

Englisch Grammatikübersicht 6. Klasse

1. Personalformen Präsens

	normale Verben	Hilfsverben				
	wait	be		have		do
1.P.S.	I wait	I am	I'm	I have	I've	I do
2.P.S.	you wait	you are	you're	You have	you've	you do
3.P.S.	he waits she waits it waits	he is she is it is	she's he's it's	he has she has it has	he's she's it's	he does she does it does
1.P.P.	we wait	we are	we're	we have	we've	we do
2.P.P.	you wait	you are	you're	you have	you've	you do
3.P.P.	they wait	they are	they're	they have	they've	they do

2. Questions and answers

	normal	Frage	normal verneint	Frage verneint
Normale Verben <i>Gegenwart</i>	he writes	does he write?	he doesn't write	doesn't he write?
Hilfsverben <i>Gegenwart</i>	he is	is he?	he isn't	isn't he?
Normale Verben <i>Vergangenheit</i>	he wrote	did he write?	he didn't write	didn't he write?
Hilfsverben <i>Vergangenheit</i>	he was	was he?	he wasn't	wasn't he?

3. Pluralformen

Hauptregel: Der Plural wird gebildet, indem man ein -s anhängt:

table → tables pencil → pencils

Wörter auf -s, -x, -ch oder -sh (Zischlaut): -es anhängen:

bus → buses box → boxes

Wörter auf -y endet mit Konsonant vor dem y: y durch -ies ersetzen:

city → cities hobby → hobbies

Ausnahmen zum auswendig lernen:

mouse → mice woman → women half → halves wife → wives
 foot → feet potato → potatoes life → lives fish → fish
 child → children tomato → tomatoes leaf → leaves deer → deer
 man → men knife → knives tooth → teeth sheep → sheep

4. Pronomen - Pronouns

Personalpronomen <i>Nominativ</i>		Personalpronomen <i>Dativ/Akkusativ</i>		Possessivpronomen	
ich	I	mir/mich	me	mein	my
du	you	dir/dich	you	dein	your
er	he	ihm/ihn	him	sein	his
sie	she	ihr/sie	her	ihr	her
es	it	ihm/es	it	sein	its
wir	we	uns/uns	us	unser	our
ihr	you	euch/euch	you	euer	your
sie	they	ihnen/sie	them	ihr	their

5. Zahlen

Kardinalzahlen			Ordinalzahlen		
1: one	11: eleven	21: twenty-one	1st: first	11th: eleventh	21st: twenty-first
2: two	12: twelve	22: twenty-two	2nd: second	12th: twelfth	22nd: twenty-second
3: three	13: thirteen	23: twenty-three	3rd: third	13th: thirteenth	23rd: twenty-third
4: four	14: fourteen	24: twenty-four	4th: fourth	14th: fourteenth	24th: twenty-fourth
5: five	15: fifteen	40: forty	5th: fifth	15th: fifteenth	40th: fortieth
6: six	16: sixteen	50: fifty	6th: sixth	16th: sixteenth	50th: fiftieth
7: seven	17: seventeen	60: sixty	7th: seventh	17th: seventeenth	60th: sixtieth
8: eight	18: eighteen	70: seventy	8th: eighth	18th: eighteenth	70th: seventieth
9: nine	19: nineteen	80: eighty	9th: ninth	19th: nineteenth	80th: eightieth
10: ten	20: twenty	90: ninety	10th: tenth	20th: twentieth	90th: ninetieth

6. Uhrzeit

	Analog	Digital
08:00 Uhr	eight o'clock	eight am
20:00 Uhr	eight o'clock	eight pm
07:45 Uhr	quarter to eight	seven forty-five
08:15 Uhr	quarter past eight	eight fifteen
08:30 Uhr	half past eight	eight thirty
08:25 Uhr	twenty-five past eight	eight twenty-five

7. Past

Regelmässige Verben

Präsens: Ich male	present: I paint
Präteritum: Ich malte	past simple: I painted
Perfekt: Ich habe gemalt	present perfect: I have painted

Unregelmässige Verben

be	was/were	been	sein
break	broke	broken	brechen
bring	brought	brought	bringen
can	could	been able	können
come	came	come	kommen
do	did	done	tun
go	went	gone	gehen
have	had	had	haben
know	knew	known	wissen
lose	lost	lost	verlieren
make	made	made	machen
say	said	said	sagen
see	saw	seen	sehen
speak	spoke	spoken	sprechen
write	wrote	written	schreiben
eat	ate	eaten	essen
find	found	found	finden
tell	told	told	sagen

become	became	become	werden
begin	began	begun	beginnen
buy	bought	bought	kaufen
drink	drank	drunk	trinken
drive	drove	driven	fahren
fall	fell	fallen	fallen
feel	felt	felt	fühlen
forget	forgot	forgotten	vergessen
get	got	got	bekommen
give	gave	given	geben
hear	heard	heard	hören
keep	kept	kept	halten
let	let	let	lassen
read	read	read	lesen
run	ran	run	rennen
stand	stood	stood	stehen
take	took	taken	nehmen
think	thought	thought	denken

9. Adjektive steigern

Steigerung mit Endungen -er/-est: *Einsilbige Adjektive sowie zweisilbige Adjektive auf -y, -er, -le und -ow*

Grundform	Komparativ	Superlativ	Spezialregel
cheap	cheaper	cheapest	-
large	larger	largest	e wird nicht verdoppelt
big	bigger	biggest	Konsonant nach kurzem Vokal wird verdoppelt
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest	y wird zu i

Steigerung mit Wörtern more/most

Grundform	Komparativ	Superlativ
interesting	more interesting	most interesting

Ausnahmen

Grundform	Komparativ	Superlativ
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most

Grundform	Komparativ	Superlativ
many	more	most
little (wenig)	less	least
little (klein)	smaller	smallest

10. Present Continuous

Form

I am you are he/she/it is we are you are they are	working (verb + ing)
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Verben, die mit e enden: Das e streichen, dann –ing anhängen

write → writing I am writing

Verben, die mit 1 Vokal + 1 Konsonanten enden: Konsonant verdoppeln

run → running I am running

Anwendung

He works Er arbeitet (allgemein, Beruf)

He is working Er ist gerade jetzt am arbeiten

He reads Er liest immer wieder (allgemein)

He is reading Er ist gerade am lesen.