

Name:  
Date:

## Grammar

### Satzbau, Fragestellungen und Hilfsverben

#### How is a sentence structured in English? (Wie ist ein Englischer Satz aufgebaut?)

1. Generally: **Subject** (Subjekt) – **Pradicate** (Pärdikat) – **Object** (Objekt) → SPO system  
Example: **John goes home.**
2. Sätze mit **Ort (place)** & **Zeitangaben (time)** befolgen folgende Regel; place before time.  
Example: John goes **to school (place) every day (time).**
3. **Zeitangabe** steht nie zwischen Verb und Objekt, sondern nur betont am Anfang oder am Ende des Satzes  
Example: **Today**, John goes to school. *OR* John goes to school, **today.**

#### Besonderheiten im englischen Satzbau

- Nach **here, first, now, there** oder **then** steht Subjekt hinter Vollverb
- Oft **to go, to come** oder **to be.**  
→ Example: **Here's** your ticket.
- Achtung: Wenn Subjekt ein Pronomen ist → nicht nachgestellt.  
→ Example: Here **it** is.
- Adverbien der Häufigkeit (often, never, sometimes, usually) stehen für gewöhnlich vor Vollverb  
→ Example: I **usually** go to work at 9. Adam **often** washes the dishes.
- Achtung: Wenn Verb Form von to be stehen Adverbien der Häufigkeit danach  
→ Beispiele: I am **usually** happy. Adam is **always** late.

15 minutes



#### Exercise 1 - Now its your turn! Create sentences

Now its your turn. Create sentences in pairs. One person creates a sentences and the other person has to name the clause (Satzglied). Take turns each time. Create at least 10 sentences. Write them down and work with colours.

(Jetzt seit ihr gefragt. Bildet in Partnerarbeit Sätze. Die eine Person bildet einen Englischen Satz und die andere muss die Satzglieder bestimmen. Wechselt euch jeweils ab.

Bildet mindestens 10 Sätze. Schreibt sie auch auf! Mündlich reicht nicht. Arbeitet auch mit Farben.)

Sentence	Structure with clause (Satzstruktur mit Satzglied)

Name:

Date:


### Modal verbs (Hilfsverben)

- **Modale Hilfsverben** werden anderen Verben vorangestellt, um deren Bedeutung zu präzisieren.
- geben an, mit welcher Gewissheit, Verpflichtung oder Freiheit die im Verb benannte Handlung ausgeführt werden soll
- Zeitform wird in solchen Sätzen durch **modale Hilfsverb** oder Ersatzverb gebildet
  - ➔ Hauptverb folgt immer im Infinitiv.
  - ➔ Example: I **can** go to school. It **might** rain. I **would** go to Spain next week.

Modalverb	Ersatzform	Beispiel
<b>May ( dürfen)</b>	(To) be allowed to	You may go home early today. You were allowed to go home early today.
<b>Must (müssen)</b>	(To) have to	He must be home by ten o'clock. He had to be home by ten o'clock.
<b>Can ( können)</b>	(To) be able to	I can swim. I'm able to swim.
<b>Need (brauchen)</b>	(To) have to	I need to swim. I have to swim.
<b>Need not (nicht brauchen)</b>	Not (to) have to	I need not swim. I don't have to swim.
<b>Shall/ should/ ought to (sollen)</b>	To be supposed to/ to be expected to/ to be to	I shall/should/ought to swim. I'm supposed to swim. I'm expected to swim. I'm to swim.

Name:

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Modalverb	Present	Past	Future	Present Perfect
<b>Must (müssen)</b>	Have to / has to	Had to	Will have to	Have had to / has had to
<b>Needn't (nicht brauchen)</b>	Don't have to / doesn't have to	Didn't have to	Won't have to	Haven't had to / hasn't had to
<b>Mustn't (nicht dürfen)</b>	Aren't allowed to / isn't allowed to	Weren't allowed to / wasn't allowed to	Won't be allowed to	Haven't been allowed to / hasn't been allowed to
<b>Can (können)</b>	Am able to / are able to / is able to	Were able to / was able to	Will be able to	Have been able to / has been able to
<b>Can (dürfen)</b>	Am allowed to / are allowed to / is allowed to	Was allowed to / were allowed to	Will be allowed to	Has been allowed / have been allowed to

### Must, mustn't and needn't

Differences between must and have to

- personal conviction that it is necessary – you think that it is important that you do your homework (inneres Bedürfnis)  
→ I must do my homework now.
- orders of a third person: your parents told you to do your homework (äußerer Zwang)  
→ I have to do my homework now.

Be careful:

- **she mustn't = she is not allowed to (nicht dürfen)!**  
→ She mustn't play with her friends today because she has to learn maths. (Her parents told her that she has to stay home and learn maths!)
- **she needn't = she doesn't have to (nicht müssen / brauchen)**  
→ She needn't learn maths today because she did it yesterday.  
= She doesn't have to learn maths today.

### Exercise 2 – Must, mustn't or needn't

Sarah: We \_\_\_\_\_ leave for the train station yet. It's only seven o'clock.

Kim: Yes, but we \_\_\_\_\_ forget the tickets.

Sarah: You \_\_\_\_\_ worry, I've already got them in my bag. My bag is very big, so you \_\_\_\_\_ bring one yourself.

Kim: Thank you, that's great. I'm happy that I \_\_\_\_\_ carry too much luggage (= Gepäck).

Sarah: You are welcome. But don't worry, we \_\_\_\_\_ walk far because we can take the bus from the train station to the hotel.

Kim: That's fine, but we \_\_\_\_\_ forget the bag on the bus! Do you have a map? We \_\_\_\_\_ go the wrong way!

10  
minutes



