

Inhalt

A Grammatik

1 Artikel und Substantiv	9
Pluralformen	<i>ladies, potatoes, men, women, mice</i>
One und ones anstelle von Substantiven	<i>a green car and a black one</i>
Der s-Genitiv	<i>at my uncle's, America's history</i>
Sonderformen des Plurals	<i>This is good news.</i>
Bestimmter und unbestimmter Artikel	<i>Life is wonderful. school – the school</i> <i>an Irishman – a Catholic</i>
2 Pronomen und Begleiter	26
Possessivbegleiter und	<i>my, your, his, her, our</i>
Possessivpronomen	<i>mine, yours, hers, ours</i>
Reflexivpronomen und verstärkende	<i>oneself, myself, herself, themselves</i>
Pronomen	
Reziproke Pronomen	<i>each other</i>
3 Adjektive und Adverbien	36
Vergleichssätze	<i>Tom is as tall as his sister.</i>
Steigerung von Adjektiven	<i>older, oldest, more careful, most careful</i>
Adjektive und Adverbien	<i>She is beautiful – she sings beautifully</i>
Adverbien der Art und Weise	<i>fast – quickly</i>
Stellung der Adverbien	<i>I often spend my holidays at the seaside.</i>
4 Verben und Zeitformen	46
Das <i>simple past</i>	<i>I opened, she was, we had, they went</i>
Das <i>present perfect</i>	<i>I have been, she has never been</i>
<i>Simple past</i> oder <i>present perfect</i> ?	<i>I was – I've been</i>
Das <i>present perfect progressive</i> mit	<i>She has been working there since last</i>
<i>since</i> und <i>for</i>	<i>summer.</i>
Gegenüberstellung: <i>present perfect –</i>	<i>We have been here all day.</i>
<i>present perfect progressive</i>	<i>We have been learning all the time.</i>
Gegenüberstellung: <i>simple past –</i>	<i>It was cold last night.</i>
<i>past progressive</i>	<i>It was getting warmer by the next</i>
	<i>morning.</i>
Das <i>past perfect</i>	<i>Jason was late for school because he had</i>
	<i>missed the train.</i>
Das <i>past perfect progressive</i>	<i>He had been driving on the highway for</i>
	<i>hours ...</i>
Das <i>going to-future</i> und das	<i>I'm going to buy a book.</i>
<i>will-future</i>	<i>I will buy it.</i>
Das <i>present progressive future</i>	<i>Tom is playing squash tonight.</i>
Das <i>gerund</i> als Subjekt und Objekt	<i>Travelling by plane is exciting.</i> <i>Stuart enjoys flying.</i>
Infinitivkonstruktionen mit und	<i>Dad told me to wash the car.</i>
ohne <i>to</i>	<i>He didn't let me meet my friends.</i>

5 Das Passiv 75

Das Passiv im Präsens	<i>Sarah's car is checked regularly.</i>
Das Passiv im past	<i>His car was stolen last night.</i>
Das Passiv im <i>present perfect</i>	<i>The letter hasn't been written yet.</i>
Das Passiv mit <i>will-future</i>	<i>The suspect will be asked some questions.</i>
Das Passiv mit <i>by-agent</i>	<i>Several buildings have been damaged by the storm.</i>

6 Modalverben 87

<i>can / can't / may / must</i>
<i>have to / had to / will have to / didn't have to</i>
<i>be able to / was able / will be able to</i>
<i>be allowed to / was allowed to / will be allowed to</i>

7 Satzarten 89

Fragesätze mit Fragewort	<i>When? Where? What? Who? Why?</i>
Fragen nach dem Subjekt	<i>Who wrote the novel?</i>
	<i>What comes next?</i>
Relativsätze	<i>The girl who is playing the piano.</i>
Relativsätze ohne Relativpronomen (<i>contact clause</i>)	<i>The boat (which / that) they use today is not theirs.</i>
Bedingungssätze Typ 1	<i>If there is enough snow, we will go skiing.</i>
Bedingungssätze Typ 2	<i>If we went to London, we might see the Queen.</i>
Bedingungssätze Typ 3	<i>If I had known the answers in the test, I would have got a better mark.</i>
Indirekte Rede (<i>reported speech</i>) mit dem Einleitungssatz im <i>present</i>	<i>"I like America." – Mr Becker says he likes America.</i>
Indirekte Rede mit Rückverschiebung der Zeitformen	<i>"I'm a Chicago police officer." – Mrs Tiny said she was a Chicago police officer.</i>
Fragen in der indirekten Rede	<i>Jeff asked me if / whether I liked Boston.</i>

8 Wortstellung im Satz. 118

Stellung der Adverbien	<i>Jeff usually sings at a club on Friday evenings.</i>
Sätze mit zwei Objekten	<i>The postman brought Mrs Green a letter.</i>

9 Konjunktionen. 121

<i>and, because, as soon as, while, before, since, though</i>

B Rechtschreibung

1 Schreibregeln 125

Großer Anfangsbuchstabe	<i>England, an English book, July, the Tower of London, Queen Elisabeth II</i>
Apostrophe	<i>he's, she's, we're, a girl's schoolbag</i>

Wortendungen: -s oder -es	<i>discos – potatoes</i>	
Wortendungen: -y oder -i	<i>enjoys – marries</i>	
Zwei Konsonanten	<i>prefer – preferred; travel – travelling</i>	
	<i>full – hopeful, wonderful</i>	
Stummes -e	<i>practise, dance, large, completely</i>	
2 Schwierige Wörter		134
Homophone	<i>sun – son; our – hour</i>	
Wörter mit stummen Buchstaben	<i>know, listen, climb</i>	
Unterschiedliche Schreibung des gleichen Lautes	<i>head – said; believe – please</i>	
3 Unterschiede zwischen der deutschen und englischen Schreibung		139
Leicht verwechselbare Wörter	<i>camera – Kamera; calendar – Kalender</i>	
C Wortschatz		
1 Wörter sammeln und ordnen		142
Wortfelder: Kleidung – Computer – Schule	<i>glove – screen – ruler</i>	
Stundenplan und Schulfächer	<i>Geography, Maths, break</i>	
bringen	<i>bring – take</i>	
kochen	<i>cook – boil – make</i>	
Verben und Substantive zuordnen	<i>to do homework, to score a goal</i>	
Wortbildung: Substantive, Adjektive	<i>to visit – visitor; to use – useful</i>	
2 Wörter einsprachig erklären		151
Definitionen	<i>A fireman puts out fires.</i>	
Synonyme	<i>right – correct</i>	
Opposites (<i>antonyms</i>)	<i>black – white; noisy – quiet</i>	
3 Wörter richtig anwenden		159
„Falsche Freunde“	<i>who – wer; where – wo</i>	
„Kleine“ Wörter“	<i>although, so, still, because</i>	
Zahlen und Datum	<i>twentieth, the twentieth of March</i>	
	<i>twothousand and eight</i>	
Präpositionen	<i>at – in – on – by</i>	
Sich in bestimmten Situationen	<i>Don't mention it. Would you ... ;</i>	
treffend ausdrücken	<i>I'm sorry. That's all right.</i>	
Personen beschreiben	<i>She's quite tall. She is almost 16.</i>	
Meinung ausdrücken	<i>I think believe; in my opinion, I agree</i>	
	<i>with you, I'm afraid I can't agree</i>	
4 British English – American English		170
Unterschiedliche Schreibweise	<i>colour – color; theatre – theater</i>	
Unterschiedliche Wörter	<i>lorry – truck, railway – railroad</i>	
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