Name:

Tenses: Past perfect

regelmäßige Verben :
had + verb + - ed

Bildung: < had + Past Participle (3. Spalte)

= unregelmäßige Verben

Problem

I **watched** the video. Then I **gave** it to her.

Wie kann man diese beiden Aussagen in einem Satzgefüge zusammenbringen, sodass der eine ein Hauptsatz bleibt und der andere ein Nebensatz wird?

Lösung

I **gave** her the video after I **had watched** it.

Man gibt die zeitlich **weiter zurückliegende** Handlung im *past perfect* und die zeitlich **näher liegende** Handlung im *past* wieder. Mithilfe des *past perfect* drückt man also aus, dass etwas **vor** einer anderen Handlung geschehen ist. Da die zeitlichen Verhältnisse damit klargestellt sind, kann man die beiden Aussagen im Satzgefüge sogar vertauschen, sodass die frühere Handlung erst an zweiter Stelle mitgeteilt wird.

Training

1. In den folgenden Zeilen werden jeweils zwei vergangene Handlungen mitgeteilt. Verknüpfe sie mithilfe der Wörter in Klammern zu einem Satzgefüge. Mache bei einer der Aussagen mithilfe des *past perfect* deutlich, dass sie weiter zurückliegt als die andere.

   a. She came back from London. She found life in her small village rather boring. (after)

   <u>She found life in her small village rather boring after</u> : _____

   b. She had some friends in the village years ago. She phoned some friends. (that/who)

   <u>She phoned</u> _____

   c. She did some shopping. She prepared a meal. (after)

   _____

   d. She started cooking. One of the friends rang back. (when/just)

   _____

   e. She took some vegetables out of the fridge. One of her friends invited her to a party. (when/already)

   _____

   f. She put everything back into the fridge. She left the house. (after)

   _____

   g. Her house was broken into. When she returned after the party, she found something out. (that)

   _____

   h. The thief pulled out some of the drawers from the cupboards in the living room. She opened the door. (when/just).

   _____

Past Perfect

Bildung: had + Past Participle (= 3. Spalte)

+ He had gone
? Had he gone?
–? Hadn't he gone?

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect.

When we got to the gate the plane _had left_ (leave).

1 I wasn't thirsty because I _____ (drink) a large glass of orange juice.

2 I told the police I _____ (not meet) him before in my life.

3 It was Lucy's first time at the theatre. She _____ (not be) there before.

4 By the time we left the house it _____ (stop) raining and the sun was coming out.

5 I didn't feel tired because I _____ (go) to bed early the night before.

6 Simon _____ (drive) a long way to reach the hotel and he was exhausted.

7 When I phoned the box office, the lady said she _____ just _____ (sell) the last tickets.

8 I didn't go to the cinema last night because I _____ already _____ (see) the film.

9 I got home late last night and the children _____ already _____ (go) to bed.

10 I _____ never _____ (try) oysters before because I thought I didn't like them.

2 Reorder the words and write the sentences.

lessons / take / decided / so / at / any / never / I / some / to / I / painting / good / been / had

I had never been any good at painting so I decided to take some lessons.

1 job / had / schools / times / his / Toby / to / so / because / father's / had / change / many / of

_____

2 holiday / left / friend / to / I / her / she / my / hoped / week / for / before / see / had / last

_____

3 wore / old / to / party / she / had / to / new / Sophie / an / dress / the / because / hadn't / time / buy / a / one

_____

4 last / house / in / years / took / at / had / over / left / look / she / for / and / one / the / lived / twenty / Fiona

_____

5 awful / had / before / long / for / been / Mary / Sheila / row / that / they / time / a / friends / had / and

_____

6 bossy / I / too / had / far / never / was / liked / she / my / because / art / school / teacher / at / when / was / I

_____

7 of / were / eaten / more / Sarah / because / there / them / no / all / chocolates / had

_____

8 toothache / got / long / from / hadn't / a / when / the / been / terrible / she / dentist's / back / she

_____

Kopie 3 Teil 1

Past perfect: Steve's shed

hed must stand on a concrete base[1]. How did Steve build his shed? Use after and when with **past perfect**.

After he had dug[2] a hole for the concrete base, he made the base.

After _he had made the base_ _____, he built the walls.

When he _____, he put the roof on.

After _____, he laid a floor.

When _____, he put the windows in.

After _____, he hung the door.

When _____, he painted the outside.

After _____, he sat down and drank a bottle of beer.

[1]concrete base – Betonuntergrund; [2]dig-dug-dug – graben

Past perfect

Find Diana's diary and draw a line from the phone calls to the later meeting. Complete the sentences and say what preparation she had made.

Tuesday 10th April

n.
10   phone electrician about new light
10   phone doctor for appointment
0   phone Mandy and invite her to lunch
00   phone hairdresser for appointment
00   book table at "The Q Restaurant"

n.
00   order concert tickets online
0   Mandy came to lunch!
0   electrician
0   doctor
0   hairdresser
0   Rest!
0   dinner at "The Q Restaurant"
0   Concert!

1. Before Mandy arrived at 1 p.m., Diana

   had phoned her and _____

   _____.

2. Before the electrician came at 2 p.m., _____

   _____.

3. Before she went to the doctor's at 3 p.m. _____

   _____.

4. Before she went to the hairdresser's at 4, _____

   _____.

5. Before she went to dinner at 7 p.m., _____

   _____.

6. Before she went to the concert at 8.30 _____

   _____.

Kopie 3 Teil 2

3 Past perfect questions

Ask questions for Diana and give short answers for Peter.

1. PETER: I can't understand it. We couldn't get a table at "The Q Restaurant" yesterday evening.

   DIANA: (book) ___Had you booked a table___? – Peter. No, I _____

2. PETER: We wanted to go to the concert with you, but there were no tickets.

   DIANA: (order them online) ___Had you_____?

   PETER: No, _____

3. PETER: I wanted to buy that book about Sir Elton John, but the bookshop had sold them all.

   DIANA: (order a copy) _____

4. PETER: I wanted to talk to Mandy at lunchtime yesterday, but she was out.

   DIANA: (phone her earlier) _____?

   PETER: Yes, _____

4.

Translate the sentences!

1. Nachdem ich Hausaufgaben gemacht hatte, besuchte ich zu meine beste Freundin.

2. Bevor der Unterricht begonnen hatte, holte jeder sein Material aus der Schultasche.

3. Nachdem wir darüber geredet hatten, tranken wir einen Kaffee.

4. Nachdem er den ganzen Tee über sie gekippt hatte, schrie sie ihn an.

5. Nachdem der 1.FC Kaiserslautern ein Tor schoss, freuten wir uns.

6. Bevor die Direktorin den Raum abschloss, schaute nach dem Reinigungspersonal.

./ If-clauses

Typ 1

1 I'll help you **if** I can.

▶ Ein Bedingungssatz besteht aus zwei Teilen: einem Nebensatz mit *if* (*if-clause*), der eine Bedingung enthält, und einem Hauptsatz (*main clause*), der die Folge dieser Bedingung ausdrückt.

2 **If** I **can**, I'll **help** you.
I'll **help** you **if** I **can**.

▶ Der *if-clause* steht entweder vor oder nach dem *main clause*.

3 If it **rains**, I'll **stay** at home.

▶ Typ 1 der Bedingungssätze wird mit *if + present simple* (*if-clause*) *+ future* mit *will* (*main clause*) gebildet. Er nennt eine erfüllbare Bedingung, wobei noch offen ist, ob sie erfüllt wird oder nicht.

Typ 2

4 If I **met** the Queen I **wouldn't** know what to say to her.

▶ Typ 2 der Bedingungssätze wird mit *if + past simple* (*if-clause*) *+ conditional* (*main clause*) gebildet. Er drückt eine Bedingung aus, deren Erfüllung unwahrscheinlich ist.

5 If I **were** rich, I'**d buy** a helicopter.

▶ In Typ 2 ist die Form des Verbs *be* für alle Personen immer *were*.

6 What **would** you do? – I'**d speak** to somebody about it.

▶ Der Bedingungssatz wird mit dem Modalverb *would + Infinitiv* (Grundform) gebildet. Die Kurzform von *would* ist *'d*.

7 If you **work** harder, you'**ll pass** the exam.
If you **worked** harder you'**d pass** the exam.

▶ Beide Sätze drücken die gleiche Bedingung aus, wobei der Sprecher im zweiten Satz die Erfüllung der Bedingung für unwahrscheinlich hält.

Typ 3

8 If you **had worked** harder, you **would have passed** the exam.

▶ Typ 3 der Bedingungssätze wird mit *if + past perfect* (*if-clause*) *+ conditional perfect* (*main clause*) gebildet. Hier kann die Bedingung nicht mehr erfüllt werden, da die Möglichkeit, dies zu tun, bereits vergangen ist.

•• If I were you

1 Read the passage and look at the three conditional sentences. Decide which type they are and write the number (1, 2 or 3) in the space.

Have you discovered Téenscene yet? Thousands of teenagers like you have. For two years we've been reading your letters. Remember – we wouldn't have become the number one magazine for teens if we hadn't given you good advice! _____ We reply to every letter. If we had a letter from a teenage martian, we'd answer it! _____ So, get out that pen, or get to your computer – because if you have a problem, we'll help you _____ – and that's a promise!

2 Michael's got a problem. His parents notice he's behaving strangely. Here are some of the things they say to him. Complete the sentences from the notes, using the type 1 conditional.

1 go on like this / make yourself ill

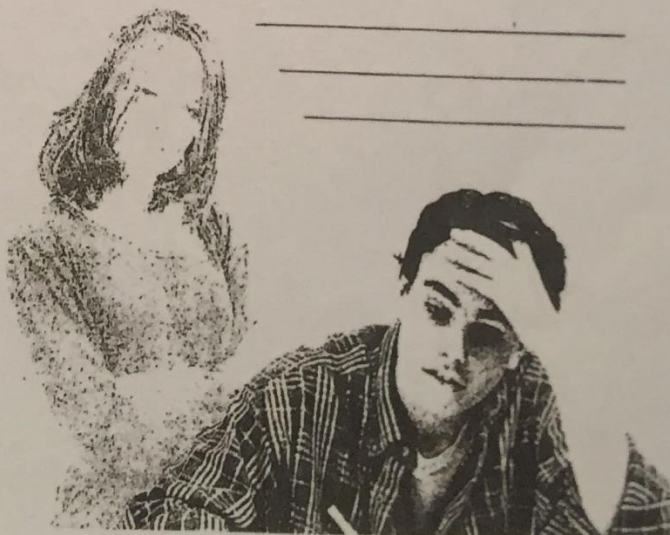 *If you go on like this, you'll make yourself ill.*

2 go to bed earlier / not be so tired in morning

  _____

  _____

3 not feel well / we call doctor _____

  _____

4 not do homework / not pass exam _____

  _____

  _____

5 eat more at breakfast / feel better _____

  _____

6 find nice girlfriend / forget about your problems

  _____

  _____

  _____

  _____

Kopie 4 Teil 2

3 Michael tells some of his friends about his feelings for a girl in his class called Melanie. Complete the advice they give him using **would** or **wouldn't**.

1 If I were you, I _would_ invite her out.

2 I _____ think about her any more.

3 I _____ find another girl.

4 I _____ write her a letter.

5 I _____ worry too much.

6 I _____ write to 'Teenscene'.

4 Michael spends a lot of his time dreaming about Melanie in his room. Match the if-clauses with the main clauses in the box to make complete sentences.

1	If I had a lot of money,	☐
2	If I could speak French,	☐
3	If I were a rock star,	☐
4	If I could dance,	☐
5	If I had a 2,000 cc motorbike,	☐
6	If I weren't so shy *[schüchtern]*.	☐

a I'd write a song for her.

   b I could take her to school every day.

c I'd ring her up right now.

   d we could spend the weekend in Paris.

e I'd buy her a gold necklace.

5 Michael decides to write to 'Teenscene'. Here is the reply. Complete the conditional sentences with the appropriate verb forms.

We get dozens of letters like this every week! If you _were_ [1] (be) really in love with this girl, you _____ [2] (be able) to solve the problem by yourself. But if you _____ [3] (not do) anything to solve the problem, no one else _____ [4] (help) you. If you _____ [5] (invite) her out months ago, she _____ [6] (say) 'yes'. Now it's probably too late. Our advice is: forget about Melanie Forget about girls!

6 Michael is really angry with the reply to his letter. He thinks the advice is wrong. Next day he speaks to Melanie after school. Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

ask • come • invite • miss • take • understand • tell

Michael: Melanie, I want to speak to you.

Melanie: Not now, Michael. I'm in a hurry. If I don't go now I _'ll miss_ [1] the bus.

Michael: If that happens, I _____ you home on my scooter.

Melanie: Sorry, Michael. I'm going swimming. If you _____ [3] me to go home on your scooter yesterday, I would have had more time.

Michael: I hadn't read the letter yesterday.

Melanie: What letter?

Michael: Oh, it doesn't matter.

Melanie: What doesn't matter? You know, if you weren't so mysterious *[geheimnisvoll]*, perhaps I _____ [4] what you're talking about.

Michael: Not now – If I _____ [5] you now, you'll miss the bus.

Melanie: All right. I've got an idea. If you _____ [6] me out tonight, after swimming, I _____

Name: Klasse: Datum:

Conditional sentences – Type III (I)

Training

Problem

Bei den Bedingungssätzen fällt es manchmal schwer, die richtige Zeit zu verwenden. Man unterscheidet zwischen verschiedenen Formen. In den Übungen auf diesem und dem nächsten Arbeitsblatt wird der Typ III trainiert, das heißt eine Bedingung, die definitiv nicht mehr erfüllt werden kann (weil sie sich auf die Vergangenheit bezieht).

Lösung

Jeder **Bedingungssatz** (*conditional sentence*) besteht aus einem **Nebensatz** (*if-clause*) und einem **Hauptsatz** (*main clause*). Beim Bedingungssatz vom Typ III verwendest du im *if*-Satz das *past perfect* (*had + past participle*), im Hauptsatz *would have* oder *could have + past participle*.

Der Nebensatz kann natürlich auch an zweiter Stelle stehen, dann wird aber vor das *if* **kein Komma** gesetzt.

Training

1. Beantworte die Fragen mithilfe der Bilder. Achte auf die richtige Zeit.

   a. What would have happened if Anne hadn't got the car?

   If Anne _____ , she _____

   _____

   b. What would Tim have done if he had won the lottery?

   Tim _____

   if he _____

   c. Where would Lisa have gone if she had missed her plane to New York?

   Lisa _____

   if she _____

   d. When would you have left if you had been at Dave's party?

   If _____

   _____

   e. Who would you have chosen as the winner if you had been in the jury?

   If _____

   _____

Kopie 6

English Terms	Beispielformen	Bildungsweise	Anwendung	Signalwörter
simple present	I work/I don't work/Do I work? he works/he doesn't work/Does he work? they work/they don't work/Do they work?	Infinitiv he/she/it + "(e)s"	➤ Dauerzustände ➤ Regelmäßigkeiten ➤ allgemein gültige Feststellungen ➤ Aufzählung von Handlungen	often, seldom, always, never, sometimes, every ..., normally, usually, occasionally, regularly
present progressive	I am (not) working/Am I working? he is (not) working/Is he working? they are (not) working/Are they working?	am/are/is + ing-form	➤ momentan stattfindende Handlungen ➤ zukünftige fest geplante Handlungen	just, just now, now, right now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!, next ..., the following ...
simple past	I worked/I didn't work/Did I work? he worked/he didn't work/Did he work? they worked/they didn't work/Did they work?	regelmäßig: +ed unregelmäßig: 2. Verbform	➤ einmalige, wiederholte oder aufeinander folgende Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit anfingen und abgeschlossen wurden	yesterday, ... ago, in 1960, the other day, the day before, last ...
past progressive	I was (not) working/Was I working? he was (not) working/Was he working? they were (not) working/Were they working?	was/were + ing-form	➤ momentane Handlung in der Vergangenheit ➤ gleichzeitige Vorgänge in der Vergangenheit	oft: while, when
present perfect	I have (not) worked/Have I worked? he has (not) worked/Has he worked? they have (not) worked/Have they worked?	have/has + 3. Verbform	➤ Vorgänge, die in der Vergangenheit anfingen und bis in die Gegenwart reichen oder gerade erst abgeschlossen wurden ➤ Vorgänge, die zu einem unbekannten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit stattfanden	just, already, since, for, till now, up to now, so far, never, ever, not yet, this morning/year (wenn noch nicht vorüber)
present perfect progressive	I have (not) been working/Have I been working? he has (not) been working/Has he been working? they have (not) been working/Have they been working?	have/has + been + ing-form	➤ Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit anfingen und noch andauern	all ..., the whole ..., how long, since, for
past perfect	I had (not) worked/Had I worked? he had (not) worked/Had he worked? they had (not) worked/Had they worked?	had + 3. Verbform	➤ Handlungen, die vor einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit stattfanden	oft: after, before
future I/going to-future will	I will/won't work/Will I work? he will/won't work/Will he work? they will/won't work/Will they work? ---------- I am (not) going to work/Am I going to work? he is (not) going to work/Is he going to work? they are (not) going to work/Are they going to work?	will + Infinitiv ---------- am/is/are + going to + Inf.	➤ HS des if-clause I ➤ spontaner Entschluss des Sprechers ➤ Vermutungen über die Zukunft ---------- ➤ feste zukünftige Absichten ➤ logische Schlussfolgerungen	next ..., the following ..., in 2027, in ... days/weeks/..., tomorrow, the day after tomorrow
conditional I	I would (not) work/Would I work? he would (not) work/Would he work? they would (not) work/Would they work?	would + Infinitiv	➤ HS des if-clause II ➤ wie deutscher Konjunktiv (ich würde)	
conditional II	I would (not) have worked/Would I have worked? he would (not) have worked/Would he have worked? they would (not) have worked/Would they have worked?	would + have + 3. Verbform	➤ HS des if-clause III ➤ wie dt. Konjunktiv der Vergangenheit (ich hätte)	