

GRUNDWISSENKATALOG ENGLISCH KLASSE 5

ENGLISH G 2000 BAND 1

GRAMMATISCHE STRUKTUR	BEISPIEL	LANGUAGE SUMMARY (BUCH)
SATZ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bejahte Aussagesätze Verneinte Aussagesätze Fragen Kurzantworten Nebensätze 	<p>This is my cassette. I am playing.</p> <p>I am not eleven. I am not playing. I don't play.</p> <p>Are you eleven? Where are you from? Are you playing? Do you play?</p> <p>No, I'm not.</p> <p>Debbie likes zoos because she loves animals.</p>	<p>1 (2a), 2 (2a), 3 (3a)</p> <p>1 (2c), 2 (2b), 3 (3c), 5 (1c), 7 (2), 8 (2)</p> <p>1 (2d, 2e), 2 (2c, d), 3 (3d, e), 6 (2), 7 (2), 8 (2)</p> <p>1 (2d), 3 (3d), 6 (2), 7 (2)</p> <p>7 (1)</p>
VERB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hilfsverb simple present present progressive simple past going to-future 	<p>Nick can draw nice pictures. You needn't clean the cage today.</p> <p>We start at 8 every day.</p> <p>I'm playing.</p> <p>I wasn't in Spain. We went to England.</p> <p>I'm going to play football tomorrow.</p>	<p>4 (1)</p> <p>5 (1), 5(3, 4), 6 (2)</p> <p>3 (3)</p> <p>7 (2)</p> <p>8 (2)</p>
NOMEN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Singular / Plural 's-Genitiv 	<p>board – boards, boy – boys, box – boxes, watch – watches, man - men</p> <p>Debbie's brother is eleven.</p>	<p>1 (1b), 4 (2)</p> <p>2 (4)</p>
PRONOMEN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personalpronomen Quantifiers (s. Begleiter) 	<p>This is Nick. He is eleven. Please tell me. Can you hear me?</p> <p>On the table there is a bottle of milk. Do you want some?</p>	<p>1 (1a, 2a), 4 (3)</p> <p>8(1)</p>
BEGLEITER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artikel (bestimmt und unbestimmt) Demonstrativbegleiter Possessivbegleiter Quantifiers (Mengenbezeichnungen) 	<p>the boy, the aunt, a boy, an aunt</p> <p>This is my brother Nick. These shoes are very pretty.</p> <p>This is my brother Nick.</p> <p>Julia wants some new CDs. There aren't any good CD shops in Chester.</p>	<p>2 (3)</p> <p>6 (1)</p> <p>2 (1), 6 (1)</p> <p>8(1)</p>
ADVERB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ort, Zeit, Häufigkeit 	<p>Susan always gets up at 6.30. I walk to school every day.</p>	<p>5 (2), 7 (2)</p>

GRUNDWISSENKATALOG ENGLSCH KLASSE 6

ENGLISH G 2000 BAND 2

GRAMMATISCHE STRUKTUR	BEISPIEL	LANGUAGE SUMMARY (BUCH)
Satz <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedingungssatz (Typ I) • Relativsätze • Bestätigungsfragen 	<p>If you come to my party, you'll meet Sue.</p> <p>The girl who is waiting at the airport is Ben's sister.</p> <p>You are Ben Scott, aren't you?</p>	<p>6 (3)</p> <p>8 (2)</p> <p>1 (2a, b, c)</p>
VERB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modale Hilfsverben • past progressive • present perfect simple • will-future • going to-future 	<p>I'm not able to climb that tree. I'm not allowed to climb that tree.</p> <p>I was watching TV when you phoned.</p> <p>I've packed my bag. Let's go.</p> <p>I think you'll like Chester.</p> <p>I'm going to visit my grandma this afternoon.</p> <p>Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.</p>	<p>7 (2)</p> <p>2 (1)</p> <p>5 (1, 2, 3, 4), 7 (1)</p> <p>6 (1, 2)</p> <p>4 (1)</p>
ADVERB - ADJEKTIV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bildung • Steigerung und Vergleich 	<p>Jane is a careful person. She drives carefully.</p> <p>The ambulance came quickly.</p> <p>Nick is small. Jenny is smaller. Ben is the smallest.</p> <p>Ben is smaller than Jenny.</p> <p>Sally is as fast as Sanjay.</p>	<p>4 (2a, b, c, d, 3)</p> <p>3 (3a, b, c, d, 4a, b)</p>

GRUNDWISSENKATALOG ENGLISCH KLASSE 7

ENGLISH G 2000 BAND 3

GRAMMATISCHE STRUKTUR	BEISPIEL	LANGUAGE SUMMARY (BUCH)
SATZ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passiv Bedingungssatz (Typ II) Indirekte Rede to-infinitive 	<p>The famous wax show was taken to Great Britain in 1802.</p> <p>If I won £ 100,000, I would fly round the world.</p> <p>Liz said she played chess on Friday.</p> <p>Marie said that she would like to go to Space Camp.</p> <p>Ann wanted to know if David was coming to the party on Saturday.</p> <p>We decided to phone the police.</p> <p>It was nice to meet you.</p> <p>Jane went to Paris in order to learn French.</p> <p>My dad asked me to help him.</p>	<p>2 (1)</p> <p>3 (2)</p> <p>5 (2)</p> <p>6 (5)</p> <p>5 (1)</p> <p>6 (6)</p>
VERB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present perfect (simple / progressive) Past perfect simple Past perfect progressive 	<p>They've lived in Wales since last summer.</p> <p>How long has it been raining?</p> <p>Before Conchita arrived in Florida, she had spent five days at Space Camp.</p> <p>The postcard came on Friday. Margo had been waiting for it since Monday.</p>	<p>1 (2, 3)</p> <p>4 (1)</p> <p>4 (2)</p>
PRONOMEN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prop-word one / ones Reflexivpronomen Reziproke Pronomen 	<p>I've got two rabbits – a white one and a brown one.</p> <p>I taught myself French.</p> <p>Ann and Dan are looking at each other.</p>	<p>3 (1)</p> <p>6 (1)</p> <p>6 (1)</p>

GRUNDWISSENKATALOG ENGLSCH KLASSE 8

ENGLISH G 2000 BAND 4

GRAMMATISCHE STRUKTUR	BEISPIEL	LANGUAGE SUMMARY (BUCH)
SATZ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satz mit zwei Objekten Bedingungssatz Typ III (I+II) Gerund <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gerund as subject gerund as object gerund after prepositions 	<p>I must buy my sister a souvenir. Can you give it to me, please?</p> <p>If they asked me, I'd go with them.</p> <p>If they had asked me, I would have helped them.</p> <p>Taking a taxi can be expensive.</p> <p>I can imagine living in Italy.</p> <p>He didn't like the idea of moving to Italy.</p>	<p>2 (3)</p> <p>3 (1)</p> <p>5 (2a, b)</p> <p>5 (2c)</p> <p>5 (2d)</p> <p>5 (2e)</p>
VERB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verb mit zwei Objekten 	<p>I want to give <u>my brother</u> <u>a present</u>. Can you send <u>it</u> <u>to him</u>?</p>	<p>2(3)</p>
PRONOMEN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possessivpronomen 	<p>This poster is mine. No, it isn't yours. Where's Tom? It's his.</p>	<p>2 (1, 2)</p>
ADVERB - ADJEKTIV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> special cases 	<p>That song sounds beautiful.</p> <p>Our dog is fed twice daily. He's nearly always late. We want to play fair.</p>	<p>5 (1)</p>

GRUNDWISSENKATALOG ENGLSCH KLASSE 9

ENGLISH G 2000 BAND 5

GRAMMATISCHE STRUKTUR	BEISPIEL	LANGUAGE SUMMARY (BUCH)
SATZ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partizip <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ participles that modify nouns ○ participle constructions instead of relative clauses ○ verbs of perception + object + present participle or infinitive ○ participle constructions instead of adverbial clauses ○ verbs of rest and motion + present participle • Non-defining relative clauses 	<p>Formen: playing, living, crying; played, lived, cried</p> <p>Let sleeping dogs lie.</p> <p>They all had painted faces.</p> <p>Graffiti sprayed on walls is usually illegal.</p> <p>We could hear people laughing.</p> <p>I heard the telephone ring.</p> <p>Liz hurt her arm playing tennis.</p> <p>Loved by millions of fans, the singer still felt lonely and unhappy.</p> <p>At 3.30 the children come running out of the school gates.</p> <p>We landed at Heathrow, which is London's largest airport.</p>	<p>1(3)</p> <p>1(4ab)</p> <p>1(4c)</p> <p>1(5)</p> <p>2(2)</p> <p>2(3)</p> <p>3(2)</p>
VERB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • future progressive • future perfect 	<p>For the next three months I'll be working in Israel.</p> <p>We'll be playing tennis on Saturday, as usual.</p> <p>In five years from now I'll have made a million.</p>	<p>5(1b)</p> <p>5(1c)</p>