2. Halbjahr 2024 Englisch Grammar Refresher for You B1-B2 Vhs Wolkshochschule Rhein-Sieg 242-40660, Do, 17.30 – 18.30 Uhr

Objectives 07/11/24:

- Revise previous contents (homework)
- Revise the use of the simple vs. the progressive form
 - Introduce and practise question tags

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Tenses

Present simple

Monkeys love bananas.

Past simple

He watched the football match yesterday.

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Tenses

Simple form (present and past)

a) is used to describe habitual actions or facts:

She **swims** every morning.

We used to **swim** every morning.

b) is used for general truths:

The sun **rises** in the East.

Yesterday was Wednesday.

c) is used for permanent situations:

He **lives** in New York

He **lived** in New York when he was 20 years old..

d) is used for scheduled events in the future, both from the present and past perspective:

The **train** leaves at 9 o'clock tomorrow...

The bus for the beach **left** at 10 o'clock every day.

Write your own examples, one each for a), b), c) and d).

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Tenses

Present continuous

I am talking to you right now.

Past continuous

I was talking to him when his wife called.

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Tenses

Present continuous

- a) is used to describe an ongoing process or a temporary action:

 You are listening to me. (ongoing process)

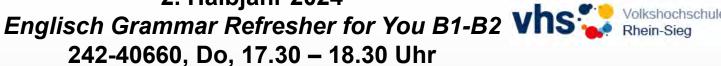
 He is working on a project this week. (temporary action)
- b) is used to describe future arrangements or plans:

 I am having dinner with my boss tomorrow.
- c) is used to describe ongoing trends or changes:

 The climate is getting warmer.

 With the introduction of AI, technology is advancing rapidly.

Write your own examples, one each for a), b) and c).



Tenses

Past continuous

is used to describe actions or events that were ongoing or in progress at a specific point in the past.

Actions in progress when another action happened:

I was studying when the phone rang.

Actions happening simultaneously in the past:

It was raining heavily while we were driving home.

Polite inquiries or offers:

I was wondering if you were interested in joining us for dinner.

Write your own examples, one each for a), b) and c).

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Use the continuous/progressive form:	
We (to study) English.	

We (to study) English.

Present tense	We are studying English.

Present perfect	We have been studying English.

Future 1

Future 2

Present perfect	We nave been studying English.
Doct topoo	Mo were studying English

Past tense	vve were studying English.
Past perfect	We had been studying English.

We will be studying English.

We will have been studying English.

Past tense	We were studying English.

2. Halbjahr 2024 Defree box for You B1-B2 Vhs Volkshochschule Rhein-Sieg

242-40660, Do, 17.30 – 18.30 Uhr Use the simple or continuous/progressive form: Translate:				
			Männer trinken gerne Bier.	Men like to drink beer.
Ich warte hier schon seit einer Stunde.	l' ve already been waiting here for an hour.			

Ich warte hier schon seit einer Stunde.	I've already been waiting here for an hour.

Während wir nach Hause gingen, begann es	While we were going home it started to
zu regnen.	rain.

zu regnen.		rain.
Wer bereitet die Dinge für heute Abend vor?		Who is preparing the things for tonight?

Es schneit. Wir müssen zuhause bleiben.	It is snowing . We have to stay home.

Es schneit. Wir müssen zuhause bleiben.	It is snowing . We have to stay home.

Es schneit. Wir müssen zuhause bleiben.	It is snowing . We have to stay home.

Wandern macht Spaß.

Hiking **is** fun.

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Question tags

Hiking is fun, isn't it?

You don't have a car, do you?

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Question tags

Principles

Question tags are short questions that follow a statement. Their German equivalents are truisms/set phrases (Floskeln) like "..., nicht wahr?", "..., ja?".

They are often used to confirm information or to seek agreement or confirmation from the listener.

Question tags are formed using the the statement's auxiliary or modal verb plus a (personal) pronoun. If there is no auxiliary or modal verb, *to do* is used.

A positive statement is used with the short form of a negative question tag and a negative statement is used with a positive question tag.

> You know Jim, don't you? He can't swim, can he?

Modal verbs

Examples of modal verbs include *can*, *will*, *should*, *ought to*.... Modal verbs do not have an infinitive with "to" and, used in a statement or question, need another verb to complete a sentence.

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Add the corresponding question tag:

The sofa wasn't too expensive, was it?

Lisa's new flat is lovely, isn't it?

They didn't spend a lot of time looking for a new car, did they?

We could visit my mother tomorrow,

You like icecream, don't you?

couldn't we?

You haven't waited very long, have you?

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Imperatives

When combined with the imperative form of a verb, question tags serve a specific purpose in communication.

When a question tag is added to the end of an imperative sentence, it can soften the command or request, make it sound more polite, or seek confirmation or compliance from the listener.

Close the door, will you?

Please pass me the salt, would you?

Don't forget to call me, okay?

When combined with the imperative form of a verb, question tags have the positive format.