Chapter I - Passive Voice

When do we use the passive?

We use the passive when it is more important to know what happens to the subject. Who or what causes the action is less important (and often unknown).

How do we know that a verb is a passive verb?

The passive is: **be** + past participle

*Example*: The car was stolen.

Exercises

Choose one passive clause from the text and write it down.

_______________________________________________________________________________

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice.

A ghost haunts the castle.

__________________________________________________

Sir Simon murdered Lady Eleanore.

__________________________________________________

Rewrite the following sentences in the active voice.

They were led into the library by Mrs Umney.

__________________________________________________

The spot was cleaned by Washington Otis.

__________________________________________________
The Canterville Ghost - Grammatikübungen

Chapter II - Simple Past

When do we use the simple past?

We use the simple past when we talk about states* in the past or about actions that happened one after the other.

How do we know that a verb is in simple past?

The simple past is: verb + ed (or second column for irregular verbs)

Example: He played. / She sang.

Exercises

Choose one sentence in the simple past from the text and write it down.

_______________________________________________________________________________

Put these irregular verbs into simple past. (You’ll find the words in the text.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>____________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>____________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>hang</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Why do we use the simple past in the following sentences?

He put on his slippers, went to the door and opened it.

□ states* in the past
□ actions that happened one after the other

His eyes were red; grey hair fell over his shoulders and from his wrists hung heavy chains.

□ states* in the past
□ actions that happened one after the other

* state = Zustand
Chapter III - Past Perfect

When do we use the past perfect?

We use the past perfect when we want to talk about an action that happened before another action in the past.

How do we know that a verb is in past perfect?

The past perfect is: **had** + past participle

*Example:* He **had** played. / She **had** sung.

Exercises

Choose one sentence in the past perfect from the text and write it down.

_______________________________________________________________________________

Write sentences in the past perfect.

(they / go / to bed) _____________________________________________________________

(they / hang up / a sheet) _______________________________________________________

Fill the gaps according to the text. Use **simple past** or **past perfect**.

They (wake up) ______________________________ because a suit of armour

(fall) ______________________________ on the floor.

The ghost (be) ______________________________ angry because he

(not / be) ______________________________ able to wear the suit of armour.
Chapter IV - Adjective / Adverb

When do we use an adjective and when an adverb?

We use an adjective when we describe a noun.
We use an adverb when we describe a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

How do we know whether it's an adjective or an adverb?

The adverb usually is: adjective + ly
Example: enormous (adjective) / enormously (adverb)

Exercises

Find two adjectives and two adverbs in the text and write them down.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjectives</th>
<th>adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the adjective and sometimes the adverb.

ENORMOUS  The ghost wanted to frighten the twins __________________________.
He thought they would get an __________________________ fright.

QUIET     The ghost crept around the house __________________________.
The house was very __________________________.

WILD      The boys were __________________________.
They waved their arms __________________________.
Chapter V - Direct Speech

**When do we use direct speech?**

We use direct speech when we want to **repeat** the original speaker's **exact** words.

**How do we know it's direct speech?**

A sentence in direct speech is put into **quotation marks**.

*Example:* 'Please don't go,' the ghost cried.

**Attention!**

Don't use the colon (:) after the introductory clause! In English we **use a comma**.

*Example:* He said, 'Please don't go.'

**Exercises**

*Choose one sentence in direct speech from the text and write it down. (Be careful to use the punctuation marks correctly.)*

_______________________________________________________________________________

*Make sentences in direct speech. (Be careful to use the punctuation marks correctly.)*

Virginia said / I am so sorry for you.

_______________________________________________________________________________

The ghost said / My wife was not very nice.

_______________________________________________________________________________

Virginia asked the ghost / Are you hungry?

_______________________________________________________________________________

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Chapter VI - Reported Speech

When do we use reported speech?

We use reported speech when we want to repeat the exact meaning, but not necessarily the speaker's exact words.

How do we know it's reported speech?

A sentence in reported speech is often introduced: he/she said that
No quotation marks are used.

Example: He said that he was really sorry.

Attention!

Sometimes you have to change the pronoun.

Example: She said, 'I am sorry.' - She said that she was sorry.

If the reported speech is introduced by a verb in the past (said), you must also shift the verb.

Example: She said, 'I am sorry.' - She said that she was sorry.

Exercises

Choose one sentence in reported speech from the text and write it down.

_______________________________________________________________________________

Rewrite the sentences. Use reported speech.

The servant said, 'I cannot find her.'

_______________________________________________________________________________

The boy said, 'The tree has blossoms.'

_______________________________________________________________________________

Virginia said, 'I have been with the ghost.'

_______________________________________________________________________________
Chapter VII – Possessive case of nouns*

When do we use the possessive case of nouns?

We use the possessive case of nouns when we want to say to whom something belongs.

How do we know it's a possessive case?

The possessive case of nouns is: noun's (for people) or of + noun (for things)

Example: Sir Canterville's ancestor / the colour of the blossoms

Exercises

Find one possessive case of nouns in the text and write it down.

_______________________________________________________________________________

Join the nouns. Sometimes you have to use 's and sometimes you have to use ... of...

Virginia / jewels

Sir Simon / grave

a corner / the churchyard

her husband / question

the strength / love

the meaning / life

* Genitiv
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Answer Key

Chapter I - Passive Voice
A ghost haunts the castle. - *The castle is haunted (by a ghost).*
Sir Simon murdered Lady Eleanore. - *Lady Eleanore was murdered (by Sir Simon).*
They were led into the library by Mrs Umney. - *Mrs Umney led them into the library.*
The spot was cleaned by Washington Otis. - *Washington Otis cleaned the spot.*

Chapter II - Simple Past
*come - came; find – found; get – got; see – saw; go – went; hang – hung; take – took;; throw - threw*
He put on his slippers, *went ... and opened it.* ✓ *actions that happened one after the other*
His eyes were red; grey hair fell ... and from his wrists hung .... ✓ *states in the past*

Chapter III - Past Perfect
*(they / go / to bed) – They had gone to bed.*
*(they / hang up / a sheet) – They had hung up a sheet.*
They (wake up) woke up because a suit of armour (fall) had fallen on the floor.
The ghost (be) was angry because he (not / be) had not been able to wear the suit of armour.

Chapter IV - Adjective / Adverb
The ghost wanted to frighten the twins *enormously.* He thought they would get an *enormous* fright.
The ghost crept around the house *quietly.* The house was very *quiet.*
The boys were *wild.* They waved their arms *wildly.*

Chapter V - Direct Speech
Virginia said / I am so sorry for you. - *Virginia said, 'I am so sorry for you.'*
The ghost said / My wife was not very nice. - *The ghost said, 'My wife was not very nice.'*
Virginia asked the ghost / Are you hungry? - *Virginia asked the ghost, 'Are you hungry?''*

Chapter VI - Reported Speech
The servant said, 'I cannot find her.' - *The servant said (that) he could not find her.*
The boy said, 'The tree has blossoms.' - *The boy said (that) the tree had blossoms.*
Virginia said, 'I have been with the ghost.' - *Virginia said (that) she had been with the ghost.*

Chapter VII – Possessive case of nouns
Virginia / jewels – *Virginia's jewels*
Sir Simon / grave – *Sir Simon's grave*
a corner / the churchyard – *a corner of the churchyard*
his husband / question – *his husband's question*
the strength / love – *the strength of love*
the meaning / life – *the meaning of life*

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