

**WHAT YOU LEARNED IN CLASS 7 (LP+)**

CONTENT	EXAMPLES
<b>Relative clauses</b>	which → things who → people that → things and people whose → deren / dessen
<b>Relative clauses (examples)</b>	The land ___ belonged to the Anglo-Saxons was England. The land <b>which / that</b> belonged to the Anglo-Saxons was England.  The soldiers ___ conquered the country were Normans. The soldiers <b>who / that</b> conquered the country were Normans.  The woman ___ <b>dog</b> is very fat is Mrs Green. The woman <b>whose dog</b> is very fat is Mrs Green.
<b>Relative clauses/contact clauses</b>	The weapons <b>which</b> we saw were very old. The weapons we saw were very old.  The boy <b>who</b> you spoke to was Luke. The boy you spoke to was Luke.
<b>Adverbs</b>	cheap → cheaply polite → politely possible → possibly hungry → hungrily fantastic → fantastically friendly → <b>in a friendly way</b> good → <b>well</b> hard → <b>hard</b> ...
<b>Adjective or adverb?</b>	Adjective → person or thing → be, get, become, seem, feel, taste, sound, smell, look, stay (Alle Verben die einen Zustand oder Eigenschaft ausdrücken) Adverb → verb, something that you do
<b>Adjective or adverb (examples)</b>	He ran ___ (quick / quickly). He ran <b>quickly</b> . She is a ___ (beautiful / beautifully) girl. She is a <b>beautiful</b> girl. The music was ___ (loud / loudly). The music was <b>loud</b> . The flowers smelled ___ (fantastic / fantastically). The flowers smelled <b>fantastic</b> .
<b>Must, mustn't, needn't</b>	must / have to → müssen needn't / don't have to → müssen nicht, brauchen nicht mustn't → nicht dürfen
<b>Must, mustn't, needn't (examples)</b>	You ___ forget your homework. <i>Sage, dass du deine Hausaufgaben nicht vergessen darfst.</i> You <b>mustn't</b> forget your homework.  He ___ tidy his room. <i>Sage, dass er sein Zimmer aufräumen muss.</i> He <b>must / has to</b> tidy his room.

	They ___ help him. <i>Sage, dass sie ihm nicht helfen müssen.</i> They <b><u>needn't / need not / don't have to</u></b> help him.
<b>have to: present</b>	The pupils <b><u>have to learn</u></b> and the teachers <b><u>must correct</u></b> their tests. <b>(have to &gt;&gt; must)</b>  They <b><u>don't have to</u></b> hurry.
<b>have to: past</b>	The pupils <b><u>had to learn</u></b> and the teachers <b><u>had to correct</u></b> their tests. They <b><u>didn't have to</u></b> hurry.
<b>have to: future</b>	She <b><u>will have to</u></b> wait. I <b><u>won't have to</u></b> clean the bathroom tomorrow.
<b>Question tags ("..., oder?")</b>	It's a nice day, _____? It's a nice day, <b><u>isn't it?</u></b>  You aren't waiting for me, ___? You aren't waiting for me, <b><u>are you?</u></b>  We can go to a café later, _____? We can go to a café, <b><u>can't we?</u></b>  The pupils went home, _____? The pupils went home, <b><u>didn't they?</u></b>
<b>Conditional clauses type 0 (if)</b> (simple present + simple present)	If you ___ (add) blue to yellow, you ___ (get) green. If you <b><u>add</u></b> blue to yellow, you <b><u>get</u></b> green.  If it _____ (be) very cold, water _____ (turn) into ice. If it <b><u>is</u></b> very cold, water <b><u>turns</u></b> into ice.
<b>Conditional clauses type I (if)</b> (simple present + will future)	If it ___ (rain), we ___ (stay) at home. If it <b><u>rains</u></b> , we <b><u>will stay</u></b> at home.  We ___ (go) outside if the sun ___ (shine). We <b><u>can / will go</u></b> outside if the sun <b><u>shines</u></b> .
<b>Conditional clauses type II (if)</b> (simple past + would/could + infinitive)	If I _____ (win) a million dollar, I _____ (buy) a Porsche. If I <b><u>won</u></b> a million dollar, I <b><u>would/could buy</u></b> a Porsche.  If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (not worry). If I <b><u>were</u></b> you, I <b><u>wouldn't worry</u></b> .
<b>Simple present REVISION</b> (positive statements)	We _____ (live) in Landshut. We <b><u>live</u></b> in Landshut.  He _____ (live) in Landshut. He <b><u>lives</u></b> in Landshut.
<b>Simple present REVISION</b> (negative statements)	I _____ (not, like) him. I <b><u>don't like</u></b> him.  She _____ (not, like) him. She <b><u>doesn't like</u></b> him.
<b>Simple present REVISION</b> (questions)	_____ (Mike, play) volleyball? <b><u>Does Mike</u></b> play volleyball?  _____ (you, like) chocolate? <b><u>Do you like</u></b> chocolate?
<b>Simple present: possible signal words</b>	always, usually, often, never, sometimes, every day, ...

Present progressive REVISION (positive statements)	Mr Boyle _____ (watch) TV. Mr Boyle <b><i>is watching</i></b> TV.  The kids _____ (play) football now. The kids <b><i>are playing</i></b> football now.
Present progressive REVISION (negative statements)	Mr Boyle _____ (not watch) TV. Mr Boyle <b><i>isn't watching</i></b> TV.  The girls _____ (not write) a letter. The girls <b><i>aren't writing</i></b> a letter.
Present progressive REVISION (questions)	_____ (Mr Boyle, watch) TV? <b><i>Is Mr Boyle watching</i></b> TV?  _____ (you, listen)? <b><i>Are you listening?</i></b>
Present progressive: possible signal words	now, at the moment, today, just, look, listen, ...
Simple past REVISION (positive statements)	Jane _____ (eat) a sandwich. Jane <b><i>ate</i></b> a sandwich.  The Gardeners _____ (visit) their relatives last weekend. The Gardeners <b><i>visited</i></b> their relative last weekend.
Simple past REVISION (negative statements)	Jane _____ (not eat) a sandwich. Jane <b><i>didn't eat</i></b> a sandwich.  They _____ (not, watch) TV yesterday. They <b><i>didn't watch</i></b> TV yesterday.
Simple past REVISION (questions)	_____ (Jane, eat) a sandwich? <b><i>Did Jane eat</i></b> a sandwich?  _____ (you, read) a book? <b><i>Did you read</i></b> a book?
Simple past: possible signal words	yesterday, ago, last week, in 2010, when?, ...
Past progressive REVISION (positive statements)	Tim _____ (read) a book. Tim <b><i>was reading</i></b> a book. You _____ (sit) in the garden. You <b><i>were sitting</i></b> in the garden.
Past progressive REVISION (negative statements)	Tim _____ (not read) a book. Tim <b><i>wasn't reading</i></b> a book.  The pupils _____ (not do) their homework. The pupils <b><i>weren't doing</i></b> their homework.
Past progressive REVISION (questions)	_____ (Tim, read) a book? <b><i>Was Tim reading</i></b> a book?  _____ (you, eat) a sandwich? <b><i>Were you eating</i></b> a sandwich?
Past progressive: possible signal words	while, during, ...
Present perfect REVISION (positive statements)	John _____ (drive) a car. John <b><i>has driven</i></b> a car.  I _____ (do) my homework. I <b><i>have done</i></b> my homework.
Present perfect REVISION	John _____ (not drive) a car.

(negative statements)	John <b><i>hasn't driven</i></b> a car.  I _____ (not be) to London yet. I <b><i>haven't been</i></b> to London yet.
Present perfect REVISION (questions)	_____ (John, drive) a car? <b><i>Has John driven</i></b> a car?  _____ (you, already, meet) a star? <b><i>Have you already met</i></b> a star?
Present perfect: possible signal words	all day, all week, all my life, how long?, already, just, never, ever, yet, ...
Will-future REVISION (positive statements)	More cheese _____ (be) produced next year. More cheese <b><i>will be</i></b> produced next year.  They _____ (build) a new street next year. They <b><i>will build</i></b> a new street next year.
Will future REVISION (negative statements)	The Fosters _____ (not go) on holiday next summer. The Fosters <b><i>won't go</i></b> on holiday next summer.  He _____ (not see) a leprechaun. He <b><i>won't see</i></b> a leprechaun.
Will future REVISION (questions)	_____ (you, stay) in England next year? <b><i>Will you stay</i></b> in England next year?  _____ (when, you, be) back? <b><i>When will you be</i></b> back?
Past perfect (positive statements)	They _____ (produce) cheese in Tillamook before. They <b><i>had produced</i></b> cheese in Tillamook before.  The store _____ (sell) butter before. The store <b><i>had sold</i></b> butter before.
Past perfect (negative statements)	He _____ (not, bake) a cake before. He <b><i>hadn't baked</i></b> a cake before.  She _____ (not, eat) yoghurt before. She <b><i>hadn't eaten</i></b> yoghurt before.
Past perfect (questions)	_____ (they, eat) Chinese food before? <b><i>Had they eaten</i></b> Chinese food before?  _____ (she, buy) something in this store before? <b><i>Had she bought</i></b> something in this store before?
Present perfect progressive (positive statements)	The kids _____ (sing) a song. The kids <b><i>have been singing</i></b> a song.  Ben _____ (watch) TV all afternoon. Ben <b><i>has been watching</i></b> TV all afternoon.
Present perfect progressive (negative statements)	The kids _____ (not sing) a song. The kids <b><i>haven't been singing</i></b> a song.  My brother thinks he _____ (not get) enough attention recently. My brother thinks he <b><i>hasn't been getting</i></b> enough attention recently.

<b>Present perfect progressive (questions)</b>	_____ (the kids, sing) a song? <b><i>Have the kids been singing</i></b> a song?  _____ (Ben, wait) long? <b><i>Has Ben been waiting</i></b> long?
<b>Present perfect progressive: possible signal words</b>	since, for, (not) yet, never, ever, ...

**Sowohl aus den Vorjahren bekannte Vokabeln als auch unregelmäßige Verben gehören zum Grundwissen! (siehe Vokabelhefte und Buch)**