

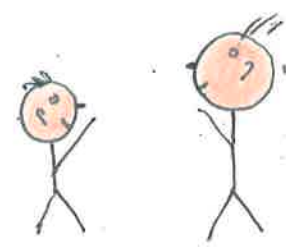







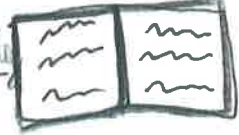

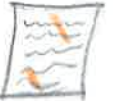







# 3c: Common Errors in test 1

Work with a partner. Make sure you understand all of the following language points. You can get help in your new grammar book and/or ask your teacher for tips.

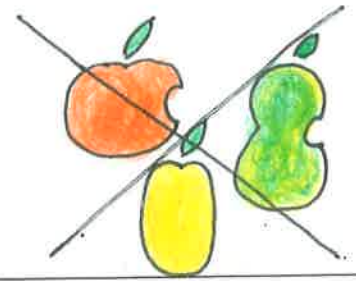
Write a TRUE sentence for each language point. Explain it (in English or in German) and add a simple drawing to show that you have understood the concepts.

Difficult language	True sample sentence and a simple rule or explanation	Draw it or write it in a memorable way
middle ages Middle Ages	In the Middle Ages books were written by hand.	
As I was walking...	As I was walking, I sang a song.	
When I arrived	When I arrived, there was a big men.	
Suddenly I realized...	Suddenly I realized, that someone was crying.	
Woman/Women Singular/Plural	A lot of women were singing a song.	

<p>hole // whole</p>	<p>There is a big hole in the ground. The whole desk is brown.</p>	<p>hole →  → Loch whole →  → ganze</p>
<p>bring // take Bring me your homework tomorrow. Please take the broken broom to Mr. Dworak.</p>	<p>Please can you take that to dilly. Please can you bring me this book.</p>	<p> ME   take</p>
<p>bad - worse - worst</p>	<p>This test is good. This test is worse. This test is the worst.</p>	<p>bad  3 worse  4 worst  5</p>
<p>get up // stand up</p>	<p>I get up at 7 o'clock. I stand up, because I don't like it.</p>	<p> </p>
<p>reigned // rained</p>	<p>It rained the whole night. He reigned in Graz.</p>	<p>rained  reigned = regierte</p>
<p>much // many // a lot of I do not have much time... I have many friends. I have a lot of books.</p>		

They were not allowed to...

They were not allowed to eat anymore.



Do you have any good books for me?  
Yes, I have some great ones.  
Sorry, I don't have any good books.

Do you have any cheese?

Yes, I have some cheese.

Bei "some" glaubt der Sprecher, dass etwas vorhanden ist.  
Bei "any" weiß er nicht, ob etwas vorhanden ist.

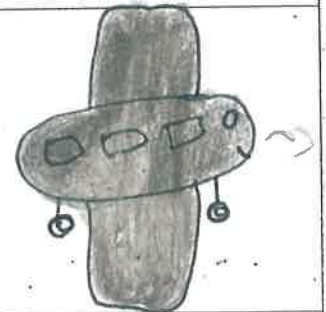
Nowadays...

Nowadays, there is no plague anymore.



to take an airplane

I will take an airplane to go to America.



there // their

There are two different colors.

Their skin is brown.

Da sind

Ihr

floor // ground

The floor of our class is black.

The ground is slimy.

Floor is "Fußboden"

Ground is outside for Example "Grass"

The building reminded me of ...

The building reminded me of the house of my parents.



a / an

An apple is red.

A banana is yellow.

Selbstlaute = AN

Others = A

threw// through

He threw the ball.

He went through the

threw = werfen

through = durch

He was sitting at the table.  
He was sitting on the table.

sitting at = sitzt beim...

sitting on = sitzt auf...



...mit 14 (Jahren)

At the age of 14 he won a prize.

~~WITH THE~~

~~AGE OF~~

I didn't,  
I couldn't,  
I wasn't

I didn't do the homework.

I couldn't do the homework.

I wasn't happy about this.

haben nicht...

könnten nicht...

waren nicht...

## General Routine - Was ich normalerweise tue.

I use the **present simple form** to talk/write about **general routines**.

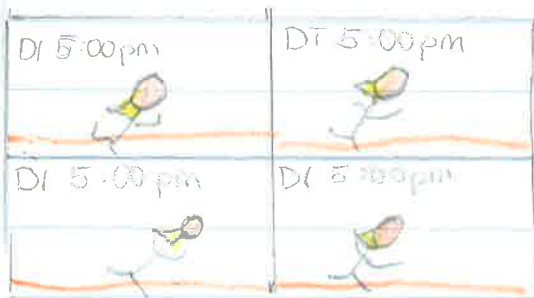
**A typical day:** I get up at... I get dressed... I eat a bowl of cereal for breakfast... I take the bus to school...

**A typical week:** Every Monday I go to the sports center... On Tuesdays I have my piano lesson.... On the weekend I like to sleep in

...  
**Other habits (Gewohnheiten):** I usually go to Greece in the summer holidays. I go skiing in the semester break. I ride my bike to school -- I hardly ever take the bus...

I usually have coffee in the morning.

I don't eat meat - I am vegetarian.



I get up at 6:45 am.

I take the tram at 7:21 am.

I usually have tea in the morning.

I go skiing in the semester break.

Every Monday I have my theater

On the weekend I like to sleep in long.

## General States - Zustände Teilchen

I use the **present simple form** to talk/write about **general facts**.

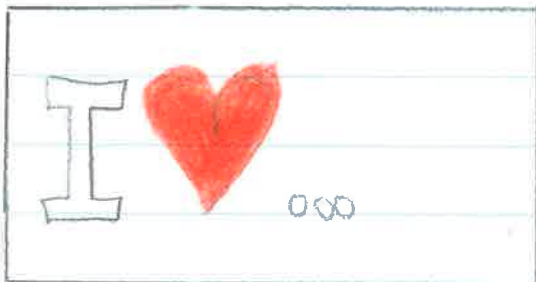
I love pizza.

I live in a blue house with a nice garden.

I have a cat called Moritz.

Graz is the capital of Styria.

GIBS is a public school – not a private one.



I love salad.

I love sports.

I love music.

I like cheese.

I live in a apartment in a yellow house.

I have a sister called Lena.

I have a fish.

Graz is the capital city of Styria.

GIBS is a cool school.

I like Austria.

## Present Continuous - Augenblicke, Tätigkeiten

### What are they doing?

I use the present progressive form (-ing form) to describe what someone is **doing right now** or what is **happening** around me.

Let's find out what's going on in our school right now:

1a is having Geography. They are finding all the capital cities on the map.

1b is doing Math with Mrs. Guggenberger. They are measuring the classroom and calculating the area.

1c is learning a new song for the Christmas Party.

Mrs. Bauer is correcting homework in the staffroom.

Mrs. Brown is discussing her next project with Mrs. Berger...

On your mobile phone:

Where are you right now?

I **am sitting** in the tram, **going towards** Hauptplatz. I'll be there in two minutes.



3c is working hard.

The sun is shining.

Anna is singing.

Emily and Rosa are talking.

Mrs. Pöbelbauer is teaching.

Anna is drinking.

Jojo is writing.

## Past States - Zustände der Vergangenheit

I use the **past simple form** to describe a **general situation or state** in the past. What was it like?

I lived in a small apartment.

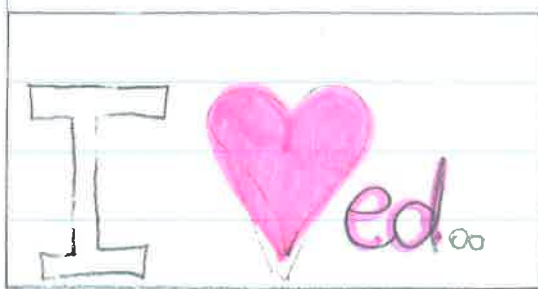
I shared a room with my sister. We had bunk beds and a large red carpet to play on.

We had a cat called Morli.

I had lots of friends. My best friend was called Monika.

When I was a child I was afraid of the dark.

I hated spinach.



I lived in a very small apartment.

We had a dog called Odin.

When I was a child I loved pancakes.

I loved yogurt when I was little.

I liked KESHA when I was eight years old.

My sister liked needles when she was little.

## Circumstance and Background activities - Hintergrund

I use the **past progressive form (-ing form)** to describe what was **going on in the background** or around the main events.

Ich beschreibe was **nebenher** passierte.

The moon was shining and dark clouds were moving across the sky.  
An owl was hooting and the leaves were rustling in the wind...

The sun was shining and the birds were chirping happily. The children were playing in the sandbox while their moms were chatting and drinking coffee.



The leaves were falling from the tree.

The wind was blowing through the trees.

The sun was shining.

The moon was shining bright.

The clouds were moving.

The butterfly was flying.

The owl was hooting.

## Past Events - Ereignisse in der Vergangenheit

I use the past simple form to talk/write about **what happened** or **what someone did** in the past.

### **My life story:**

I was born in.... I started kindergarden in.... When I was five years old I met my best friend..... In 2010 we moved to....

**My holidays:** In the holidays I went to ... We took the train to... We arrived at.... First, we unpacked our suitcases, then we went to.... We also visited the...

**Events in a story:** .... Suddenly the door opened. Everybody stopped working and turned to the door... It was Mr. Bean. He walked to the teacher's desk and smiled at us...

Born got my fish started with  
started with G.I.B.S. started with school

I was born in Graz.

When I was 4 I started kindergarden.

When I was 10 years old I met my best friend.

I started with G.I.B.S. with 10.

When I was 8 I started to train athletics.

In the holidays we went to France.

Suddenly the door opened.

We arrived in Bordeaux.

## Passives

were	→	made
were		written
		shocked
		...

Passives is the tense you use to describe how a process <sup>is</sup> was or is made. It goes with all tenses.

Chocolate is made of cocoa and milk.

In the Middle Ages books were made of parchment.

In the Middle Ages books were written by hand.

Nowadays Books are written by computers.

Ketchup is made of tomatoes and a lot of chemicals.

In the Middle Ages houses were made of wood and stone.

## Have you ever...?

Have you been to America?

Have you eaten sushi?

Have you seen a lion?

Have you...



Look at the following dialogs:

**A:** Have you been to America?

**B:** Yes, I have. I've been there twice.

**A:** Did you like it?

**B:** Yes, I liked it a lot!

**A:** Have you ever eaten frogs' legs?

**B:** Yes I have – I didn't like them.

They tasted like boring chicken.

**What do you notice?**

**Can you find a rule for the use of the past tense and the present perfect tense in these examples?**

# Experience

We use the present perfect tense to talk about general experiences.

(Was ich erzählenswert erlebt habe)



General	Details (past events)
I have met KE\$HA.	I met her in hotel when I was 10.
I have been at the dead sea.	I stayed for two days.
I have sung and danced for ORS	It was very embarrassing.
I have been with one foot in Asia and with the other one in Europe.	It was in Istanbul.
I have been diving in Mauritius.	It was very colorful.

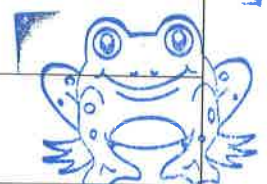
I've been to Israel



General	Details (past events)
Salomé has eaten snails.	She ate them when she was a small child.
Salomé has sung and danced for ORS	It was very embarrassing.
Salomé has seen Andreas Gabelier	She saw him in Upper Styria.
Salomé has been in a hot air balloon	It was very nice and cool.
Salomé has got an autograph of Andreas Gabelier	She got it when she was 12.
Salomé has touched Christina Stürmer	It was at a concert.
Salomé has broken 14 bones.	It hurt very much.
Salomé has rescued a horse from the butcher	It was in summer 2013.
Salomé has rescued her brother from suffocation.	Her brother swallowed marbles.
Jojo has lived in Ljubljana.	She lived there for 100 years.

# Tricky words and expressions of test 2

because 'cause	if you write for example a story you write because, 'cause orally
price	I pay a high price. price
prize	Preis (wenn man etwas gewinnt) prize
I am good at ...ing	I am good at running. I am good at eating.
this/these	this -> Einzahl -> * these -> Mehrzahl -> **
Nate's sister (not: the sister of...)	Nate's sister is a nurse Selome's sister is good at dancing
a/an she's ... honest girl	an -> wenn der Anfangsbuchstabe klein geschrieben an apple, a university a -> wenn der Anfangsbuchstabe groß geschrieben a car
quite	quite = ziemlich I am quite good at sleeping.
quiet	quiet = leise 3.c was quiet the first time.
hole	It was a hole in it
whole	It was the whole world
pretty	A woman is pretty. 
handsome	A man is handsome. 
Nate has forgotten his homework many times. Once he even forgot his schoolbag.	-> general -> detail
Comparing: Let's compare ...	Newby: Yellow: pages 56, 57, 58, 59



Terrific

Jan. 2014 This is excellent work.  
Keep it up ☺



to pace

auf und abgehen  
He is pacing up and down  
the hallway.

to stroll

schlendern  
She was strolling  
down Herengasse  
looking at the shops

to swagger  
stolzieren

to wade

waden  
I waded through  
the water.

The man swaggers  
through the room, as if  
he was the king

to limp

kumpeln  
She limped because  
her leg hurt.



walk

to stumble

taumeln  
She stumbled out of the club.

to stomp  
stampfen

She was angry and stomped because the baby  
was sleeping

to tiptoe

auf Zehenspitzen gehen  
The mother tiptoed  
because the baby  
was sleeping



to hike

wandern  
last summer  
we had to hike

to sneak

schleichen  
The thief sneaked around  
looking for jewels.



<u>to discuss</u> über etwas diskutieren The class-representatives discussed what to do now	<u>to be cheeky</u> fech sein Don't be so cheeky!	<u>to mouth</u> Lippenfermen Lisa mouthed strange words to Rosa
---	---	---

to shout  
schreien / laut sprechen  
She shouted out loud

<u>to verbalize</u> ausdrücken in W. fassen She tried to verbalize how she loved Greg.	<u>to yell</u> schreien / brüllen She yelled, because her leg hurt	<u>to talk</u> sprechen Mrs. Polzleiter needs to talk to Clara.
--	--	---

# Speak

<u>to tell</u> erzählen She told her the whole story	<u>to whisper</u> flüstern The girl was whispering.	<u>to blab</u> ausplaudern Sophie blabbed that Laura had a fix.
--	---	---

<u>to utter</u> etwas aussprechen The boy uttered something bad.	<u>to rattle</u> verpölen Sara rattled that Marcus broke the chair	<u>to mumble</u> muscheln The man with the black hair was mumbling.
--	--	---

to preach  
verpredigen  
Hanna preached that Tebi ruined the deer

looking for  
etwas suchen  
She was looking for a white bracelet for her dress.

observing  
beobachten  
Lilly observed the tree very exact

<u>to watch</u> anschauen My dad watched a football match	<u>to view</u> sich etwas ansehen She viewed the whole city.
---	--

# Look

<u>to stare</u> anstarren Mr. Hebel stared at the wall for a very long time	<u>to seem</u> erscheinen It seems like Kalli loves Lukas
---	---

to see  
sehen  
The woman saw how the house burned

to check  
kontrollieren  
She checked her homework in school.

to peek  
hineinspähen  
She peeked into big sack in front of the door.