Hello! See me on the CD-ROM to discover more about time expressions and to learn better when to use them.

Mit dem past simple tense verwendest du häufig die folgenden Zeitbezüge: yesterday / last year (month/week/Friday/weekend) / in 2009 / (two days) ago

- I saw her two days ago.
- We went to Australia on holiday in 2008.

Mit dem present perfect verwendest du häufig die folgenden Zeitbezüge: just / already / never / (not) yet / since yesterday (last week / 2009)

- I’ve just seen her – look, there she is!
- We haven’t been to Australia since 2008.

Die folgenden Zeitbezüge kannst du sowohl mit dem past perfect als auch mit dem present perfect verwenden:
(three) times / lots of times / this morning / for ages* (a long time/two years)

- We went to France three times last year.
- We’ve been to Australia three times since I was a kid.
- I’ve seen her this morning. (Der Sprecher/die Sprecherin spricht hier von heute Vormittag, und es ist immer noch heute Vormittag.)
- I saw her this morning. (Der Sprecher/die Sprecherin spricht hier von heute Vormittag, es ist aber jetzt schon Nachmittag oder Abend.)
- My father lived in New York for a long time.
- I’ve had this camera for ages*.

*for ages – seit langer Zeit, seit Ewigkeiten

1. For each pair of pictures, choose the correct sentences.

   a. I’ve just bought a new computer.
   b. I bought a new computer there last week.

   a. I didn’t wake up until 11 o’clock yesterday.
   b. Oh dear, I’m still tired. I haven’t really woken up yet.

   a. I’ve just finished painting the house.
   b. I finished painting the house yesterday.

   a. I’ve just seen it. It’s awful.
   b. I saw it last week. It’s awful.

   a. We went to New York two years ago.
   b. We’ve been in New York since yesterday.
Write one word in each space.

1 A How long have you lived here?
   B ................................................

2 A When did they last win the championship?
   B Six years ...................................

3 A Have you cleaned your teeth?
   B No, not .................................... I'll clean them in a minute.

4 A Sorry I'm late. Have you been here long?
   B Yes – I've been here ............... ages! Where were you?

5 A Is London a cool city?
   B I don't know – I've .................... been there.

6 A How long has Mike had that beard?
   B Not long – ...................... last month, I think.

7 A Where's Janice?
   B I don't know. I haven't seen her ................. morning.

8 A Have you ever been to Argentina?
   B Yes – we've been there three ..............

Complete the text by writing one word in each space. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

To: Mrs Hannah Gordon
12 April

Dear Mrs Gordon,

I am writing to you about your son Hamilton and the fact that he is late for school so often. This has been a problem ........................ quite a long time but it has got worse and worse in recent weeks. ........................ month, he was late for school eleven times.

Ten days ................... , I got a letter from you saying something would be done. I have waited ................... quite a long time but nothing has changed – he was late again twice ........................ week, and he was late ..................... morning as well.

Mrs Gordon, your son is a teacher! He has been a teacher here .................. 2010 – he came ................... September of that year, if I remember correctly – but we have had these problems .................. he arrived. I have ........................ spoken to Hamilton about all this – in fact, I have spoken to him six ................... – but things have not got better.

Please ask your son not to come to work tomorrow – we've found a new teacher to do his job.

Yours sincerely*,

Michael Lucas

*Yours sincerely – Hochachtungsvoll

And now go to the CD-ROM and do the Cartoon for Fun!
Wenn du über Konsequenzen gegenwärtiger oder zukünftiger Ereignisse sprichst, verwendest du das 1. condition
If it snows tomorrow, I’ll definitely go skiing.
If he doesn’t study harder, he’ll write a bad test.
Wenn du dir Ereignisse vorstellst und über ihre möglichen Konsequenzen sprichst, verwendest du das 2. condition
If it snowed tomorrow, I’d go skiing. (I really don’t think there is much chance of that)
If I was smarter, I’d pass the test. (unfortunately I’m not)

Are the sentences first or second conditionals? Write 1st or 2nd.
1. If she doesn’t apologise to me, I won’t talk to her. ...1st...
2. If you don’t take the dog for a walk, he won’t sleep well tonight. .........
3. If he wasn’t so lazy, he’d be a brilliant footballer. ..............
4. If I didn’t have so much work, I’d take you out tonight. ..........
5. I’ll let you know if I can’t make it tonight. .............
6. She would be happier if she didn’t worry so much. ...........
7. It wouldn’t be as scary if we turned the lights on. ...........
8. You’ll feel tired if you don’t get any rest. ............

Complete Dan’s dilemma by using the verbs in brackets and the 1st conditional.
I have to invite Charlie to my birthday party. His dad’s the manager of my football team.
1. If I ……………………………. (not invite) Charlie to the party, I probably ……………………………. (not get) picked for the team.
2. But if I ……………………………. (invite) Charlie to the party, Paul ……………………………. (not come). They hate each other.
3. If Paul ……………………………. (not come), we ……………………………. (not have) any music. Paul’s the DJ.
4. If there ……………………………. (not be) any music, there ……………………………. (not be) any dancing.
5. If there ……………………………. (not be) any dancing, the girls ……………………………. (not come).
6. If the girls ……………………………. (not come), the party ……………………………. (be) boring.
7. If the party ……………………………. (be) boring, no one ……………………………. (have) any fun — including Charlie.
8. If Charlie ……………………………. (not like) the party, he probably ……………………………. (not want) to be my friend.
9. If he ……………………………. (not be) my friend, I ……………………………. (not get) to play football.
I think I’m going to forget my birthday this year!
Complete these reactions to Dan’s dilemma by using the verbs in brackets and the 2nd conditional.

1. If I .................. (be) Dan, I .................. (forget) about having a party.

2. If he .................. (find) some new friends, then he .................. (not have) so many problems.

3. If he .................. (stop) worrying, he .................. (see) how silly he’s being.

4. If he .................. (play) for a different team, he .................. (not have to) worry about Charlie.

5. If he .................. (download) some party songs, he .................. (can) do the music himself.

6. If his friends .................. (not be) so difficult, life .................. (be) easier for Charlie.

7. If he .................. (be) a more confident footballer, he .................. (find) another team to play for.

8. If Charlie .................. (not try) to please so many people, his life .................. (be) easier.

Tick which sentence each of the people might say.

1. a □ If you make it, you’ll be famous all over the world.
   b □ If you made it, you would be famous all over the world.

2. a □ If you kiss it, it’ll turn into a prince.
   b □ If you kissed it, it would turn into a prince. I promise. I’ve seen the film.

3. a □ If you press that button, it’ll start World War III.
   b □ If you pressed that button, it would start World War III.

4. a □ If I’m a rich man, I’ll buy it for you.
   b □ If I was a rich man, I’d buy it for you.

5. a □ If you’re taller, you can go on it.
   b □ If you were taller, you could go on it.

6. a □ Go on. If you don’t open it, you’ll never know who it’s from.
   b □ Go on. If you didn’t open it, you’d never know who it was from.
Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

If you __________________________ (fall) in there, that lion __________________________ (eat) you up in ten seconds.

If you __________________________ (not stop) doing that, you __________________________ (end up) in hospital.

If you __________________________ (eat) this, you __________________________ (feel) much better.

If I __________________________ (have) a better costume, people __________________________ (not laugh) at me so much.

You __________________________ (not keep) doing that if you __________________________ (wear) glasses.

I __________________________ (win) you the teddy bear if I __________________________ (throw) the hoop over it.

Come on! Come on! If we __________________________ (not hurry up), we __________________________ (not catch) the train.

If we __________________________ (not have) so many children, we __________________________ (not be) so tired all the time.

__hoop — Reifen

Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

1. If I have some free time this weekend, ______________________________________________________________________
2. If I could have a superpower, ______________________________________________________________________
3. If I didn’t have to go to school, ______________________________________________________________________
4. If I get some money for my next birthday, ______________________________________________________________________
5. If I met the leader of my country, ______________________________________________________________________
6. If I do well in my next school test, ______________________________________________________________________
7. My life would be easier if ______________________________________________________________________
8. If I had one wish, ______________________________________________________________________

Cartoon for Fun!
Pronouns and possessive adjectives (revision)

Du verwendest pronouns anstelle von nouns – statt the car kannst du it sagen – it ist ein pronoun.

Je nach Funktion im Satz verwendest du unterschiedliche pronouns.

Pronouns als Subjekte:
He works in a bank.
She likes rock music a lot.
They used to live in that house.

Pronouns als Objekte eines Verbs oder nach einer preposition:
Most people don’t like him very much – so they don’t talk to him.
I phoned her but she didn’t pick up the phone – so I didn’t talk to her.
I saw them but I didn’t get a chance to talk to them.

Pronouns mit Hilfe derer du Besitz angibst:
Hey – that mobile phone isn’t yours! It’s mine!
See that car? It used to be ours!
Give it back to your sister – it’s hers.

Auch possessive adjectives verwendest du zur Angabe eines Besitzes:
Hey – that’s my phone!
This is our house.
Well, it’s your decision, not mine.

1. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject pronoun</th>
<th>Object pronoun</th>
<th>Possessive adjective</th>
<th>Possessive pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>(bed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (singular)</td>
<td></td>
<td>your (bed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
<td>his (bed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
<td>(bed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>(bed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td>(bed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (plural)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(bed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td>(bed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Underline the correct options.

1. We haven’t got any animals at home – we don’t like they / them / it.
2. I’ve got a tarantula – I keep it / them / its in a cage.
3. Mr Hopkins is a good teacher – we really like he / him / it.
4. Excuse me – is this you / your / yours hat?
5. My brother and I think the guy in that shop doesn’t like us / we / our.
6. My mum’s really good at Maths – let’s ask she / hers / her.
7. Paul’s asked me to go with he / him / his to the club tonight!
8. Can you take those snakes away, please? I’m really scared of them / they / their.
Underline the correct option.

1. I’m not worried. It’s not my / mine problem.
2. This isn’t my pen. It’s her / hers.
3. I think these CDs are our / ours, but I’m not sure.
4. Excuse me, waiter. This pizza isn’t ours. I think it’s their / theirs.
5. See that building over there? That’s our / ours school.
6. Their / Theirs house is really enormous.
7. This is my chair! That chair over there is your / yours.
8. I don’t like her / hers shoes very much.

Complete the sentences with the missing pronouns.

1. ‘I’m not sure, but it might be ______________.’
2. ‘Hey! Come back with that bicycle! It’s ______________!’
3. ‘Er, John — don’t eat that pizza! I think it could be ______________!’
4. ‘Mister — can we have that ball back, please? It’s ______________.’
5. ‘Darling — are you sure that coat is ______________?’
6. ‘Well, they seem to think that the seats are ______________, don’t they?’

Write the correct word in each space.

1. A ‘Sam and I are going out tonight. We’re going to the cinema. Do you want to come with ______________?’
   B ‘Sorry, no. My aunt is coming round tonight. ______________’s had some problems recently so we really want to see ______________. We’re important to ______________ too, and she needs ______________ help.’

2. A Where are my glasses? I put ______________ on the table a few minutes ago but ______________ aren’t there any more.
   B Perhaps dad’s got them. You know, ______________ glasses look just like ______________ — so perhaps ______________ took ______________ glasses by mistake?

3. A My sister and I are very different. ______________’s a lot more fun than ______________.
   B Really? That’s just like my brother and me. ______________ makes jokes all the time, so everyone invites ______________ to parties and things. But ______________’m much quieter. Well, it’s OK — I get invited to parties sometimes too! In fact, the new girl in class invited ______________ to ______________ party next Saturday. I think she likes ______________!”
Reflexive pronouns

1. Wenn das Subjekt und das Objekt eines Verbs die gleiche Person sind, verwendest du ein Reflexivpronomen als Objekt.
   **My father** had an accident but he didn’t **hurt himself**.
   **They** can look after **themselves**.
   So, kids – did you enjoy **yourselves** in London?

2. Mit Hilfe des Reflexivpronomens kannst du betonen, dass die jeweilige Person etwas selbst getan hat / tun wird, oder der Person selbst etwas zugestoßen ist.
   **My little sister** painted this picture **herself**.
   No one wanted to help us so we did it **ourselves**.
   My parents weren’t home, so I cooked dinner **myself**.

---

**1. Complete the table of reflexive pronouns. Use the example sentences above to help you.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2. Read the sentences. Look at the reflexive pronoun (underlined). Is it like the examples in 1 in the grammar box, or the examples in 2? Write 1 or 2 in the boxes.**

1. We’re going to enjoy **ourselves** tonight!  **[2]**
2. I can’t help you – you’ll have to do it **yourself**.  **[1]**
3. Be careful – don’t hurt **yourself**!  **[2]**
4. Cats are great pets because they can look after **themselves**.  **[1]**
5. My teacher doesn’t believe that I did the homework **myself**.  **[2]**
6. I don’t like looking at **myself** in the mirror.  **[2]**
7. I couldn’t go to the shop for Tom, so he went there **himself**.  **[2]**
8. The painter* was very expensive, so we decided to paint the house **ourselves**.  **[1]**

* painter – Maler/in

---

**3. Choose a phrase from the box to complete each sentence.**

- hurt themselves
- enjoy himself
- look after herself
- behaves itself
- hurt yourself
- enjoy myself
- look after yourself
- behave

1. Dad came with us to the zoo, but I think he didn’t **enjoy himself** very much.
2. I heard about your accident – I hope you didn’t **enjoy yourself** too much.
3. ‘Tom! Susie! Stop making all this noise. Sit quietly and **enjoy yourself**!’
4. When cats fall, they often don’t **enjoy themselves** at all. They’re amazing.
5. I’m looking forward to the party tonight – I think I’m going to **behave** a lot!
6. We’ve trained our dog well – it doesn’t bark or run around much.
   It **behave** nearly all the time.
7. ‘Bye, Graham! It was great to see you here! Have a good trip and **enjoy yourself**!’

---

Hello! See me on the CD-ROM to discover more about reflexive pronouns and to learn better when to use them.
Match the beginnings and endings. Draw lines.

1. I hope you didn’t
2. It’s a great book. I’m surprised that she
3. No one’s going to write this email for me. I guess I’ll have to
4. John always looks unhappy. I don’t think he ever
5. My mother fell down the stairs yesterday. She really
6. It’s great you’re going to New York. I’m sure you’ll
7. Don’t worry about my brother. He can
8. He’s crazy about his appearance! He’s always

a. look after himself.
b. enjoy yourselves.
c. hurt yourself.
d. looking at himself.
e. enjoys himself.
f. hurt herself.
g. write it myself.
h. wrote it herself.

Write the correct reflexive pronoun in each space.

What a day again today! Class 3B really are a problem. I’ve asked the head teacher to do something about them but I think he’s afraid of them, so I’m going to have to look after this

Class 3B — they never, ever behave

... Some examples of the kids in the class. Anthea Gibbons is a nice girl but she spends the whole day looking at ... in the mirror in her bag. Paul Stephens is a little mad — he spends most of his time talking to ... in the back row. Andrew Right and Paul Rizzi fight with each other all the time and make lots of noise. If I’m very lucky maybe they’ll hurt ...

... and have to go to hospital. (Heh, heh, heh! No, I mustn’t think things like that, must I?)

Every day I ask ... the same question — why don’t I get another job? Then I tell ...

... that at least teachers get nice long holidays. And the summer holidays start in 2 weeks’ time! I’m going to take the family to Wales where we can all really enjoy ...

... going for nice long walks in the mountains. I hope the children don’t fall over and hurt ...

... though! And I hope that the dog behave ... and doesn’t start chasing sheep! Oh, so many things to worry about!