



Englisch Repetitorium

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ENGLISCH-REPETITORIUM und PRÜFUNGSVORBEREITUNG

ELEMENTARE ENGLISCHE GRAMMATIK

(Stand: Ende der obligatorischen Schulzeit)

Eignung

- ▣ zur selbständigen oder begleiteten Englisch-Prüfungsvorbereitung an weiterführende Schulen
- ▣ zum selbständigen Repetieren oder zum begleiteten Vermitteln der elementaren Grammatik in Niveau-Klassen der Oberstufe
- ▣ zum Aufschaffen von persönlichen Grammatik-Lerndefiziten
- ▣ zur Sicherung der persönlichen Grammatikkompetenz

Aufbau

- ▣ **A GRAMMATIKBLÄTTER** einfache, schematische, einprägsame Darstellung der Grammatikthemen
- ▣ **B ÜBUNGSBLÄTTER: AUFGABEN** anwenden des Gelernten anhand einfacher, verständlicher Beispiele
- ▣ **C ÜBUNGSBLÄTTER: LÖSUNGEN** Kontrollmöglichkeit, überprüfen des Lernerfolgs
- ▣ **D LERNBLÄTTER** zum Memorisieren und Nachschlagen
- ▣ **E WÖRTERVERZEICHNIS** Grundwortschatz zum Lernen
- ▣ **F PROBEPRÜFUNGEN** Prüfungsbeispiele zum Lösen
weitere Prüfungen verschiedener Kantone:
Schularena.com – Diverses – BMS-KBM/TBM
bms-zuerich.ch/pruefung/pruefung.htm
gibb.ch/Berufsmaturitaet/Aufnahme
google: gr.ch Aufnahmeprüfungen

Niveau

- ▣ Das Kompendium beschränkt sich inhaltlich auf die elementaren Themen und ist bewusst in einfacher, für Schulabgänger verständlicher Sprache verfasst; unbekannte englische Begriffe werden am Kapitelende der Grammatik- und Aufgabenblätter erklärt. Dieses Lehrmittel soll den Lernenden ermuntern, sich möglichst selbständig mit den Lerninhalten vertraut zu machen.

2 das Nomen – *the noun*

☛ Darum geht's.

Hier geht es um die regelmässige und unregelmässige Mehrzahlbildung des Nomens. Einige Nomen gibt's nur im Singular (Einzahl), andere nur im Plural (Mehrzahl).

😊 Und so geht's.

regelmässige Pluralbildung

one pen one flower one shoe	two pens two flowers two shoes	→ Plural = Singular + -s
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unregelmässige Pluralbildung

one box one bush one glass one match one page	two boxes two bushes two glasses two matches two pages	Das Nomen endet auf einen Zischlaut: → Plural = Singular + -es / + -s Aussprache: [-iz]
one boy one play one story one body	two boys two plays two stories two bodies	Das Nomen endet auf ein -y: → Vokal vor y: Plural = Singular + -s → Konsonant vor y: Plural = -y + -ies
one scarf one knife ☛ one roof	two scarves two knives ☛ two roofs	Das Nomen endet auf -f / -fe: → Plural = -f / -fe + -ves
one tomato one potato ☛ one photo / radio	two tomatoes two potatoes ☛ two photos / radios	Das Nomen endet auf -o: → Plural = Singular + -es
one sheep one fish	two sheep two fish	→ Singular = Plural
glasses / shorts / trousers / parents / scissors		Das Nomen weist inhaltlich zwei Teile auf: → nur Pluralform
milk / tea / sugar / snow / rain / money / music love / luggage / homework / hair (☛ two hairs in my soup) / furniture / advice / information		Das Nomen als Sammelbegriff: → nur Singularform
one child one mouse one goose one tooth one man one woman one foot one ox one person	two children two mice two geese two teeth two men two women two feet two oxen two people	Unregelmässige Pluralformen: → zum Einprägen

☑ Vocabulary

the bush	Busch	the scarf	Schal	the roof	Dach
the match	Streichholz/Spiel	the knife	Messer	the potato	Kartoffel
the sheep	Schaf	the glasses	Brille	the trousers	Hose
the scissors	Schere	the luggage	Gepäck	the goose	Gans
the tooth	Zahn	the foot	Fuss	the ox	Ochs
the furniture	Möbel	the advice	Ratschlag	the people	Leute



Zur **Übung 2** – the noun

3 der Wesfall / der Genitiv - the s- and of-genitive

s-genitive			s-genitive		
It's	Mrs Baker	daughter.	It's	the Millers	party.
It's	Mr Jones	room.	They are	the women	hats.
They are	the children	new books.	They are	the birds	cages.
It's	the policeman	black helmet.	They are	James	horses.
It's	Mary and John	car.	They are	my friends	bikes.
It's	the woman	nice dress.	It's	aunt Susan	house.
They are	the men	old bikes.	It's	uncle John	caravan.
They are	the girls	school uniforms.	They are	the elephants	feet.
It's	the dog	basket.	It's	Peter	red pencil.

The s- and of-genitive: richtig oder falsch ? – Berichtige die falschen Formen.

+

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	correct form
The door's handle is broken.		X	the handle of the door
Is swimming the hobby of your brother?			
What's the name of this town?			
The favourite food of Peter is pizza.			
These are the pupils classrooms.			
The house's garden is nice.			
When is the birthday of your sister?			
What are your friends' names?			
My fathers job is interesting.			
The colour of this shirt is grey.			

the helmet	Helm	the basket	Korb	the hat	Hut	the cage	Käfig
the pencil	Bleistift	lost	verloren	the handle	Klinke	the pupil	Schüler

4 das Adjektiv - the adjective

Positiv	Komparativ	Superlativ	Positiv	Komparativ	Superlativ
1 tall			14 wet		
2 bad			15 careful		
3 comfortable			16 much		
4 easy			17 nice		
5 large			18 practical		
6 long			19 tired		
7 many			20 fat		
8 hot			21 good		
9 modern			22 excellent		
10 serious			23 warm		
11 smoky			24 sunny		
12 lazy			25 famous		
13 useful			26 clever		

tall	gross (Pers.)	comfortable	bequem	large	ausgedehnt	nice	hübsch
smoky	rauchig	quiet	ruhig, still	careful	sorgfältig	practical	praktisch
tired	müde	fat	fett	excellent	ausgezeichnet	sunny	sonnig
famous	berühmt	useful	nützlich	serious	ernst	wet	nass
lazy	faul						

Setze die entsprechende Vergleichsstufe ein. (= → gleich ... wie / x → nicht gleich ... wie)

(old) My brother is (=) _____ my friend. He is two years _____ I am. My father is _____ in our family. – (tall) My mother (x) is _____ my father.

6 Have you helped (help) your mother, Anita? Yes, I have (I've) done (do) the shopping, but I haven't tidied (not tidy) the kitchen yet. I have (I've) just come (just come) back from the supermarket. - 7 How long have you been (be) in Germany now, Charles? I have (I've) been (be) here for over five months. I haven't seen (not see) my parents since Christmas. - 8 How often have you washed (wash) the car this week, Peter? I have (I've) washed (wash) it three times this week.

Past simple (ps) oder present perfect simple (pp)? – Auf welche Zeit weisen folgende Signalwörter hin?

two days ago	ps	today	pp	not yet	pp	last week	ps
ever	pp	yesterday	ps	since 2003	pp	for many years	pp
all day	pp	always	pp	many years ago	ps	when I was young	ps
When?	ps	from May to June	ps	all my life	pp	since her youth	pp
since Monday	pp	for five weeks	pp	in 1989	ps	how long?	pp
yet	pp	this week	pp	never	pp	just	pp
kein Bezug zur Gegenwart (present)			ps	Bezug zur Gegenwart (present)		pp	

Setze die Verben ins past simple oder ins present perfect simple.

1	have	Tony	had	fish and chips last night.
2	write	Diana	has written	two letters since lunch.
3	sell	The Browns	sold	their car last November.
4	make	They	made	a film about our town in 1987.
5	not/come back	Nicole	hasn't come back	from Paris yet.
6	leave	Henry	left	his bag in the bus yesterday.
7	lose	Anne	lost	her umbrella last Saturday.
8	not/ find	She	hasn't found	it again.
9	leave / just	The train	has just left	the station.
10	send	My uncle	sent	me a parcel a week ago.
11	win	Arsenal	has won	all the matches since May.
12	buy	Look, John	has bought	a new bike.
13	begin	Sit quietly. The lesson	has begun	.
14	break	Yesterday Timmy	broke	his right foot.

Setze die Verben ins past simple oder ins present perfect simple. Wenn der Zeitbezug fehlt, könnte es sich um ein sichtbares Resultat in der Gegenwart handeln → present perfect simple.

- George can't write the letter (RESULTAT!!) because he has cut (cut) his finger.
- Diana's coat is wet. She has been (be) out in the rain.
- Do you know that book? Have you read (you, read) it? - No, I haven't read (not, read) it yet. My sister read (read) it last year.
- Why are the boys running away? – They have broken (break) a window. (RESULTAT!!)
- Last night a burglar broke (break) a window and slipped (slip) into the house.
- When she was (be) ten years old, my sister wasn't able to (not be able to) swim.
- Mr Traynor went (go) to Munich in 1985. He stayed (stay) there with his uncle. He has never been (never, be) to France.
- I can't tell you the time. I have lost (lose) my watch.
- When my grandfather was (be) a boy, he went (go) to a school in Windsor. He stayed (stay) there for 5 years.
- Why isn't your dog eating anything? – He has just had (just, have) a big dinner.

12 das Verb – das Perfekt - the present perfect continuous

1 + we	sing	we have been singing	9 + we	live	we have been living
2 - I	eat	I haven't been eating	10 ? she	learn	has she been learning
3 - it	snow	it hasn't been snowing	11 - he	go	he hasn't been going
4 - they	drink	they haven't been drinking	12 + they	wait	they have been waiting
5 + you	walk	you have been walking	13 + you	read	you have been reading
6 - she	do	she hasn't been doing	14 ? it	rain	has it been raining
7 ? you	draw	have you been drawing	15 - we	make	we haven't been making
8 + I	sleep	I have been sleeping	16 - I	cycle	I haven't been cycling

Stelle die Frage und beantworte sie im present perfect continuous und füge in der Antwort for oder since ins Kästchen ein.

- How long has Tom been waiting (Tom, wait)?- He has been waiting for two hours.
- How long have your parents been living (your parents, live) here? – They have been living here since 1987.
- How long have you and Paul been writing (you and Paul, write) to each other? We have been writing for over a year now.
- How long has Ian been speaking (Ian, speak) Russian? He has been speaking Russian for 10 years.
- How long have your friends been staying (your friends, stay) at your house? – They have been staying with us for 3 weeks.
- How long has it been raining (it, rain)? It has been raining since 12 o'clock.

Lernblatt A das Verb (Grundbegriffe) – the verb: basics

☛ Darum geht's.

Die Tabelle gibt eine Übersicht über die in dieser elementaren Grammatik erklärten Zeiten. – Der Vollständigkeit halber werden Beispiele aller Zeiten in den Lernblättern aufgeführt. Eine vollständige Übersicht über alle Zeiten befindet sich auf dem Lernblatt „Die Zeitformen des Verbs – the tenses of the verb“.

😊 Und so geht's.

die Zeiten

Präsens <u>er spielt</u>	→ Present he plays he is playing	Perfekt er hat gespielt	→ Present Perfect he has played he has been playing
Präteritum <u>er spielte</u>	→ Past he played he was playing	Plusquamperfekt er hatte gespielt	→ Past Perfect he had played he had been playing
Futur 1 er wird spielen	→ Future 1 he will play he is going to play	Futur 2 er wird gespielt haben	→ Future perfect he will have played

drei Arten von Verben

Vollverb Es ist selbständig.	gehen, schreiben, helfen	→ full verb	<u>to go, to write,</u> <u>to help</u>
Hilfsverb Es hilft, die verschiedenen Zeiten zu bilden.	sein, haben, werden	→ auxiliary	<u>to be, to have, will</u>
Modalverb Es steht in Verbindung mit einem Vollverb im Infinitiv.	können, dürfen, müssen	→ modal verb	<u>can, may, must</u>

verschiedene Verbformen

Infinitiv Grundform	gehen, schreiben, helfen	→ infinitive	<u>to go, to write,</u> <u>to help</u>
Partizip 1/Partizip Präsens/ Mittelwort 1	gehend, schreibend, helfend	→ present participle	<u>going, writing,</u> <u>helping</u>
Partizip 2/Partizip Perfekt/ Mittelwort 2	gegangen, geschrieben, geholfen	→ past participle	<u>gone, written, helped</u>
Imperativ Befehlsform	Geh! Geht! Schreib! Schreibt! Hilf! Helft!	→ imperative	Go! Write! Help!

zwei Betrachtungsweisen

Im Englischen gibt es für die meisten Zeiten **zwei** Verbformen:

die einfache Form - simple form	die Verlaufsform - continuous form
Sie drückt aus, dass eine Handlung wiederholt oder nie geschieht.	Sie drückt aus, dass eine Handlung gerade verläuft / andauert , also noch nicht abgeschlossen ist.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <u>He plays football.</u> (= Er spielt regelmässig; er ist Fussballer.) ▶ <u>He never plays football.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <u>He is playing football.</u> (= gerade jetzt)