oft wird so ein Gegensatz ausgedrückt) z.B. It's French that I don't like.
- Adverbien und andere adverbiale Bestimmungen mit einschränkender oder verneinender Bedeutung an den Satzanfang zu stellen, um diese zu betonen.  
z.B. never (niemals); rarely (selten); hardly (kaum); no way; under no circumstances (unter keinen Umständen)  
**!!! Wortstellung ändert sich !!!** → **Adverb + Hilfsverb + Pronomen + Verb**  
z.B. **Never have I seen** so many people.
- Im simple present oder simple past kannum der Aussage des Satzes Nachdruck zu verleihen, vor das Vollverb ein do, does oder did gesetzt werden. z.B. I do think you should talk to your teacher.

## Verbs with different meaning

Remember to do → dran denken, etwas zu tun

remember doing → sich an etwas erinnern

Forget to do → vergessen, etwas zu tun

forget doing → etwas vergessen haben zu tun

Stop to do → anhalten um etwas zu tun

stop doing → aufhören etwas zu tun

Went on to do → etwas neues tun

went on doing → etwas weiter tun

Try to do → es versuchen

try doing → es mal mit etwas zu probieren

## Participles

### Bildung:

Present participle:

work → working

try → trying

plan → planning

Past participle:

work → worked

try → tried

plan → planned

**!!! ATTENTION irregular verbs!!!**

### Benutzung:

aktiv: present participle

passiv: past participle

### Partizipialsätze:

- Können Nebensätze der Zeit oder des Grundes verkürzen
- Typisch für geschriebenes Englisch
- z.B. Arriving at the station, we went straight to the platform. [→Als wir am Bahnhof ankamen,...]

## Zeitformen

→ simple, passive, progressive

→ z.B. they attacked **simple past**

they were injured **past passive** [be (tense) + -ed]

they were protesting **past progressive** [be (tense) + -ing]

## used to + infinitive

I used to go on holiday with my parents.

use "use": action/state in past

Peggy would always say "Hi" when she passed Steward in the hall.

use "would": actions in past

## Conditionals

	if-clause	main clause
I	present	will + infinitive
II	past	would + infinitive
III	past perfect (had + 3 <sup>rd</sup> form)	would + have + 3 <sup>rd</sup> form

### Anwendung:

- I. Bedingung erfüllbar
- II. Bedingung eventuell erfüllbar
- III. Bedingung nicht erfüllbar (nicht mehr)

## Passive Voice

Alexander Fleming discovered the penicillin. → aktiv

The penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming. → passiv