
Grammatik Crashkurs

Jonas Jebens



Übersicht

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Nouns

Countable nouns

- house, car, goose

Uncountable nouns

- information, bread, water

Regular plural

- house -> houses, car -> cars, zombie -> zombies

Irregular plural

- goose -> geese, mouse -> mice, sheep -> sheep

Rules for regular plural:

- singular + s= plural (car+s=cars)
- ends on -s/-sh/-ch/-x: add -es (dishes, churches, boxes)
- ends on -y: swap -y with -ies. (babies, parties, dictionaries)
- ends on -f/-ef: swap it with -ves. (wives, knives, shelves)



Nouns

Quantifiers

Countable nouns: many

many + plural

- many countries
- many cars
- many geese

Uncountable Nouns: much

much + uncountable noun (singular)

- much hair
- much water
- much information

Much wird eher selten in positiven Sätzen verwendet.

Hier ist “a lot of” angebracht: *I drink a lot of coffee.*

Many kannst du durchgängig in positiven und negativen Sätzen sowie in Fragen verwenden.



Adjectives

- **(abstract) noun + ful:**

successful, youthful, useful, beautiful (having the quality of or full of "noun")

- **(concrete) noun/adjective + ish:**

foolish, boyish, childish, reddish, greenish, youngish (looking or behaving as badly as "noun"/having the quality of "adjective" more or less)

- **(person) noun + ly:**

friendly, cowardly, motherly (having the qualities of "person")

- **noun + less:**

harmless, careless, speechless (not having the quality of "noun")

- **noun + (e)d:**

damaged, pointed, long/red-haired, blue-eyed (having or possessing "noun")

- **verb + ive :**

conservative, impressive, attractive (performs the action of "verb", e.g. impresses you, attracts you)

- **verb + able:**

eatable, drinkable, avoidable (having the quality of "verb") (Im Deutschen erfüllt das Suffix -bar eine ähnliche Funktion)



Adjectives

1. Adjektiv besteht aus einer Silbe: *comparative* und *superlative* mit **-er** und **-est**
2. Adjektiv besteht aus 2 oder mehr Silben: *comparative* und *superlative* mit **more** und **most**

positive	comparative	superlative
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
big	bigger	biggest
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
famous	more famous	most famous
greedy	greedier	greediest
clever	cleverer more clever	cleverest most clever



Adjectives

Wichtigste Ausnahmen:

positive	comparative	superlative
good/well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	further	furthest



Adverbs

Adjektive beschreiben immer Nomen - Adverbien beschreiben....

- ein Verb:

Their freedom is promoted *actively*. (How is it promoted? Actively.)

- ein Adjektiv:

Their freedom is *incredibly* great. (How great is it? Incredibly.)

- ein anderes Adverb:

Their freedom is promoted *incredibly* actively. (How actively is it promoted? Incredibly.)

- einen ganzen Satz als Kommentar zur Sichtweise des Sprechers:

Fortunately/Anyway/Naturally, their freedom is great.



Adverbs

Bildung

Adjektiv + **ly** = Adverb
(quick + **ly** = quickly)

Beispiele:

fast - **fastly**

angry - **angrily**

basic - **basically**

true - **truly**

whole - **wholly**

full - **fully**

friendly - **friendly**

lovely - **lovely**

Ausnahmen

Adjective	Adverb	Adverb (anderer Sinn)
deep	deep	deeply (Emotion)
high	high	highly (Metaphorisch)
late	late	lately (kürzlich)
most	most	mostly (meistens)
near	near	nearly (fast)
pretty	prettily	pretty (ziemlich)
short	short	shortly (bald)
hard	hard	hardly (selten)



Simple Present

- Verben in **infinitive** form (ohne *to*)
- 3 Formen von *be*: I *am*; he/she/it **is**; you/we/they **are**.
- **subject-verb inversion** bei Fragen
- Verneinungen:
 - **not** nach Form von *to be*
 - **not** nach *does* (auxiliary verb). Die folgenden Verben des Satzes sind wieder im infinitiv.
You are not sad at work.
I don't want to leave you behind.

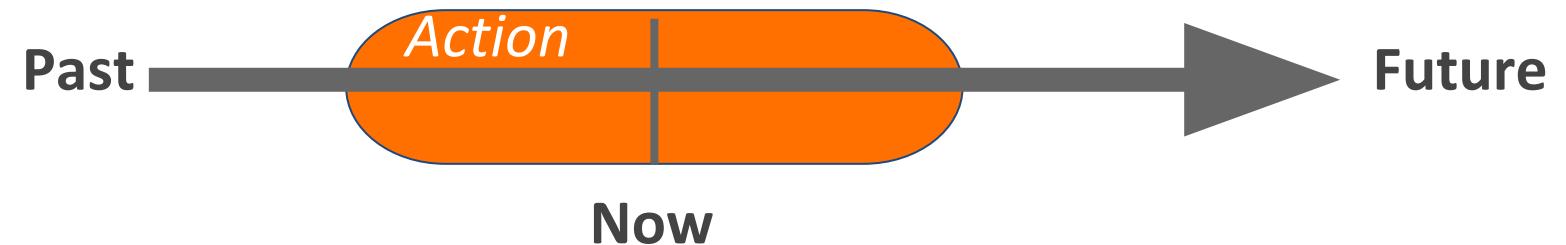
He, she, it - Das S muss mit!



Present Continuous / Present Progressive

- auxiliary verb: *to be*
- main verb + **ing**

- *I am talking.*
- *What is he doing?*
- *You are not listening.*





Past Continuous

- Andauernde Prozesse/Verläufe in der Vergangenheit
- Unsicherheit über Abschluss der Handlung
- Dauer eines “Events” hervorheben
 - *It was raining all day.*
- Ereignisse, die vor einem anderen Ereignis in der Vergangenheit anfingen
- Sehr höfliches Bitten
 - *was wondering if you could help me.*

- Past form von **to be**: **was/were** -> auxiliary verb
- main verb + **ing**
 - *You were having a party last night.*
 - *He was being nasty.*
 - *Was it raining heavily?*
 - *No, it was not raining heavily last night.*



Simple Past

- main verb + ed (regular)
- second form of main verb (irregular)
 - sing |**sang** |sung
- nach *did* Verben wieder in present form
- *They went to France last year.*
- *The monkey climbed up the tree.*
- *Did you know?*

- Verb endet auf -e: Hänge nur -d an (achieve - achieved)
- Verb endet auf kurzem Vokal + Konsonant: Endkonsonant wird verdoppelt (travel - travelled)
- Verb endet auf Konsonant + -y: -y wird zu -i (apply - applied)



Past Perfect

- Abgeschlossene Aktionen in der Vergangenheit

-> stellt Reihenfolge dar:

The patient had died when the doctor arrived.

- main verb + ed (regular)
 - third form of main verb (irregular)
 - sing | sang | sung
 - had + “3rd form verb”
-
- *She had dealt with it.*
 - *What had they realised?*
 - *She had not dealt with it properly.*



Present Perfect Progressive

- Handlung, die in der Vergangenheit startete und immer noch stattfindet
- **have/has + been + ing-form**

Larry and Tina have been living together for a year.

How long have Larry and Tina been living together?

Larry and Tina have not been living together for two years.



Past Perfect Progressive

- Handlung, die in der Vergangenheit startete und nicht mehr stattfindet
- **had + been + ing-form**

Churchill had been thinking of delaying his resignation.

Had John Locke been working on the Essay since about 1660?

John Locke had not been working on the Essay since 1650.



“Going To” Future

- Intentional, planned
- Predictions
- *Form von be + going to + infinitive*

I am going to work on my essay.

Is it going to work properly?

That is not going to achieve anything.



Will Future

- Promises, spontaneous decisions
- Predictions without influence
- **will + first form of verb**
 - sing |sang |sung

*It is the image you **will remember** not the words.*

*Will you **marry** me?*

*I **will take** a walk in the park.*



Future Perfect (Future II)

- Vollendete Events/Aktionen in der Zukunft
- **will + have + third form**
 - sing | sang | sung

I will have completed my assignments by Friday next week.

Will you have achieved a great deal?

You will not have dealt with your assignments by Friday next week.



Future continuous

- Verdeutlicht den Zeitraum einer Handlung in der Zukunft
- Zukunftsform (going to / will) inklusive ihrer Regeln und Verb + ing

I am going to be waiting for her when her bus arrives. (Going-to-future continuous)

We will be going to church next Sunday at four o'clock. (Will-future continuous)

I will have been waiting for more than 3 hours when her bus finally arrives. (Future perfect continuous)



Passive

- Etwas ist nicht der Akteur einer Handlung, sondern unterläuft diese Handlung
- Form von *to be* und die dritte Verbform
 - sing |sang |**sung**
- *I was treated badly.*
- *The tune was sung perfectly.*



Relative Clauses

- defining relative clauses geben eine genauere Beschreibung des Gegenstandes ab.
 - *I want to work with **people** who want to have a good time.*
- Relative clause ist inhaltlich relevant für den Satz
 - > kann nicht ausgelassen werden
- **Who** (für Personen), **which** (für Gegenstände und Tiere*) oder **that** (beides)
- Diese Pronomen können auch weggelassen werden (nicht immer)
 - *The girl that I love is beautiful.*
 - *The girl I love is beautiful.*

Kein Komma bei defining relative clauses!

*Außer diese haben einen Namen (Haustiere). Dann wird **who** benutzt.



Relative Clauses

- non-defining relative clauses liefern zusätzliche Informationen
 - *Is Darth Vader, who kills Obi Wan, stricken with remorse?*
- Relative clause ist eine Zusatzinformation
-> kann ausgelassen werden
- **Who** (für Personen), **which** (für Gegenstände und Tiere*) oder **that** (beides)

Komma bei non-defining relative clauses!

- eignen sich gut dafür, Hintergrundwissen über Charaktere sowie andere zusätzliche Informationen mit einzubringen

*Außer diese haben einen Namen (Haustiere). Dann wird **who** benutzt.



Conditional Clauses / If-Clauses

- Drei Typen:
1. Wahrscheinlich - **if + present, then + will + present**
If I lose my job, (then) I will find a new one
 2. Eher unwahrscheinlich / vorstellbar - **if + past, then + would + present**
If I lost my job, (then) I would find a new one.
 3. Unmöglich, da in der Vergangenheit - **if + past perfect, then + would have + past participle**
If I had lost my job, (then) I would have found a new one.



Indirect Speech

- She said, "I am going to France" -> She said (that) she was going to France.
- She said, "I am not going to France" -> She said (that) she was not going to France.
- from present to past form!



Participles

- Aktiv:

- present -> eating

- perfect -> having eaten

- Passiv:

- present -> being eaten

- perfect -> having been eaten

- past -> eaten

- Present participle drückt Gleichzeitigkeit aus
- Perfect/past participle zeigt eine Reihenfolge auf

- *Switching on the TV, he sat down on the sofa.*
- *Having been stroked, the cat began to purr.*



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