

WHAT YOU LEARNED IN CLASS 8

CONTENT	EXAMPLES
Modal auxiliaries and their substitutes:	
might (<i>vielleicht</i>)	They _____ (invite) us. They <i>might invite</i> us.
must (<i>müssen</i>)	I _____ (write) some postcards. I <i>must write</i> some postcards.
have to (<i>müssen</i>)	We _____ (take) a history test last week. We <i>had to take</i> a history test last week. You _____ (not / do) the dishes yesterday. You <i>didn't have to do</i> the dishes yesterday.
mustn't (<i>nicht dürfen</i>)	You _____ (not / forget) the tickets. You <i>mustn't forget</i> the tickets.
needn't (<i>nicht brauchen</i>)	He _____ (not / help) me. He <i>needn't help</i> me.
ought to (<i>sollen</i>)	You _____ (go) there. You <i>ought to go</i> there.
should (<i>sollen</i>)	She _____ (go) there, too. She <i>should go</i> there, too.
will (<i>werden</i>)	It _____ (rain) tomorrow. It <i>will rain</i> tomorrow.
would (<i>würden</i>)	_____ you _____ (close) the door, please? <i>Would</i> you <i>close</i> the door, please?
be able to (<i>können</i>)	She _____ (be able to) drive a car now. She <i>is able to</i> drive a car now. He _____ (be able to) finish his homework yesterday. He <i>was able to</i> finish his homework yesterday. _____ they _____ (be able to) come next Friday? <i>Will</i> they <i>be able to</i> come next Friday?
can (<i>können</i>)	He _____ (ride) a bike. He <i>can ride</i> a bike. Kazuko lives in Bavaria. She _____ (speak) German and Japanese. Kazuko lives in Bavaria. She <i>can speak</i> German and Japanese.

could (<i>konnte</i>)	<p>Yesterday I _____ (hear) a strange noise outside. Yesterday I could hear a strange noise outside.</p> <p>Last week we _____ (see) a light in the apartment. Last week we could see a light in the apartment.</p>
be allowed to (<i>dürfen</i>)	<p>I _____ (be allowed to) watch TV every Sunday. I am allowed to watch TV every Sunday.</p> <p>Peter _____ (not / be allowed to) go to the party yesterday. Peter wasn't allowed to go to the party yesterday.</p> <p>_____ we _____ (be allowed to) go to the cinema next week? Will we be allowed to go to the cinema next week?</p>
can (<i>dürfen</i>)	<p>You _____ (not /swim) here. You can't / cannot swim here.</p> <p>_____ I _____ (use) your camera? Can I use your camera?</p>
may (<i>dürfen</i>)	<p>_____ I _____ (take) photos in the museum? May I take photos in the museum?</p>
Questions:	
positive questions	<p>_____ you _____ (like) Chinese food? Do you like Chinese food?</p> <p>What _____ he _____ (say) yesterday? What did he say yesterday?</p> <p>_____ she _____ (ever / be) to China? Has she ever been to China?</p>
negative questions	<p>_____ (not / be) she your new classmate? Isn't she your new classmate?</p> <p>Why _____ you _____ (not / call) me last week? Why didn't you call me last week?</p> <p>_____ you _____ (not / visit) your uncle yet? Haven't you visited your uncle yet?</p>
The future:	
future with 'will' (für Vorhersagen, spontane Entscheidungen, Angebote)	<p>It _____ (be) cold in Landshut next week, but it _____ (not / snow). It will be cold in Landshut next week, but it won't snow.</p>
future with 'be going to' (für Geplantes oder wenn es klare Anzeichen gibt, dass etwas geschehen wird)	<p>It is very cloudy. It _____ (rain) in a minute. It is very cloudy. It is going to rain in a minute.</p>
present progressive	<p>My sister _____ (have) a party next week. My sister is having a party next week.</p>

(wenn etwas fest geplant oder arrangiert ist, Ort & Zeit stehen meistens fest)	
simple present (für Fahrpläne & Terminpläne meistens mit einer Zeitbestimmung)	My bus _____ (leave) tomorrow at 12 o' clock. My bus leaves tomorrow at 12 o' clock.
The passive:	
active & passive	Columbus discovered <u>America</u> in 1492. (active) <u>America</u> was discovered in 1492. (passive)
simple present (passive)	English _____ (speak) in America. English is spoken in America. Some football games _____ (not / show) on TV. Some football games aren't shown on TV. _____ these soaps _____ (sell) at the Christmas market? Are these soaps sold at the Christmas market?
simple past (passive)	He _____ (injure) in the last match. He was injured in the last match. Thankfully, the woman _____ (not / kill) in the road accident. Thankfully, the woman wasn't killed in the road accident. _____ she _____ (take) to hospital? Was she taken to hospital?
present perfect (passive)	Chocolate _____ (made) in factories for a long time. Chocolate has been made in factories for a long time. In Germany milk _____ (not / deliver) to your house since 1900. In Germany milk hasn't been delivered to your house since 1900. _____ ice-cream _____ (serve) here for decades? Has ice-cream been served here for decades?
past perfect (passive)	Yogurt _____ (not / eat) by my little sister before. Yogurt hadn't been eaten by my little sister before. _____ all the products _____ (put) on the shelves before? Had all the products been put on the shelves before?
future with 'will' (passive)	The new street _____ (build) next year. The new street will be built next year. This movie _____ (not / show) in cinemas next week. This movie won't be shown in cinemas next week. _____ we _____ (take) to the airport tomorrow? Will we be taken to the airport tomorrow?
modal verbs (passive)	The potatoes _____ (can / take) home from the field. The potatoes can be taken home from the field.

	<p>Hats _____ (can / not / wear) in schools. Hats <i>can't be worn</i> in school.</p> <p>_____ shirts _____ (produce) for less than five dollars? <i>Can</i> shirts <i>be produced</i> for less than five dollars?</p>
Passive with 'by'	<p>Daniel Defoe wrote 'Robinson Crusoe'. (active) → 'Robinson Crusoe' was written _____ Daniel Defoe. (passive) 'Robinson Crusoe' was written <i>by</i> Daniel Defoe.</p> <p>Europeans made a lot of voyages. (active) → A lot of voyages were made _____ Europeans. (passive) A lot of voyages were made <i>by</i> Europeans.</p>
Passive verbs with one object	<p>They helped <i>me</i> at once. (active) → _____ was helped at once. (passive) <i>I</i> was helped at once.</p> <p>Peter remembered <i>her</i>. (active) → _____ was remembered by Peter. (passive) <i>She</i> was remembered by Peter.</p>
Passive verbs with two objects	<p>They gave <i>us</i> <u>a book</u>. (active) → _____ were given a book. (passive) <i>We</i> were given a book. → _____ was given to us. (passive) <i>A book</i> was given to us.</p> <p>They sold <i>me</i> <u>a ticket</u>. (active) → _____ was sold a ticket. (passive) <i>I</i> was sold a ticket. → A ticket was sold _____ me. (passive) A ticket was sold <i>to</i> me.</p>
Passive with verbs with preposition or adverb	<p>Tourists <i>threw away</i> empty bottles. (active) → Empty bottles _____ by tourists. (passive) Empty bottles <i>were thrown away</i> by tourists.</p> <p>Peter <i>looked after</i> Timmy. (active) → Timmy _____ by Peter. (passive) Timmy <i>was looked after</i> by Peter.</p>
Past perfect	<p>We _____ (see) the film before. We <i>had seen</i> the film before. They _____ (not / be) to Iceland before. They <i>hadn't been</i> to Iceland before. _____ she _____ (close) the gate? <i>Had</i> she <i>closed</i> the gate?</p>
Reflexive pronouns	<p>I looked at _____ in the mirror. I looked at <i>myself</i> in the mirror.</p> <p>Be careful, <i>you</i>'ll make _____ ill. Be careful, <i>you</i>'ll make <i>yourself</i> ill.</p> <p><i>She</i> got _____ a new dress.</p>

	She got herself a new dress.
Emphatic pronouns	He decorated the flat _____. He decorated the flat himself . The Queen _____ spoke to me. The Queen herself spoke to me.
Each other	The tourists were taking photos of _____. The tourists were taking photos of each other . Lisa and Mia see _____ a lot. Lisa and Mia see each other a lot.
Conditional sentences:	
type I (open condition)	If we _____ (leave) now, we _____ (catch) the bus. If we leave now, we 'll/ will catch the bus. If you _____ (climb) this mountain, you _____ (have) a great view. If you climb this mountain, you will have a great view.
type II (unreal condition)	If I _____ (have) more money, I _____ (buy) a computer. If I had more money, I would buy a computer. If he _____ (try) harder, he _____ (do) better in school. If he tried harder, he would do better in school.
Word order in questions:	
subject questions (Asking for the subject of a sentence)	Andrew phoned you. → _____ phoned you? → Who phoned you? The problem made him nervous. → _____ made him nervous? → What made him nervous?
object questions (Asking for the object of a sentence)	Jeff loves cake . → What _____ Jeff _____? → What does Jeff love ? The mouse ate the cheese . → What _____ the mouse _____? → What did the mouse eat ?
prepositions in questions	She is thinking of him. → What is she thinking _____? → What is she thinking of ? Brian comes from London. → Where does Brian come _____? → Where does Brian come from ?

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