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A ADDITIONAL & ADVANCED EXERCISES

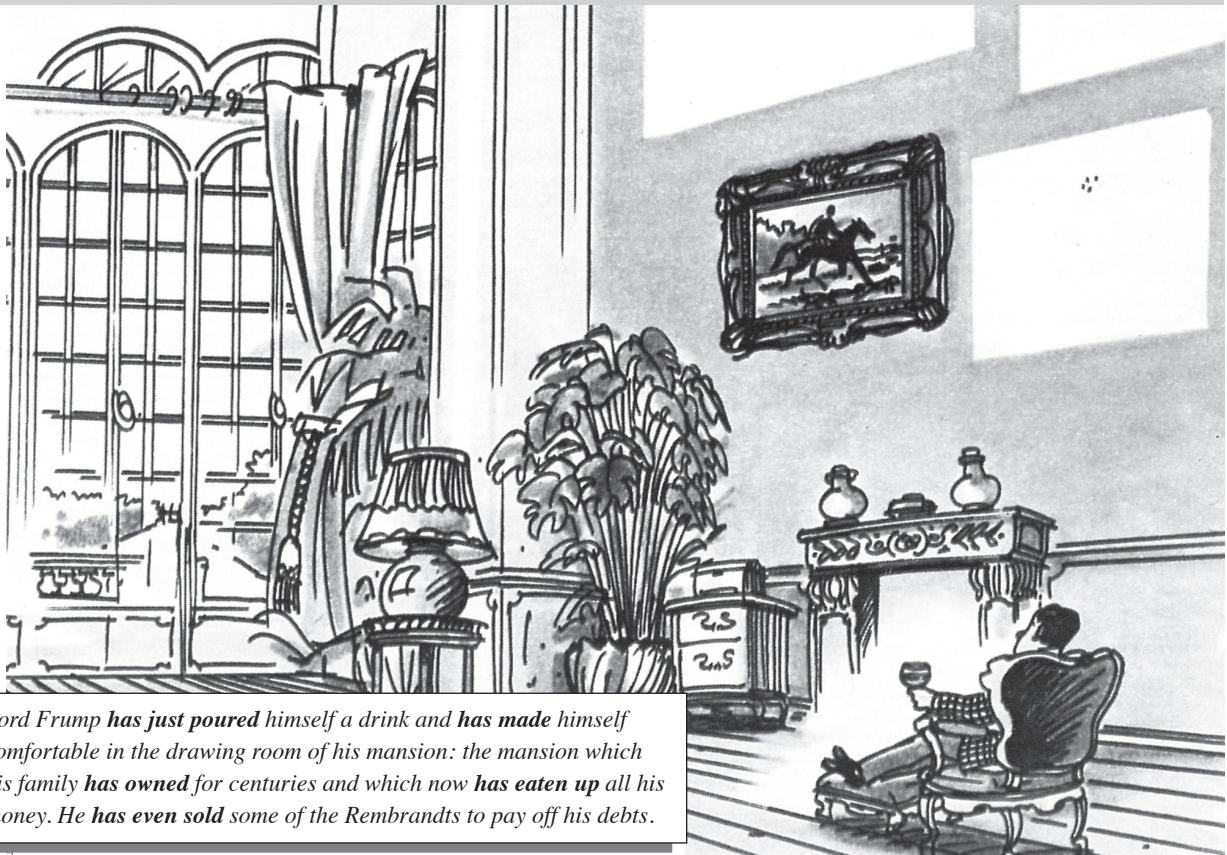
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PRESENT PERFECT

Form: Present Perfect = Present von 'to have' + 3. Form



I've been rich and I've been poor – RICH is better.

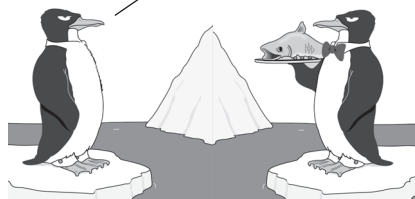


PRESENT PERFECT betont den Gegenwartsbezug vorzeitiger Handlungen, verknüpft sie mit der Gegenwart. Es wird deshalb verwendet für

- Handlungen, die „gerade eben“ geschehen sind (idiomatisch mit 'just').**
Mr Dent has just cleaned his teeth. – Al has just left. – I have just told you.
- vergangene Handlungen mit direkten Folgen für die Gegenwart. Der Zeitpunkt der Handlungen ist dabei nicht von Interesse und bleibt unerwähnt.**
Tom can't play tennis because he has broken his leg.
Have you read the latest Harry Potter book? – I've eaten enough for today.
- zeitlich nicht festgelegte Handlungen, von denen wir sagen, dass (fragen ob / verneinen dass) sie bis zur Gegenwart geschehen sind.**
Mr Roly-Poly has gained a lot of weight. – Have you been to America?
Mike hasn't come yet. – I've never been ill. – Tom has already finished.
- Handlungen in einem un abgeschlossenen Zeitraum (d.h. ein Zeitraum, der die Gegenwart mit einschließt).**
I've been to London twice this year. – Have you seen Peter today?
Our team has played very well recently. – Sue hasn't called yet.
„Signalwörter“: Recently, lately, already, yet, never, ever
- Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit anfangen und bis in die Gegenwart, bzw. bis an die Gegenwart heran andauern (meist mit 'since' and 'for').**
We have lived in York since 2012. – We have lived in York for two years.
Have you been to London since Christmas? – We haven't seen Sue for ages.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

If you really **loved** me,
you **would bring** me flowers!



CONDITIONAL-Sätze bestehen aus zwei Teilen: Nebensatz (If-Clause) und Hauptsatz (Main-Clause).
Der If-Satz drückt eine Bedingung aus; der Hauptsatz sagt uns, was bei Erfüllung dieser Bedingung geschehen wird / geschehen würde / geschehen wäre.

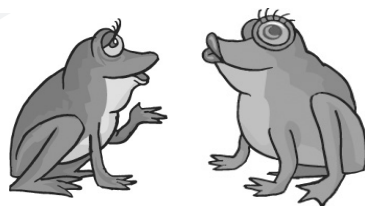
Je nach Charakter und Inhalt der Bedingung lassen sich **DREI GRUNDTYPEN** unterscheiden:

	IF-CLAUSE (BEDINGUNG)	MAIN-CLAUSE (FOLGE)
Kein Zeitunterschied: Gegenwart / Zukunft	1 REALE BEDINGUNG Wir halten es für möglich oder wahrscheinlich, dass die Bedingung erfüllt wird. FORM: Present Simple If the weather is fine we will go for a walk. If you don't annoy a cat it won't scratch you. (won't = will not) If Dennis behaves he may say up late. If you are ill you should see a doctor. If you come to London go and see the Tower. If you want to buy a car ask Michael first.	WILL CALL / WILL BE CALLED Mögliche / erwartete Folge aus der Erfüllung der Bedingung in der Gegenwart / Zukunft. Will-future, modales Hilfsverb oder Imperativ
	2 IRREALE BEDINGUNG a. weil es unwahrscheinlich ist / wir es nicht erwarten, dass die Bedingung erfüllt wird. b. weil sie im Gegensatz zur Realität steht. FORM: Past Simple If I dropped this vase it would break. If you gave me a million dollars I could live a life of luxury. If I were you I would buy a new suit. If she knew the answer she wouldn't ask you.	WOULD CALL / WOULD BE CALLED Nur theoretisch gedachte Folge in der Gegenwart oder Zukunft. Conditional (would/could + Infinitiv)
Vergangenheit	3 VERGANGENE BEDINGUNG Nie erfüllbar, da sie im Gegensatz zum tatsächlichen vergangenen Geschehen steht. FORM: Past Perfect If you had invited him he would have come. If I had not stopped him he would have had an accident. If you had taken the medicine you would feel much better now.	WOULD HAVE CALLED / WOULD HAVE BEEN CALLED Nur gedachte Folge in der Vergangenheit (was wäre gewesen, wenn ...) Conditional Perfect (would/could + Inf. Perfect) Auch Gegenwartsbezug möglich (miteinf. Conditional):



Vorsicht! Kein 'would' im IF-Satz.

Wenn ich dort hinginge / hingehen würde ... ➡ If I went there ...



*Will you **turn** into a prince, if I **kiss** you?*



CHOOSE VERBS FROM THE GREY BOX TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

1

REALE BEDINGUNG

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| clean | 1. If we take a taxi, we will be home much sooner. |
| train | 2. You can always call me, if you help. |
| take | 3. A bicycle will last longer, if you it properly. |
| find | 4. If you can't speak English, you it hard to get a good job. |
| need | 5. If he regularly, Jerry may win a medal some day. |

2

IRREALE BEDINGUNG

- | | |
|--------|---|
| be | 6. What , if everybody stopped working? |
| drink | 7. If Miriam here, we could ask her to help us. |
| give | 8. If Bill went out more, he more people. |
| meet | 9. If you champagne every day, you would get tired of it very soon. |
| happen | 10. How would you react, if someone you a million dollars? |

3

VERGANGENE BEDINGUNG

- | | |
|--------|--|
| eat | 11. If we not the train, we would have arrived on time. |
| go | 12. I Leo's birthday, if Sue hadn't reminded me. |
| know | 13. If we that the hotel was so bad, we wouldn't have booked it. |
| forget | 14. You wouldn't be hungry now, if you a proper breakfast. |
| miss | 15. If Sam to bed earlier, he wouldn't be so tired now. |

PASSIVE

CONDITIONAL-SÄTZE IM PASSIV

- | | |
|----------|---|
| arrest | 16. If dinosaurs were living today, they in zoos. |
| keep | 17. If the police had seen you drive so fast, you . |
| kill | 18. If you win the competition, you a prize. |
| give | 19. If you park your car on double yellow lines, it . |
| tow away | 20. You instantly, if that tree had fallen on your car. |



COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE GERUND FORMS OF THE VERBS IN THE GREY BOX

VERB + GERUND

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| steal | 1. Would you <i>mind</i> <u> closing </u> the window? It's getting cold in here. |
| talk | 2. Cigarettes are bad for you, I think you should <i>stop</i> _____. |
| close | 3. Everybody wanted Eric to be quiet, but he just <i>kept</i> _____. |
| smoke | 4. John said he was innocent and <i>denied</i> _____ the money. |

VERB + PREPOSITION + GERUND

- | | |
|--------|--|
| see | 5. Hollywood is full of young people who <i>dream of</i> _____ a film star. |
| catch | 6. You've been very kind, I would like to <i>thank you for</i> _____ me so much. |
| become | 7. I really like Kate, and I'm <i>looking forward to</i> _____ her next week. |
| help | 8. The police <i>succeeded in</i> _____ the burglar and he is in prison now. |

ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION + GERUND

- | | |
|------|---|
| win | 9. I'm so <i>tired of</i> _____ day and night. I need a holiday. |
| work | 10. The kids are very <i>excited about</i> _____ to Disneyland and can hardly wait. |
| swim | 11. Melanie is very <i>proud of</i> _____ a prize in the dancing competition. |
| go | 12. The clear water of our local lake is <i>fine for</i> _____. |

NOUN + PREPOSITION + GERUND

- | | |
|--------|---|
| create | 13. People should not be so egoistic but see the <i>importance of</i> _____ others. |
| fly | 14. Dan is so aggressive, he really has a <i>talent for</i> _____ people angry. |
| help | 15. 'Go Digital' is a short <i>guide to</i> _____ attractive websites. |
| make | 16. Because of his <i>fear of</i> _____, Henry has never been on a plane. |

PASSIVE GERUNDS

- | | |
|---------|--|
| ask | 17. <i>Imagine</i> _____ in a prison cell. |
| lock up | 18. I must know everything. I <i>insist on</i> _____ the truth. |
| tell | 19. I have no <i>objection to</i> _____ before boarding a flight. |
| search | 20. As a travel guide Mona is <i>used to</i> _____ many questions. |

THE INFINITIVE

Der Infinitiv wird ferner verwendet**A zur Angabe des Zwecks einer Handlung (oft auch mit 'in order to', 'so as to')**

We have come to Britain to learn English. – Ken arrived early in order to get a good seat.

In negativen Sätzen muss 'in order not to' oder 'so as not to' verwendet werden

They hurried so as not to be late. – Post the letter now in order not to forget it.

B nach Substantiven, um zu sagen „was man damit machen“ kann/will/muss

Rome is a great city to visit. – I must hurry, I've got a bus to catch. – We need money to buy a car.

Die Präpositionen verbleiben beim Verb (auch am Ende des Satzes).

I need a house to live in. – Jo needs someone to talk to.

C nach Fragewörtern wie 'how, what, which, when, where, who, whether' statt eines Nebensatzes

They showed me how to do it. – Di knows when to keep quiet. – I wonder what to do.

D after 'the first, the last, the only, the biggest, the best' und ähnlichen Superlativen

He is always the first to complain. – Mr Paragon was the best man to apply for the job.

A REWRITE THESE SENTENCES BY USING THE INFINITIVE

1. Cathy rang, she invited us to her party. _____
2. Guy is on a diet, he needs to lose weight. _____
3. I took an umbrella, I didn't want to get wet. _____
4. The Alps have a lot of mountains you can climb. _____
5. Use our washing powder. You'll get whiter shirts. _____
6. We'll have to hurry, otherwise we'll miss our train. _____
7. Leon went to Egypt. He wanted to see the pyramids. _____

B REWRITE THESE SENTENCES BY USING THE INFINITIVE

1. Matthew is a person you can rely on. _____
2. We have ten flavours from which you can choose _____
3. There's so much you can do and see in London. _____
4. There are lots of prizes that people can win. _____
5. We need some music to which we can dance. _____
6. Tom has a lot of work which he must do. _____
7. People need a moral code by which they can live. _____