

Gymnasium · 8. Klasse
Englisch

DUDEN

BESSER IN

Englisch

8. KLASSE



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Eva Werner

BESSER IN

Englisch

8. KLASSE

GYMNASIUM

Über die Autorin:

Eva Werner unterrichtet Englisch an einem Gymnasium.

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Liebe Schülerin, lieber Schüler,

du hast hier ein Buch zum Lernen, Wiederholen und Üben in der Hand.

- ▶ Die Themen sind in kleinen, verständlichen Schritten aufbereitet.
- ▶ Schaffe dir parallel zu diesem Buch ein Arbeitsheft an, in das du hineinschreiben kannst.
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Mit diesem Buch kannst du auf zweierlei Weise arbeiten:

1. Möglichkeit:

Wenn du dich im Fach Englisch insgesamt ein wenig unsicher fühlst, solltest du das Buch von vorn bis hinten durcharbeiten. Nimm dir aber nicht zu viel auf einmal vor. Bearbeite lieber kleinere Abschnitte und arbeite dafür regelmäßig, vielleicht sogar täglich.

2. Möglichkeit:

Vielleicht kommst du eigentlich gut zurecht, hast aber einige Lücken? Kläre genau, am besten mithilfe deiner Lehrerin oder deines Lehrers, wo deine Lücken sind. Sieh im Inhaltsverzeichnis nach, wähle einzelne Abschnitte aus und arbeite sie durch.

GOOD TO KNOW

Zum Arbeiten mit diesem Buch

- ▶ Viele Aufgaben kannst du im Buch lösen. Benutze ein **Arbeitsheft**, wenn du viel schreiben musst.
- ▶ Bist du beim Lösen der Übungsaufgaben unsicher, schau dir die **Beispiele** dazu noch einmal an.
- ▶ Vergleiche deine Ergebnisse immer sorgsam mit dem **Lösungsheft**. Überprüfe genau, was du falsch gemacht hast. Aus Fehlern kann man gut lernen.
- ▶ Bearbeite dieselben Aufgaben nach einigen Tagen noch einmal. Die **Wiederholung** schafft Sicherheit.

Viel Spaß beim Lernen!

Prüfe, was du schon kannst!

- ▷ Mit den Übungen in diesem Wiederholungsteil kannst du herausfinden, ob du mit diesem Band arbeiten kannst.
- ▷ Führe die Übungen durch.
- ▷ Für jede richtige Lösung bekommst du einen Punkt. Trage deine Punktzahl ein und zähle sie dann auf Seite 11 zusammen.
- ▷ Vielleicht zeigt dein Ergebnis, dass du besser erst einmal den Stoff von Klasse 7 wiederholen solltest.

REMEMBER**Conditional clauses – Bedingungssätze**

Es gibt drei Grundtypen von Bedingungssätzen:

Conditional Clause Type I

Der Bedingungssatz Typ I drückt immer eine erfüllbare Bedingung aus (wenn ... dann). Im Nebensatz wird die Bedingung (**if**) beschrieben, im Hauptsatz was dann passiert (**I will / you can** usw.).

Bei Typ I steht die erfüllbare Bedingung im **if**-Satz immer im *simple present*. Die Folge der Bedingung steht im Hauptsatz und wird meist mit dem *will-future* gebildet.

Beispiel: *If you learn your vocabulary, you will get a very good mark in your test.*

Conditional Clause Type II

Man verwendet Typ II, wenn man daran zweifelt, dass die Bedingung erfüllbar ist oder wenn man genau weiß, dass sie nicht erfüllt werden kann.

Bei Typ II steht die erfüllbare Bedingung im **if**-Satz im *simple past*. Die Folge im Hauptsatz wird meist mit dem *conditional (would + infinitive)* gebildet.

Das *simple past* im **if**-Satz drückt hier nicht aus, dass die Handlung in der Vergangenheit stattfand, sondern beschreibt eine unwahrscheinliche Bedingung.

Achtung: Anders als im Deutschen darf im **if**-Satz nie das *conditional* stehen.

Beispiele: *Mum, if I won a million Euros, I would travel around the world. – And if you did not dream so much, you would be able to finish your homework much sooner.*

Conditional Clause Type III

Man verwendet Typ III, wenn man weiß, dass die Bedingung nicht mehr erfüllt werden kann, weil es sich um eine abgeschlossene Situation handelt, die in der Vergangenheit stattgefunden hat. Der Bedingungssatz Typ III wird daher benutzt, wenn man sagen möchte, wie eine Situation sein könnte, wenn etwas anderes passiert wäre. Bei Typ III steht die nicht mehr erfüllbare Bedingung im **if**-Satz im *past perfect*. Die Folge im Hauptsatz muss im *conditional perfect (would + have + past participle)* stehen.

Beispiele: If Peter had seen Sally, he would have said hello to her. She would not have been angry afterwards if he had spoken to her.

Achtung: Steht der *if*-Satz am Anfang des Satzes, wird zwischen Nebensatz (*if*) und Hauptsatz ein Komma gesetzt. Steht jedoch der Hauptsatz am Anfang, darf vor dem Nebensatz kein Komma stehen.

1 Complete the dialogue. You have to decide: Conditional I, II or III?

Caroline and Lucy are best friends. They are making plans for their summer holidays.

1. Caroline: If my father _____ (say) yes, I _____ (go) to a youth camp for one or two weeks. My mother has already said yes. Why don't you come with me?
2. Lucy: Good idea! But if I _____ (not get) good marks in my report, my parents _____ (not let) me go.
3. Caroline: Well, I told you to work harder. If you _____ (not fail) the last test in March, you _____ (not be) in trouble ever since.
4. Lucy: I know. And I don't think that they will allow it. Anyway, where _____ (we/go) if my parents _____ (agree)?
5. Caroline: There's a camp where you can do horse-riding. I thought about going there. My mum says if I _____ (enjoy) horse-riding, she _____ (let) me have more horse-riding lessons here.
6. Lucy: You're lucky. If my grades _____ (not improve), my mum _____ (never / allow me / do) that. She says I need to work much more in the afternoons.
7. Caroline: Maybe she's right. Anyway, the camp is quite expensive. You _____ (have to / find) a job if your parents _____ (not pay) for everything.
8. Lucy: I'm sure they won't! If only I _____ (not buy) the new stereo last month, then I _____ (save) more than enough money to pay for the trip.
9. Caroline: Yes, and if I _____ (win) the lottery, I _____ (pay) for you. But I'm not old enough to buy a lottery ticket, so we'll have to find a different solution.
10. Lucy: I should talk to my parents first. If they _____ (not let) me go, I _____ (not have to / think) about the money at all.

You get one point for each correct answer.

Your points: _____/21

2 Caroline and Lucy's trip to London (conditional sentences)

Lucy's parents have finally agreed that she can go to the youth camp with Caroline. While they are there, they will go on a trip to London. Of course, Lucy's parents have some good advice for the two girls before they leave for the camp.

There is a mistake in every sentence. Find it and correct it.

1. You can always ask a policeman if you got lost in London.
2. You could visit the Tower of London if you had stayed for two more days.
3. There wouldn't be a statue of Lord Nelson in Trafalgar Square if he loses the battle against the French fleet.
4. You can always listen to funny people if you went to Speaker's Corner.
5. If you want to get from Oxford Street to the Tower by underground, you would have to take the Bakerloo line.
6. If you wanted to see Cleopatra's needle, you can go on a boat trip on the Thames.
7. You could visit dozens of museums in London if you had wanted to.
8. If Prince Charles ever becomes King of England, the coronation would take place at Westminster Abbey, the famous church next to Big Ben.
9. If you miss the Changing of the Guard, you could still see it later.
10. If the weather will be fine in London, you will really love it.

You get one point for each correct answer.

Your points: /10

REMEMBER

Active or passive voice?

Das Passiv wird mit einer Form von **be** + *past participle* gebildet.

Beispiel: English is spoken all over the world. This was said on TV yesterday.

Nach **will, can, must** wird die Passivform des Infinitivs benutzt (**be** + *past participle*).

Beispiele: You will be informed. Windows must be shut.

3 Translate these sentences into English. Use the passive voice where possible.

1. Unser erstes Restaurant wird morgen eröffnet werden. Ich bin sehr aufgeregt (= excited).
2. Hast du letzte Woche alles für die Eröffnung (= opening) vorbereitet?
3. Ich habe das Wasser gekauft, und der Saft wurde gestern geliefert (= to deliver).
4. Bier (= beer) wird nur in Flaschen verkauft, aber den Gästen werden Gläser gegeben (= to give), um es zu trinken.
5. Denkst du, es werden morgen viele Gäste da sein?
6. Es wird sehr voll sein. Zwanzig Leute haben bereits (= already) reserviert (= to book).
7. Wurde der große Tisch auch bestellt (hier = to take)?
8. Nein, der große Tisch ist reserviert für besondere Gäste (= special guests).

9. Oh, wir müssen die Schilder (= signs) aufstellen (= to put up), dass unsere Gäste gebeten (= to ask) werden, nicht zu rauchen (= to smoke).
10. Denkst du wirklich, dass wir sie brauchen? Das Rauchen (= smoking) wird in keinem Restaurant in diesem Land erlaubt. Die meisten Leute wissen das.
11. Ja, aber das Gesetz (= the law) sagt, dass die Schilder aufgestellt werden müssen. Also lass es uns jetzt machen!

You get one point for each correct answer.

Your points: /11

4 Theo the thief

Rewrite the following text, so that Theo is the focus of each sentence. You might have to change active into passive voice or vice versa. Sometimes you do not have to change the sentence at all.

EXAMPLE

The police suspected Theo of having stolen a valuable painting.

→ *Theo was suspected by the police of having stolen a valuable painting.*

1. The police had followed Theo all day.
2. They had seen him leave his flat at 7.10 in the morning, take a bus to Regent Street and enter a travel agency.
3. He came out again at 11 o'clock and they followed him to the office where he usually worked.
4. He stayed in the office building until 7 o'clock that evening and then went for a drink with an unknown woman. They drove in her car.
5. At about 11 p.m. she drove Theo home.
6. The police were still following him, but by then they were exhausted.

You get one point for each correct answer.

Your points: /6

REMEMBER

Future perfect

Das *future perfect* oder Futur II (auch „vollendete Zukunft“ genannt) benutzt man, wenn man ausdrücken will, dass eine Handlung zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft bereits abgeschlossen sein wird. Dieser Zeitpunkt wird durch eine Zeitangabe (*By the end of July ...*) oder durch einen Nebensatz der Zeit festgelegt (*When you get up tomorrow morning, ...*).

Es wird gebildet mit **will + have + past participle**.

Beispiele: *By the end of July I will have finished all my exams.*

When you get up tomorrow morning, your sister will have arrived.

5 Fill in the correct form of the verbs. Use future perfect.

Be careful, the passive voice might sometimes be needed.

1. Mum: When you get up tomorrow morning, I _____
_____ (already / have) my breakfast. But I will leave you some corn-flakes on the table.
2. Peter: I hope I _____ (learn) my vocabulary by seven o'clock tonight. I don't want to miss my favourite TV show.
3. Mum: This time tomorrow, you _____ (write) your English test, so you won't have to work for it tomorrow afternoon.
4. Peter: Great! I really hope my new book _____
_____ (be / deliver) by the time I am back from school. I want to start reading it as soon as I get home.
5. Mum: What do you think? _____ (finish) your book by the time I get back from work in the evening?
6. Peter: Very funny, Mum. But it has more than 300 pages, I guess I _____
_____ (not / finish) it until the end of next week.

You get one point for each correct answer.

Your points: _____ /6

REMEMBER

Past perfect

Das *past perfect* entspricht dem deutschen Plusquamperfekt und wird verwendet, um auszudrücken, dass eine Handlung vor einer anderen Handlung in der Vergangenheit (diese steht im *simple past*) stattgefunden hatte.

Aber Vorsicht! Es wird nur verwendet, wenn die zwei Zeitrahmen deutlich getrennt sind.

Das *past perfect* wird mit **had** + *past participle* gebildet.

Beispiele:

By the time Louise got to the cinema I had already been waiting for half an hour. When she arrived, the film had already started. But I still enjoyed the film even though she was late, so we missed the beginning.

Bei diesen Beispielsätzen wechselt der Sprecher von Louise und den Folgen ihrer Verspätung (zwei Zeitrahmen) zum Film und seinen Gefühlen darüber (ein Zeitrahmen). Im zweiten Satz wird daher das *past perfect* nicht verwendet.

6 Decide: past or past perfect, simple or progressive?

Mrs Miller is on the phone. She is talking to her mother.

- I have a new nanny (= Kindermädchen). She's great! When I [] (come back) from town yesterday she [] (already cook) dinner.
- Oh Mum, I told you. Mrs Philips isn't working anymore. She's so old. Last time she [] (talk) to little Joseph, she [] (even forget) his name.
- Yes, I know. My cleaning lady, Mrs James [] (work) here for over five years by the time she [] (retire = in den Ruhestand treten) last June. It was hard to find anyone to take her place.
- Tina – that's my new nanny – [] (phone) me right after I [] (call) the agency. I told her to come that same day so that I could get to know her.
- I wanted Jim to meet her, too. So I [] (phone) him, but he [] (already leave) the office.
- Tina [] (already meet) the children when Jim [] (get home) from work.
- She [] (play) with the kids for thirty minutes by the time they [] (have) to go to bed.
- The children [] (be) really sad, because they [] (like) Tina right from the beginning.
- When I [] (go upstairs) to put the children to bed, Tina [] (already undress) them and put their pyjamas on.
- She's the best nanny I've ever had. She even [] (carry) Lucy up to bed when she [] (fall) asleep in front of the TV yesterday evening. I hope she will stay with us for a long time.

You get one point for each correct answer.

Your points: [] /20

REMEMBER

Reported speech

Steht das einleitende Verb des Berichtens (say, tell usw.) im Präsens, kannst du die Zeit aus der direkten Rede übernehmen. Steht es aber in der Vergangenheit, so wird die Verbform der direkten Rede in der indirekten Rede um eine Zeitstufe in die Vergangenheit zurückversetzt. (*present* → *past*; *past* → *past perfect* usw.).

Beispiele:

Calvin: "I play the piano every day." → Calvin said he played the piano every day.

Paula: "I like basketball." → Paula said she liked basketball.

Achtung: *past perfect*, sowie *could*, *would*, *should* und *might* bleiben unverändert!

Denk auch daran, Zeitangaben und Personalpronomen zu ändern:

Beispiel:

today → that day tomorrow → the next day last week → the week before

I → he/she we → they

7 Rewrite these sentences, changing them into reported speech.

Ben is a famous athlete. He runs the marathon and he has a lot to tell.

1. Ben: "I'm very busy because I've been preparing for the Olympics."

Ben said he _____ very busy because he

_____ for the Olympics.

2. Ben: "I run 10 miles every day."

Ben claimed that he _____ 10 miles every day.

3. Ben: "My last competition in March was a terrible failure for me."

He admitted that _____

4. Ben: "But I'm optimistic. I've worked out a new training schedule."

He explained that he _____ optimistic because he

_____ a new training schedule.

5. Ben: "Before I met my new coach I had been training too hard."

Ben explained that before _____

6. Ben: "Believe me; I will never make that mistake again."

He promised that he _____ that mistake again.

7. Ben: "I was so tired one day that I even fell asleep in a restaurant. That was very embarrassing (= peinlich)."

Ben told us that he _____ so tired one day that _____

_____ asleep in a restaurant. He added that this _____

_____ very embarrassing for him.

8. Ben: "You may not believe me, but I can laugh about it now."

He said we _____, but _____

_____ now.

You get one point for each correct answer.

Your points: _____ / 8

REMEMBER

Relative pronouns and contact clauses

Who, which und **that** werden im Singular und im Plural gebraucht. **Who** bezieht sich nur auf Personen, **which** nur auf Dinge. **That** kann für beides benutzt werden. **Whose** ist der Genitiv (für Personen und Dinge). **Whom** (förmlich) bezieht sich nur auf Personen und wird heutzutage nur nach Präpositionen benutzt. Wenn sich das Relativpronomen auf den ganzen vorherigen Satzteil (= vor dem Komma) bezieht (sog. *sentence relative*), muss **which** benutzt werden.

Beispiele:

The man who came to see us yesterday was my uncle.

The woman whose child got lost is Mrs Fawcett.

School in Germany begins at 8 a.m., which is pretty tough.

The person to/about whom I was speaking was Mr Fawcett.

Contact clauses sind bestimmende Relativsätze ohne Relativpronomen. Sie können dann gebildet werden, wenn das Relativpronomen nicht direkt vor dem Verb steht.

Beispiele:

This is the book that Peter gave me.

He liked the biscuits that I bought him.

Bei allen Beispielen ist das Relativpronomen jetzt Objekt des Nebensatzes. Hier kann ein *contact clause* benutzt werden:

This is the book Peter gave me.

He liked the biscuits I bought him.

8 Fill in the correct relative pronoun where necessary.

- I like books _____ tell a really exciting story.
- What's the name of the girl _____ bike you borrowed?
- Jack couldn't play football yesterday, _____ was a pity.
- The church _____ I was telling you about is very old.
- The boy _____ is standing at the back of that photo is my best friend.
- The country _____ I like best for holidays is Italy.
- Any school _____ pupils do so well in exams must be good.
- I live next door to the school, _____ means I don't have to get up so early.
- I've found the coat _____ I was looking for.
- Did you write down the homework _____ we have to do for tomorrow?

You get one point for each correct answer.

Your points: _____ / 10

Your total points out of 92 _____

If you have less than 50 points you should look at the book for year 7 again. That will make it easier for you to do the exercises in this book.

Test

1 Gerund or infinitive? Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Mrs Miller is talking to her best friend on the phone. Here is what she says:

- Are you sure I lent you some money last week? I don't remember _____ (lend) you any.
- But another thing. Did you remember _____ (phone) your sister? You told me to remind you.
- When you see Mandy, remember _____ (give) her my regards, won't you? That's nice of you.
- No, I haven't found my handbag, yet. I tell you, someone MUST have taken it. I clearly remember _____ (leave) it by the window and now it is gone.
- Oh, that old woman complains about everything. I think what I said was fair. I don't regret _____ (say) it.
- I can't go on _____ (work) in that firm anymore. I want another job.
- No, that's not the reason. But Keith, for example, joined the company 15 years ago. He became a manager after two years. A few years later he went on _____ (become) general manager of the company. And what about me? I've been in the same job for ages.
- Yes, you are right. The real problem in the company is the new secretary. When I came into the room yesterday, she was reading a newspaper. She looked up and said hello to me, and then went on _____ (read) her newspaper as if I hadn't been there. Terrible person.

You get one point for each correct answer.

Your points: _____ /8

2 Translate these sentences to make relative clauses.

John is having a hard week. Nothing seems to work for him at the moment.

- Er trank Wasser, das Bakterien (= bacteria) enthielt.

- Sein Auto, dessen Motor (= engine) die Woche zuvor gecheckt worden war, blieb liegen (= break down).

- Maria, die er bald heiraten wird, wurde plötzlich schlecht, als sie ins Kino wollten.

4. Der Fernseher, den er kaufen wollte, war bereits verkauft.

5. Marias Hund biss ihn in die Hand, was für ihn nichts Neues war.

You get two points for each correct answer.

Your points: /10

3 Put in *a/an* or *the* in these sentences where necessary.

Listen to these people's small talk and put in the correct article where necessary.

1. A: Where did you have lunch?
 B: We went to restaurant.
 A: And did you have good meal?
 B: Yes, it was best meal I've ever had in that restaurant.
2. C: Do you often listen to radio?
 D: No, in fact I haven't got radio.
 C: Oh. And do you go to cinema very often?
 D: No, not very often. But I watch a lot of films on television.
3. E: It was nice day today, wasn't it?
 F: Yes, it was beautiful. I went for walk by the sea.
 E: And what did you have for breakfast this morning?
 F: Nothing. I never have breakfast.
4. G: We spent all our money when we stayed in most expensive room in the hotel.
 H: Why didn't you stay in ordinary room?
 G: I didn't want to. I asked the porter "Can you tell me where Room 20 is, please?". He answered "It's on second floor." So I stayed in that room and later realized that it was top suite.
 H: And where was nearest bank, so that you could pay the bill?
 G: Oh, there was one just at end of street.

You get one point for each correct answer.

Your points: /20

4 Keeping up-to-date

Laurie and Kim are old friends. They meet by chance in the city. Put the verbs in the correct form.

EXAMPLE

How (you / are)?

→ *How are you?*

1. Laurie: Hello, Kim! I _____ (see) you for ages. How are you?
2. Kim: Hey, Laurie, what a surprise. I'm fine. How about you? You _____ (look) great.
3. Laurie: Thanks. _____ (you want) to go and have a drink or _____ (you / be) in a hurry?
4. Kim: I _____ (go) to the hairstylist.
5. Laurie: Oh no, that's too bad. How often _____ (go)?
6. Kim: I guess every two months. And you? When _____ (you go)?
7. Laurie: Never. I _____ (have) a friend who _____ (cut) my hair.
8. Kim: How is school?
Laurie: It's fine. Thanks. Maths _____ (be / still) my weak subject, but I _____ (start / work) a lot in the afternoon to get my mark up. How about you?
9. Kim: Maths _____ (be) fine and the other subjects, too. The last time I _____ (speak) to you, you _____ (think) about _____ (attend) a language programme in the south of England. _____ (you / go) there?
10. Laurie: That's right. Unfortunately, the company my father _____ (work) for closed. He _____ (lose) his job and we _____ (not have) the money.
11. Kim: I see. I am sorry to hear that. _____ (he / manage) to find a job since then?
12. Laurie: Oh yes. It _____ (not take) long. And I _____ (be) still keen on going. I guess I _____ (can go) now if I _____ (want) to.
13. Kim: All right. Then _____ (do) it! _____ (you hear) about Mrs Miller's accident? She _____ (die) two months ago in a car crash.
14. Laurie: That's terrible news. I _____ (be) sorry about that. She _____ (be not) old at all.
15. Kim: Yes, I know. Anyway, I have to go. I _____ (must) not keep the hairdresser waiting. It was really nice to see you again.
Laurie: You, too. Bye.
Kim: Bye.

You get one point for each correct answer.

Your points: _____ /30

5 Present perfect: simple or progressive form?

1. Emma _____ (always/want) to go to the most expensive restaurant in town.

2. She _____ (never/be) there before, but tonight she has a date there with Lucas.
3. Lucas _____ (look forward) to the evening with her for a long time.
4. He doesn't have a lot of money, but because he likes her a lot he _____ (agree) to take her to this exclusive place for dinner.
5. Finally, the big evening _____ (come).
6. Emma is very angry, because she _____ (wait) for Lucas in front of the restaurant for 20 minutes by now.
7. In the meantime, Lucas _____ (sit) in a pub since six o'clock.
8. He _____ (talk) to an old friend and the two of them _____ (drink) a lot of beer. There is no end in sight when Lucas suddenly hears his mobile phone ringing.
9. Emma: "Where _____ (be)? I _____ (try) to phone you for 20 minutes now!"
10. Lucas is shocked. He had completely forgotten about his date with Emma: "Emma! You won't believe what happened! I _____ (just/have) an accident. But I'm alright. I will be with you in ten minutes."
11. Emma: "Oh dear! You'll have to tell me everything as soon as you get here. But please hurry up. I _____ (stand) in the cold all this time."
12. There is no need to mention that Lucas _____ (have) a very bad conscience ever since that evening!

You get one point for each correct answer.

Your points: _____ /14

6 The following morning Lucas told his old friend what had happened.

Turn his sentences into reported speech.

1. "I was sitting in the pub with Robert when Emma phoned."
Lucas explained that _____
2. "She asked me where I had been all the time."
He told his friend how Emma _____
3. "I could tell she was very angry about having to wait out in the cold."
Lucas continued that he _____

You get two points for each correct answer.

Your points: _____ /6

Your total points out of 88 points: _____

- ▶ More than 74? Very good.
- ▶ More than 66? Good.
- ▶ Less than 44? Have a look at the pages in this chapter again. You CAN do better.