Satzgliedstellung

Aussagen
Die feste Satzgliedstellung im englischen Aussagesatz ist:

Subjekt – Prädikat – Objekt  (S—P—O)
Bsp. Meg drinks tea.

S—P—O wird im Hauptsatz auch dann beibehalten, wenn ein Nebensatz vorausgeht.
Bsp. When Meg is thirsty, she drinks tea. (grün = Nebensatz, blau = Hauptsatz)

Auch im Nebensatz ist die Satzgliedstellung S—P—O zu beachten.
Bsp. After Meg drinks tea, she works at her computer.

Einzelheiten:
Regel #1: Das Subjekt steht immer vor dem Verb:
Meg drinks.

Regel #2: Das Verb steht vor dem Objekt:
Meg drinks tea.

Regel #3: Die Ortangabe steht vor der Zeitangabe:
Meg drinks tea in the break room at 10:00.

Häufig ist es möglich, Zeitangaben an den Anfang oder an das Ende des Satzes zu stellen:
Every morning Meg drinks tea in the break room.
oder Meg drinks tea in the break room every morning.

Regel #4: Adverbien: Die Satzgliedstellung verändert sich nicht, wenn eine adverbiale Bestimmung vorausgeht.

Bei einem Verb steht das Adverb vor dem Verb:
Meg usually drinks tea in the break room at 10:00.

Bei dem Verb ‘be’ steht das Adverb nach dem Verb ‘be’:
Meg is generally in her office at 9:00.

Bei zwei oder mehr Verben steht das Adverb nach dem ersten Verb:
Meg has always drunk tea in the break room at 10:00.

Manche Adverbien, wie usually, sometimes, often, unfortunately, können an den Anfang des Satzes gestellt werden.
Usually Meg drinks tea in the break room at 10:00.

Exercise 1. The following sentences are all in the wrong word order. Rewrite the sentences with the correct word order.
Example: a boring meeting / yesterday / had / we
We had a boring meeting yesterday..

1. takes / Ms. Jones / the minutes / usually

____________________________________________________
2. always / Mr. Marks / goes to / on Thursdays / meetings

3. is / Ms. Smith / tired / often / during meetings

4. doesn’t / meetings / usually / finish / our chairman / on time

5. Mr. Gilmore / talks / often / too much

6. sometimes / drink / we / at our meetings / coffee

7. Ms. Smith / a good idea / had / at our last meeting

8. will / probably / our next meeting / next Friday / we / have

9. at our last meeting / made / they / an important decision

10. Tom and Jane / too much / argued / at the last meeting

Exercise 2. In the following text, the underlined red words are the subjects of each sentence. Some of them are in the wrong place. Decide if the underlined red words are mistakes or not. Correct the mistakes.

What an airbox does:
Very hot get racing car engines, (1) so a complex system keeps things from overheating. Cools down a radiator (2) the engine by pumping water around the system. Air from outside (3) is directed into the engine through intake ducts. This (4) stops the water in the radiator from boiling, and also cools down the engine. Is the airbox’s job (5) to keep the cool air that enters via the radiator grille separate from the hot, directing it to where it’s needed most.

Exercise 3. In the following text, all of the underlined red sentence parts are in the wrong place. Correct the mistakes.

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Gear wheels:
A gear is a wheel with teeth around its edge. When two gear wheels next to each other are put together, their teeth can be made to interlock. Then when one wheel turns, the other one, too. Gears are used to transmit from one wheel to another movement. If both wheels are the same size, turn at the same speed, the wheels can be used to speed up or slow down movement, or to increase or decrease a force. Many machines have gears that help them to work.

Exercise 4. There are five word order mistakes in the following text. Find the mistakes and correct them.

Power for machines:
Early machines relied on human muscle to make them work. Then started people using animals to work many simple machines. Animals, such as oxen, can carry, pull and lift much heavier loads than can people. Eventually people realized they could capture the energy of the wind or flowing water by using windmills and water-wheels. These became the first machines to create power that in turn was used to make other machines work. Was used this energy to do such things as grinding grain to make flour or pumping up water from underground. Wind and water are still today captured to generate electricity. Electricity we use to light and power our homes, schools, offices and factories.

Fragesätze und Kurzantworten

Bildung von Entscheidungsfragen (siehe Ja/Nein-Fragen bei „Verb be“)

- Entscheidungsfragen können stets mit „ja“ oder „nein“ beantwortet werden.
  Bsp. Is Heth an employee at this company? – Yes, he is. / No, he isn’t.

- Wenn im Aussagesatz bereits ein Hilfsverb vorhanden ist, werden Subjekt und Hilfsverb einfach getauscht
  Bsp. He is French.
  Is he French?

- wenn im Aussagesatz kein Hilfsverb vorhanden ist, erfolgt die Umschreibung mit einer Form des Hilfverbes „do“. (siehe Zeitformen – simple present tense und simple past tense)
  Bsp. I learn English.
  Do you learn English?
  He works at home.
  Does he work at home?

- Ein Engländer antwortet meist nicht nur mit „ja“ oder „nein“, sondern bildet eine Kurzantwort mit dem entsprechenden Hilfsverb.
  Bsp. Am I clever? - Yes, you are.
  Do you learn English? - Yes, I do.
  Has she got a sister? - Yes, she has.
Can we get the book? - Yes, you can.
- No, you can’t.

**Fragen mit Fragewort**

a) Bildung


Wenn der Aussagesatz kein Hilfsverb enthält, wird immer das Hilfsverb „do“ verwendet.

Bsp: Mr Green has been in Australia - Where has Mr Green been?
He starts at 8 o’clock. - When does he start?
We like James. - Who do you like?

b) Subjektfrage

Die Subjektfrage ist eine Sonderform. Bei ihr wird das Subjekt nur durch das Fragewort ersetzt.

Bsp: The noise makes Mark nervous.
What makes him nervous?

The boy is laughing.
Who is laughing?

c) Fragewörter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English:</th>
<th>German:</th>
<th>Examples:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>who</td>
<td>wer</td>
<td>Who is that man?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>What is that?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>wo</td>
<td>Where is my pen?</td>
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<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>wann</td>
<td>When is the meeting?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>why</td>
<td>warum</td>
<td>Why are we here?</td>
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<tr>
<td>how</td>
<td>wie</td>
<td>How are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how much</td>
<td>wie viel</td>
<td>How much is the pen?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how many</td>
<td>wie viele</td>
<td>How many pens are there?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which</td>
<td>welch</td>
<td>Which department is he in?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whose</td>
<td>wessen</td>
<td>Whose pen is that?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 5.** Complete the sentences with a question word. Use:  **who, what, where, when, how.**

1. ________ is your name? 
2. ________ are you from?
6. A: ________ do you do?

B: How do you do?
3. _______ is that man there?  7. A: _______ do you do?
4. _______ time is it?       B: I’m an accountant.
5. _______ is the meeting?   8. A: _______ are you?
                  B: Fine, thanks. And you?

Exercise 6. Write the missing questions from this dialogue.

Ms. Jones: Good afternoon. IBM. Jones speaking.
Mr. Belm: This is Tony Belm from Imtek. I’d like to speak to Ms. Wilhelm, please.
Ms. Jones: I’m sorry, she’s on a business trip. Can I help you?
Mr. Belm: Yes. 1. ___________________________ ?
Ms. Jones: Her email address is wilhelm@ibm.com.
Mr. Belm: O.k. 2. ___________________________ ?
Ms. Jones: Her fax number is 346-9211.
Mr. Belm: Thanks. Can she call me back when she returns?
Ms. Jones: Yes. 3. ___________________________ ?
Mr. Belm: My name is Tony Belm.
Ms. Jones: 4. ___________________________ ?
Mr. Belm: Yes. B-E-L-M. (Mr. Belm spells his name.)
Ms. Jones: Thanks. 5. ___________________________ ?
Mr. Belm: Yes. My telephone number is 534-9800.
Ms. Jones: Thank you. She will call you when she returns.
Mr. Belm: Thank you for your help. Good-bye.
Ms. Jones: Good-bye.

Exercise 7. Your firm has some visitors and your boss asks them some questions. Unfortunately, your boss uses the wrong question order and the visitors can’t understand them. Help your boss out and put his questions in the correct word order.

Example: Your boss: Can / I / your coat / take?
You: Can I take your coat?
1. your trip / how / was ? _________________________________

2. you / would / like / a cup of coffee? __________________________

3. do / like / cream or sugar / you / in your coffee? __________________________

4. can / I / you our firm now / show? __________________________

5. like to / you / do / would / have a seat? __________________________

6. you / do / travel / a lot in your job? __________________________
7. how long / have / worked / you / at your firm?
__________________________________________

8. you / care to join us for dinner at a local restaurant / would / this evening?
______________________________________________________________

Exercise 8. Form questions with who or what from the following statements.

Examples: A. Somebody called me last week. Who called you last week?
B. I called somebody yesterday. Who did you call last week?

1. Somebody gave me the wrench. ________________________________________

2. I gave the wrench to somebody. ________________________________________

3. Something happened. ________________________________________________

4. Mr. Harding told me something. _______________________________________

5. Something fell off the table. __________________________________________

6. Somebody looked in the window. _____________________________________

7. That expression means something. ____________________________________

8. I drank something. __________________________________________________

Exercise 9. You are at a conference with your boss. Your boss wants to ask an English speaking man some questions but doesn’t speak English as well as you do. Form questions from his prompts.

Example: Boss: Ask how the flight was.
You: How was the flight?

1. Ask if this is his first time in Germany. _________________________________

2. Ask what other parts of Europe he has already seen. ______________________

3. Ask what company she works for. ______________________________________

4. Ask where her company is located. _____________________________________

5. Ask how many people work at her company. _____________________________

6. Ask if it does a lot of business internationally. ___________________________

7. Ask her what town she is from. ________________________________________
8. Ask her what the weather is like in her town.

9. Ask her if she wants to do some sightseeing after the conference.

10. Ask her what she likes doing during her leisure time.

Exercise 10. The questions have mistakes. Find the mistakes and rewrite the questions.

Example:  
Wrong: Who does you work for?
Corrected: Who do you work for?

1. Who is the company based? ________________________

2. Have your company branches? ______________________

3. What line of business it is in? _________________________

4. Is what its annual turnover? ______________________

5. How many people do your company employ? ________________________

Answer Key:

Exercise 1
1. Ms. Jones usually takes the minutes. / Usually Ms. Jones takes the minutes.
2. Mr. Marks always goes to meetings on Thursdays.
3. Ms. Smith is often tired during meetings. / Often Ms. Smith is tired during meetings.
4. Our chairman doesn’t usually finish meetings on time. / Usually our chairman doesn’t finish meetings on time.
5. Mr. Gilmore often talks too much. / Often Mr. Gilmore talks too much.
6. We sometimes drink coffee at our meetings. / Sometimes we drink coffee at our meetings.
7. Ms. Smith had a good idea at our last meeting. / At our last meeting Ms. Smith had a good idea.
8. We will probably have our next meeting next Friday. / Probably we will have our next meeting next Friday. / Next Friday we will probably have our next meeting.
9. They made an important decision at our last meeting. / At our last meeting they made an important decision.
10. Tom and Jane argued too much at the last meeting. / At the last meeting Tom and Jane argued too much.

Exercise 2
1. Racing car engines get very hot …
2. A radiator cools down the engine …
3. no mistake
4. no mistake
5. The airbox’s job is to …

Exercise 3
1. & 2. When two gear wheels are put next to each other, their teeth can be made to interlock.
3. Then when one wheel turns, the other one turns, too.
4. Gears are used to transmit movement from one wheel to another.
5. If both wheels are the same size, the wheels turn at the same speed.
6. If one wheel is bigger than the other, the gears can be used to speed up or slow down movement …

Exercise 4
1. People started using …
2. … than people can.
3. This energy was used to do …
4. Today, wind and water are still captured … / Wind and water are still captured today …
5. We use electricity to …

Exercise 5
1. What
2. Where
3. Who
4. What
5. When/Where
6. How
7. What
8. How

Exercise 6
1. What is her email address?
2. What is her fax number?
3. What is your name?
4. How is your name spelled? / Can you spell your name, please?
5. What is your telephone number?

Exercise 7
1. How was your trip?
2. Would you like a cup of coffee?
3. Do you like cream or sugar in your coffee?
4. Can I show you our firm now?
5. Would you like to have a seat?
6. Do you travel a lot in your job?
7. How long have you worked at your firm?
8. Would you care to join us for dinner at a local restaurant this evening?

Exercise 8
1. Who gave you the wrench?
2. Who did you give the wrench to?
3. What happened?
4. What did Mr. Harding tell you?
5. What fell off the table?
6. Who looked in the window?
7. What does that expression mean?
8. What did you drink?

Exercise 9
Is this your first time in Germany?
What other parts of Europe have you already seen?
What company do you work for?
Where is your company located?
How many people work at your company?
Does it do a lot of business internationally?
What town are you from?
What is the weather like in your town?
Do you want to do some sightseeing after the conference?
What do you like doing during your leisure time?

Exercise 10
1. Where is the company based?
2. Does your company have branches? / Has your company got branches?
3. What line of business is it in?
4. What is its annual turnover?
5. How many people does your company employ?