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ON COURSE GRAMMAR KEY • INTERMEDIATE & ADVANCED

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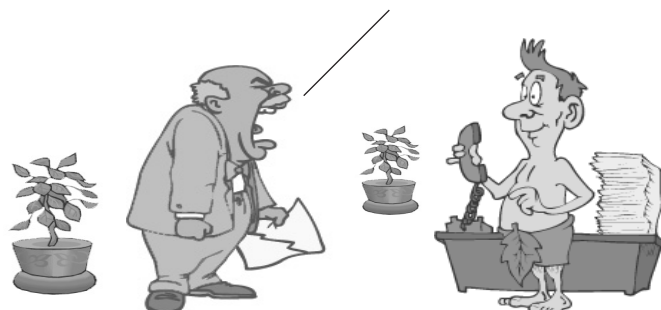
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Smith, **have you been playing**
poker on the train again?



DAS ENGLISCHE VERBALSYSTEM • TENSE & ASPECT

Die folgende Übersicht bezieht sich auf die Situation eines Sprachreiseschülers in England.

	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
	six o'clock last Friday	now	two o'clock next Wednesday
Simple	We arrived in our course town at six o'clock / last Friday.	I always enjoy my English lessons.	I will arrive home at two o'clock / next Wednesday.
	X		X
Progressive	When we arrived our families were waiting for us.	We are having a lesson.	When I arrive my parents will be waiting for me.
	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
<b>Perfect</b>	When we arrived I had eaten all my sandwiches.	We have learned a lot already.	When I arrive I will have eaten my sandwiches.
	↔	↔	↔
<b>Perfect Prog.</b>	When we arrived we had been travelling for 9 hours	We have been studying grammar for 20 minutes.	When I arrive I will have been travelling for 9 hours.
	~~~~~→	~~~~~→	~~~~~→

„Objektive“ Zeit und sprachlich-grammatisch strukturierte Zeit

Mit jedem Gebrauch eines Verbs (Zeitworts) geht auch eine bestimmte Zeitvorstellung einher, mit der wir die durch das Verb ausgedrückte Handlung in eine bestimmte Zeitstufe hineinstellen. Hat man sich ein Moment den Gedanken vor Augen, dass Vergangenheit und Zukunft niemals real sind, sondern immer nur in der menschlichen Vorstellung (und Sprache) existieren, so versteht man sogleich, dass in allen sprachlichen Äußerungen stets auch die „psychologische Zeit“ und die Sichtweisen der Sprecher miteingehen. Wir müssen also unterscheiden zwischen

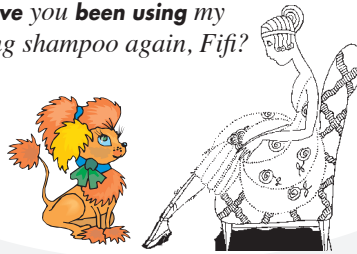
- der Vorstellung einer objektiven, vom Menschen unabhängigen Aufteilung in Vergangenheit, Gegenwart und Zukunft
- der durch menschliche Sichtweisen geprägten sprachlichen Strukturierung von Zeit durch die grammatische Tense-Funktion (Tempus).

Die Tempusformen beziehen sich nicht direkt auf die physikalisch messbare Zeit, dazu haben wir die Datums- und Uhrzeitangaben. Ebenso wie der Mensch ganz allgemein die ihn umgebende Realität sprachlich so ausdrückt, wie er sie mit seinen Sinnen erlebt, und nicht wie sie physikalisch und chemisch beschaffen ist, so beziehen sich die Tempusformen auf die Zeitstufe(n), die der Sprachbenutzer erlebt, bzw. erlebt hat oder erleben wird.

Nehls, Dietrich: Zur Strukturierung des englischen Verbalsystems, in: Die Neueren Sprachen 79 : 1 (1980), S. 47

Die grammatische Tense-Funktion gibt dem Geschehen eine zeitliche Struktur und lokalisiert und verankert es in den Bezugsebenen Past, Present und Future, und sie tut es unter den Perspektiven und Interessen der Sprechenden.

*Have you **been using** my styling shampoo again, Fifi?*



Um auf ein direkt erkennbares Resultat bestimmter Handlungen oder Vorgänge hinzuweisen, wird oft das „resultative“ Present Perfect Progressive verwendet. Die Handlungen sind zwar objektiv gesehen beendet, aber in ihren Resultaten noch unmittelbar präsent (und insofern auch: fortdauernd).

Look! It **has been raining**. (The ground is wet.) – You're totally out of breath. **Have you been running?**
It's **been snowing**. Let's build a snowman. – Bill Gates **has been earning** billions with his software products.
Are you crying or **have you been peeling onions?** – Ted **has been working** too much, he really needs a rest.

Diese „resultative“ Bedeutung gilt auch für andere Perfect Progressive Formen:

The accident happened because the driver **had been drinking**. (Past Perfect Progressive)

Are you finished already? You must **have been working** day and night. (Infinitive Perfect Progressive)

If your skin feels dry, you may **have been using** the wrong body lotion.

THE FUTURE

*And when you come back next week,
I **will sell** you some more Earth Treasure.*



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WAYS OF EXPRESSING FUTURE TIME

1. He's **going to be sick** . . . (Boy's face = Present cause)
2. . . . **will be** fifty . . . (There is nothing he can do about it.)
3. You **will have / are going to have** an accident. (Either form is possible: we can make a neutral 'scientific' prediction – People driving on icy roads will have accidents – or warn that present conditions are going to lead up to this result.)
4. 'I **am going to be** a pilot . . . ', Simon announced.
5. In fifty years' time man **will live** on the moon.
6. Easter **will be** very early next year.
7. Listen to that wind! There **is going to be** a storm.
8. . . . you **will see** Tower Bridge as well.
9. Ask the guide. He **will tell** you . . . (It's his job, which he does without any particular decision or effort.)
10. We **are having** a meal at La Gondola tonight.
11. R. **is having / is going to have** a baby in September.
12. Joy **is leaving** soon. (Arrangements have been made.)
13. I **am going to climb** . . . (Ladder = Present cause)
14. I hope that some day we **will meet** again.
15. Peter **is coming** round tonight. He has just phoned.
16. . . . they **will go** to heaven when they die.
17. . . . you've booked a holiday. When **are you going?**
18. . . . the sun **will burn** itself out in five billion years.

THE GERUND



*The service in this restaurant is terribly slow, but the food is so bad that I **don't mind waiting**.*

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GERUND • COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

1. Would you **mind closing** ...
2. I think you should **stop smoking**.
3. ... but he just **kept talking**.
4. ... **denied stealing** the money.
5. ... **dream of becoming** a star.
6. ... to **thank you for helping** me.
7. I'm **looking forward to seeing** her.
8. ... **succeeded in catching** ...
9. I'm so **tired of working** ...
10. ... **excited about going** to D.
11. M. is **proud of winning** a prize ...
12. The water is **fine for swimming**.
13. ... the **importance of helping** ...
14. ... **talent for making** people angry
15. ... a **guide to creating** websites.
16. Because of his **fear of flying** ...
17. **Imagine being locked up** ...
18. I **insist on being told** the truth.
19. ... no **objection to being searched**.
20. ... is **used to being asked** ...

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REWRITE THE SENTENCES

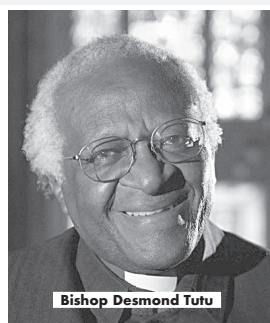
1. Mark is **good at playing** the piano.
2. I **apologised for arriving** late.
3. We're **looking forward to meeting** Jan.
4. I **count on inheriting** £50,000 soon.
5. I **thanked Phil for giving** me a present.
6. I wouldn't **dream of buying** this car.
7. Joe is very **optimistic about getting** that job.
8. Mr Jay **prefers working** at night.
9. You can **rely on getting** your money.
10. **Stop playing** those records!
11. I **insist on talking** to you now.
12. Tony **admitted breaking** the vase.
13. I'm **tired of listening** to you.
14. Dave is **proud of being** a chess master.
15. Pop stars **enjoy being admired**.
16. Our teacher **is used to being asked** many questions.
17. I **objected to being called** a liar.
18. I **remember being taken** to the zoo ...

INFO 10

CREATIVE USES OF THE GERUND



The **trouble with telling** a good story is that it reminds someone else of a dull one.



Faith is a risk, but it is a risk I will not **risk living** without.



If you **stop pedalling**, you will fall off your bicycle.



The greatest mistake in life is to be in constant **fear of making** one.

CONDITIONAL

Tell me, doctor,
how long have I got to live?



Well, if **I were** you, **I wouldn't start** watching any TV serials.

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COMPLETE THESE IF-SENTENCES

1. If we **take** a taxi, we will ...
2. ... call me, if you **need** help.
3. ... longer, if you **clean** it.
4. ... you **will find** it hard ...
5. If he **trains** regularly, Jerry ...
6. What **would happen** if ...
7. If Miriam **was** here, we ...
8. ... he **would meet** more people.
9. If you **drank** champagne ...
10. ... if someone **gave** you ...
11. If we **had not missed** the train ...
12. I **would have forgotten** ...
13. If we **had known** that ...
14. ... if you **had eaten** a proper ...
15. If Sam **had gone** to bed ...
16. ... they **would be kept** in zoos.
17. ... **would have been arrested**.
18. ... you **will be given** a prize.
19. ... it **will be towed away**.
20. You **would have been killed** ...

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COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

1. 'If you **marry** me I **will always love** you.'
2. If Mr Gobble **ate** less, he **would lose** weight.
3. If S. **was** alive today, he **would be** a millionaire.
4. If a boy scout **promises** something, he **will do** it.
5. If tigers **were** smaller you could keep them as pets.
6. Ask Peter, if you **don't believe** what I say.
7. If you **read** this book, you **will pass** the exam.
If you **read** this book, you **would pass** the exam.
If you **had read** this book, you **would have passed** ...
8. If you **are** ill, you must go and see a doctor.
9. If we find a cheap hotel, we **will stay** for a whole week.
10. I **would / could have helped** you, if you **had told** me.
11. I **would be** surprised, if my teacher **started** to yodel.
12. If our plane **is** on time, we **will arrive** in Rome ...
If our plane **was** on time, we **would arrive** in Rome ...
If our plane **had been** on time, we **would have arrived**
13. If you **ask** him politely, Dad **may/will lend** you his car.
14. If you **come** to Paris, go and see the Eiffel Tower!
15. If I had known ... I **would have telephoned** you.
16. If you **book** ... you **will get** a ...
If you **booked** ... you **would get** a ...
If you **had booked** ... you **would have got** a ...
17. If you leave your suitcase ... it **will be removed**.
18. You **would be killed** immediately, if you fell down ...

INFO 5

ALTERNATIVEN ZU 'IF'

Zum Ausdruck von Bedingungen kennt das Englische einige Alternativen zu 'If'.

1. UNLESS (if not) = wenn nicht ...

Unless he gets here soon, we will start without him. – **Unless** you leave immediately I'll call the police.

2. IN CASE = für den Fall, dass ...

Man trifft Vorkehrungen für den Fall, dass ein bestimmtes Problem eintritt.

Let's insure that parcel **in case** it gets lost. – Always have a blanket in your car **in case** you break down.

3. PROVIDED THAT = unter der Voraussetzung, dass ...

Ausdrückliche Betonung der Bedingung; die Alternative as long as klingt etwas weniger formell:

I will agree to these conditions, **provided that** they increase my salary.

You can do anything you want, **as long as** you are honest with me.