



## Revision: Present Perfect with “since” or “for”

a) Sort the following time expressions.

Which are used with “since” and which are used with “for”?

<b>Example:</b>	<b>since + a point in time in the past</b> <i>since yesterday</i>	<b>for + period of time</b> <i>for 2 weeks</i>
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Tuesday	2 weeks	9 o'clock	last week
3 hours	yesterday	7 years	a very long time
my last birthday	5 days	2012	3 o'clock in the afternoon

since (Zeitpunkt)	for (Zeitspanne)
February, my last birthday, 3 o'clock in the afternoon	5 days
Tuesday, 9 o'clock, last week, yesterday, 2012,	2 weeks, 3 hours, 7 years, a very long time,
<b>Answers:</b>	<b>Answers:</b>

b) Mark the right answer!

Fold back!

**Example:** She has lived here \_\_\_\_ a very long time.

since       for

Fold back!

<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a) He has worked here ____ 1998.      <input type="radio"/> since <input type="radio"/> for</p> <p><input type="radio"/> b) Peter has been on holiday ____ 6 weeks.      <input type="radio"/> since <input checked="" type="radio"/> for</p> <p><input type="radio"/> c) We have written postcards ____ hours now.      <input type="radio"/> since <input checked="" type="radio"/> for</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> d) My teacher has taught at my school ____ 2016.      <input type="radio"/> since <input type="radio"/> for</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> e) I have seen him 4 times ____ yesterday.      <input type="radio"/> since <input type="radio"/> for</p> <p><input type="radio"/> f) My mum has worked for Siemens ____ 7 years now.      <input type="radio"/> since <input checked="" type="radio"/> for</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> g) Mum has been in the hospital ____ last week.      <input type="radio"/> since <input checked="" type="radio"/> for</p> <p><input type="radio"/> h) I have eaten 6 sandwiches ____ 8'clock in the morning.      <input type="radio"/> since <input checked="" type="radio"/> for</p> <p><input type="radio"/> i) We have known each other ____ a very long time.      <input type="radio"/> since <input checked="" type="radio"/> for</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> j) Linda has seen this film 7 times ____ it was released on DVD.      <input type="radio"/> since <input type="radio"/> for</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> k) My friends have been married ____ 2 weeks.      <input type="radio"/> since <input type="radio"/> for</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> l) Dad has been here ____ 7 o'clock.      <input type="radio"/> since <input type="radio"/> for</p>
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## Revision: Past Progressive and Simple Past – Activity: Tandem

Das Past Progressive verwendest du auch um auszudrücken, dass **eine Handlung andauerte, als etwas anderes begann bzw. geschah**: *I was watching TV when Sam came in.*

Work with a partner. Fold the paper. One of you is partner A and the other is partner B. Partner A gives the answer for each gap. Partner B checks the answers. Then it's partner B's turn and partner A checks the answers.

Statements in the Past Progressive and the Simple Past	Answers: Statements in the Past Progressive and the Simple Past
<b>Partner A</b> 	<b>Partner B</b> 
a) I _____ (play) basketball when it _____ (start) to rain.	a) I <u>was playing</u> basketball when it <u>started</u> to rain.
b) Lucy _____ (talk) to a friend when her father _____ (call) her.	b) Lucy <u>was talking</u> to a friend when her father <u>called</u> her.
c) They _____ (swim) in the pool when the storm _____ (begin).	c) They <u>were swimming</u> in the pool when the storm <u>began</u> .
d) We _____ (wait) at the bus stop when the bus _____ (arrive).	d) We <u>were waiting</u> at the bus stop when the bus <u>arrived</u> .
e) Helen _____ (work) in the garden when she _____ (lose) her ring.	e) Helen <u>was working</u> in the garden when she <u>lost</u> her ring.
Answers: Statements in the Past Progressive and the Simple Past	Statements in the Past Progressive and the Simple Past
<b>Partner A</b> 	<b>Partner B</b> 
a) I <u>was sunning</u> by the pool when my friend Lynn <u>came</u> by.	a) I _____ (sun) by the pool when my friend Lynn _____ (come) by.
b) She <u>was sleeping</u> in her bed when her sister <u>called</u> .	b) She _____ (sleep) in her bed when her sister _____ (call).
c) Sam <u>was preparing</u> dinner when his mother <u>opened</u> the door.	c) Sam _____ (prepare) dinner when his mother _____ (open) the door.
d) Carl <u>was listening</u> to his favourite song when the bell <u>rang</u> .	d) Carl _____ (listen) to his favourite song when the bell _____ (ring).
e) Mom <u>was taking</u> pictures when the thief <u>grabbed</u> her handbag.	e) Mom _____ (take) pictures when the thief _____ (grab) her handbag.

# Conditional sentences type II with „would“

**Beachte:**  
“would” und “if” – das präg dir ein!  
Können niemals zusammen sein!



if-clause		main clause with “would”	
<u>Simple Past</u>		<u>would + infinitive</u>	
If I <u>won</u> the lottery,		I <b>would buy</b> a house.	
If he <u>didn't come</u> with us,		we <b>wouldn't go</b> to the cinema.	
<b>Bedingung, eher unwahrscheinlich</b>	Wenn ich im Lotto gewinnen würde, Wenn er nicht mit uns käme,	würde ich ein Haus kaufen. würden wir nicht ins Kino gehen.	<b>Folge, eher unwahrscheinlich</b>

## a) Fill in “would + infinitive” or the Simple Past!



**Example:** If you went to the zoo, I would go with you.

a) If I got a ticket for the show,	I _____ (be) happy.	<i>would be</i>
b) He would move to Berlin	if they _____ (offer) him a job there.	<i>offered</i>
c) He wouldn't go to the cinema	if he _____ (be) ill.	<i>was / (were)</i>
d) If he came to the party,	I _____ (not go) there.	<i>wouldn't go</i>
e) She wouldn't be so lazy	if it _____ (not rain) all the time.	<i>didn't rain</i>
f) I wouldn't smoke	if I _____ (be) you!	<i>were</i>
g) If you trained harder,	you _____ (win) more races.	<i>would win</i>
h) He would play more often	if he _____ (have) a sister.	<i>had</i>
i) She would go hiking with us	if her leg _____ (not hurt).	<i>didn't hurt</i>
j) I would try to call the hotline	if the computer _____ (not work).	<i>didn't work</i>

## b) Conditional sentences: Fill in “would + infinitive” and the Simple Past!



**Example:** If you went to the zoo, I would go with you.

<i>would take</i>	I _____ (take) the dog for a walk	if the weather _____ (be) fine.	<i>was</i>
<i>wouldn't be</i>	She _____ (not be) so tired	if she _____ (go) to bed earlier.	<i>went</i>
<i>weren't</i>	If you _____ (not be) so late,	we _____ (catch) the bus.	<i>would catch</i>
<i>would buy</i>	I _____ (buy) the present	if you _____ (make) the cake.	<i>made</i>
<i>didn't sleep</i>	If he _____ (not sleep) so long,	he _____ (see) the sunrise.	<i>would see</i>
<i>won</i>	If I _____ (win) the lottery,	I _____ (buy) a house.	<i>would buy</i>
<i>didn't train</i>	If you _____ (not train) so hard,	you _____ (not be) so successful.	<i>wouldn't be</i>
<i>ate</i>	If Tim _____ (eat) all the crisps,	he _____ (feel) sick afterwards.	<i>would feel</i>
<i>would call</i>	Peter _____ (call) us	if there _____ (be) any problems.	<i>were</i>
<i>helped</i>	If my friends _____ (help) us,	I _____ (be) happy.	<i>would be</i>
<i>wouldn't stay</i>	We _____ (not stay) at home	if it _____ (not rain).	<i>didn't rain</i>
<i>was / were</i>	If my mum _____ (be) here,	she _____ (cook) for us.	<i>would cook</i>
<i>had</i>	If Tom _____ (have) a car,	we _____ (drive) to France.	<i>would drive</i>

# Contact clauses – Relative clauses without the relative pronoun

Steht das Relativpronomen direkt vor dem Verb, muss es stehen bleiben, weil es Subjekt des Relativsatzes ist. Folgt nach dem Relativpronomen ein Nomen, kannst du es weglassen, denn es ist Objekt des Satzes.



a) Mark the relative clauses that work without the relative pronoun.

<b>subject</b>	<b>Example:</b> This is the man <u>who</u> stole the picture.	○ nach "who" (= Subjekt) folgt direkt das Verb → "who" darf man nicht weglassen
<b>object</b>	This is the man <u>who</u> Anna knows.	● nach "who" folgt ein Nomen → "who" darf wegfallen

  

● a) Can I have the pen which you normally use?	○ d) The man who drives the red car is my father.	○ ○
○ b) I like people who are funny.	○ e) Is this the man who you saw at the market?	○ ●
● c) She is a nice teacher who everybody likes.	○ f) Is this the hotel which you prefer?	○ ●

b) Put the relative pronouns which you do not need in brackets!

<b>Example:</b> This is the man <u>who</u> stole the picture.	This is the man ( <b>who</b> ) Anna knows.
(...) a) This is the way which I chose for our walk.	d) He is not the person who you can ask.
(...) b) Is he the actor who you talked about?	e) Are these the students who helped you?
c) This is the bus which brings us home.	f) Ask the people who come from UK.

c) Fill in "which" or "who". Put them in brackets where they are not necessary!

<b>Example:</b> This is the man <u>who</u> stole the picture.	This is the man ( <b>who</b> ) Anna knows.
<i>who</i> a) I've just met a girl _____ loves football.	h) Can I try the cake _____ your mother baked? ( <i>which</i> )
( <i>which</i> ) b) London is a city _____ I want to visit.	i) Is the piano the instrument _____ you like best? ( <i>which</i> )
<i>who</i> c) Is this your friend _____ is sitting next to you in class?	j) Are these the letters _____ you want to read? ( <i>which</i> )
( <i>which</i> ) d) Is that the bike _____ you want to buy?	k) My mother, _____ works at Siemens, always comes home late. <i>who</i>
( <i>which</i> ) e) Can you help me find the keys _____ I lost?	l) Was it your brother _____ had this accident? <i>who</i>
<i>which</i> f) Look! There is the bus _____ goes to the city centre.	m) Here is the film _____ I want to see. ( <i>which</i> )
<i>who</i> g) I don't know the boy _____ called me yesterday.	n) I invited Jenny, _____ I first met at a youth camp. ( <i>who</i> )