



ENGLISCH ÜBUNGSBUCH

für IV. Klasse AHS / HS / NMS
Mag. Claudia Lichtenwagner

VORWORT

Liebe Schülerin, lieber Schüler!

Der vierte Band der SMILE-Serie behandelt wichtige Grammatikkapitel aus dem 4. Lernjahr. Wie immer folgen zahlreiche Übungen auf die übersichtlich zusammengestellten Grammatikregeln.

Im Anschluss daran findest du Vokabelerklärungen und einen äußerst genauen “Key” mit Seitenangaben, wo du die passende Regel, die im jeweiligen Fall zur Anwendung kommt, nachlesen kannst.

SMILE I, II und III solltest du griffbereit zur Hand haben, um wichtige Kapitel nachlesen zu können, auf denen der 4. Band aufbaut.

Ich wünsche dir großen Erfolg beim Lernen!

Prof. Mag. Claudia Lichtenwagner

CONTENTS

	page
Revision: Comparison of adjectives	1
Revision: <i>Some, any</i>	2
Revision: Passive	3
Revision: Adjective or adverb	4
Phrasal verbs	5
Modal verbs	9
Revision: Will- or going to-future	10
Revision: Past perfect tense simple	10
Reporting verbs	11
Reported questions.	12
Reported commands.	16
Reported exclamations.	20
Reported speech: Special cases	21
<i>Say</i> or <i>tell</i>	23
How to translate „ <i>lassen</i> “	28
Infinitive with to.	35
Infinitive without to	40
Infinitive shortens sentences	43
Object with the infinitive with to	46
Object with the infinitive without to	47
Passive infinitive	53
How to translate German „ <i>man</i> “	58
Perfect infinitive.	61
Continuous infinitive	61
Gerund	63
<i>I used to</i> or <i>I'm used to</i>	84
Gerund shortens sentences.	86
Revision: Conditional	89
Revision: Contact clauses	89
Past perfect tense progressive	90
Participle	91
Words.	95
Key.	98

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

First revise ☺ II pages 33 – 44

1. Dad's new car is much (fast) than the old one. Dad says it is even twice as (fast) as our previous car and it is much (comfortable). Even its colour is (nice). But, unfortunately, it was far (expensive).
2. The Picture of Dorian Gray is the (exciting) film I've ever seen.
3. Isn't it (marvellous) to lie in the warm sand?
4. Last winter was (rough) than the winter before and this summer is (hot and dry) than last summer.
5. Paris is the (marvellous) city I've ever visited.
6. I find scuba diving (fascinating) than climbing.
7. What the Aborigines need is (good) education and (good) health care.
8. A trip to Florida is the (good) holiday I can imagine.
9. This is the (bad) thunderstorm I've ever experienced.
10. In former days punishment was (severe) than nowadays, grandfather always says.
11. His visit was extremely (unpleasant). He always thinks he is the (good), (handsome) and (clever) guy in the world.
12. She always wears the (late) fashion. All her things are (brand-new).
13. His thirst grew (strong) and (strong).
14. Sydney's opera house is the (spectacular) building I've ever seen.
15. Sarah says that the (great) place for a holiday is at home because it is (relaxing) than being in the heat somewhere.
16. For Paul wasps are (dangerous) than bees because he is allergic to them.
17. Please could you take me to the (near) hospital?
18. You should eat (few) crisps. They are not as (healthy) as apples or cereals.
19. For me, to be a flying doctor would be the (interesting) job.
20. My (near) car will be a (big) one.
21. Yesterday there were (few) people at the concert than (late) time. I think the weather was too (beautiful).
22. He found this test (difficult) than the (late).

SOME ANY

First revise ☺ II pages 18 – 23, ☺ III page 19

1. He'd love to find he really loves.
2. Please think of to help her.
3. I can't understand how likes watching boxing.
4. I'm awfully sorry, but I couldn't do
5. Isn't there note for me?
I'm waiting for important messages.
6. Would you like to nibble? peanuts,
or perhaps crisps?
7. He always attracts young girls
8. Haven't you got news of Mr Smith from the hospital?
They say that he has tropical disease.
9. I bet he hasn't got plan for what he should do after school.
10. Do you practise regular sport?
11. I found this pink and black stone near the river.
12. He wants to develop self-discipline by practising sport.
13. She lives in village high up the mountain.
14. I feel a terrible pain in my stomach.
15. Please tell me, are there positive aspects of extreme
sports? I can't imagine
16. He didn't have good experiences when he went
on a hiking tour all alone.
17. Please turn down the radio. I can't stand noise now.
18. Have you seen my racket ?
It must be in the cellar.
19. Which dress shall I buy? – of them! They are both very chic.
20. There was noise in the garden. –
Really? I didn't hear
21. Grandpa invented strange machine for stirring dough.
22. madness drove him up the steep rock face.
23. Paula tries miracle drug she can get.
24. Oh no, has knocked over my glass of wine!
25. There's an article about her in the local paper.
26. coffee, Tim? – No, thanks I wouldn't like
..... just now.
27. He was desperate because had stolen his bike.
28. I saw interesting on TV yesterday.
29. Finally she managed to pass all her exams
30. If wants to talk to Dr Roberts, please call now.
31. She refused to tell her secret.

PASSIVE

Fill in the appropriate passive forms. Mind the tenses!

First revise ☺ III pages 89 – 93.

1. Mrs Miller's purse (steal) when she was on her way home. The thief (arrest) shortly after.
2. Tom's bike (repair) when father comes home in the evening.
3. I'm sure that my room (paint) during the next holidays.
4. When mum came home from work all the dishes (wash).
5. Have you bought all the food that (need) for cooking now?
6. If he goes on being lazy like this he (dismiss).
7. Chris is a perfect tennis player. He (not / beat) up to now.
8. Thousands of Indians (drive away) from their country and most of them (kill) during their fight for their lands. The others (place) on reservations.
9. He (see) as one of the most important experts on culture.
10. The Rockefeller Center (name) after J.D. Rockefeller Jr. and the first buildings (build) between 1931 and 1940.
11. These shirts (make) in China.
12. Taste this sweet. It (make) of marzipan.
13. Thomas (call) "Thomas Tomato" by everybody.
14. John F. Kennedy (assassinate) in 1963.
15. This delicious cake (bake) by mum.
16. The boys ran off after the window (shoot in).
17. The bridge (repair) for more than twelve weeks during the last holidays.
18. The road (tar) at the moment.
It (not / can / use) now.
19. I thought their house (sell).
20. Your homework (must / do) carefully.
21. Do you think we (may / invite)?
22. The children (ought to / give) some extra pocket money for helping so much.
23. There's a good film on. It (produce) by Stephen Spielberg.

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB

Revise ☺ III pages 34 – 53 first.

1. Tomato soup tastes (good).
2. Mr Miller speaks (extreme, slow).
3. Did they win the match? – No, they played (pretty, bad).
4. She is always (friendly) to her pupils.
5. Tom stopped (short) when he saw a mouse in the grass.
6. When she shouted at me I was (deep) hurt.
7. Ten people had to live in an (extreme, small) tent in the refugee camp.
8. She types quite (fast) on the computer.
9. Turn off that music, it sounds (horrible).
10. Father suggested spending our holidays in Ireland and we all (ready) agreed.
11. I was (real, high) astonished at her behaving so (bad).
12. Nora (close) resembles her grandmother.
13. Mum looked for her purse (nervous).
14. She grew very (angry) when she found that her bike had been stolen.
15. She looks (pretty) in her new dress. – Yes, she's always (pretty) dressed.
16. It is getting (dark). Let's light a candle.
17. The train goes (direct) to London. So you needn't change.
18. He climbed (quick) out of the car because there was smoke all over.
19. Linda thinks that Campari tastes (awful, bitter).
20. We receive letters from Jane (monthly).
21. He cannot accept bad marks (easy).
22. Too much salt is (high, dangerous) for your heart.
23. Your birthday is in May if I remember (right).
24. He tasted the Coke (careful) to see if there was any alcohol in it.
25. He had to pay (dear) for his success.
26. My new silk pyjamas feel (soft).
27. The young dog is jumping around (lively).
28. Phil looks after his little brother (careful).
29. We haven't seen Joe (late).
30. Please don't play me (false).
31. He was (severe) hurt in an accident. He still doesn't feel well.

PHRASAL VERBS

Revise ☺ II pp 58 – 61 first.

get	bekommen, werden
get about	herumkommen
get across	hinüber/herüberkommen; klarmachen (idea)
get ahead / on	vorankommen
get along	zurechtkommen
get away	entkommen
get away with	mit etwas davonkommen
get over	hinüber/herübergehen; über etwas hinwegkommen
get back	zurückbekommen; wieder nach Hause kommen
get out of	herauskommen
get off	aussteigen
get round	herumkriegen; etwas vermeiden
get through	durchkommen (Telefon); schaffen
get up	aufstehen

He can't **get about** like he used to because he's too ill to travel.

We **got across** the bridge.

How are you **getting ahead / on / along** with your work?

He **gets along** well without any help.

The thieves **got away**.

She is bad but she always **gets away with** it.

They **got over** to the other side.

She can't **get over** his death.

When will we **get back**?

I don't think I'll ever **get my money back** again.

She managed to **get out of** the burning house.

We **got off** at King's Road.

He always **gets** the girls **round** somehow.

She always tries to **get round** her problems by telling lies.

All the lines were engaged, we couldn't **get through**.

She **got through** her exams.

I like to **get up** early in the morning.

long for	sich sehnen
-----------------	-------------

I am **longing for** a cool drink now.

hurry	sich beeilen
hurry up	sich beeilen
hurry along	entlangeilen
hurry away / off	wegeilen
hurry on	weitereilen, weitermachen
hurry into	hineintreiben

Hurry up, we are late!
The man **hurried along** the road.
They **hurried along** the wall.
After they had stolen the pears they **hurried away / off**.
She **hurried on** to say that she was pleased to be with us.
Don't **hurry me into** a decision.

hang	hängen
hang about / around	herumhängen
hang on to	behalten, sich klammern
hang on	warten; am Apparat bleiben
hang up	aufhängen (Telefon)

I can't stand people **hanging around / about** doing nothing.
She **hangs on to** her old coat.
Please **hang on** for a moment! Don't **hang up**!

drive	fahren
drive off / away	wegfahren; vertreiben
drive in / into	hineinfahren; hineintreiben (Nagel)
drive at	auf etwas hinauswollen

Father **drove off** at seven.
The police **drove** the people **off**.
Please **drive into** the garage because I can't drive **in**.
Father **drove** the nail **in**.
I don't see what you're **driving at**.

sort	sortieren
sort out	aussortieren, in Ordnung bringen
sort through	durchsehen, aussortieren

Let's **sort out** all our problems.
I'm **sorting through** my old clothes.

fix	befestigen
fix up	ausmachen, arrangieren
fix down / on / to	befestigen

Let's **fix up** the hotel.
 They **fixed up** at time to meet.
 Please **fix up** an interview with him.
 Could you **fix** this badge **on** my shirt, please?
 She always **fixes** her thoughts **on** him.
 The shelf is **fixed to** the wall.

carry	tragen
carry on	etw. weitertun
carry off	hinaustragen, wegtragen
carry out	ausführen (Befehle, Aufgaben), hinaustragen

Please help me. I can't **carry on**.
 Let's **carry off** the chairs.
 The soldiers have to **carry out** orders.

check	nachsehen, fragen
check up	überprüfen
check in	einchecken

Let's **check (up)** all the addresses.
 Where do we have to **check in**? – Gate number three.

put	setzen, stellen, legen
put up with	sich abfinden mit
put up	anheben; bauen
put down	niederschreiben
put off	verschieben
put on	anziehen
put somebody up	jem. beherbergen

She can't **put up with** his behaviour.
 Prices for fuel were **put up**.
 They **put up** the building in one year.
 I must **put down** his address first.
 Never **put off** till tomorrow what you can do today.
 Which dress should I **put on**?
 You needn't drive home tonight. We'll **put you up**.

PHRASAL VERBS

1. Have you fixed your trip to London?
2. Did you put his telephone number?
3. He put flowers in front of her door and hurried
4. We put a little shed near the pond.
5. Do they still quarrel? – No, they have sorted it
6. He had to put his journey because of his illness.
7. Next week I'm going to sort all my old photos.
8. The price for bread was put
9. Whenever I go to Vienna, Linda puts me
10. She gets as she did when she was young.
11. The thieves hurried Park Road.
12. Hang the rope! I'll pull you up!
13. Please fix this button my coat, mum.
14. How long will you carry tonight? – Till midnight.
15. What are you going to put at Frank's party?
16. Unfortunately she drove the car in front of her.
17. Please hurry things a little.
18. This time he won't get it!
19. Don't hang please. He is coming.
20. Please carry the dustbin.
21. He should put the fact that he isn't twenty any more.
22. If we fix this shelf the wall, there will be enough place for my books.
23. He carried all the instructions, but it didn't work.
24. Where must I get ? – King's Park.
25. Michael hangs his old things.
26. She must carry taking her pills.
27. He can't put her constant complaining.
28. She fixed a meeting with him.
29. Did she get her final exam?
30. I'm longing a quiet holiday now.
31. Let me think carefully. You mustn't hurry me a decision.
32. This hotel was put within three years.
33. Could you hang for a few minutes, please?
34. Let's check the lists first.
35. When did you fix the date?
36. Please put what we need for lunch.
37. The policeman is driving the beggar
38. I'm afraid we must put the meeting.
39. We must check at half past nine.
40. You're fixing your eyes me! What are you driving
..... ?

MODAL VERBS + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Revise ☺ III pages 20 – 21 first.

These constructions are used to express what in **past** situations **may possibly have happened**.

(Diese Konstruktionen werden verwendet, um auszudrücken, was in vergangenen Situationen möglicherweise geschehen hätte können.)

Examples:

I **could have picked** him up.

Ich hätte ihn abholen können.

I **may have helped** him. =

Ich hätte ihm vielleicht helfen können.

I **might have helped** him.

These constructions are used to express what somebody **should have done** in **past** situations.

(Diese Konstruktionen werden verwendet, um auszudrücken, was jemand in vergangenen Situationen hätte tun sollen.)

Examples:

I **should have told** him the truth. *Ich hätte ihm die Wahrheit sagen sollen.*

I **ought to have informed** him. *Ich hätte ihn eigentlich informieren sollen.*

Fill in: *In the evening Lucy thinks about her day:*

1. I (should / do) my homework.
2. I (should / help) mum with the cooking.
3. I (ought to / phone) Mrs Roberts.
4. I (should / prepare) for my Maths test.
5. I (should / visit) granny.
6. I (ought to / pay) Linda's money back.
7. Peter (could / be) nicer to me.
8. Nancy (could / take) me to the bus stop but she (mightn't / see) me.
9. John's party (may / be) great fun.
10. Phil (may / be) at John's party.
11. I (may / find) the boy of my dreams but he (might / dance) with Nelly.
12. Robert (ought to / give) me his record.
13. I (oughtn't to / tell) Ann about Peter.
14. She (may / be) jealous.
15. Peter (oughtn't to / kiss) Sarah.

WILL - FUTURE OR GOING TO - FUTURE

Revise ☺ II pages 45 – 51 first.

1. Mark expects that our planet (be) saved.
2. I promise I (work) harder next year.
3. We (collect) empty bottles and sell them.
4. Frank (plant) roses in October.
5. If we harm our environment, we (destroy) our planet.
6. I know that he (win) the match.
7. I'm afraid you (not / be) successful if you don't try harder.
8. We (organize) a project on developing countries at school.
9. We (possibly start) a cleanup in our hometown.
10. What would you like to eat? – I (order) some salad.
11. They (buy) a small greenhouse for their garden.
12. When he's eighteen he (go) to university.
13. I (explain) to you how the machine you bought yesterday works.
14. Wait a moment, I (explain) it to you in a minute.
15. I'm certain that he (marry) her some day.

PAST PERFECT TENSE SIMPLE

Revise ☺ III pages 60 – 64 first.

1. I (already leave) the house when he came to see me.
2. After he (eat) his lunch he felt terribly sick.
3. She (just / manage) to close the window when the storm began.
4. After he (take) her out to dinner she fell madly in love with him.
5. When Simon was walking in the park he saw that a young lady (lose) one glove.
6. After he (run) after her to give her the glove she invited him for a cup of coffee.
7. As he (forget) to get out of the bus, he had to walk back a long way.
8. After she (give) him a kiss both of them went red in the face.
9. He (hoover) the carpets before the guests arrived.

**SMILE ist bei LehrerInnen, SchülerInnen und Eltern
die beliebteste Lern- und Übungsreihe für Englisch, denn:**

- Jeder Band ist genau auf das entsprechende Lernjahr und den österreichischen Lehrplan abgestimmt.
- Jedes Kapitel enthält eine übersichtliche Zusammenstellung der Regeln sowie
- viele Übungsbeispiele zum jeweiligen Stoffgebiet.
- Vokabeln können im “Words”-Teil am Ende des Buches nachgeschlagen werden.
- Mit dem “Key”, dem Lösungsteil, kann man leicht überprüfen, ob man fehlerfrei gearbeitet hat.
- Dieser “Key” bietet nicht nur die richtige Lösung, sondern auch Hinweise auf die entsprechenden Grammatikregeln. So kann man leicht feststellen, warum die Lösung so und nicht anders lauten muss.

www.ggverlag.at

