

# Top Grammar

**Top Grammar** ist eine umfassende Referenz- und Übungsgrammatik der englischen Sprache. Sie richtet sich an Jugendliche und junge Erwachsene, die Englisch bis zur Niveaustufe B2 des Europäischen Referenzrahmens lernen. Top Grammar eignet sich insbesondere für alle, die ihre grammatischen Kenntnisse zur Vorbereitung auf ihre bevorstehende Abschlussprüfung (Preliminary, First, Abitur oder Matura) festigen wollen.

**Top Grammar** eignet sich in erster Linie für das Selbststudium, kann aber ohne Weiteres für den Unterricht in der Klasse verwendet werden, entweder zur allgemeinen Wiederholung oder zur spezifischen Behandlung einzelner Schwerpunkte.

**Top Grammar** ist leicht in der Handhabung mit klar formulierten, leicht verständlichen Erklärungen in deutscher Sprache in Kombination mit einer Vielfalt von Übungsmöglichkeiten.

**Top Grammar** enthält 134 Units, die in 25 Kapitel eingeteilt sind. Jedes Kapitel behandelt einen grammatischen Schwerpunkt. Jede Unit wird auf je einer Doppelseite präsentiert. Links wird ein spezifisches grammatisches Phänomen erklärt, rechts dann geübt. Darüberhinaus widmet sich jede Unit einem lexikalischen Thema, das auf den Inventaren der Preliminary und First Prüfungen basiert. Die Übungsvielfalt pro Unit wird durch 25 doppelseitige Reviews und 14 Musterprüfungen nach Preliminary und First Format in regelmäßigen Abständen ergänzt.

In einem umfangreichen Anhang werden Phänomene der englischen Sprache zusammengefasst, die für deutschsprachige Lernende oft besondere Schwierigkeiten mit sich bringen.

## **Answer Key**

Der Answer Key enthält einen detaillierten Antwortschlüssel zu allen Übungen und Tests.

Das **Online-Training auf der Helbling e-zone** beinhaltet zusätzliche interaktive Übungen zu allen Grammatikthemen, authentische Texte aus englischen und amerikanischen Medien sowie phonetische Übungen.

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## Be past simple (I was, I wasn't, Were you...?)

A Das Verb **be** hat im **past simple** zwei Formen: **was, were**. Es gibt keine positive Kurzform.

### Positive Aussagesätze

I was  
 You were  
 He / She / It was  
 We / You / They were  
 at home yesterday.

*I was on holiday in June.  
 They were really interested in our project.*

B **Negative Aussagen**

### Langform

I was not  
 You were not  
 He / She / It was not  
 We / You / They were not

### Kurzform

I wasn't  
 You weren't  
 He / She / It wasn't  
 We / You / They weren't  
 at home yesterday.

Verneinte Langform: Subjekt + **was / were** + not

Verneinte Kurzform: Subjekt + **wasn't / weren't**

Die Kurzform wird am häufigsten gebraucht.

*The weather wasn't very good yesterday. They weren't ready yet.*

C **Frageform**

Was I  
 Were you  
 Was he / she / it  
 Were we / you / they

### Verneinte Frageform

Wasn't I  
 Were you  
 Wasn't he / she / it  
 Weren't we / you / they  
 at home yesterday?

Fragen im **past simple** mit dem Verb **be** werden folgendermaßen gebildet:

**Was / were** + Subjekt (Substantiv oder Pronomen)

*Was it a good match? Were your parents happy with your exam results?*

D **Kurzantworten** werden folgendermaßen gebildet:

**Yes, / No, / Yes, / No** + Subjekt + **was / were / wasn't / weren't**

*'Were you on the phone?' 'Yes, I was. I was speaking to Jo.'*

E **Wo-Fragen** werden folgendermaßen gebildet:

**Where** + **was / were** + Subjekt (Substantiv oder Pronomen)

*Where was the match? Where were you?*

F **Wh-Fragen** werden folgendermaßen gebildet:

**Fragewort** + **was / were** + Subjekt (Substantiv oder Pronomen)

*It was a great party. But you weren't there. Marie Curie was a great scientist.*

Das Verb **be born** wird normalerweise in der Vergangenheit gebraucht:

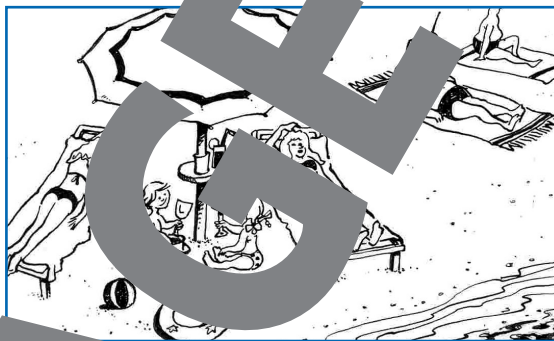
*'Where were you born?' 'I was born in Leeds.'*

G **There was / There were...** entsprechen im Deutschen es gab / es war ..., es gaben / es waren ... :

*'Were there many guests?' 'Yes, there were quite a few.'*

**16.1** Vervollständigen Sie diese Sätze mit *was* oder *were*.

- 1 It ..... *was* ..... a lovely day.
- 2 We ..... at the beach.
- 3 I ..... under my sun umbrella.
- 4 The children ..... all happy.
- 5 The sun ..... hot.
- 6 Some people ..... very red!
- 7 My sister and I ..... relaxed.
- 8 The holiday ..... great!



**16.2** Schreiben Sie diese Sätze um, indem Sie die verneinte Form verwenden.

- 1 Paul and Judy were on holiday. *Paul and Judy weren't on holiday.*
- 2 The weather was bad. ....
- 3 The staff at the airport were very helpful. ....
- 4 The travel agent was busy. ....
- 5 They were in a self-catering apartment. ....
- 6 The sea was rough. ....
- 7 The guided tour was interesting. ....
- 8 The flight attendants were friendly. ....

**16.3** Verwenden Sie die Wörter, um Fragen in dem *past simple* von *be* zu schreiben.

Fügen Sie dann die Kurzantworten ein.

- 1 you / on the flight / to London  
*Were you on the flight to London?* Yes, *I was* .....
- 2 they / tired / at the end of the trip  
..... No, .....
- 3 your friend / impressed / by the .....  
..... Yes, .....
- 4 it / a beautiful .....  
..... No, .....
- 5 the tourist / annoyed / about the delay  
..... Yes, .....
- 6 you / pleased / with the accommodation  
..... No, .....
- 7 the .....  
..... Yes, .....

**16.4** Stellen Sie sich die Umgebung an und schreiben Sie Sätze mit *There was / There were, There ... weren't*. Verwenden sie dabei auch die Wörter im Kasten.

bookshop   policemen  
café   clothes shop

- 1 *There wasn't a bookshop in the village.* .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....





- A** Das **past simple** wird verwendet, um über abgeschlossene Handlungen und über Ereignisse, die zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit stattgefunden haben, zu berichten. Vollverben werden unterteilt in regelmäßige und unregelmäßige Verben. Das **past simple** von regelmäßigen Verben wird folgendermaßen gebildet: Grundform des Verbs + **-ed** (work → worked, played). Es gibt keine generelle Regel für die Bildung des **past simple** von unregelmäßigen Verben (go → went, know → knew). Eine Auflistung unregelmäßiger Verben finden Sie auf S. 50 und 93. Die **past simple**-Form ist für alle drei Personen gleich:

*I received an email from my brother this morning.  
They went to the seaside last summer.*

Hier finden Sie das **past simple** des regelmäßigen Verbs **work** und des unregelmäßigen Verbs **come back**:

**Positiver Aussagesatz (regelmäßig)**

I / You / He / She / It / We / They worked all day yesterday.

**Positiver Aussagesatz (unregelmäßig)**

I / You / He / She / It / We / They came back late last night.

- B** Beim Hinzufügen der Endung **-ed** können sich gegebenenfalls die Schreibung des Verbs verändern.

- Endet die Grundform des Verbs auf **-e**, wird nur die Endung **-d** hinzugefügt:  
live → lived; like → liked  
*I liked the film very much.*
- Bei einsilbigen Verben, die auf einen kurzen Vokal und einen einzelnen Konsonanten enden, wird der letzte Konsonant verdoppelt:  
stop → stopped; sob → sobbed; clean → cleaned (langer Vokal vor dem letzten Konsonanten)  
*He stopped running after a couple of days.*
- Bei zweisilbigen Verben, die auf einen kurzen Vokal und einen einzelnen Konsonanten enden und bei denen die Betonung auf die zweite Silbe fällt, wird der letzte Konsonant verdoppelt:  
refer → referred (mit **-ed**); NB: offer → offered (Betonung auf der ersten Silbe); repeat → repeated (langer Vokal vor dem letzten Konsonanten)  
*She never referred to her husband.*
- Bei Verben, die auf einen langen Vokal und **-l** enden, wird der letzte Konsonant verdoppelt (nur im amerikanischen Englisch):  
travel → travelled; NB: boil → boiled (zwei Vokale vor dem letzten Konsonanten)  
*They travelled over the world.*
- Wenn die Grundform des Verbs auf Konsonant und **-y** endet, wird das **-y** zu **-i**, und die Endung **-ed** wird hinzugefügt:  
study → studied; NB: stay → stayed (vor dem **-y** steht ein Vokal)  
*I then decided to study.*

- C** Die Aussprache der Endung **-ed** richtet sich nach dem Auslaut des Verbs in der Grundform.

- Endet die Grundform auf /t/ or /d/, wird die Endung /ɪd/ ausgesprochen:  
start → started /ˈstɑːtɪd/; land → landed /lændɪd/
- Endet die Grundform auf /p/, /k/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /s/, wird die Endung /t/ ausgesprochen:  
help → helped /helpt/; walk → walked /wɔːkt/; finish → finished /ˈfɪnɪʃt/;  
watch → watched /wɒtʃt/; pass → passed /pɑːst/
- In allen anderen Fällen wird die Endung /d/ ausgesprochen:  
open → opened /ˈəʊpənd/; live → lived /lɪvd/; stay → stayed /steɪd/

**17.1 Vervollständigen Sie diese Sätze mit dem *past simple* der regelmäßigen Verben in Klammern.**

- 1 We watched the jet-skis whizzing over the waves. (watch)
- 2 The waves ..... against the shore. (smash)
- 3 People ..... about their holidays. (talk)
- 4 James ..... to interest us in his holiday photos.
- 5 We ..... outside a small café for a break. (stop)
- 6 The weather ..... on the second day we were there. (change)
- 7 The travel agent ..... us a full refund. (offer)
- 8 I ..... in Belgium for three weeks. (stay)

**17.2 Schreiben Sie das *past simple* der folgenden unregelmäßigen Verben auf. Formulieren Sie dann die Sätze 1 – 8 im *past simple*.**

Base form	Past simple	Base form	Past simple
buy	a <u>bought</u>	eat	.....
come	b .....	finish	.....
give	c .....	take	g .....
leave	d .....	tell	t .....

- 1 Eleanor buys souvenirs from every destination.  
Eleanor bought souvenirs from every destination.
- 2 The tour operator tells passengers when to go.  
.....
- 3 I see some amazing sights in London.  
.....
- 4 We swim in the sea despite the cold!  
.....
- 5 He comes home from business on Friday.  
.....
- 6 The tour guide gives us a lot of information about each place.  
.....
- 7 You take photos of the buildings and the canals.  
.....
- 8 The boat leaves early in the morning.  
.....

**17.3 Vervollständigen Sie den Text mit dem *past simple* der Verben in Klammern.**

When we <sup>(1)</sup> went (go) on holiday last year, it <sup>(2)</sup> ..... (be) all a bit of a rush. My friend and I <sup>(3)</sup> ..... (go) to the travel agent's on the Wednesday and <sup>(4)</sup> ..... (book) a holiday for the two of us. We <sup>(5)</sup> ..... (set off) from home at six on the Friday morning and <sup>(6)</sup> ..... (drive) to the airport, where we <sup>(7)</sup> ..... (leave) our car for the week. At the airport, we <sup>(8)</sup> ..... (check in) as soon as we could, then <sup>(9)</sup> ..... (find) the nicest restaurant and <sup>(10)</sup> ..... (have) a coffee. We <sup>(11)</sup> ..... (sit) there and <sup>(12)</sup> ..... (plan) all the things we <sup>(13)</sup> ..... (want) to do on our holiday in Spain. Within an hour, we <sup>(14)</sup> ..... (be) in the departure lounge and by <sup>(15)</sup> ..... (be) on the plane and on our way to Spain. The plane <sup>(15)</sup> ..... (land) two hours later. We <sup>(16)</sup> ..... (feel) ready for our week on the beach!

**17.4 Übersetzen Sie den Text von Übung 17.3 ins Deutsche.**

**A** Die verneinte Form des **past simple** wird gebildet, indem zwischen dem Subjekt und die Grundform des Verbs das Hilfsverb **did** (gleiche Form für alle drei Personen) und **not** eingefügt wird.

**Verneinte Langform**

I / You / He / She / It / We / They did not go to the park yesterday.

**Verneinte Kurzform**

I / You / He / She / It / We / They didn't go to the park yesterday.

Verneinte Langform: Subjekt + **did** + **not** + Grundform des Verbs

Verneinte Kurzform: Subjekt + **didn't** + Grundform des Verbs

Die Kurzform wird am häufigsten gebraucht:

*I didn't like the film.*

*We didn't take the bus. We went by taxi.*

**B Frageform**

Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they go to the park yesterday?

**Verneinte Fragen**

Didn't I / you / he / she / it / we / they go to the park yesterday?

Fragen: **Did** + Subjekt + Grundform des Verbs

*Did you take any photos of the baby?*

*Did the plane land on time?*

In verneinten Fragen steht die Kurzform **didn't** vor dem Subjekt:

*Didn't you know the answer?*

**C Kurzantworten** werden folgendermaßen gebildet: **Yes** + Pronomen als Subjekt + **did**.  
**No**, + Pronomen als Subjekt + **didn't**.

*'Did you sleep well?' 'Yes, I did.'*

*'Did they buy any shirts?' 'No, they didn't.'*

**D Wh-Fragen** werden folgendermaßen gebildet: **Fragewort** + **did** + Subjekt + Grundform des Verbs

*'When did he get up?' 'He arrived two hours ago.'*

*'Why did she leave?' 'Because I was in a hurry.'*

**E NB:** Im **past simple** folgt das Verb **have** (in all seinen Bedeutungen) das Hilfsverb **did**. **Got** wird im **past simple** nie verwendet:

**Positive Aussage**

I had a dog when I was little.

**Negative Aussage**

I didn't have a dog.

**Frage**

Did you have any pets?

*He didn't have a driving licence when he was in the States. (nicht: He didnt have got)*

*'Did you have a good time at the party?' 'Yes, we did.'*

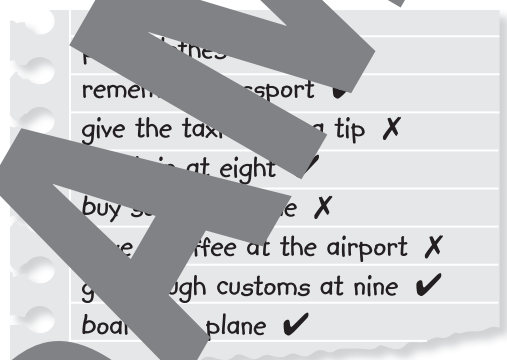
**18.1 Schreiben Sie diese Sätze um, indem Sie die verneinte Form verwenden. Verwenden Sie dabei die Kurzform.**

- 1 They went to Paris on a cheap day return.  
*They didn't go to Paris on a cheap day return.*
- 2 We had a good time on the voyage to Greece.  
.....
- 3 The travel agent gave us a brochure about the package deal.  
.....
- 4 The fare to New Zealand cost a lot.  
.....
- 5 My friend put us up at her place.  
.....
- 6 The passengers thought the airline was excellent.  
.....
- 7 I enjoyed the meal in the sushi bar.  
.....

**18.2 Verwenden Sie diese Wörter, um Fragen im past simple zu schreiben. Fügen Sie dann die Kurzantworten hinzu.**

- 1 you / enjoy / the flight  
*Did you enjoy the flight?* No, *I didn't* .....
- 2 your mum / stay / in a bed and breakfast  
..... Yes, .....
- 3 the customs officials / explain / everything  
..... Yes, .....
- 4 they / find / the tour of the capital interesting  
..... No, .....
- 5 you / go / surfing in Australia  
..... Yes, .....
- 6 the girls / catch / a fish in the rock pool  
..... No, .....
- 7 he / see / an alligator in the Louisiana swamp  
..... Yes, .....

**18.3 Joan ist gestern Abend mit dem Koffer aufgebrochen. Lesen Sie die Liste der Dinge, die sie vorher noch tun wollte. Was hat sie gemacht, was nicht? Schreiben Sie die entsprechenden Sätze.**



- 1 *Joan packed her clothes.* .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....

**Schreiben Sie die Fragen, indem Sie die richtige Form des past simple verwenden.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 What did you do yesterday afternoon?          | 5 What did you have for breakfast this morning?        |
| 2 Did you have a cat when you were small?       | 6 Did you visit London last year?                      |
| 3 Where did you go for your holidays last year? | 7 What did you buy your friend for his / her birthday? |
| 4 Who did you see last weekend?                 |  |

Das **past simple** wird verwendet,

- A**
- um über abgeschlossene Handlungen und Ereignisse in der Vergangenheit zu sprechen, häufig zusammen mit Adverbien der Zeit wie in der folgenden Tabelle. Diese Zeitangaben stehen normalerweise am Beginn oder Ende eines Satzes:  
*Yesterday, I stayed at home and worked all day.*  
*Last summer, we went on a cruise in the Mediterranean.*  
*The French Revolution started on 14th July 1789.*

yesterday	gestern
the day before yesterday	gestern vor zwei Tagen
last week	letzte Woche
last year	letztes Jahr
two hours ago	vor zwei Stunden
three months ago	vor drei Monaten
in 1492	(im Jahre) 1492
in May 2004	im Mai 2004
in the 20th century	im 20. Jahrhundert

- B**
- um zu fragen oder anzugeben, wann etwas geschehen ist:  
*'When did the accident happen?' 'It happened early in the morning.'*  
*'What time did she get up?' 'She got up at nine.'*

- C**
- um über Handlungen und Ereignisse zu sprechen, die eindeutig abgeschlossen sind und zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit stattgefunden haben, auch wenn dieser Zeitpunkt nicht explizit erwähnt wird:  
*I bought this computer in Hong Kong.* (Ich sage nicht, wann ich den Computer gekauft habe, aber es ist offensichtlich, dass der Kauf abgeschlossen ist und zu einem vergangenen Zeitpunkt stattfand: als ich in Hong Kong war)

- D**
- um eine Geschichte oder ein Märchen zu erzählen, oft mit Ausdrücken, die auf eine Folge von Ereignissen hindeuten, wie:



first	zunächst
then	dann
after that	danach
next	danach
finally	schließlich

*First the wolf ate up Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother's house and ate her up, then he put on her nightdress and got into bed.*

- E**
- um über Handlungen und Ereignisse zu sprechen, die häufig oder regelmäßig in der Vergangenheit stattfanden, zusammen mit Adverbien wie **always**, **sometimes**, **never**:  
*When I was a child, my mother always helped me with my homework.*  
*I sometimes went to the cinema with my dad.*

- F**
- Im **present perfect** wird das **past simple** verwendet, um ein Ereignis in der Vergangenheit zu beschreiben, wenn der Zeitpunkt der Handlung genannt wird und die Handlung abgeschlossen wurde:

Ist das Ereignis vorbei? Fand die Handlung zu einer bestimmten Zeit statt und war abgeschlossen?



*I met him yesterday morning.* (nicht: I have met him yesterday morning.)

### 19.1 Kreisen Sie die richtige Alternative ein.

- 1 I saw Melanie and her sister the day ago / before yesterday.
- 2 Did your mum and dad meet at / in the 1990s?
- 3 They had a great holiday last / next year.
- 4 We went to the south of France in / on July.
- 5 The taxi picked me up an hour ago / last.
- 6 Helen's boyfriend dropped her off at the station at / in ten o'clock.
- 7 Where did you go before / last summer?
- 8 Just think – four hours ago / then we were in Spain!

### 19.2 Ordnen Sie Sätze (1 – 6) den Sätzen (a – f) zu.

- 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 ..... 5 ..... 6 .....
- 1 Why did you complain about the accommodation? a I went to Oxford.
  - 2 Where did you go last week? b I didn't.
  - 3 Did your friends enjoy their city break? c Because we didn't have a sea view.
  - 4 What did the holiday rep charge you for the excursion? d About two months ago.
  - 5 Did you do a lot of water sports in the Caribbean? e Yes, they did.
  - 6 When did you book the package deal? f About 50 euros.

### 19.3 Beschreiben Sie den ersten Urlaubstag von Herrn und Frau Jones, indem Sie die Sätze in der richtigen Reihenfolge nummerieren.

- After that, we wandered into the town to look for somewhere to have lunch.
- Finally, we had a shower and went out in the evening.
- 1 First, we unpacked our suitcases at the hotel.
- Next, we decided to go to the hotel for a rest.
- Then we went for a walk to the beach and sat there for a while.

### 19.4 Vervollständigen Sie den Dialog mit den Wörtern im Kasten.

gave lost swam booked landed on time They went didn't have ate swim Did you go

**Grace:** So, how was your holiday. How was the journey?  
**Andrea:** It was really good. The flight landed on time and we <sup>(2)</sup> .....  
 any problems at all on the way to the hotel.  
**Grace:** What was the hotel like?  
**Andrea:** It was a bit small but very nice. We <sup>(3)</sup> ..... half board, so we  
 ..... our breakfast and evening meals there every day.  
 They ..... us amazing breakfasts!  
**Grace:** Did you ..... every day?  
**Andrea:** Yes, I did. The hotel had a pool, but we were near the sea, so we  
 ..... all the time!  
**Grace:** Did you go on any organised tours?  
**Andrea:** I didn't, but some of the others did. <sup>(9)</sup> ..... to a local wine  
 factory.  
**Grace:** It all sounds great!  
**Andrea:** Yes – the only problem was the airline <sup>(10)</sup> ..... my luggage  
 on the way home. So I haven't got any summer clothes at the moment!

**R5.1 Kreisen Sie die richtige Alternative ein.**

- 1 The customs officials were / was very pleasant.
- 2 There was / were some impressive sights in the centre of Barcelona.
- 3 The coach stopped / stopped at a local café for half an hour.
- 4 The kids swim / swam all day yesterday.
- 5 Did you see / saw the Houses of Parliament when you were in London?
- 6 Where you lived / did you live as a youngster?
- 7 Did you go on any day trips past / last year?
- 8 'Did they enjoy the surfing?' 'Yes, they enjoyed / did.'
- 9 I didn't bought / buy any souvenirs in Rotterdam.
- 10 I first saw the Eiffel Tower ten years ago / last.

**R5.2 Vervollständigen Sie diese Sätze mit der richtigen Form des Verbs. Begeben Sie sich an die Stelle der Beispiele der Verben in Klammern.**

- 1 The handle on my suitcase ..... broke ..... the way to the airport. (break)
- 2 At the travel agent's, we ..... the brochure and found a cheap city break. (read)
- 3 We ..... booking the camp site. (register)
- 4 They ..... all the sights during their stay. (see)
- 5 ..... you ..... your money back from the tour operator? (get)
- 6 The pilot ..... the decision to fly to a different airport because of the fog. (make)
- 7 We got lost several times because ..... our map with us! (not take)
- 8 We ..... really relaxed over our week in the Seychelles. (feel)
- 9 The voyage ..... a nightmare because of rough seas. (be)
- 10 Even though we ..... the hotel was good, we still liked the hotel. (not think)

**R5.3 Lesen Sie die Sätze und schreiben Sie geeignete Fragen auf. Finden Sie dann die passenden Antworten a – g und ordnen Sie die Fragen zu.**

- |  |                                 |                              |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 ..... e.   | 2 ..... 3 ..... 5 ..... 7 ..... |                              |
| 1 You want to know how your friend went to London last year.<br><u>Did you go to London last year?</u> |                                 | a By plane.                  |
| 2 You want to know what your friend saw in London.   |                                 | b All the major sights.      |
| 3 You want to know how your friend travelled to London.  |                                 | c No, I stayed with friends. |
| 4 You want to know where your friend stayed in a hotel.  |                                 | d The night life!            |
| 5 You want to know what your friend enjoyed most about London.   |                                 | e Yes, I did.                |
| 6 You want to know when your friend came home.   |                                 | f I got back two days ago.   |
| 7 You want to know if your friend had a good journey home.   |                                 | g Yes, I did, thanks.        |

**Übersetzen Sie ins Englische.**

- 1 Ich habe einige Souvenirs am Flughafen gekauft.
- 2 Gestern haben wir in einem guten griechischen Restaurant zu Abend gegessen.
- 3 Wir hatten eine fantastische Zeit auf unserer Reise letzte Woche.
- 4 Was seid ihr aus dem Urlaub zurückgekommen? Wir sind vor drei Tagen wieder zurückgefliegen.

**R5.5 Schreiben Sie die korrekte, positive Form des *past simple* der Verben in Klammern.**

When he <sup>(1)</sup> ..... *was* ..... (be) young, Harry <sup>(2)</sup> ..... (live) in a seaside town on the Atlantic Sea for five years. His parents <sup>(3)</sup> ..... (run) an Irish pub there. Harry <sup>(4)</sup> ..... (go) to the local primary school. It <sup>(5)</sup> ..... (be) a bit difficult at first, but then he <sup>(6)</sup> ..... (become) fluent in Italian and he <sup>(7)</sup> ..... (can) even write it quite well. He <sup>(8)</sup> ..... (have) a great time during the summer when young people from Great Britain <sup>(9)</sup> ..... (come) to the seaside and he <sup>(10)</sup> ..... (talk) to them in English. But the reason he <sup>(11)</sup> ..... (like) best <sup>(12)</sup> ..... (be) spring. There <sup>(13)</sup> ..... (be) no tourists in his town and his Italian friends <sup>(14)</sup> ..... (play) on the beach every day after school.

**R5.6 Vervollständigen Sie den Dialog mit der passenden Form des *past simple* der Verben im Kasten.**

be (x 3) get on enjoy hurt go (x 2) keep can

A: <sup>(1)</sup> ..... *Did you enjoy* ..... your holiday in Spain?  
 B: Not much. It <sup>(2)</sup> ..... a bit boring.  
 A: Why?  
 B: I <sup>(3)</sup> ..... my foot on the second day and I ..... walk.  
 A: So you <sup>(5)</sup> ..... hiking with the rest of the group and you?  
 B: I <sup>(6)</sup> ..... just once, at the beginning.  
 A: <sup>(7)</sup> ..... you ..... well with your group?  
 B: Yeah. Some of them <sup>(8)</sup> ..... really nice. But a couple of boys <sup>(9)</sup> ..... complaining about everything in the camp.  
 A: What about the weather?  
 B: That <sup>(10)</sup> ..... incredibly good.

**R5.7 Die Englischdozentin, Ms Robinson, fragt Manuel, einen spanischen Kursteilnehmer, was er am Samstagabend gemacht hat. Schreiben Sie die Fragen.**

Ms Robinson: <sup>(1)</sup> ..... *What did you do last Saturday night?* .....  
 Manuel: I spent the evening at the local pub with some friends.  
 Ms Robinson: <sup>(2)</sup> ..... ?  
 Manuel: No, I didn't. I don't like beer. I drank tonic water.  
 Ms Robinson: <sup>(3)</sup> ..... ?  
 Manuel: Yes, we had a really good time. We played billiards.  
 Ms Robinson: <sup>(4)</sup> ..... ?  
 Manuel: Yes, I had a long chat with two elderly ladies.  
 Ms Robinson: <sup>(5)</sup> ..... ?  
 Manuel: They wanted to know everything about my country and my hometown, Cádiz. They also ..... and they congratulated me on my English.

**R5.8 Vervollständigen Sie die Gespräche in Englische.**

Mark: Wann warst du letzte Woche, Ian?  
 Ian: Ich war auf Geschäftsreise in New York.  
 Mark: Wie lange bist du geblieben?  
 Ian: Vier Tage. Ich bin Donnerstag Abend zurückgekommen.  
 Mark: Wie bist du alleine gefahren?  
 Ian: Oh, nein, ich war mit einem Kollegen aus dem Manchester Büro.  
 Mark: Habt ihr die ganze Zeit gearbeitet oder habt ihr Zeit gefunden, ein paar Museen zu besuchen?  
 Ian: Ich habe eigentlich viel gearbeitet, aber ich bin auch eines Nachmittags ins Museum of Modern Art gegangen.



## Adjectives (*a big red apple / The book is new*)

**A** **Adjektive** werden gebraucht, um Personen oder Dinge zu beschreiben. Sie sind unveränderlich, d.h. sie haben immer dieselbe Form, egal ob sie zusammen mit Substantiven im Singular und Plural, Maskulinum oder Femininum gebraucht werden:

*a nice boy a nice girl nice boys nice girls*

**B** Adjektive stehen

- vor einem Substantiv (attributiver Gebrauch):

*It's a large town.* (nicht: *It's a town-large.*)

*I like green apples.*

*Laura is a clever girl.*

- nach den Verben **be, look, feel, get ...** (prädikativer Gebrauch):

*Jack is new in this school.*

*It's getting dark.*



*You look happy.*



*I feel tired and hungry.*

In Fragen steht das Adjektiv nach dem Subjekt:

*Is Simon lazy?* (nicht: *Is-lazy-Simon?*)

*Are the children ready?* (nicht: *Are-ready-the-children?*)

**C** Stehen zwei oder mehr Adjektive vor einem Substantiv, sind sie normalerweise nicht durch ein Komma voneinander getrennt und außerdem durch die Konjunktion **and** verbunden, es sei denn, sie beziehen sich auf Farben:

*a big round table a foggy day a green, orange and white flag*

Possessivpronomen (**my, your...**) oder der Genitiv (**Maria's**) stehen vor Adjektiven:

*my red and yellow T-shirt*

Gibt es zwei Adjektive, steht das erste, das eine Farbe beschreibt, in der Regel direkt beim Substantiv. Gibt es mehr als ein Adjektiv, das eine Farbe beschreibt, steht **white** in der Regel als letztes: *big blue table a nice white shirt a black and white photo*

Stehen mehrere Adjektive vor dem Substantiv, kommen Adjektive, die eine Meinung ausdrücken, wie **interesting, nice, beautiful**, vor Adjektiven, die einen Sachverhalt beschreiben, wie **big, old, round**. Die Reihenfolge von Adjektiven kann davon abhängen, welchen Aspekt man besonders betonen möchte; in der Regel ist sie:

Menge – Länge – Größe – Alter – Form – Farbe – Herkunft – Material

*a beautiful big square wooden table*

*two nice blue Turkish silk dresses*

**D** Adjektive können mit Gradadverbien wie **too, very, rather / quite, a little** (siehe Seite 284) modifiziert, abgeschwächt oder verstärkt werden. Mit Ausnahme von **enough**, das auf das Adjektiv folgt, stehen diese Adverbien vor dem Adjektiv:

*It was too cold.*

*The soup wasn't warm enough.*

*The test was rather difficult. / It was a rather difficult test.*

Dem im Deutschen recht häufig gebrauchten Diminutivum (Verkleinerungsform) *-chen* oder *-lein* wird im Englischen mit dem Adjektiv **little** entsprochen:

*a little book* – Bächlein

*a little tree* – Bäumchen

**74.1 Schreiben Sie Sätze, indem Sie das Adjektiv an die richtige Stelle setzen.**

- 1 (musical) Jane / is / a / girl ..... *Jane is a musical girl.*
- 2 (good) Mike / is / a / guitarist .....
- 3 (tired) Are / the / band / ? .....
- 4 (nice) Has / she / got / a / voice / ? .....
- 5 (loud) The / instruments / are / very .....
- 6 (interesting) It / is / an / CD .....
- 7 (beautiful) Isn't / Bach's / music / ? .....
- 8 (old) How / is / that / violin / ? .....

**74.2 Ergänzen Sie diese Adjektive. Falls nötig, verwenden Sie and verbinden.**

- 1 (red / white) Jack White has got a ..... *red and white* guitar.
- 2 (fast / loud) The music they play is .....
- 3 (beautiful / old) He plays a ..... guitar.
- 4 (high / clear) She sings in a ..... voice.
- 5 (new / fresh) The songs they play are .....
- 6 (fast / accurate / exciting) Her piano playing is .....

**74.3 Bringen Sie diese Adjektive in die richtige Reihenfolge.**

- 1 yellow / big / plastic / oval  
a ..... *big oval yellow plastic* table
- 2 black / striped / wonderful / simple  
a ..... table
- 3 Indian / red / long / interesting  
an ..... piece of cloth
- 4 simple / cotton / white / nice  
a ..... dress
- 5 old / African / wonderful / big  
a ..... box

**74.4 Geben Sie an, in welcher Reihenfolge die Wörter eingefügt werden müssen.**

- 1 (too) It was ..... .
- 2 (too) The dress was ..... .
- 3 (a little) The music was ..... loud .
- 4 (quite) It was ..... boring .
- 5 (enough) It was ..... good to be in our band .
- 6 (rather) It was ..... an embarrassing situation .

**74.5 Ordnen Sie die Sätze ins Englische. Verwenden Sie die Wörter aus dem Kästchen.**

all new long curious tired  
expensive good busy excellent free little

- 1 „Hast du ein Schwesterchen?“ „Ja, sie heißt Cindy und sie ist ein sehr merkwürdiges kleines Mädchen.“
- 2 „Bist du böse?“ „Nein, ich bin nur ein wenig müde.“
- 3 „Ist es ein gutes Restaurant?“ „Ja, das Essen ist wirklich ausgezeichnet, und es ist nicht sehr teuer.“
- 4 „Sind Sie beschäftigt?“ „Nein, jetzt gerade nicht. Du hast Glück!“
- 5 „Hat Pamela eine neue Frisur?“ „Ja, jetzt hat sie kurze Haare mit einem langen Pony.“
- 6 Das ist das neue Hündchen meines Nachbarn.

**A** Einige Adjektive sind present participles (**-ing**) oder past participles (**-ed**) von regelmäßigen Verben:

<i>satisfying</i>	<i>satisfied</i>	→	<i>satisfy</i>
<i>relaxing</i>	<i>relaxed</i>	→	<i>relax</i>
<i>exciting</i>	<i>excited</i>	→	<i>excite</i>
<i>tiring</i>	<i>tired</i>	→	<i>tire</i>

*I've had a tiring day, so I'm very tired now.*  
*The film I saw last night was very exciting.*  
*I was so excited I couldn't speak.*

BEACHTEN SIE: **-ing** → aktivische Bedeutung, **-ed** → passive Bedeutung

Einige Adjektive werden durch Anhängen von **-ed** an Substantive, die Körperteile oder Teile von Gegenständen bezeichnen:

<i>a red-haired woman</i>	<i>a big-nosed man</i>
<i>black-eyed peas</i>	<i>leather-soled shoes</i>

Beachten Sie, dass Substantive mit adjektivischer Bedeutung im Plural kein **-s** haben:

*a twelve-year-old boy* (nicht: *a twelve-years-old...*)  
*a ten-dollar bill* (nicht: *a ten-dollars...*)

Zu Adjektiven, die mit den Endungen **-ful**, **-less**, **-able**, den Präfixen **im-**, **un-** und anderen gebildet werden, siehe Seite 342.

**B** Im Englischen gibt es häufig Bildungen aus zwei Substantiven (**Substantiv + Substantiv** oder **Kompositum**), von denen das erste als Adjektiv fungiert, das das zweite näher beschreibt (siehe Seite 174). Anders als im Deutschen werden sie getrennt geschrieben:

*the city walls*  
*the computer keyboard*  
*a business partner*



Diese Konstruktion wird verwendet:

- um eine Zugehörigkeit zu zwei Dingen oder eine Zugehörigkeit zu einer Stadt herzustellen (sie hat nichts mit dem Genitiv zu tun, daher gibt es kein 's):

<i>the kitchen table</i>	<i>the church choir</i>
<i>London Transport</i>	<i>York Minster</i>

- zusammen mit Zeitangaben oder Bezeichnungen für Festivitäten:

<i>the weekend holiday</i>	<i>a weekend trip</i>
<i>Christmas cards</i>	<i>a birthday card</i>

- um den Zweck von Kleidungsstücken, Ausrüstungsgegenständen, Fahrzeugen usw. anzugeben:

<i>tennis rackets</i>	<i>a tennis racket</i>
<i>school buses</i>	<i>the school bus</i>

Der Zweck des Gegenstandes wird oft durch die **-ing**-Form eines Verbs angegeben:

<i>a frying pan</i>	<i>a washing machine</i>
<i>a shopping bag</i>	<i>a swimming pool</i>

- um ein literarisches, Film- oder Musikgenre oder eine Kunstrichtung anzugeben:

<i>action movies</i>	<i>action films</i>
<i>disco music</i>	<i>performance art</i>

Es gibt auch Bildungen mit drei oder mehr Substantiven:

*the World Football Championship*  
*the UK Energy Research Centre (UKERC)*

### 75.1 Kreisen Sie die richtige Alternative ein.

- 1 Isn't it **surprised** / **surprising** that she sang that song?
- 2 We want to have a thousands of **satisfying** / **satisfied** customers.
- 3 People say that regular meditation makes you feel **relaxing** / **relaxed**.
- 4 Jane found it **embarrassing** / **embarrassed** that Suzie was wearing that dress.
- 5 All the newspapers were full of the **shocked** / **shocking** news.
- 6 Bill was so **excited** / **exciting** that he couldn't say a word.

### 75.2 Vervollständigen Sie diese Sätze mit der richtigen Form des Adjektivs (-ed / -ing), gebildet aus den Verben in Klammern.

- 1 (bore) It is very ..... **boring** ..... to play the same music for 30 minutes.
- 2 (annoy) We were very ..... when the conductor didn't arrive on time.
- 3 (interest) I'm sorry, but I'm really not ..... in heavy metal music.
- 4 (entertain) He's really ..... when he sings and dances like that.
- 5 (confuse) The arrangements for the concert were very .....
- 6 (excite) I was very ..... when I met Tom Hapton last year.

### 75.3 Formulieren Sie diese Ausdrücke um, indem Sie Substantive adjektivisch gebrauchen.

- 1 the cupboard in the kitchen **the kitchen cupboard**
- 2 films about science fiction .....
- 3 shoes to play tennis in .....
- 4 the team from the school .....
- 5 a holiday in the summer .....
- 6 a shelf for CDs .....
- 7 a magazine about music .....
- 8 the carpet in the living room .....
- 9 a machine that washes your car .....
- 10 a garden where vegetables are grown .....
- 11 vegetables from the garden .....
- 12 a glass for drinking .....

### 75.4 Bilden Sie neue Ausdrücke, indem Sie diese Wörter mit einem Bindestrich verbinden und -ed anhängen.

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Their children all have blue eyes. | They are <b>blue-eyed</b> children |
| 2 The man was blond.                 | He is a ..... man.                 |
| 3 Those boys have long hair.         | They're ..... boys.                |
| 4 These monkeys have short tails.    | They are ..... monkeys.            |
| 5 That woman's eyes are crossed.     | She's a ..... woman.               |
| 6 The whale has a white back.        | It's a ..... whale.                |

### 75.5 Übersetzen Sie den Text ins Englische.

Erinnere dich an den schwarzäugigen Jungen, der sich sehr für klassische Musik interessierte? Ich war so überrascht, als ich ihn gestern Abend bei einem Rock-Konzert spielen sah. Er spielte Blues und er war sehr gut. Das Publikum war hoch zufrieden. Nur das Mädchen, das neben ihm saß, schien gelangweilt. Sie war ein schönes, blauäugiges, blondes Mädchen. Sie sah aus wie ein Filmstar. Ich habe nicht verstanden, warum sie sich nicht für die Musik interessierte. Die Show war amüsant und die Sängerin hatte eine sehr verführerische Stimme ... Dieses Mädchen schien jedoch sehr verärgert zu sein. Nach dem Konzert verstand ich auch warum. Sie war die Freundin des schwarzäugigen Jungen und war bei allen seinen Konzerten immer dabei, weil sie auf die Sängerin ziemlich eifersüchtig war.

# The comparative of adjectives (1)

(cheaper than / more expensive than)

- A** Um die Eigenschaften von zwei Personen oder Dingen zu vergleichen verwendet man den Komparativ des Adjektivs.
- Einsilbige Adjektive oder zweisilbige Adjektive auf **-y** bilden den Komparativ durch Anhängen von **-er**:
 

small → smaller	cold → colder	light → lighter
heavy → heavier	easy → easier	lucky → luckier

Durch Anhängen von **-er** können sich Änderungen in der Schreibung ergeben:

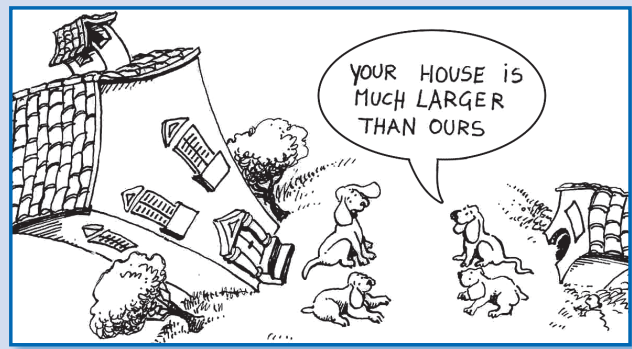
    - y** wird zu **i**: easy → easier    dry → drier    ABER: shy → shyer
    - in einsilbigen Adjektiven auf Vokal + Konsonant wird der letzte Konsonant verdoppelt:
      - big → bigger    hot → hotter
      - ABER: cheap → cheaper (Konsonant wird nicht verdoppelt, weil es ein Vokal.)
    - an Adjektive auf **-e** wird **-r** angehängt: large → larger    wide → wider
  - Adjektive mit zwei oder mehreren Silben (außer **-ed**), die auf **-ing** enden bilden den Komparativ mit **more**:
 

useful → more useful	interesting → more interesting
difficult → more difficult	extravagant → more extravagant
  - Zweisilbige Adjektive auf **-ow**, **-er**, **-le** und einige andere (**quiet**, **polite**, **friendly**, **stupid**...) können beide Formen haben:
 

narrow → narrower / more narrow	clever → cleverer / more clever
gentle → gentler / more gentle	polite → politer / more polite

- B** Bei Vergleichen verwendet man die Präposition **than**.
- Luke is taller than his brother.*  
*This test is more difficult than the other one.*
- Than** kann als Konjunktion gebildet werden, um einen Vergleich einzuleiten:
- This test is more difficult than I thought.*  
*The hotel was more comfortable than we expected.*
- Besteht der zweite Teil des Vergleichs aus einem Pronomen, steht dieses normalerweise im Objektfall (**me**, **him**...). In der gesprochenen Sprache verwendet man eher das Pronomen im Nominativ gefolgt von einem Hilfsverb.
- My sister is taller than me. / My sister is taller than I am.*  
*They're more organized than us. / than we are.*  
*I'm luckier than you. / than you are.*  
*She isn't more intelligent than I (am).*

- C** Von Adjektiven im Komparativ können auch die Adverbien **much** / **far** / **a lot** oder **a little** / **a bit** verwendet werden.
- Mark's house is far nicer than Jeff's.*  
*Today's lecture is slightly more interesting than yesterday's.*  
*Your house is a lot larger than ours.*



**76.1 Schreiben Sie den Komparativ der Adjektive im Kasten in die richtige Spalte. Achtung: Eines der Adjektive passt in zwei Spalten.**

loud lucky small careful expensive ugly  
old extraordinary clever happy typical early

adjective + <i>-er</i>	adjective + <i>-ier</i>	more + adjective
louder		
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

**76.2 Verwenden Sie diese Wörter, um Sätze im Komparativ zu schreiben.**

- Water / healthy / cola *Water is healthier than cola.*
- Peaches / sweet / apples
- John / clever / Paul
- A gold ring / expensive / a silver ring
- Jane / young / Stephanie
- Soccer / popular / hockey

**76.3 Vervollständigen Sie diese Sätze mit dem Komparativ des Adjektivs. Ergänzen Sie *than* wo nötig.**

- (nice) This dress is *nicer than* all the others.
- (short) Linda is *shorter than* most girls in our class.
- (quiet) I can't hear the music. Can you be *quieter*, please?!
- (safe) This car is expensive but it's *safer than* other cars.
- (expensive) Leather shoes are *more expensive than* shoes at home, they're *more expensive than* shoes in the city.
- (comfortable) The new sofa is *more comfortable than* our old armchairs.
- (careful) Try to be *more careful than* next time. You nearly broke the Chinese vase.

**76.4 Schreiben Sie Sätze mit den Adjektiven im Komparativ. Verwenden Sie die Adjektive im Kasten.**

long / short big / small expensive / cheap  
warm / cold tall / short high / low heavy / light

- Belgium: 30,528 square km / Luxembourg: 2,586 square km  
*Belgium is larger than Luxembourg. / Luxembourg is smaller than Belgium.*
- The Nile: 6,853 km / The Avon: 96 miles
- The Matterhorn: 4,810m / Mont Blanc: 4,810m
- Madame Tadamasa: 1977 / Madame Tadamasa: 1977
- My suitcase: 20kg / Jamie's suitcase: 24kg
- Brand-name jeans: £39.99 / brand-name jeans: £130
- New York: 17°C / Naples: 24°C (yesterday's temperatures)

## The comparative of adjectives (2) (as interesting as / less interesting than)

**A** Um anzugeben, dass sich Personen, Dinge usw. in irgendeiner Weise unterscheiden, verwendet man oft die Struktur: **as + Adjektiv + as**  
Manchmal wird das erste **as** verstärkt durch das Adverb **just**:  
*She's as beautiful as her sister.*  
*The flat where I live now is just as big as the other one where I lived before.*

**B** Die verneinte Form lautet: **not as + Adjektiv + as**  
*They were both very well dressed,  
but he wasn't as elegant as his brother.*

Das erste **as** kann durch **so** ersetzt werden:

*This road isn't so bendy as the other one.*  
*The supermarket isn't so crowded today as it was yesterday.*



**C** Um anzugeben, dass sich etwas in einem bestimmten Punkt nicht unterscheidet, kann man das Adverb **less** vor das Adjektiv stellen: **less + Adjektiv + than**  
*The weather today is less humid than (it was) yesterday.*  
*Grown-ups are usually less adventurous than teenagers.*

Diese Form des Komparativ wird nicht oft gebraucht. Vorgezogen wird:

- Adjektiv + **-er/more** + Adjektiv (gegenteiliger Bedeutung)  
*The sales are on. Everything is less expensive than it was. → Everything is cheaper than it was.*
- **not as + Adjektiv as**  
*The sequel is less exciting than the original movie. → The sequel is not as exciting as the original movie.*

**D** Besondere Fälle:

**Komparativ + and + Komparativ** (steigender Grad = allmähliche Steigerung)  
*It's getting darker and darker.*  
*The book I'm reading is getting more and more gripping.*

**the + Komparativ ... the + Komparativ** (gleichzeitige Steigerung)  
*The heavier your luggage is, the more expensive the transport gets.*  
*The greater the effort, the greater the reward.*

**the + Komparativ ... of ...** (Vergleich von zwei Dingen oder Personen)  
*I'll buy the better of the two pullovers.*

Vergleich von mehr als zwei: **the ... largest one**. (Gibt es mehr als zwei, wird der Superlativ verwendet, siehe Seite 216.)

Um zwei Handlungen zu vergleichen, besteht der erste Teil des Vergleichs aus einem Verb im Infinitiv (ohne **to**) und der zweite aus einem Verb in der Grundform (ohne **to**):

*It's more fun to go shopping with a friend than go alone.*  
*Something is faster to cycle than go by bus.*

**77.1 Schreiben Sie Vergleiche mithilfe der Wörter in Klammern. Verwenden Sie ... as...**

- (big) Your house is as big as my house.
- (just / bad) His behaviour is ..... mine.
- (cheap) Their bags were ..... ours.
- (about / tall) Mike is ..... I was at his age.
- (just / pretty) Candy is ..... Rachel is.
- (about / good) This computer is ..... my old one.

**77.2 Formulieren Sie diese Vergleiche in der verneinten Form, indem Sie not as oder not so verwenden.**

- My house is less comfortable than his house. It is not as comfortable as his house.
- Your guitar playing is less intricate than Paul's. ....
- The weather yesterday was sunnier than today. ....
- Julie is more intelligent than Pauline. ....
- Spielberg's films are less influential than Spielberg's. ....
- Elephants are more dangerous than rhinos. ....

**77.3 Ordnen Sie die Satzanfänge (1 – 7) den Satzendungen (a – g) zu.**

- 1 e 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 ..... 5 ..... 6 ..... 7 .....
- His writing is getting neater ..... a of the two brothers.
  - Their English is becoming clearer ..... b his two books.
  - The more complicated your text is, the more people like you. ....
  - The nicer you are to people, the more they like you. ....
  - This is the more interesting ..... e of the two.
  - Don is the cleverer ..... f of the two coats?
  - Can I have the smaller ..... g happier you are when you do it successfully.

**77.4 Schreiben Sie Sätze mit ... as ... , indem Sie die Adjektive in Klammern verwenden.**

1 Both Julie and her brother are 1.65m tall. (tall)

Julie is as tall as her brother.

4 Both the Boeing 747 and the Airbus A380 can fly at 890km per hour. (fast)

2 Both the watch and the ring are £120. (expensive)

5 Both the dictionary and the novel have got 300 pages. (long)

3 Both the sweater and the cardigan are size 12. (big)

6 Both Robert and Samira are 14 years old. (old)





## The superlative of adjectives (*the cheapest / the most expensive / the least expensive*)

**A** Um eine Person oder Sache mit einer Gruppe zu vergleichen, wird das Superlativ von Adjektiven verwendet.

- Einsilbige Adjektive und zweisilbige Adjektive auf **-y** bilden das Superlativ durch Anhängen von **-est**:

*the youngest the oldest the busiest*

Durch das Anhängen von **-est** ergeben sich die gleichen Änderungen in der Schreibweise wie beim Anhängen von **-er** im Komparativ:

**y** wird zu **i**: *easy* → *the easiest* *dry* → *the driest* ABER: *shy* → *the shiest*

In einsilbigen Adjektiven auf Vokal + Konsonant wird der Konsonant verdoppelt:  
*fat* → *the fattest* *thin* → *the thinnest*

ABER: *deep* → *the deepest* (Konsonant wird nicht verdoppelt, da Langvokal)

An Adjektive auf **-e** wird **-st** angehängt: *close* → *the closest* *nice* → *the nicest*

- Adjektive mit zwei oder mehreren Silben (außer zweisilbige Adjektive auf **-y**) bilden den Superlativ mit **most**:

*the most famous the most common the most popular*

- Zweisilbige Adjektive auf **-ow**, **-er**, **-le** und einige andere (**bet**, **polite**, **friendly**, **stupid**...) können beide Formen haben:

*the cleverest / the most clever the quietest / the most quiet*

Adjektiven im Superlativ geht normalerweise bestimmte Artikel (**the**) oder ein Possessivpronomen / Substantiv mit Possessivpartikel (**my**, **your**, **his**, **Lucy's**...) voraus:

*Tim is the most popular student in his class.*

*That was his greatest success.*

**B** Die Ergänzung, die auf den Superlativ folgt, wird durch die Präposition **in** eingeleitet, wenn es sich um einen Ort handelt (**the world**, **Europe**...), oder durch die Präposition **of**, wenn es sich um eine Gruppe von Personen oder Gegenständen, oder einen Zeitausdruck handelt (**of all my friends**, **of all time**):

*Chicago is one of the largest cities in the USA.*

*February is the best month of the year.*

Der Vergleich kann auch in einem Relativsatz mit einem Verb im **present perfect** oder **past perfect** ausgedrückt werden, wobei das Verb manchmal durch das Adverb **ever** begleitet wird:

*It's one of the most interesting films (that) I've seen.*

*He was the best general (that) I had ever met.*

**C** Um einen Superlativ zu betonen, kann der adverbiale Ausdruck **by far** gebraucht werden:

*He was **by far** the most talented musician in the orchestra.*

**D** Der Superlativ von **less** ist **least**:

*This bag was the **least** expensive they had in the shop.*

*It's the **least** interesting thing I've ever heard.*

**78.1 Schreiben Sie den Superlativ dieser Adjektive.**

- |            |                    |                |       |
|------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|
| 1 tall     | <u>the tallest</u> | 6 hard         | ..... |
| 2 narrow   | .....              | 7 heavy        | ..... |
| 3 nice     | .....              | 8 pale         | ..... |
| 4 easy     | .....              | 9 dark         | ..... |
| 5 exciting | .....              | 10 comfortable | ..... |

**78.2 Verwenden Sie diese Wörter, um Sätze mit dem Superlativ zu schreiben.**

- Paul / tall / boy / I / ever / meet Paul is the tallest boy I've ever met.
- It / funny / play / I / ever / see .....
- They / loud / band / we / hear .....
- It / pretty / village / he / visit .....
- That / amazing / concert / I / attend .....
- It / dangerous / place / I / be to .....

**78.3 Sortieren Sie diese Wörter und schreiben Sie entsprechende Fragen mit dem Superlativ.**

- man – fastest – Who – on – is – the – Earth – ?  
Who is the fastest man on Earth?
- Germany – is – mountain – Which – highest – in – the – ?  
.....
- city – world – in – biggest – Which – is – the – ?  
.....
- tall – tallest – is – man – How – the – ?  
.....
- supercar – Which – the – fastest – man – is – ?  
.....
- the – world – is – Which – valuable – the – in – most – ?  
.....

**78.4 Vervollständigen Sie die Sätze mit den Wörtern in Klammern. Verwenden Sie *the least* + Adjektiv + S.**

- (book / interesting) the least interesting book I've ever read.
- (invention / useful) It's ..... I've ever seen.
- (guide / useful) He's ..... we've ever had.
- (movie / exciting) ..... he had ever watched.
- (comedian / amusing) It's ..... I've ever heard.
- (person / patient) She's ..... I've ever met.

**78.5 Lesen Sie das Interview mit dem Superlativ der Adjektive im Kasten. Dann übersetzen Sie den Dialog ins Deutsche.**

likely          exciting    annoying    shy

**A:** How do you feel to be <sup>(1)</sup> the most famous comedian on the showbiz scene these days?  
**B:** It's one of <sup>(2)</sup> ..... feelings I've ever had. Everyone recognises me when I go. But this has also its negative side.  
**A:** Do you mean you haven't got any privacy any more?  
**B:** Yes, that's exactly what I mean. That's <sup>(3)</sup> ..... aspect of my being so popular. The funny thing is that I was <sup>(4)</sup> ..... boy in my class when I was at school and I was <sup>(5)</sup> ..... to make people laugh. I wonder what my teachers would think of me now.

## The comparative and superlative of adverbs (faster / fastest; more quickly / most quickly)

**A** Der Komparativ von Adverbien wird genauso gebildet wie der von Adjektiven. Insbesondere:

- wird **-er** an Adverbien angehängt, die die gleiche Form wie Adjektive haben. Es gelten die selben Regeln in Bezug auf die Schreibung:

*fast* → *faster*

*high* → *higher*

Vergleichen Sie die Sätze, in denen ein Adjektiv, und die, in denen ein Adverb vorkommt:

*This is a faster car.*

*It goes faster.*

*This peak is higher.*

*This plane flies higher.*

- wird Adverbien auf **-ly** im Komparativ **more** vorangestellt:

*slowly* → *more slowly*

*quickly* → *more quickly*

ABER: *early* → *earlier*

**B** Für den Vergleich gebraucht man die Präposition **than**:

*Yesterday, we got up earlier than you.*

*He arrived later than me.*

*My mother drives more carefully than my father.*

*It took much longer than I expected.*

**C** Man verwendet folgende Struktur: **as + Adverb + as**:

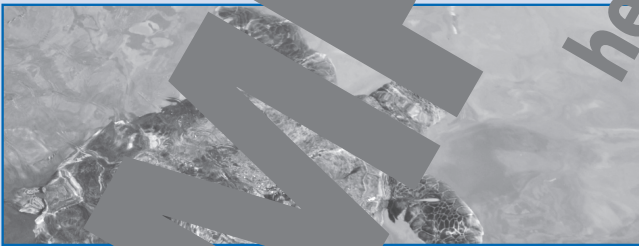
*I can run as fast as you.*

*He hasn't trained as hard as the rest of the team.*

**D** Um den Superlativ zu bilden, gelten die gleichen Regeln wie Adjektive:

- durch Voranstellen von **the** und Anhängen von **-est** an Adverbien, die die gleiche Form wie Adjektive haben: *long* → *longest*

*The turtle is one of the animals that live the longest.*



- durch Ergänzen von **the most** vor Adverbien auf **-ly**: *quickly* → *the most quickly*

*She works the most quietly when she is alone and not under pressure.*

In demselben Satz steht manchmal **most** vor Adverbien. Die Bedeutung von **most** ist stärker als die von **very**. In diesem Fall entfällt **the**.

*Please drive most carefully, there's a baby in the car.*

*They behave most stupidly.*

**79.1 Kreisen Sie in jedem Satz den Komparativ des Adverbs ein.**

- 1 This is a faster car than yours; in fact, it goes faster than everybody's.
- 2 Mike works harder than everyone; he's the most hard-working of all my employees.
- 3 He's a more careful driver than anybody I know. He drove more carefully than the instructor along that road.
- 4 Summer arrived later this year – it was a later summer than usual.
- 5 It was a higher climb than we'd done before – we went higher than ever before.
- 6 He spoke lower than other men, with such a low voice that he could hardly be heard.
- 7 Eat more slowly – a slow eater is a healthier person.

**79.2 Vervollständigen Sie diese Sätze mit dem Komparativ des Adverbs, das aus dem Adjektiv in Klammern gebildet wird.**

- 1 (slow) The bus went more slowly than usual.
- 2 (expensive) The film star was dressed more expensively than anyone else.
- 3 (loud) The Crazy Four played more loudly than all the other rock bands.
- 4 (late) Don't worry – you can arrive later than the other guests.
- 5 (happy) The children danced more happily than their parents.
- 6 (sweet) She kissed him sweeter than ever before.
- 7 (convincing) In the last debate, he spoke more convincingly than ever before.

**79.3 Vervollständigen Sie diese Sätze mit *as... as...* und dem Adverb, das aus dem Adjektiv in Klammern gebildet wird.**

- 1 (neat) I can't draw as neatly as you can.
- 2 (quick) I'm sure Diana can run more quickly than I can.
- 3 (clear) I know I can't see as clearly as him.
- 4 (just; nice) He knows how to talk more nicely to me.
- 5 (careful) They drive more carefully than we do.
- 6 (deep) She doesn't sleep as deeply as Mary does.
- 7 (hard) This term I have studied more hard than last term.

**79.4 Sortieren Sie die Wörter und schreiben Sie entsprechende Sätze.**

- 1 played – the – quiet – children, – Of – the  
Of all the children, Paul played the quietest.
- 2 race – Hamilton – last – fastest – the – drove – the  
.....
- 3 behaved – going – the – school trip – most – The – children  
.....
- 4 nine o'clock – here – be – latest – to – the – at  
.....
- 5 thought – most – mother – helped – sick – his  
.....
- 6 at – he – diligently – They – most – Italian – worked – their  
.....
- 7 search – the – They – generously – most – gave  
.....

## Comparative and superlative: irregular forms (better / the best)

**A** Einige Adjektive und Adverbien haben unregelmäßige Komparativ- und Superlativformen:

Adjektiv	Adverb	Komparativ	Superlativ
good	well	better	the best
bad	badly	worse	the worst

*Her French is better than mine.*  
*She speaks French better than me.*  
*He's a good friend. Actually, he's my best friend.*  
*Yesterday the weather was bad, but today it's even worse.*  
*I think I did worse in this exam than in the other one.*  
*What was your worst experience ever?*

**B** Weitere Adjektive und Adverbien mit unregelmäßigen Komparativ- und Superlativformen sind:

- far farther / further the farthest / the furthest

Zur Angabe von Entfernungen kann entweder die erste oder die zweite Form verwendet werden:

*York is farther / further from here than Newcastle.*

*The road was blocked, so they couldn't go any farther / further.*

**Further** bedeutet auch „zusätzlich“:

*Ask for any further information you would need.*



- old older / elder the oldest / the eldest

Die unregelmäßige Form **elder / the elder** wird nur im Zusammenhang mit Personen gebraucht, hauptsächlich, um das Alter von Geschwister innerhalb einer Familie zu vergleichen:

*John is my elder brother.* (Es gibt zwei Söhne, deshalb wird der Komparativ gebraucht.)

*My sister is the eldest, I'm the youngest of the family.* (Es gibt mehr als zwei Kinder, deshalb wird der Superlativ gebraucht.)

- late later the latest / the last

**The latest** bezeichnet die letzte in einer zeitlichen Abfolge. **The last** bezeichnet das tatsächlich letzte:

*This is the latest issue of Science magazine.* (Es wird andere Ausgaben geben.)

*This is my last visit to London.* (Ich werde London morgen.)

- much / many more the most  
little less the least

*I have 30 students enrolled in my course, about 30, but my colleague James has got the most: 52 students have enrolled in his course.*

*Peter has got the most luggage of all, just a small backpack.*

**NOTE:** **Most** (ohne **the**) vor einem Substantiv im Plural bedeutet „die Mehrheit von ...“:

*Most people left the room before the conference was over.*

**80.1 Vervollständigen Sie diese Sätze mit dem Komparativ der unregelmäßigen Adjektive und Adverbien im Kasten.**

little good far much bad old

- This flute is better quality than that one.
- His voice sounds really bad – it's a lot worse than mine.
- That guitar is very expensive; it costs £500 more than a Fender.
- If you want more information about the concert, please call.
- If you pay less for your festival tickets, you'll get back more.
- My younger sister now lives in Canada.

**80.2 Kreisen Sie die richtige Alternative ein.**

- This new CD is better / best than their first.
- Paul is the elder / eldest of the four musicians in the quartet.
- It's the worse / worst musical I've ever seen in my life.
- His singing career has taken him further / farther than he imagined.
- He has the less / least musical ability of all the 15 contestants.
- The more / most he plays saxophone, the better / best he gets.

**80.3 Vervollständigen Sie diese Sätze mit dem Superlativ der Adjektive in Klammern.**

- (good) It was the best show I've ever seen.
- (far) He swam the farthest of the five swimmers in the best competition.
- (old) His oldest sister came to the performance.
- (bad) This is the worst party I've ever had for years.
- (much) We all sang last night, but Jane sang the best songs of all.
- (little) Finding the house was the easiest of our problems!

**80.4 Sortieren Sie diese Wörter und schreiben Sie die entsprechenden Sätze.**

- is – you – school – come – better – best – It – quickly – come – if  
It is best if you come quickly after school.
- schoolwork – better – is – week – better – every – and – getting  
.....
- could – I – leave – the – was – That  
.....
- to – to – been – have – CD – listening – latest – just  
.....
- More – me – and – people – sending – prefer – e-mails – to – letters  
.....
- one – one – Stonehenge – constructions – the – of – oldest  
.....

**80.5 Übersetzen Sie den Text ins Englische.**

Komm doch mit ins Konzert morgen Abend. Die besten Rock- und Heavy-Metal-Bands in der Stadt treten mit ihren neuesten Songs auf. Mein ältester Bruder kommt auch, aber nicht der jüngste, weil er ein Basketballspiel hat. Treffen wir uns um 8 Uhr. Komm nicht wie üblich zu spät. Je später du dort ankommst, desto länger wirst du dich anstellen müssen, um Karten zu bekommen.

**A** Der Komparativ von Substantiven wird ausgedrückt durch:

**more + Substantiv + than**

*I have more free time now I've retired from work.*

*This year I'm getting more good marks than I did last year.*

Um den Vergleich zu verstärken, gebraucht man:

**much / a lot more** mit **nicht zählbaren** Substantiven

*I'm spending much more money than I usually do.*

**many / a lot more** mit Substantiven im Plural

*Janet has got a lot more music CDs than I have.*

*I've got many more friends in my new school.*

**(not) as much + nicht zählbares** Substantiv + **as**

*I'm much busier now. I don't have as much free time as last year.*

**(not) as many + Substantiv im Plural + as**

*They have as many friends in London as they have in New York.*

**less + nicht zählbares** Substantiv + **than**

**fewer + Substantiv im Plural + than**



In gesprochener Sprache wird **less** häufiger zusammen mit Substantiven im Plural gebraucht:

*These biscuits contain less sugar and butter (less than most other cookies).*

**B** Der Komparativ des Verbs wird ausgedrückt durch:

Verb + **(a lot) more + than**

*She talks a lot more than her brother. She's a real chatterbox!*

Verb + **as much as**

*I'm not spending as much money on saving as he does.*

Verb + **less + than**

*This week, I've been spending less than usual.*

Mit den Verben **enjoy** und **like** kann sowohl **more** als auch **better** (und die Superlativformen

**most** und **best**) gebraucht werden:

*I like this song more than / better than the other one.*

*I like this one best / most of all.*

Mit den Verben **study** und **work** wird eher das Adverb **harder** (Superlativ **hardest**) als **more** verwendet:

*My brother is studying harder every year.*

*He works as hard / as hard as he possibly can.*

### 81.1 Kreisen Sie die richtige Alternative ein.

- 1 Last week I earned ..... all my colleagues at work.  
A as many money as    **B as much money as**    C as much money than
- 2 He has got ..... DVDs than my brother and I.  
A much more    B a lots more    C many more
- 3 He works ..... than the other people in the office.  
A much harder    B many harder    C a lot harder
- 4 Have I got a lot of jeans? No, Lisa's got ..... me.  
A much more than    B many than    C more than
- 5 I enjoy Harry Potter books .....  
A better than all    B best of all    C best in
- 6 My sister has got ..... me.  
A much patience as    B much patience than    C more patience than
- 7 There were ..... people than we expected.  
A much    B more    C many
- 8 He knows ..... songs than we do.  
A a lot more    B much more    C more than

### 81.2 Vervollständigen Sie diese Sätze mit dem Komparativ der Adverbien in Klammern.

- 1 I like this dish ..... *better than* ..... other one. (good)
- 2 I enjoy Madonna's music ..... Anastacia's. (much)
- 3 They spent a lot ..... and afford. (much)
- 4 Janet is studying ..... she did last term. (hard)
- 5 He goes to the disco as ..... his brothers do. (often)
- 6 We like reading comics ..... listening to music. (much)

### 81.3 Ordnen Sie die Sätze (1 – 6) den Satzlücken (a – f) zu.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 ..... 5 ..... 6 .....                     |  |
| 1 I have less help from everyone.                                   | a much more help from everyone.        |
| 2 Mummy, I sleep more than you do.                                  | b he sleeps a lot more than I do.      |
| 3 Although this job is more difficult than the last one, I like it. | c since I started my new job.          |
| 4 My brother's not as happy as I am.                                | d I have more problems than before.    |
| 5 Look at this mobile phone. It's much better than the last one.    | e bring Alison more money than me?     |
| 6 Listen to this CD. It's much better than the last one.            | f has a lot more ring tones than ours. |

### 81.4 Übersetzen Sie den Dialog ins Englische.

A: Ich mag dieses Lied von den Free Minds?

B: Ich mag es nicht so sehr als das andere, aber es ist nicht mein Lieblingslied.

A: Was ist dein Lieblingslied?

B: Es ist 'Together', das auf ihrer neuesten CD ist.

A: Ich mag dieses Lied auch sehr. Eigentlich verkauft sich ihre neueste CD viel besser als die anderen, auch wenn weniger Lieder darauf sind.



**R18.1** Unterstreichen Sie die Adjektive und kreisen Sie die Adverbien in den folgenden Sätzen ein. Dann übersetzen Sie die Sätze ins Deutsche.

- 1 He was a very nice boy, and he did very well at school.
- 2 Maria is a beautiful dancer. She dances beautifully!
- 3 He shouted angrily at me and I felt very angry about it.
- 4 I bought a French car last year. Its seats are very comfortable.
- 5 Our new neighbours are quite friendly.
- 6 Rhinos are dangerous animals. Our guide drove very carefully. We almost crashed them in Kruger Park.
- 7 He goes to bed very late on Saturday nights.
- 8 They drove fast because they wanted to get to the airport on time.

**R18.2** Bilden Sie aus den Verben in Klammern Adjektive und Vervollständigen Sie die Sätze mit der richtigen Form (-ed / -ing).

- 1 (excite) It was an ..... exciting ..... match and Paul felt very ..... excited .....
- 2 (interest) It was an ..... story and I was ..... to hear more.
- 3 (frighten) It was a ..... film, and I was ..... by it.
- 4 (shock) He had a ..... accident, and everyone was .....
- 5 (surprise) The book had a ..... ending – I was ..... by it.
- 6 (exhaust) I had an ..... day at work – I’m completely .....

**R18.3** Ordnen Sie die beiden Teile der Ausdrücke einander zu und schreiben Sie ihre deutsche Entsprechung.

- |              |              |   |       |
|--------------|--------------|---|-------|
| 1 sports     | a dress      | 1 | ..... |
| 2 wedding    | b pie        | 2 | ..... |
| 3 Easter     | c hotel      | 3 | ..... |
| 4 apple      | d kit        | 4 | ..... |
| 5 three-star | e            | 5 | ..... |
| 6 four-wheel | f            | 6 | ..... |
| 7 seaside    | g            | 7 | ..... |
| 8 Christmas  | h restaurant | 8 | ..... |

**R18.4** Lesen Sie den Text und schreiben Sie die Namen der vier Personen in den richtigen Kästen. Vervollständigen Sie dann die Beschreibungen mit dem Komparativ oder Superlativ der Adjektive in Klammern.



Meet my best friends. I've known Jason for ages. He's <sup>(1)</sup> the tallest ..... (tall) of the group and <sup>(2)</sup> ..... (thin) too.  
 Bruce is much <sup>(3)</sup> ..... (strong) than him and he's <sup>(4)</sup> ..... (fit) as well, though he's <sup>(5)</sup> ..... (short).  
 Look at his shoulders. They're much <sup>(6)</sup> ..... (broad) than Jason's.  
 The girls are Terry and Claire. Terry is <sup>(7)</sup> ..... (short) of us all but she's <sup>(8)</sup> ..... (pretty). Claire is <sup>(9)</sup> ..... (tall) than her but she isn't <sup>(10)</sup> ..... (pretty).  
 Terry's also got <sup>(11)</sup> ..... (long) hair than Claire.  
 Claire is very friendly, though, she's probably <sup>(12)</sup> ..... (friendly) and <sup>(13)</sup> ..... (helpful person I know).

**R18.5 Vervollständigen Sie die Tabelle mit den fehlenden Formen.**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1 nice	nicer	nicest
2 big		
3	happier	
4 exciting		
5 shallow		
6		best
7	heavier	
8 patient		
9 far		
10		most

**R18.6 Vervollständigen Sie diese Sätze mit dem Komparativ der Adjektive in Klammern.**

- I think Lincoln is *nicer than* Manchester or Leeds.
- I find English (easy) *more difficult than* physics.
- For me, working out in the gym is (tiring) *more tiring than* jogging.
- Mangoes are (exotic) *more exotic than* apples.
- I think George Clooney is (handsome) *more handsome than* Brad Pitt.
- James's behaviour is (bad) *worse than* Kevin's.

**R18.7 Vervollständigen Sie diese Sätze mit dem Komparativ der aus den Adjektiven gebildeten Adverbien.**

- He's a quick walker. He walks *more quickly* than everyone else.
- She's a slow learner. She learns *more slowly* than most of her classmates.
- They're good cooks. They cook *more skillfully* than the chef at the Grand Hotel!
- He's a hard worker. He works *more hard* than most of the other employees.
- This is really loud music. They're playing it *more loudly* than usual.
- Peter's a careful biker. He rides his motorbike *more carefully* than his friends.

**R18.8 Übersetzen Sie den Text ins Englische.**

Ich schreibe den Internet Point des Hotels, wo ich den besten Urlaub meines Lebens verbracht habe. Am Abend gehe ich mit George aus, dem besten Aussehenden, den ich je kennengelernt habe. Ich habe Mike endlich vergessen. Er ist viel netter und er spielt wunderbar Gitarre. Er hat die seltsamsten Gitarren, die ich je gesehen habe. Sie ist mit Vögeln und Blumen geschmückt und abends spielt er darauf am Strand, während wir die romantischen Lieder singen. Der kleine Badeort am Meer ist auch malerischer als der, den ich früher hingefahren bin. Es gibt viele sehr alte Häuser mit weißen Wänden und blauen Fenstern, kleine Kirchen und enge Gassen. Der Strand ist breiter und der Sand ist feiner. Und das Hotel ist sehr schön. Es ist nicht so groß wie das vom letzten Jahr und es ist weniger los; aber der Garten ist größer und die Zimmer sind gemütlicher. Ich wünschte, dieser Urlaub würde nie zu Ende gehen. Jetzt muss ich los. George wartet auf mich und ich möchte nicht zu spät kommen.

## I.1 PRELIMINARY Reading Part 5

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Life is much <sup>(1)</sup> **A** when people are <sup>(2)</sup> ..... and behave <sup>(3)</sup> ..... than in the past. When people are <sup>(4)</sup> ..... because everyone's life is <sup>(5)</sup> ..... than in the past. The pace of life is getting ..... every day, and nobody seems able to live <sup>(7)</sup> ..... any more. Even children don't seem to be <sup>(8)</sup> ..... they were. They watch <sup>(9)</sup> ..... television and eat <sup>(10)</sup> ..... food than previous generations and generally live <sup>(11)</sup> ..... . We need to find a way to make everyone <sup>(12)</sup> .....

- |                            |                           |                         |                          |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 <b>A</b> nicer           | <b>B</b> nicest           | <b>C</b> nice           | <b>D</b> nicely          |
| 2 <b>A</b> less happy      | <b>B</b> happy            | <b>C</b> more happy     | <b>D</b> happier         |
| 3 <b>A</b> good            | <b>B</b> best             | <b>C</b> well           | <b>D</b> better          |
| 4 <b>A</b> aggressive      | <b>B</b> aggressively     | <b>C</b> aggressiver    | <b>D</b> most aggressive |
| 5 <b>A</b> difficult       | <b>B</b> difficulter      | <b>C</b> difficulter    | <b>D</b> more difficult  |
| 6 <b>A</b> fast            | <b>B</b> faster           | <b>C</b> fasty          | <b>D</b> the fast        |
| 7 <b>A</b> calm            | <b>B</b> calmer           | <b>C</b> calmer         | <b>D</b> calmest         |
| 8 <b>A</b> as carefree as  | <b>B</b> so carefree than | <b>C</b> carefree than  | <b>D</b> carefreest as   |
| 9 <b>A</b> most            | <b>B</b> much             | <b>C</b> more           | <b>D</b> the most        |
| 10 <b>A</b> badder         | <b>B</b> worse            | <b>C</b> worst          | <b>D</b> baddest         |
| 11 <b>A</b> unhealthy      | <b>B</b> unhealthier      | <b>C</b> unhealthier    | <b>D</b> unhealthily     |
| 12 <b>A</b> more contented | <b>B</b> as contented as  | <b>C</b> less contented | <b>D</b> most contented  |

## I.2 PRELIMINARY Writing Part 1

Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Use no more than three words.

- Danny thought that chemistry was more boring than biology.  
Danny thought that biology was *more interesting than* chemistry.
- Peter was seven centimetres taller than Mike.  
Mike was seven centimetres ..... Peter.
- Suzie is a faster runner than Liz.  
Liz runs ..... Suzie.
- Johnny works harder than Pete.  
Pete doesn't work ..... Johnny.
- Angela has less money than me.  
I have ..... Angela.

## I.3 PRELIMINARY Writing Part 2

This is part of an e-mail received from an English friend who has just moved to a new town and school. Write an e-mail asking for more details about why things are like he says. (100 words)

This town is bigger than where I lived before, but it isn't nicer. It's a worse place to live. And the school isn't as interesting as the old one. I've made one or two friends, but they're not as good as the ones I left. The worst thing is the smell in the town – everywhere you go it's terrible. Is there anything good about this move? Well, I've met a rather beautiful girl who I like a lot. And my new teacher is better. But that's about all.

## 1.4 FIRST Use of English Part 2

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The <sup>(1)</sup> *most* beautiful place I've ever been to is Oxford, a <sup>(2)</sup> famous old university city, full of the <sup>(3)</sup> amazing things you have ever seen. The stone they are built out of is <sup>(4)</sup> yellow as gold and none of them are the same – they're all built in <sup>(5)</sup> styles of architecture. For me, <sup>(6)</sup> most interesting college was New College, which has a section of the old city walls running through it. Each area has a special atmosphere to it, which isn't like the others. The <sup>(7)</sup> beautiful part of the city is the shopping centre – it's terrible! The modern buildings there are <sup>(8)</sup> designed well <sup>(9)</sup> to match the old buildings which surround them.

## 1.5 FIRST Use of English Part 3

Read the text below. Use the word given in brackets at the end of each line to form a word that fits the gap in the same line.

Last night, I went to the <sup>(1)</sup> *loudest* rock band concert I have ever heard. The whole concert was <sup>(2)</sup> ! I actually think it was probably very <sup>(3)</sup> for the band who were playing, as they could <sup>(4)</sup> damage their ears doing that night after night. And it wasn't <sup>(5)</sup> for the audience, either – my ears were ringing all day!

LOUD  
DEAF  
DANGER  
EASY  
ENJOY

## 1.6 FIRST Use of English Part 4

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 I have never walked farther than I did yesterday.

FARTHEST

It was *the farthest* I have ever walked.

2 I am leaving tomorrow.

LAST

Today is *the last* day in Rome.

3 No one dances as well as Julie.

MOST

Julia dances *the best*.

4 I received lots of nice presents for my birthday.

ONE

I received *one* presents.

5 No one walks as slowly as you do.

THE

You are *the slowest* of all.

6 My kitchen is large and bright.

A

The *biggest* kitchen.