



GRAMMATIK (SATZBAU, FRAGESTELLUNG, HILFSVERBEN

How do English sentences look like?

- How is a sentence structured in English? (Wie ist ein Englischer Satz aufgebaut?)
 - Tipp: Satzglieder
- **Subject** (Subjekt) **Pradicate** (Prädikat) **Object** (Objekt)
- Correct! Now can you name an example?
- Example: **Adam walks to school.**

- Now think of **time** and **place**. How are these placed? (Denke nun an Ort und Zeit. Wie sind diese platziert?)
- **Place** *before* **time**!
- Right! Can you name an example?
- Example: Adam walks **to school every day.**

Satzbau – How are sentences structured?

- 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

- After **here, first, now, there** or **then** comes the subject after the verb. In most cases its **to go, to come** or **to be**. (Nach **here, first, now, there** oder **then** steht das Subjekt hinter dem Vollverb. Oft sind das **to go, to come** oder **to be**.)
- Example: **Here's** your ticket.

- Be aware! If the subject is a pronoun, it is not coming after the verb. (Achtung: Wenn das Subjekt ein Pronomen ist, wird es nicht nachgestellt.)
- Example: Here **it** is.

- **Adverbs of frequency** (Adverbien der Häufigkeit) (**often, never, sometimes, usually**) follow after a verb. (Adverbien der Häufigkeit (often, never, sometimes, usually) stehen für gewöhnlich vor einem Vollverb.)
- Example: I **usually** go to work at 9. Adam **often** washes the dishes.

- Be aware! If the verb is **to be** **adverbs of frequency** come **after the verb**. (Achtung: Wenn es sich bei dem Verb um to be handelt, stehen die Adverbien der Häufigkeit danach.)
- Beispiele: I am **usually** happy. Adam is **always** late.

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.)

Modal verbs (Hilfsverben)

- What are modal verbs?
- **Modale Hilfsverben** werden anderen Verben vorangestellt, um deren Bedeutung zu präzisieren.
- Sie geben an, mit welcher Gewissheit, Verpflichtung oder Freiheit die im Verb benannte Handlung ausgeführt werden soll.
- Die Zeitform wird in solchen Sätzen durch das **modale Hilfsverb** oder sein Ersatzverb gebildet; das Hauptverb folgt immer im Infinitiv.
- Example: I **can** go to school.

It **might** rain.

I **would** go to Spain next week.

modal auxiliaries

can

ability, request

might

possibility

will

future tense,
prediction, certainty

ought to

obligation, rule

would

polite request, conditional

may

polite request, chance

shall

future, mandatory advice

should

optional advice

must

voluntary obligation

could

polite request, conditional

Tenses with modal verbs

- Kann nur im present tense und past tense benutzt werden
- Brauchen auch kein -s in der 3. Person Singular
- → für Bildung anderer Zeitformen kommen daher Ersatzverben zur Anwendung

Tense	Form von can/be able to	Form von have to
Present tense	Many Scandinavians can speak English	I have to answer the questionnaire right now.
Past tense	He could not understand a word of French. He was able to rescue the child from the fire.	Tom had to take the dog for a walk.
Present perfect	He has not been able to finish work until today.	We have had to do a lot of overtime lately.
Future I	Will he be able to break the world record?	She will have to look for a babysitter.

Andere Ersatzformen

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

Modalverb	Present	Past
Must (müssen)	Have to / has to	Had to
Needn't (nicht brauchen)	Don't have to / doesn't have to	Didn't have to
Mustn't (nicht dürfen)	Aren't allowed to / isn't allowed to	Weren't allowed to / wasn't allowed to
Can (können)	Am able to/ are able to / is able to	Were able to/ was able to
Can (dürfen)	Am allowed to / are allowed to / is allowed to	Was allowed to / were 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!
- Sarah: Stop worrying all the time. Let's think about what we can do in London. We _____ visit the Tower, it's world famous. But we _____ go to the Dungeon because I've been to the one in Hamburg.
- Kim: Look! Hurry! It's 7:30. We _____ be late.

Solutions for Exercise 2 must, needn't or mustn't

- Sarah: We **needn't** leave for the train station yet. It's only seven o' clock.
- Kim: Yes, but we **mustn't** forget the tickets.
- Sarah: You **needn't** worry, I've already got them in my bag. My bag is very big, so you **needn't** bring one yourself.
- Kim: Thank you, that's great. I'm happy that I **needn't** carry too much luggage (=Gepäck).
- Sarah: You are welcome. But don't worry, we **needn't** walk far because we can take the bus from the train station to the hotel.
- Kim: That's fine, but we **mustn't** forget the bag on the bus! Do you have a map? We **mustn't** go the wrong way!
- Sarah: Stop worrying all the time. Let's think about what we can do in London. We **must** visit the Tower, it's world famous. But we **needn't** go to the Dungeon because I've been to the one in Hamburg.
- Kim: Look! Hurry! It's 7:30. We **mustn't** be late.

Exercise 3 - Ersatzformen

- Use substitute forms to change the following sentences.

present	past	Future
Can he dance?	Was he able to dance?	Will he be able to dance?
We can do what we want.	We were allowed to do what we wanted.	We will be allowed to do what we want.
He can speak french.		
May he go home.		
I must go home.		
You needn`t bring a present.		
You mustn`t wear shorts when you go to the opera.		
He can`t come to my party.		

Solutions for Exercise 3 Ersatzformen

present	past	Future
Can he dance?	Was he able to dance?	Will he be able to dance?
We can do what we want.	We were allowed to do what we wanted.	We will be allowed to do what we want.
He can speak french.	He was able to speak French.	He will be bale to speak French.
May he go home.	Was he allowed to go home?	Will he be allowed to go home?
I must go home.	I had to go home.	I will have to go home.
You needn`t bring a present.	You didn`t have to bring a present.	You will not have to bring a present.
You mustn´t wear shorts when you go to the opera.	You were not allowed to wear shorts when you went to the opera.	You will not be allowed to wear shorts when you go to the opera.
He can`t come to my party.	He couldn`t /was not able to come to my party.	He will not be able to come to my party.

Questions – How do they look like?

- Multiple forms of questions;
- To build a question the **modal verb (Hilfsverb)** bzw. **do / does / did** stands at the beginning in front of the **subject**. (Um eine Frage zu bilden steht das **Hilfsverb** bzw. **do / does / did** vor dem **Subjekt**)
- Example: **Is Peter** still feeling sick? **Do you** like dogs?
- Questions with the **W-word** as part of the subject follow the SPO rule. (Bei Fragen mit Fragewort als Teil des Subjekts gilt die SPO-Regel wie im Aussagesatz.)
- Example:
Who saw the dog first?
What kind of dogs do you like?
- When the question is answered with a no, the **modal verb** is negated (verneint). (Wenn eine Frage verneint werden soll, wird das Hilfsverb verneint.)
- Example: **Wouldn't** that be interesting? **Don't** you like dogs?

Exercise 4 - Now you! The big task for today...

- With all the knowledge you just gathered create a dialouge using your own questions and sentences. Use at least 5 different questions and 15 sentences.
- Mit all deinem gesammeltem Wissen von heute, bildet paarweise einen Dialog mit eigenen Fragen und Sätzen. Benutzt wenigstens 5 verschiedene Fragen und 15 Sätze.