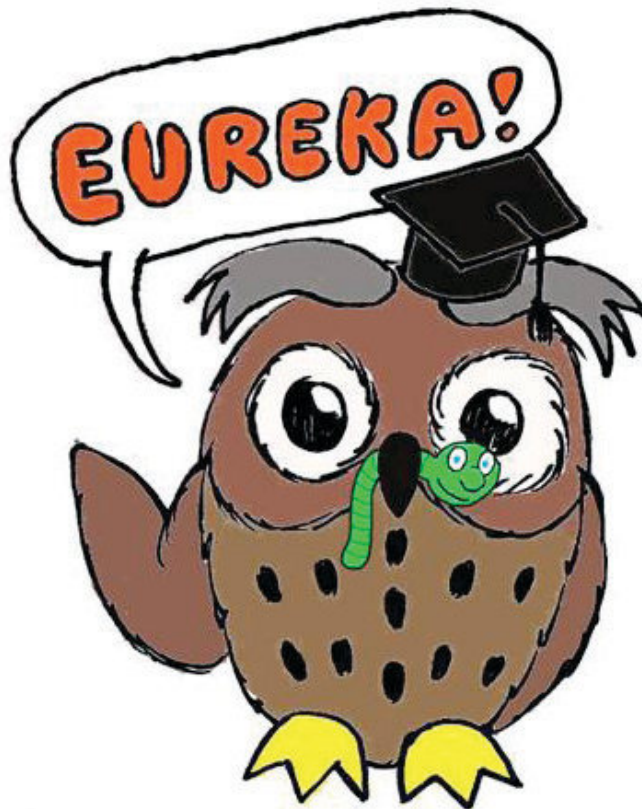




GRAMMAR LIGHT - REVISION

GRAMMAR LIGHT



REVISION



GRAMMAR LIGHT – ERGÄNZENDE ÜBUNGSBLÄTTER

Schüler/innen mit besonderen Bedürfnissen benötigen ein vermehrtes Angebot an Material zur Übung und Wiederholung.

Ergänzend zu den in „Grammar Light“ bearbeiteten Kapiteln der englischen Grundgrammatik wurden daher 60 Übungsblätter erstellt. Sie beziehen sich auf die in „Grammar Light“ enthaltenen Teilbereiche und sind so gestaltet, dass sie individuell einsetzbar sind.

Die Aufgaben können von den Schüler/innen selbst korrigiert werden. Da die Übungsblätter auf der Website Cisonline leicht zugänglich, einzeln abrufbar und sofort herunterladbar sind, können sie auch wiederholend eingesetzt werden.

Die Übungsblätter sind differenziert gestaltet.
Die beiden „Würmer“ geben den Schwierigkeitsgrad an:



sehr einfache Übung



etwas anspruchsvollere Übung

Die Anordnung der Übungsblätter orientiert sich am Table of Contents von „Grammar Light“.

Für die Erlaubnis, die Schulschrift „Ortnergasse“ zu verwenden, danken wir Herrn Werner Mayer.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pronouns

- Personal Pronouns
- Relative Pronouns
- Reflexive Pronouns
- Demonstrative Pronouns
- Indefinite Pronouns

Verbs and Tenses

All sorts of verbs:

- Full verbs
- Auxiliaries of time
- Modal verbs

Tenses:

- Present Tense or Past Tense
- Present simple and continuous
- Past Tense
- Present and Past continuous
- Past Perfect
- Future

Asking questions

Negations

Passive voice

Gerund and Infinitive

Reported speech

Prepositions





A small reminder:

	Nominative	Dative	Accusative
Singular	I you he/ she/ it	me you him/ her/ it	me you him/ her/ it
Plural	we you they	us you them	us you them

1) Now you try to solve these easy tasks:



_____ am from Austria.

Can _____ see me? Yes, _____ can.

This boy speaks English because _____ is from the USA.

The girls over there are from my class. _____ are very clever.

Girls, girls, _____ should not be so loud!

Latin is a very old language. _____ is quite difficult to learn.

_____ all come from Austria. Austria is our home country.

I know a girl from England. _____ is very nice.

Are _____ from Scotland?

What was the weather like? _____ was raining.



II) Some trickier examples:

Use a pronoun instead of the words in brackets.



My mother is in hospital. She (*my mother*) is very ill.

I have to cook for _____ (*all the people in the house*).

Mary took a photo of _____ (*John*).

Where is Sue? I spoke to _____ (*Sue*) a moment ago.

I think we will all enjoy _____ (*the trip*).

I feel sorry for _____ (*the girls*).

Do you like the dress? I will get _____ (*the dress*) for you.

She is looking at _____ (*the picture*).

The children are talking to _____ (*their mother*).

III) Choose the correct answer.

Only one answer is correct.



Where are the books? I can't see _____.

a) it b) you c) them d) her

Bill and I are in the garden. _____ want to pick the apples.

a) them b) we c) they d) he

Mary is talking to _____.

a) they b) she c) your d) them

Barbara is looking at _____.

a) us b) there c) we d) they

My mother always cooks for _____.

a) he b) she c) it d) me



Solutions:

I) Now you try to solve these easy tasks:

I am from Austria.
Can you see me? Yes, I can.
This boy speaks English because he is from the USA.
The girls over there are from my class. They are very clever.
Girls, girls, you should not be so loud!
Latin is a very old language. It is quite difficult to learn.
We all come from Austria. Austria is our home country.
I know a girl from England. She is very nice.
Are you from Scotland?
What was the weather like? It was raining!

II) Use a pronoun instead of the words in brackets.

My mother is in hospital. She (*my mother*) is very ill.
I have to cook for them (*all the people in the house*).
Mary took a photo of him (*John*).
Where is Sue? I spoke to her (*Sue*) a moment ago.
I think we will all enjoy it (*the trip*).
I feel sorry for them (*the girls*).
Do you like the dress? I will get it (*the dress*) for you.
She is looking at it (*the picture*).
The children are talking to her (*their mother*).

III) Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.

Where are the books? I can't see c).
a) it b) you c) them d) her

Bill and I are in the garden. b) want to pick the apples.
a) them b) we c) they d) he

Mary is talking to d).
a) they b) she c) your d) them

Barbara is looking at a).
a) us b) there c) we d) they

My mother always cooks for d).
a) he b) she c) it d) me



A small reminder:

We use
and

WHO
WHICH
THAT

for persons,
for things
for persons, animals and things.

1) At first some easy tasks:



This is the funny comic. I read it yesterday.

This is the funny comic which/that I read yesterday.

This is the tennis player. He won the Davis Cup last year.

These are the flowers. I picked them in the garden.

This is the picture. My brother painted it.

This is the window. The boys broke it.

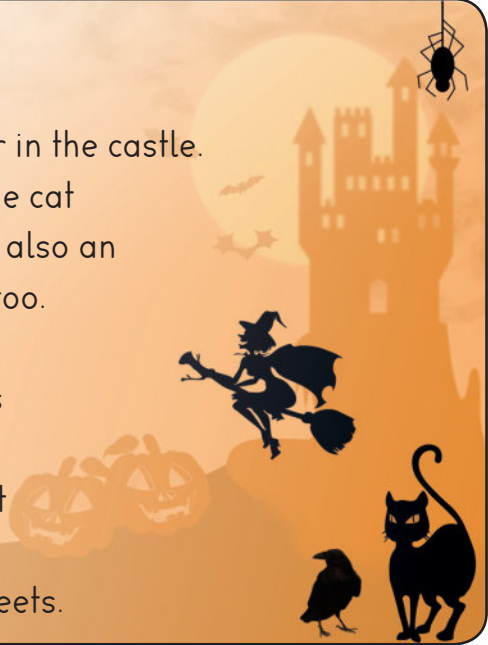
This is the film. We watched it on TV last night.

This is the policeman. He caught the bank robber.



III) Re-write the story using relative pronouns where possible.

Once upon a time there was a witch.
 She lived in an old spooky castle on top of a hill.
 The witch had several animals. They lived with her in the castle.
 There was a big black cat. She had green eyes. The cat usually sat on the witch's shoulder. But there was also an old raven. He liked to sit on the witch's shoulder, too. So the cat and the raven often fought over who should sit on the witch's shoulder. Then there was a big fat spider. It usually sat in its spiderweb waiting for flies. On Halloween night the witch left the castle with her animals to scare the children. The children were out in the streets asking for sweets.



Once upon a time there was a witch who lived in an old spooky castle on top of the hill.





Solutions:

I) At first some easy tasks:

This is the tennis player who won the Davis Cup last year.

These are the flowers which I picked in the garden.

This is the picture which my brother painted.

This is the window which the boys broke.

This is the film which we watched on TV last night.

This is the policeman who caught the bank robber.

II) Make meaningful sentences.

A man who repairs cars is a mechanic.

A person who cooks meals in restaurants is a chef.

Animals who produce milk are mammals.

People who move from place to place are called nomads.

A piece of furniture which is used for writing is a desk.

An animal which eats other animals is a meateater.

A person who designs and plans houses is an architect.

There are birds which cannot fly because they are too heavy.

III) Re-write the story using relative pronouns where possible.

Once upon a time there was a witch who lived in an old spooky castle on top of a hill.

The witch had several animals which/that lived with her in the castle.

There was a big black cat which had green eyes and usually sat on the witch's shoulder.

But there was also an old raven which liked to sit on the witch's shoulder, too.

So the cat and the raven often fought over who should sit on the witch's shoulder.

Then there was a big fat spider which usually sat in its spiderweb waiting for flies.

On Halloween night the witch left the castle with her animals to scare the children who were out in the streets asking for sweets.



A small reminder:

The reflexive pronoun refers back to the subject:

I bought a book for myself.

You bought a book for yourself.

He bought a book for himself.

She bought a book for herself.

We bought a book for ourselves.

You bought a book for yourselves.

They bought a book for themselves.

1) Let's start with an easy task.

Fill in the gaps with the correct reflexive pronoun.



Mary made a dress. But she did not make it for herself.
She made it for her daughter.

Mr Brown bought a football. He did not buy it for _____.
He bought it for his son.

My parents got a new laptop. But it was not for _____.
It was for me.

My grandmother baked a cake. But she did not make it
for _____. She made it for my birthday party.

We built a sandcastle, but we did not build it for _____.
We built it for the little children on the beach.

Girls, do not only cook for others. Cook also for _____.

Tom, did you paint this picture for _____? Yes, I did.

The children spoke for _____.

It's okay. I can pay for it _____.

Do you have any pictures of _____?



II) Reflexive pronouns in German and English.

Not all verbs that ask for a reflexive pronoun in German also take one in English. You find some important verbs below. But there are several more.

Nicht alle Zeitwörter, die in Deutsch ein Reflexivpronomen verlangen, brauch in Englisch ebenfalls eines.

Hier sind einige wichtige Beispiele angeführt. Es gibt aber noch etliche mehr.

Examples	Beispiele
to hurry	sich beeilen
to feel	sich fühlen
to concentrate	sich konzentrieren
to worry	sich sorgen
to sit down	sich hinsetzen
to lie down	sich hinlegen
to change	sich umziehen
to dress	sich anziehen
to wash	sich waschen

Try to translate the following sentences:



Beeile dich bitte!

I feel good.

Sorge dich nicht,
alles wird gut.

A bride usually dresses
in white.

Er kann sich hier nicht
konzentrieren.

She changed her clothes
after school.

Setzt euch bitte hin, Kinder!

I would like to lie down.

III) Do you know the German meaning of these idioms?



Help yourself to some food!

Enjoy yourself!



Solutions:

I) Fill in the gaps with the correct reflexive pronoun.

Mr Brown bought a football. He did not buy it for himself.
He bought it for his son.

My parents got a new laptop. But it was not for themselves.
It was for me.

My grandmother baked a cake. But she did not make it
for herself. She made it for my birthday party.

We built a sandcastle, but we did not build it for ourselves.
We built it for the little children on the beach.

Girls, do not only cook for others. Cook also for yourselves.

Tom, did you paint this picture for yourself? Yes, I did.

The children spoke for themselves.

It's okay. I can pay for it myself.

Do you have any pictures of yourself/ yourselves?

II) Try to translate the following sentences:

Beeile dich bitte!

I feel good.

Sorge dich nicht, alles wird gut.

A bride usually dresses in white.

Er kann sich hier nicht konzentrieren.

She changed her clothes after school.

Setzt euch bitte hin, Kinder!

I would like to lie down.

Hurry up, please!

Ich fühle mich gut/wohl.

Don't worry, everything will be alright.

Eine Braut zieht sich für gewöhnlich weiß an.

He can't concentrate here.

Sie zog sich nach der Schule um.

Please, sit down, children!

Ich möchte mich hinlegen.

III) Do you know the German meaning of these idioms?

Help yourself to some food!

Hole dir etwas zu essen, nimm dir,
was immer du willst!

Enjoy yourself!

Gute Unterhaltung! Viel Spaß!



A small reminder:

Demonstrative pronouns point out how close a person/ animal/ thing is to the speaker.

"Near in time" is expressed with this/ these, "further away in time" is expressed with that/ those.

	Singular	Plural
We use...	<u>this</u> = <i>dieser/ diese/ dieses</i>	<u>these</u> = <i>diese</i>
	<u>that</u> = <i>jener/ jene/ jenes</i>	<u>those</u> = <i>jene</i>

There are also some phrases with demonstrative pronouns that are often used:

- in this day and age/ these days ... *heutzutage, in der heutigen Zeit, jetzt*
- in those days/ at that time ... *damals, früher*
- one of these days ... *eines Tages*
- That's right. ... *Das ist richtig. Das ist in Ordnung.*
- That's wrong. ... *Das ist nicht richtig. Das ist falsch.*
- That's just not done. ... *Das tut man nicht.*
- That's a good idea. ... *Das ist eine gute Idee.*

1) Fill the gaps with this, these, that or those.



- _____ table over there is nice, isn't it?
- Yes, it is, and _____ chairs beside it are very pretty, too.
- _____ is my friend Rita and over there, _____ is her boyfriend John.
- I am very busy _____ summer because I am working in a summer camp.
- Do you remember _____ summer when we all went to Spain?
- What was _____ noise? - I think it was a shot.
- _____ party is very nice. Let's stay a little longer.
- He wants to buy a house. Well, is _____ a good idea in _____ days?



1) Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.



- 1) _____ was such a great idea.
a) That b) These c) Those d) Such

- 2) Are _____ your slippers?
a) that b) them c) those d) this

- 3) You'll have to get your own pencil because _____ is my pencil.
a) that b) those c) such d) this

- 4) _____ is just not done.
a) Such b) Those c) That d) None

- 5) _____ children will not get any pocket money.
a) None b) That c) These d) Them

- 6) Is _____ yours?
a) this b) those c) these d) such

- 7) Please give me one of _____.
a) that b) those c) this d) such

- 8) _____ are nice looking.
a) This b) That c) These d) Such



Solutions:

I) Fill in the gaps with this, these, that or those.

That table over there is nice, isn't it?

Yes, it is, and those chairs beside it are very pretty, too.

This is my friend Rita and over there, that is her boyfriend John.

I am very busy this summer because I am working in a summer camp.

Do you remember that summer when we all went to Spain?

What was that noise? - I think it was a shot.

This party is very nice. Let's stay a little longer.

He wants to buy a house. Well, is that a good idea in these days?

II) Use a pronoun instead of the words in brackets.

1) ____ a) ____ was such a great idea.

a) That

b) These

c) Those

d) Such

2) Are ____ c) ____ your slippers?

a) that

b) them

c) those

d) this

3) You'll have to get your own pencil because ____ d) ____ is my pencil.

a) that

b) those

c) such

d) this

4) ____ c) ____ is just not done.

a) Such

b) Those

c) That

d) None

5) ____ c) ____ children will not get any pocket money.

a) None

b) That

c) These

d) Them

6) Is ____ a) ____ yours?

a) this

b) those

c) these

d) such

7) Please give me one of ____ b) ____.

a) that

b) those

c) this

d) such

8) ____ c) ____ are nice looking.

a) This

b) That

c) These

d) Such



A small reminder:

SOME is used in affirmative sentences	ANY is used in questions and negations
Meaning of these indefinite pronouns in German: with the singular <u>etwas</u> - <u>irgendein</u> with the plural <u>einige</u>	

I) Fill in some or any.



I need some money. Sorry, I haven't got _____.

My friend has _____ Australian stamps. Wow, I don't have _____.

We are broke, mum. Please give us _____ money.

We have _____ apple trees in our garden. Do you have _____ apple trees?

Can you come to me? No, sorry, I don't have _____ time.

There are _____ boys in the classroom, but not _____ girls.

I am very hungry. I would like to get _____ food. Is there _____ food in the house?

II) What is there for breakfast? Write some sentences.



There are some cornflakes.



A small reminder:

EVERY all of them	EACH (of)
unlimited numbers	a limited number

III) Every or each? Fill the gaps with either every or each.



Every bird has feathers and two legs.

_____ mouse has a long tail.

_____ child in this class speaks two languages.

_____ of you should come to school tomorrow.

We should eat vegetables _____ day.

In some countries shops are open _____ day of the week.

The students have _____ got their own desk.

A small reminder:

ALL with a singular	ALL with a plural
ganz	alle

IV) Try to translate these few sentences into German.



All our milk comes from cows (and not from sheep).

Unsere ganze Milch stammt von Kühen (und nicht von Schafen).

The cat likes to sleep all day long.

All plants need water.

I answered all questions.

He is at the computer all the time.



A small reminder:

words with EVERY		words with SOME		words with ANY	
everybody	jedermann	somebody	jemand	anybody	irgendjemand
everything	alles	something	etwas bestimmtes	anything	irgendetwas
everywhere	überall	somewhere	irgendwo, aber begrenzt	anywhere	irgendwo, unbegrenzt

V) Fill the gaps with words from the above grid.

Have you seen my mobile phone? I can't find it anywhere.
Well, it must be _____ in the house.



He found _____ in the street. _____ must have lost it.

There was a wonderful show yesterday. _____ enjoyed it.

We could not leave because _____ did not find his ticket.

It is so loud here. Let's go _____ else.

_____ in this house looks quite expensive.



VI) Which word is correct? Only one answer is right.

I can't go to the show. I haven't got _____ nice to wear.

- a) everything b) anything c) something d) somebody

Carol is the girl with _____ in her hand.

- a) anything b) something c) nothing d) everything

If you want _____ to eat, I can get it for you.

- a) some b) anything c) anywhere d) everything

Are my pencils on your desk? No, there _____ on my desk.

- a) aren't anything b) isn't anything c) isn't something d) is something

_____ wants to get rich.

- a) Not everybody b) Not anybody c) Somebody d) No everybody



Solutions:

I) Fill in some or any.

I need some money. Sorry, I haven't got any.

My friend has some Australian stamps. Wow, I don't have any.

We are broke, mum. Please give us some money.

We have some apple trees in our garden. Do you have any apple trees?

Can you come to me? No, sorry, I don't have any time.

There are some boys in the classroom, but not any girls.

I am very hungry. I would like to get some food. Is there any food in the house?

II) What is there for breakfast? Write some sentences.

There are some cornflakes.

There is some bread.

There are some eggs.

There is some butter.

There is some milk.

III) Every or each? Fill the gaps with either every or each.

Every bird has feathers and two legs.

Every mouse has a long tail.

Each child in this class speaks two languages.

Each of you should come to school tomorrow.

We should eat vegetables every day.

In some countries shops are open each day of the week.

The students have each got their own desk.

IV) Try to translate these few sentences into German.

The cat likes to sleep all day long.

All plants need water.

I answered all questions.

He is at the computer all the time.

Die Katze schläft gerne den ganzen Tag.

Alle Pflanzen brauchen Wasser.

Ich beantwortete alle Fragen.

Er sitzt die ganze Zeit beim Computer.



Solutions:

V) Fill the gaps with words from the above grid.

Have you seen my mobile phone? I can't find it anywhere.
Well, it must be somewhere in the house.

He found something in the street. Somebody must have lost it.

There was a wonderful show yesterday. Everybody enjoyed it.

We could not leave because somebody did not find his ticket.

It is so loud here. Let's go somewhere else.

Everything in this house looks quite expensive.

VI) Which word is correct? Only one answer is right.

I can't go to the show. I haven't got _____ b) _____ nice to wear.

- a) everything b) anything c) something d) somebody

Carol is the girl with _____ b) _____ in her hand.

- a) anything b) something c) nothing d) everything

If you want _____ b) _____ to eat, I can get it for you.

- a) some b) anything c) anywhere d) everything

Are my pencils on your desk? No, there _____ b) _____ on my desk.

- a) aren't anything b) isn't anything c) isn't something d) is something

_____ a) _____ wants to get rich.

- a) Not everybody b) Not anybody c) Somebody d) No everybody



A small reminder:

<u>Full or Main Verbs</u>	They have a meaning of their own: swim, dance, drink,...
<u>Auxiliaries of Time</u>	They help the full verb to form tenses, questions and negations: <u>have</u> - <u>be</u> - <u>do</u> / <u>will</u> for the future
<u>Modal Verbs</u>	They express likelihood, ability, permission and obligation: can, could, must, shall, should,...



1) Group the words in the box.

be	am	could	run
is	should	must	
dance	did	can	
are	swim	do	
look	catch	have	were
may	might	had	
been	will	was	

<u>Full or Main Verbs</u>	
<u>Auxiliaries of Time</u>	
<u>Modal Verbs</u>	



II) Fill in the missing auxiliaries of time.



He was in New York last year.

He _____ in Paris now.

_____ she got brown hair?

_____ you live in Vienna?

_____ he live in Vienna, too?

Where _____ you? - I _____ here!

When _____ he here? - He _____ here last night.

_____ you ever _____ to New York?

What colour _____ the bike?

What colour _____ the bikes?

I think I _____ take a trip to London.

_____ it a boy or a girl?

I _____ an Austrian citizen.

Where _____ you from?

_____ you also from Austria?

No, I _____ from Germany.

He _____ a lot of money.

My grandfather _____ a farm when he was still alive.

But now he _____ dead for many years.

I _____ this car for a long time.



III) Modal Verbs

Try to find meaningful questions for these statements. Use can/ can't or could/ couldn't in your questions.



Why could Tom not go to school ?
- Because he had a bad cold.

Why _____ ?
- Because it is too young.

Why _____ ?
- Because she is afraid of the dog.

Why _____ ?
- Because I asked someone.

Why _____ ?
- Because I learned it in school.

IV) Choose the correct answer, only one is correct.



We tried to push the car, but it _____ move.

- a) can't b) won't c) wouldn't d) doesn't

_____ I have some more tea, please?

- a) Should b) Would c) Could d) Must

It is very late. We _____ go home.

- a) must b) can c) needn't d) have

Everyone is asleep. We _____ make too much noise.

- a) can b) mustn't c) couldn't d) want



A small reminder:

Full Verbs - Verbs in English have four basic parts:

Base form/ Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	-ing form
--------------------------	------------	-----------------	-----------



V) Group the words in the box.

want	washed	cooking	sit
jumped	cutting	wash	cut
washing	run	running	sitting
run	cooked	cut	put
put	ran	cooked	jump
put	jumped	sat	jumping
cook	cut	washed	putting

REGULAR VERBS	Base form/ Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	-ing form	German
	<i>ask</i>	<i>asked</i>	<i>asked</i>	<i>asking</i>	<i>fragen</i>

IRREGULAR VERBS	Base form/ Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	-ing form	German
	<i>eat</i>	<i>ate</i>	<i>eaten</i>	<i>eating</i>	<i>essen</i>



Solutions:

I) Group the words in the box.

<u>Full or Main Verbs</u>	run, dance, swim, do, catch, look
<u>Auxiliaries of Time</u>	be, am, is, did, are, do, have, were, had, been, will, was
<u>Modal Verbs</u>	could, should, must, can, might, may

II) Fill in the missing auxiliaries of time.

- He was in New York last year.
- He is in Paris now.
- Has she got brown hair?
- Do you live in Vienna?
- Does he live in Vienna, too?
- Where are you? – I am here!
- When was he here? – He was here last night.
- Have you ever been to New York?
- What colour is the bike?
- What colour are the bikes?
- I think I will take a trip to London.
- Is it a boy or a girl?
- I am an Austrian citizen.
- Where are you from?
- Are you also from Austria?
- No, I am from Germany.
- He has a lot of money.
- My grandfather had a farm when he was still alive.
- But now he has been dead for many years.
- I have had this car for a long time.

III) Modal Verbs – Try to find meaningful questions for these statements. Use can/ can't or could/ couldn't in your questions.

- Why can't the baby walk yet?
– Because it is too young.
- Why can't she open that gate?
– Because she is afraid of the dog.
- Why could you find the place?
– Because I asked someone.
- Why do you speak Italian?
– Because I learned it in school.



Solutions:

IV) Choose the correct answer, only one is correct.

We tried to push the car, but it _____ c) _____ move.
 a) can't b) won't c) wouldn't d) doesn't

_____ c) _____ I have some more tea, please?
 a) Should b) Would c) Could d) Must

It is very late. We _____ a) _____ go home.
 a) must b) can c) needn't d) have

Everyone is asleep. We _____ b) _____ make too much noise.
 a) can b) mustn't c) couldn't d) want

V) Group the verbs in the box.

REGULAR VERBS	Base form/ Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	-ing form	German
	want	wanted	wanted	-----	wünschen/wollen
	wash	washed	washed	washing	waschen
	cook	cooked	cooked	cooking	kochen
	jump	jumped	jumped	jumping	springen

IRREGULAR VERBS	Base form/ Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	-ing form	German
	cut	cut	cut	cutting	schneiden
	put	put	put	putting	stellen/ legen
	run	ran	run	running	laufen
	sit	sat	sat	sitting	sitzen



**TIME FOR PRACTICE –
PRESENT TENSE or PAST TENSE?**

<p>Die Gegenwart (Präsens) Für Handlungen oder Zustände, die häufig, täglich oder üblicherweise stattfinden.</p> <p>Die Mitvergangenheit (Imperfekt) Für Handlungen oder Zustände, die in der Vergangenheit passiert sind und NICHT MEHR stattfinden oder andauern.</p>	<p>The present tense Things that happen every day, usually, often, regularly.....</p> <p>The Past Tense Things that happened in the past and are now finished (an hour ago, yesterday, last week, last month, in 2010, when I was six</p>
---	--



Enrico's holiday job



Present Tense - the same verbs - Past Tense



Every morning Enrico gets up at 7,	but yesterday	he got up at half past 6.
In the morning he takes a shower,	but yesterday	he a bath.
All summer Enrico works in a garage,	but last Monday	hein a car factory.
Usually he goes to work by bus,	but last week	heby bike.
Enrico usually repairs cars,	but a few days ago	he a motorbike.
Normally he comes home at four o'clock,	but last Tuesday	Enricohome at five.
Usually he goes home after work,	but yesterday	heto the movies.
Enrico usually sees action films,	but last night	he a horror film.
Normally he sleeps well at night,	but after the film	hebadly.

Remember the past tense of the verbs (2nd form) and the past participle (3rd form)

<p>Regular verbs:</p> <p>work – worked -</p> <p>repair - -</p>	<p>Irregular verbs:</p> <p>get – got- got</p> <p>take – took -</p> <p>go – -</p> <p>come – -</p> <p>see – -</p> <p>sleep - -</p>
---	---

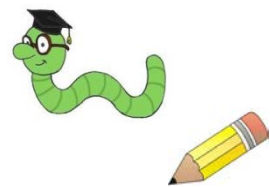


Die Gegenwart (Präsens) Für Handlungen oder Zustände, die häufig, täglich oder üblicherweise stattfinden. Die Mitvergangenheit (Imperfekt) Für Handlungen oder Zustände, die in der Vergangenheit passiert sind und NICHT MEHR stattfinden oder andauern.	The present tense Things that happen every day, usually, often, regularly..... The Past Tense Things that happened in the past and are now finished (an hour ago, yesterday, last week, last month, in 2010, when I was six
--	---



Enrico's last week

Present Tense - different verbs - Past Tense



After waking up Enrico is always hungry,	but on Monday	he woke up and felt awful. (wake/feel)
In the morning he has a big breakfast,	but on Tuesday	he onlya cup of tea.(drink)
Usually he has lunch at the cafeteria,	but last Wednesday	heto a fast food restaurant. (go)
At lunchtime he eats slowly,	but that day	he in a hurry. (is)
In the evening he usually watches TV,	but Thursday evening	heto a disco with some friends. (go)
He likes listening to CDs,	but that evening	The DJ songs he didn't like. (play)
Normally Enrico sleeps all night,	but after the disco	he andbad dreams. (wake up / has)
Normally Enrico is quite happy	but that weekend	heunhappy and sad. (feel / is)

Find the past tense of the verbs (2nd form) and the past participle (3rd form)

wake – woke - woken
feel - -
drink - -
go - -
be (is) – -
be [is] – -



Enrico's the holiday job



Every morning Enrico gets up at 7,	but yesterday	he got up at half past 6.
In the morning he takes a shower,	but yesterday	he took a bath.
...Enrico works in a garage,	but last Monday	he worked in a car factory.
Usually he goes to work by bus,	but last week	he went by bike.
Enrico usually repairs cars,	but a few days ago	he repaired a motorbike.
Normally he comes home at four o'clock,	but last Tuesday	Enrico came home at five.
Usually he goes home after work,	but yesterday	he went to the movies.
Enrico usually sees action films,	but last night	he saw a horror film.
He sleeps very well at night,	but after the film	he slept badly.

Enrico's last week

After waking up Enrico is usually hungry,	but on Monday	he woke up and felt awful..
Every morning he eats a big breakfast,	but on Tuesday	he only drank a cup of tea..
Usually he has lunch at the cafeteria,	but on Wednesday	he went to a fast food restaurant.
At lunchtime he eats slowly,	but that day	he was in a hurry.
In the evening he usually watches TV,	but Thursday evening	he went to a disco with some freinds.
He likes listening to CDs,	but that evening	the DJ played songs he didn't like.
Normally Enrico sleeps all night,	but after the disco	he woke up and had bad dreams.
Normally Enrico is quite happy,	But that weekend	he felt unhappy and was sad.



You get one point for each correct answer.
Maximum = 17

Your points:





TIME FOR PRACTICE – PRESENT TENSE or PAST TENSE?


<p>Die Gegenwart (Präsens) Für Handlungen oder Zustände, die häufig, täglich oder üblicherweise stattfinden.</p> <p>Die Mitvergangenheit (Imperfekt) Für Handlungen oder Zustände, die in der Vergangenheit passiert sind und NICHT MEHR stattfinden oder andauern.</p>	<p>The present tense Things that happen every day, usually, often, regularly.....</p> <p>The Past Tense Things that happened in the past and are now finished (an hour ago, yesterday, last week, last month, in 2010, when I was six</p>
---	--



Lilly's day at school



Present Tense - verbs are the same - Past tense

Every morning Lilly gets up at 7,	but yesterday	she got up at 8. 
In the morning she usually puts on jeans and a blouse,	but yesterday	she her new skirt.
Lilly goes to school by bus,	but last Monday	she by bike.
Usually she meets her best friend on the bus,	but last week	she nobody.
Lilly and her friend usually do their homework together,	but a few days ago	Lilly it alone.
In the afternoon they often play in Lilly's house,	but last Tuesday	they in the park.

Present Tense - verbs can be different - Past Tense

Lilly is always punctual in school,	but last week	she came ten minutes too late.
Lilly writes good essays (Aufsätze),	but two days ago	she (make) a lot of mistakes.
Usually Lilly is good at maths,	but a few days ago	she (get) a bad mark on a maths test.
Normally she has good marks in English,	but last week	she (fail = verpatzen) an English test.
Usually she laughs a lot in school,	but on that day	she (cry = weinen)
Normally she likes to go to school,	but last week	she (want) to stay home.



TIME FOR PRACTICE – PRESENT TENSE or PAST TENSE?



Lilly's day at school

Present Tense - verbs are the same - Past Tense

Every morning Lilly gets up at 7,	but yesterday	she got up at 8.
In the morning she usually puts on jeans and a blouse,	but yesterday	she put on her new skirt.
Lilly goes to school by bus,	but last Monday	she went by bike.
Usually she meets her best friend on the bus,	but last week	she met nobody.
Lilly and her friend usually do their homework together,	but a few days ago	Lilly did it alone.
In the afternoon they often play in Lilly's house,	but last Tuesday	they played in the park.

Present Tense - verbs can be different - Past Tense

Lilly is always punctual in school,	but last week	she came ten minutes too late.
Lilly writes good essays (Aufsätze),	but two days ago	she made a lot of mistakes. (make)
Usually Lilly is good at maths,	but a few days ago	she got a bad mark on a maths test. (get)
Normally she has good marks in English,	but last week	She failed an English test. (fail = verpatzen)
Usually she laughs a lot in school,	but on that day	she cried . (cry = weinen)
Normally she likes to go to school,	but last week	she wanted to stay home.(want)



You get one point for each correct answer.
Maximum = 10

Your points:



TIME FOR PRACTICE – PRESENT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS



Die einfache Gegenwart The Present Simple Sie drückt z.B. einen Zustand, eine Tatsache, eine Gewohnheit ,.... aus.	Die Dauerform The Present Continuous Sie drückt meist eine Handlung aus, die (noch) andauert.
Usually, every day, normally	At the moment, right now, today,

IN SCHOOL



Usually

- we listen to the teacher.
- we read books.
- we do maths problems.
- we learn English.
- we do gymnastics.
- we write in our exercise books.
- we do simple experiments.

But today

- we are not listening,
- we are not reading.
- we are not
- we are not.....
- we are not.....
- we are not
- we are not

WHY?

Because it's carnival and we are having a party.
We are singing, dancing, eating, drinking and telling jokes.

AFTER SCHOOL

Usually Enrico



- does his homework.
- helps his mother in the kitchen.
- goes to the supermarket.
- rides his bike to the park.
- goes to meet his friends in the park.
- has dinner at seven.
- watches TV or reads a book.
- goes to bed at ten.

But today



- he is not doing his homework.
- he is not helping his mother.
- he is not
- he is not.....
- he is not
- he is not
- he is not
- he is not

WHY?

Because it's his birthday and he is having a big party.
He is at home with his friends and they are eating his birthday cake and playing games.



TIME FOR PRACTICE – PRESENT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS



Die einfache Gegenwart The Present Simple	Die Dauerform The Present Continuous
Sie drückt z.B. einen Zustand, eine Tatsache, eine Gewohnheit ,.... aus.	Sie drückt meist eine Handlung aus, die (noch) andauert.
Usually, every day, normally	At the moment, right now, today,

IN SCHOOL

Usually

we listen to the teacher.
 we read books.
 we do maths problems.
 we learn English.
 we do gymnastics.
 we write in our exercise books.
 we do simple experiments.

But today

we are not listening.
 we are not reading.
 we are not doing maths.
 we are not learning English.
 we are not doing gymnastics.
 we are not writing.
 we are not doing any experiments.

WHY?

Because it's carnival and we are having a party.
 We are singing, dancing, eating, drinking and telling jokes.

AFTER SCHOOL

Usually Enrico

does his homework.
 helps his mother in the kitchen.
 goes to the supermarket.
 rides his bike to the park.
 goes to meet his friends in the park.
 Has dinner at seven.
 watches TV or reads a book.
 goes to bed at ten.



But today

he is not doing his homework.
 he is not helping his mother.
 he is not going to the supermarket.
 he is not riding his bike to the park.
 he is not going to meet his friends.
 he is not having dinner at seven.
 he is not watching TV.
 he is not going to bed at ten.

WHY?

Because it's his birthday and he is having a big party.
 He is at home with his friends and they are eating his birthday cake and playing games.

You get one point
 for each correct
 answer.
 Maximum = 11
 Your points:





TIME FOR PRACTICE – THE PAST TENSE



Die Mitvergangenheit (Imperfekt)

Für Handlungen oder Zustände, die in der Vergangenheit passiert sind und NICHT MEHR stattfinden oder andauern.

The Past Tense

Things that happened in the past and are now finished (an hour ago, yesterday, last week, last month, in 2010, when I was six

Read the story about Enrico and Lilly. Mark the verbs in the past tense and then put them in the correct box:



Last week Enrico invited Lilly to a pop concert. He had two tickets. Lilly said "yes". She loved pop concerts and she liked Enrico. She was very happy. She told her Mom about it. The concert was an open air concert in a stadium. Enrico and Lilly hoped it would not rain.



In the evening they saw dark clouds in the sky and the wind began to blow. Enrico and Lilly put on their raincoats. It began to rain. The musicians came on stage. The stage was under a big roof. The group played a lot of popular songs. It rained heavily, but the people stayed and listened. They liked the band and they knew some of the songs. They started to sing along with the band. The rain stopped and Lilly and Enrico went home.

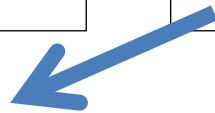


For the past tense **add -ed to regular verbs**

use **the 2nd form for irregular verbs.**

regular
<i>invited,</i>

irregular
<i>had,</i>



Find the three forms of the irregular verbs. Use your English book.

have – had – had



TIME FOR PRACTICE – THE PAST TENSE



Read the story about Enrico and Lilly. Mark the verbs in the past tense and then put them in the correct box:

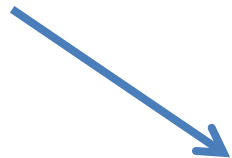
Last week Enrico invited Lilly to a pop concert. He had two tickets. Lilly said "yes". She loved pop concerts and she liked Enrico. She was very happy. She told her Mom about it. The concert was an open air concert in a stadium. Enrico and Lilly hoped it would not rain. In the evening they saw dark clouds in the sky and the wind began to blow. Enrico and Lilly put on their raincoats. A heavy rain started. The musicians came on stage. The stage was under a big roof. The pop group played a lot of popular songs. It rained heavily, but the people stayed and listened. They liked the band and they knew some of the songs. They started to sing along with the band. The rain stopped and Lilly and Enrico went home.

For the past tense add -ed to regular verbs.

regular
invited, loved, liked, hoped, started,
played, rained, stayed, listened,
stopped

Use the 2nd form for irregular verbs.

irregular
had, said, was, told, saw, began,
put, came, knew, went



You get one point for each correct answer.
Maximum = 20
Your points:
[]

Find the three forms of the irregular verbs. Use your English book.

have - had - had
say - said - said
be - was - been
tell - told - told
see - saw - seen

begin - began - begun
put - put - put
come - came - come
know - knew - known
go - went - gone



TIME FOR PRACTICE – PRESENT and PAST CONTINUOUS



	One person or thing (singular)	> is / was	+ ing
Several persons or things (plural)		> are / were	+ ing



Now: eating a hamburger / last week - chicken wings (**Enrico**)

Now: Enrico **is eating** a hamburger. (present tense)

Last week: He **was eating** chicken wings. (past tense)

Now: talking on the telephone / some time ago - writing Emails (**Lilly**)

Now: Lilly (present tense)

Some time ago: She was (past tense)

Now: playing a computer game /yesterday - playing in the park (**Enrico and Lilly**)

Now: They are (present tense)

Yesterday: They (past tense)

Now: shining / two days ago - raining all day (**the sun / it**)

Now: The sun (present tense)

Two days ago: It (past tense)

Now: talking about Europe / last month – learning about Africa (**we**)

Now: We (present tense)

Last month: We(past tense)

Now: having coffee / an hour ago - eating lunch (**Mr and Ms Davis**)

Now: Mr and Ms Davis..... (present tense)

An hour ago They(past tense)

Now: running properly / three days ago – standing still (**the machines**)

Now: The machines..... (present tense)

Three days ago: They (past tense)



TIME FOR PRACTICE – PRESENT and PAST CONTINUOUS

One person or thing (singular)	> is / was	+ ... ing
Several persons or things (plural)	> are / were	+ ... ing

Now: eating a hamburger / last week - chicken wings (**Enrico**)

Now: Enrico is eating a hamburger. (present tense)

Last week: He was eating chicken wings. (past tense)

Now: talking on the telephone / some time ago - writing Emails (**Lilly**)

Now: Lilly is talking on the telephone. (present tense)

Some time ago; She was writing E-mails. (past tense)

Now: playing a computer game / yesterday –playing in the park (**Enrico and Lilly**)

Now: They are playing a computer game. (present tense)

Yesterday: They were playing in the garden. (past tense)

Now: shining / two days ago - raining all day (**it/ the sun**)

Now: The sun is shining. (present tense)

Two days ago: It was raining all day. (past tense)

Now: talking about Europe / last month – learning about Africa (**we**)

Now: We are talking about Europe. (present tense)

Last month: We were learning about Africa. (past tense)

Now: having coffee / an hour ago - eating lunch (**Mr and Ms Davis**)

Now: Mr and Ms Davis are having coffee. (present tense)

An hour ago They were eating lunch. (past tense)

Now: running properly / three days ago – standing still (the machines)

Now: The machines are running properly.

Three days ago: They were standing still.

You get one point
for each correct
answer.

Maximum = 12

Your points:





TIME FOR PRACTICE- THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Die Vorvergangenheit

Sie bezeichnet von zwei aufeinanderfolgenden vergangenen Handlungen die erste (frühere). Sie wird mit „had“ und dem „past participle“ gebildet.

The Past Perfect Tense

It's holiday time. Enrico is on a small island near Rome together with his grandparents. He is looking forward to trying out his new surfboard.



That's what he did yesterday:

First	Then
he climbed out of bed.	he looked out of the window.
he saw that the sun was shining.	he decided to go swimming.
he took a shower.	he put on shorts and a T-shirt.
he ate breakfast.	he put on his swimming trunks and took his surfboard.
he said 'goodbye' to his grandmother.	he and ran to the beach.
he found a good place at the beach.	he discovered some beautiful jellyfish (Quallen) in the water and went back.
he returned to the beach.	he got his snorkel and flippers (Flossen).
he put on his flippers and the snorkel.	he looked for the jellyfish.
he watched the jellyfish for some time.	he swam back to get his surfboard.
he found the surfboard.	he pushed it into the water.
he tried to stand up on it.	he discovered that there was no wind.
he waited some time.	he gave up surfing for the day.



TIME FOR PRACTICE - THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Die Vorvergangenheit

Sie bezeichnet von zwei aufeinanderfolgenden vergangenen Handlungen die erste (frühere). Sie wird mit „had“ und dem „past participle“ gebildet.

The Past Perfect Tense

Find the past participle (3rd form) of the verbs.



climb – climbed – *climbed*

see – saw -

return – returned -

take – took –

put – put –

eat – ate -







watch – watched -

say – said -

try – tried –

find – found -

wait – waited -

past perfect tense	past tense
After he had climbed out of bed,  Die 1. Handlung ist zu Ende	he looked out or the window.  bevor die 2. beginnt.
When he had seen that the sun was shining,  Die 1. Handlung ist zu Ende	he decided to go swimming.  bevor die 2. beginnt.
After he had taken a shower,  Die 1. Handlung ist zu Ende	he put on shorts and a T-shirt.  bevor die 2. beginnt.



TIME FOR PRACTICE - THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Die Vorvergangenheit

Sie bezeichnet von zwei aufeinanderfolgenden vergangenen Handlungen die erste (frühere). Sie wird mit „had“ und dem „past participle“ gebildet.

The Past Perfect Tense

Connect the sentences by using the past perfect tense



After he **had climbed** out of bed, he looked out of the window.

After he **had seen** that the sun was shining, he decided to go swimming.

After he **had taken** a shower, he put on shorts and a T-shirt.



When he **had eaten** breakfast, he

After he **had**

.....

After he

.....

After

.....

After

.....

After

.....

When

.....

When

.....



TIME FOR PRACTICE - THE PAST PERFECT TENSE



Find the past participle (3rd form) of the verbs

climb – climbed – **climbed**

see – saw - **seen**

take – took – **taken**

eat – ate - **eaten**

say – said - **said**

find – found - **found**

return – returned -**returned**

put – put – **put**

watch – watched – **watched**

try – tried - **tried**

wait – waited - **waited**

Connect the sentences by using the past perfect tense.

After he had climbed out of bed, he looked out of the window.

After he had seen that the sun was shining, he decided to go swimming.

After he had taken a shower, he put on shorts and a T-shirt.

When he had eaten breakfast, he put on his swimming trunks and took his surfboard,

After he had said ‘goodbye’ to his grandmother, he ran to the beach.

After he had found a good place at the beach, he discovered some beautiful jellyfish in the water and went back.

After he had returned to the beach, he got his snorkel and flippers.

After he had put on his flippers and th snorkel, he looked for the jellyfish.

After he had watched the jellyfish for some time, he swam back to get his surfboard.

When he had found the surfboard, he pushed it into the water.

When he had tried to stand up on it, he discovered that there was no wind.

When he had waited for some time, he gave up surfing for the day.

You get one point
for each correct
answer.

Maximum = 19





TIME FOR PRACTICE- THE PAST PERFECT TENSE



Die Vorvergangenheit

Sie bezeichnet von zwei aufeinanderfolgenden vergangenen Handlungen die erste (frühere). Sie wird mit „had“ und dem „past participle“ gebildet.

The Past Perfect Tense

It's holiday time. Lilly is back home in England.
She is works part-time in a laboratory.



That's what she did yesterday:

First	Then
she took a tour through the lab.	she put on her lab uniform.
she found her working place.	she introduced herself to her colleagues.
she asked for instructions.	she read the lab regulations.
she finished reading.	she learned how to use a microscope.
she worked with the microscope.	she felt very tired and hungry.
she drank a cup of coffee.	she ate a sandwich.
she had a break.	she felt much better.
she returned to her working place.	she mixed different liquids (Flüssigkeiten).
she finished her work.	she got on a bus to get home.
she arrived in her flat.	she cooked dinner.
she finished her dinner.	the telephone rang.
she talked to Enrico, who told her about his holidays in Italy.	she looked out of the window.
she saw the rain.	she felt very sad and lonely.



TIME FOR PRACTICE- THE PAST PERFECT TENSE



Die Vorvergangenheit

The Past Perfect Tense

Sie bezeichnet von zwei aufeinanderfolgenden vergangenen Handlungen die erste (frühere). Sie wird mit „had“ und dem „past participle“ gebildet.

Find the past participle (3rd form) of the verbs.



take – took - <i>taken</i>	
find – found -	have – had -
ask – asked -	return – returned -
finish – finished -	arrive – arrived -
work – worked -	talk – talked -
drink – drank -	see – saw -

past perfect tense	past tense
<p>After she had taken a tour through the lab,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Die 1. Handlung ist zu Ende</p>	<p>she put on her lab uniform.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>bevor die 2. beginnt.</p>
<p>When she had found her working place,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Die 1. Handlung ist zu Ende</p>	<p>she introduced herself.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>bevor die 2. beginnt.</p>
<p>After she had asked for instructions,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Die 1. Handlung ist zu Ende</p>	<p>she read the lab regulations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>bevor die 2. beginnt.</p>



TIME FOR PRACTICE- THE PAST PERFECT TENSE



Die Vorvergangenheit

The Past Perfect Tense

Sie bezeichnet von zwei aufeinanderfolgenden vergangenen Handlungen die erste (frühere). Sie wird mit „had“ und dem „past participle“ gebildet.

Connect the sentences by using the past perfect tense.

After she had taken a tour through the lab, she put on her lab uniform.



When she had

.....

After.....

After.....

.....

After.....

.....

After

After

When.....

.....

After.....

.....

After

When.....

After

.....

After



TIME FOR PRACTICE – THE PAST PERFECT TENSE



Find the past participle (3rd form) of the verbs.

take – took - taken	have – had - had
find – found - found	return – returned – returned
ask – asked - asked	arrive – arrived – arrived
finish – finished – finished	talk – talked – talked
work – worked - worked	see – saw - seen
drink – drank – drunk	

Connect the sentences by using the past perfect tense

After she **had taken** a tour through the lab, she put on her lab uniform.

When she **had found** her working place, she introduced herself to her colleagues.

After she **had asked** for instructions, she read the lab regulations.

After she **had finished** reading, she learned how to use a microscope.

After she **had worked** with the microscope for a long time, she felt very tired and hungry.

After she **had drunk** a cup of coffee, she ate a sandwich

After she **had had** a break, she felt much better.

When she **had returned** to her working place, she mixed different liquids.

After she **had finished** her work, she got on a bus to get home.

After she **had arrived** in her flat, she cooked dinner.

When she **had finished** her dinner, the telephone rang.

After she **had talked** to Enrico, who told her about his holidays in Italy, she looked out of the window.

After she **had seen** the rain, she felt very sad and lonely.

You get one point
for each correct
answer.
Maximum = 22





THE "GOING TO -FUTURE"



Verwende going to + infinitiv

- Du hast die Absicht etwas zu tun.
- Du fragst, ob jemand die Absicht hat etwas zu tun.
- Du bist ziemlich sicher, dass etwas nicht eintreten wird.



It's holiday time.

**Enrico is going to see his grandparents in Rome.
He talks to his grandmother on the telephone.**



- E: Hi, Grandma, I'm *going to be* in Rome tomorrow morning. (be)
- G: I know. That's wonderful Enrico! Are you *going to come* by train? (come)
- E: Yes, I'm *going to* the express train at 8 p.m. (take)
- G: Ah, I see, you are on the train. (sleep)
- E: Exactly. Are you..... me at the station? (meet)
- G: What's the time of arrival?
- E: 7 o'clock in the morning.
- G: Of course we are..... for you at the meeting point. (wait)
- E: Are we..... to the island right away? (drive)
- G: No, we are going on the next day.
- E: That's good. I'mmy new surfboard along. (take)
- G: Yes, of course.
- E: Good. I'm..... and surf every day. (swim)
- E: And I'ma big fish for dinner. (catch)
- G: And I amit for you. (grill)
- E: Bye Grandma, see you tomorrow morning.
- G: Bye, Enrico. Have a good journey.





THE "GOING TO -FUTURE"



Verwende going to + infinitiv

- Du hast die Absicht etwas zu tun.
- Du fragst, ob jemand die Absicht hat etwas zu tun.
- Du bist ziemlich sicher, dass etwas nicht eintreten wird.

It's holiday time.

Enrico is going to see his grandparents in Rome. He talks to his grandmother on *the telephone*.

E: Hi, Grandma, I'm **going to be** in Rome tomorrow morning.

G: I know. That's wonderful Enrico! Are you **going to come** by train?

E: Yes, I'm **going to take** the express train at 8 p.m.

G: Ah, I see, you are **going to sleep** on the train.

E: Exactly. Are you **going to meet** me at the station?

G: What's the time of arrival?

E: 7 o'clock in the morning.

G: Of course we are **going to wait** for you at the meeting point.

E: Are we **going to drive** to the island right away?

G: No, we are going on the next day.

E: That's good. I'm **going to take** my new surfboard along.

G: Yes, of course.

E: Good. I'm **going to swim** and surf every day.

E: And I'm **going to catch** a big fish for dinner.

G: And I am **going to grill** it for you.

E: Bye Grandma, see you tomorrow morning.

G: Bye, Enrico. Have a good journey.

You get one point for
each correct answer.
Maximum = 9

Your points:



THE "GOING TO -FUTURE"



Verwende going to + infinitiv

- Du hast die Absicht etwas zu tun.
- Du fragst, ob jemand die Absicht hat etwas zu tun.
- Du bist ziemlich sicher, dass etwas nicht eintreten wird.



It's holiday time.
Lilly talks to her mother on the telephone.
She tells her about her plans for the holidays.



M: Hi Lilly, what are you *going to do* in your holidays? (do)

L: Hi Mom, I'm *going to come* home . (come)

M: That's great.

L: Yes, I'm *going to* all the time at home. (spend)

M: Oh good, we are a wonderful time together. (have)

L: Yes, what are we ? (do)

M: We are all our friends (visit) and we are
 shopping together.(go).

How long are you at home ? (stay).

L: Three weeks in July. In August I am in a lab. (work)

M: Ah, good. There yousome money. (earn = verdienen)

L: Yes, I am a lab assistant. (be)

M: What exactly are you ? (do)

L: I'm not sure, but I think I'm how to work with a
 microscope.(learn)

M: That sounds interesting.

L: Yes, I am looking forward to it.





THE "GOING TO -FUTURE"



Verwende going to + infinitiv

- Du hast die Absicht etwas zu tun.
- Du fragst, ob jemand die Absicht hat etwas zu tun.
- Du bist ziemlich sicher, dass etwas nicht eintreten wird.

It's holiday time.

**Lilly talks to her mother on the telephone.
She tells her about her plans for the holidays.**

M: Hi Lilly, what are you **going to do** in your holidays?

L: Hi Mom, I'm **going to come** home.

M: That's great.

L: Yes, I'm **going to spend** all the time at home.

M: Oh good, we are **going to have** a wonderful time together.

L: Yes, what are we **going to do** all day?

M: We are **going to visit** all our friends, and we are
going to go shopping together.

How long are you **going to stay** at home?.

L: Three weeks in July. In August I am **going to work** in a lab.

M: Ah, good. There you **going to earn** some money. (earn = verdienen)

L: Yes, I am **going to be** lab assistant.

M: What exactly are you **going to do**?

L: I'm not sure, but I think I'm **going to learn**
how to work with a microscope.

M: That sounds interesting.

L: Yes, I am looking forward to it.

You get one point for
each correct answer.
Maximum = 11

Your points:



TIME FOR PRACTICE – THE “WILL/WON’T FUTURE”

REMEMBER

Die Zukunft

The Future

Wenn man in der Zukunft etwas haben, kaufen, tun, sehen, lesen, ... wird, verwendet man „will“.
Wenn man in der Zukunft etwas NICHT haben, kaufen, tun, sehen, will, verwendet man „won’t“.

Achtung:

Beim Sprechen verwendet man oft auch die **Kurzformen I’ll, we’ll, you’ll**

**The schoolyear is over and Lilly says goodbye to Enrico.
She tells him about her plans for the holidays.**

Read the texts and underline the “will/won’t future”.



“You know that I come from Ireland.

My grandparents live near Dublin.

I’ll fly to Dublin and my grandparents will meet me at the airport.

Then we will drive to my grandparents’ house.

It is a very old house. It’s built of stone. It’s near the beach.

I’ll go swimming. The water will be wonderful.

Maybe we’ll go hiking in the hills.

We won’t climb down the cliffs. It is too dangerous.

I hope it won’t rain too often.

My uncle has a little sailing boat. We will go sailing.

Maybe we’ll see dolphins. We’ll try to catch a big fish.

My grandmother loves fish. She will cook it and we’ll have a wonderful meal.

Will you write me a letter or an email?”





TIME FOR PRACTICE – THE “WILL/WON’T FUTURE”



Die Zukunft

The Future

Wenn man in der Zukunft etwas haben, kaufen, tun, sehen, lesen, ... wird, verwendet man „**will**“.
Wenn man in der Zukunft etwas NICHT haben, kaufen, tun, sehen, will, verwendet man „**won’t**“.

Achtung:

Beim Sprechen verwendet man oft auch die **Kurzformen I’ll, we’ll, you’ll**

The schoolyear is over and Lilly says goodbye to Enrico.
She tells him about her plans for the holidays.



Read the texts and underline the “will/won’t future”.

“You know that I come from Ireland.

My grandparents live near Dublin.

I’ll fly to Dublin and my grandparents will meet me at the airport.

Then we will drive to my grandparents’ house.

It is a very old house. It’s built of stone. It’s near the beach.

I’ll go swimming. The water will be wonderful.

Maybe we’ll go hiking in the hills.

We won’t climb down the cliffs. It’s too dangerous.

I hope it won’t rain too often.

My uncle has a little sailing boat. We will go sailing.

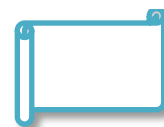
Maybe we’ll see dolphins. We’ll try to catch a big fish.

My grandmother loves fish. She will cook it and we’ll have a wonderful meal.

Will you write me a letter or an email?”

You get one point for
each correct answer.
Maximum = 14

Your points:





REMEMBER

TIME FOR PRACTICE – THE “WILL/WON’T FUTURE”

Die Zukunft

Wenn man in der Zukunft etwas haben, kaufen, tun, sehen, lesen, ... wird, verwendet man „**will**“.
Wenn man in der Zukunft etwas NICHT haben, kaufen, tun, sehen, will, verwendet man „**won’t**“.

Achtung:

Beim Sprechen verwendet man oft auch die **Kurzformen I’ll, we’ll, you’ll**

The Future

The schoolyear is over and Enrico tells Lilly about his plans:

Read the texts and underline the “will/won’t future”.

“I will go to Italy. I’ll go by train.

I’ll see my Italian grandparents there.

They will meet me at the station.

They live near Rome. Rome is a very big city.

In the summer lots of tourists visit Rome.

It is not a good place to spend the holidays.

We won’t stay in Rome.

We will spend the holidays on a small island.

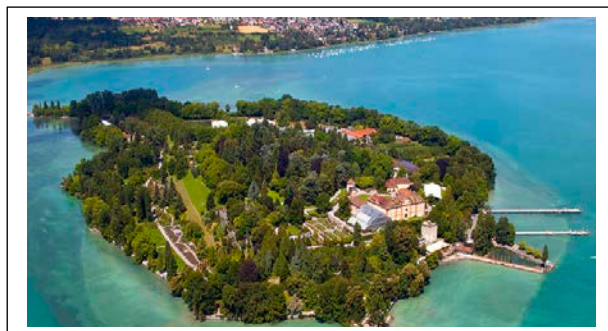
We will stay in a nice little village.

There I’ll go swimming and surfing.

Last Christmas I got a new surfboard. I’ll try it out.

I will have a wonderful time.

I won’t have internet on the island, but I’ll send you a postcard.”





TIME FOR PRACTICE – THE “WILL/WON’T FUTURE”



Die Zukunft	The Future
Wenn man in der Zukunft etwas haben, kaufen, tun, sehen, lesen, ... wird, verwendet man „ will “.	Wenn man in der Zukunft etwas NICHT haben, kaufen, tun, sehen, will, verwendet man „ won’t “.
Achtung: Beim Sprechen verwendet man oft auch die Kurzformen I’ll, we’ll, you’ll	

The schoolyear is over and Enrico tells Lilly about his plans:

Read the texts and underline the “will/won’t future”.

“I will go to Italy. I’ll go by train.

I’ll see my Italian grandparents there.

They will meet me at the station.

They live near Rome. Rome is a very big city.

In the summer lots of tourists visit Rome.

It is not a good place to spend the holidays.

We won’t stay in Rome.

We will spend the holidays on a small island.

We will stay in a nice little village.

There I’ll go swimming and surfing.

Last Christmas I got a new surfboard. I’ll try it out.

I will have a wonderful time.

I won’t have internet on the island,

but I’ll send you a postcard.”



You get one point for each correct answer.
Maximum = 12

Your points:



TIME FOR PRACTICE – THE “WILL/WON’T FUTURE”



Die Zukunft	The Future
Wenn man in der Zukunft etwas haben, kaufen, tun, sehen, lesen, ... wird, verwendet man „will“.	Wenn man in der Zukunft etwas NICHT haben, kaufen, tun, sehen, will, verwendet man „won’t“.
Achtung: Beim Sprechen verwendet man oft auch die Kurzformen I’ll, we’ll, you’ll	

Enrico can’t remember exactly what Lilly told him.

This is what he remembers. Please mark true or false.

- Lilly comes from Ireland.
- She will go to London by train and boat.
- Her parents will meet her at the train station.
- They will go to her grandparents’ house by car.
- It is a new house.
- It is near the beach.
- Lilly will go swimming.
- Her uncle has a little sailing boat.
- They will go sailing.
- They won’t see any dolphins.
- They will try to catch a big fish.
- Her grandmother won’t cook it. She hates fish.

Please correct the five wrong statements. Use the will/won’t future.

She to Dublin.

Herat the airport.

It’s an house.

They dolphins.

Her grandmother She



TIME FOR PRACTICE – THE “WILL/WON’T FUTURE”



Die Zukunft	The Future
Wenn man in der Zukunft etwas haben, kaufen, tun, sehen, lesen, ... wird, verwendet man „will“.	
Wenn man in der Zukunft etwas NICHT haben, kaufen, tun, sehen, will, verwendet man „won’t“.	
Achtung:	
Beim Sprechen verwendet man oft auch die Kurzformen I’ll, we’ll, you’ll	

Lilly tells her best friend about Enrico. Is everything correct? Please mark:

- Enrico is Italian.
- He will fly to Rome.
- He will meet his grandparents at the airport.
- They live near Rome.
- Rome is a very big city.
- In the summer lots of tourists visit Rome.
- Enrico will stay in Rome all summer.
- They’ll go sightseeing.
- Last Christmas he got a new camera.
- He will use the internet in his grandparents’ house.
- He will send a letter.

Please correct: Use “won’t”.

Enrico is Italian.

He fly to Rome.

He meet his grandparents at the airport.

They

Rome is

In the summer

Enricostay in Rome all summer.

They go sightseeing

Last ‘Christmas he got

He use the internet.

He send a letter.



TIME FOR PRACTICE – ASKING QUESTIONS WITH “DO” OR “DOES”



Im Deutschen durch Änderung der Wortstellung Du sprichst Englisch. Sprichst du Englisch? I / You / We / They write, run, play,..... Do.... ?	Im Englischen mit „do“ oder „does“ You speak English. Do you speak English? He / She / It writes, speaks, sings,.. Does ?
---	---



**This is Enrico. He comes from Italy. He is new in the class.
 He doesn't speak any German.
 His friends ask him some questions in English.**



DO you come from a big city in Italy? (you)

I come from Napoli.

..... you like it here in Austria? (you)

.....

..... you have sisters or brothers? (you!)

.....

..... your brother go to an Austrian school? (he!)

.....

..... your sister also go to an Austrian school? (she!)

.....

..... your father work with an Austrian company? (he!)

.....

..... your mother work too? (she!)

.....

..... your parents like it here? (they!)

.....

..... they speak German? (the parents!)

.....

..... you speak Italian at home? (you)

.....

Complete the questions with „do“ or „does“ and fill in Enrico's answers

Yes, I like it here. - I have one brother and one sister. – My brother goes to an Austrian school. – My sister goes to Kindergarten. – Yes, he does. - Mother is at home. – Yes, they like it very much. - Mother speaks Italian, Father speaks some German - We speak Italian at home.



TIME FOR PRACTICE – ASKING QUESTIONS WITH “DO” OR “DOES”



Im Deutschen durch Änderung der Wortstellung

Du **sprichst** Englisch.

Sprichst du Englisch?

I / You / We / They write, run, play,.....**Do**.... ?

Im Englischen mit „do“ oder „does“

You speak English.

Do you speak English?

He / She / It writes, speaks, sings,..**Does** ?



This is Enrico. He comes from Italy. He is new in the class. He doesn't speak any German. His friends ask him some questions in English.

Do you come from a big city in Italy? (you)

I come from Napoli.

Do you like it here in Austria? (you)

Yes, I like it here.

Do you have sisters or brothers? (you!)

I have one brother and one sister.

Does your brother go to an Austrian school? (he!)

My brother goes to an Austrian school.

Does your sister also go to an Austrian school? (she!)

My sister goes to Kindergarten.

Does your father work with an Austrian company? (he!)

Yes, he does.

Does your mother work too? (she!)

Mother is at home.

Do your parents like it here? (they!)

Yes, they like it very much.

Do they speak German? (the parents!)

Mother speaks Italian, Father speaks some German.

Do you speak Italian at home? (you)

We speak Italian at home.

You get one point for each correct answer.
Maximum = 18

Your points:





TIME FOR PRACTICE – ASKING QUESTIONS WITH “DO” OR “DOES”



<p>Im Deutschen durch Änderung der Wortstellung</p> <p>Du sprichst Englisch.</p> <p>Sprichst du Englisch?</p> <p>I / You / We / They write, run, play,.....Do.... ?</p>	<p>Im Englischen mit „do“ oder „does“</p> <p>You speak English.</p> <p>Do you speak English?</p> <p>He / She / It writes, speaks, sings,..Does ?</p>
---	---



This is Lilly. She comes from Ireland. She too is new in the class. She speaks little German. Her friends ask her some questions in English.



DO you come from England, Scotland or Ireland ? (you!)

I come from Ireland.



..... your father drive an Irish car? (he!)

.....

..... it have an Irish number plate? (it!)

.....

..... people drive on the left side of the road at home? (they!)

.....

..... your parents speak German? (they!)

.....

..... you speak English at home with your parents (you)?

.....

..... you have a best friend in Ireland? (you!)

.....

..... you miss her? (you!)

.....

..... she send you E-mails? (she!)

.....

..... you write back to her? (you!)

.....

Complete the questions with „do“ or „does“ and fill in Lilly’s answers

Yes, Father drives an English car. – Yes, it has an English number plate. – Yes, they drive on the left side. – Mother speaks English, Father speaks German. – I speak English with my mother and German with my father. - My best friend is Alice. – Yes, I miss her every day. – Yes, she writes many E-mails. – I write her every day.



**TIME FOR PRACTICE – ASKING QUESTIONS
WITH “DO” OR “DOES”**

<p>Im Deutschen durch Änderung der Wortstellung Du sprichst Englisch. Sprichst du Englisch? I / You / We / They write, run, play,.....Do.... ?</p>	<p>Im Englischen mit „do“ oder „does“ You speak English. Do you speak English? He / She / It writes, speaks, sings,..Does ?</p>
--	--



**This is Lilly. She comes from Ireland.
She too is new in the class. She speaks little German.
Her friends ask her some questions in English.**



Do you come from England, Scotland or Ireland ? (you!)
I come from Ireland.

Does your father drive an Irish car? (he!)
Yes, Father drives an Irish car.

Does it have an Irish number plate? (it!)
Yes, it has an Irish number plate.

Do people drive on the left side of the road at home? (they!)
Yes, they drive on the left side.

Do your parents speak German? (they!)
Mother speaks English, Father speaks German.

Do you speak English at home with your parents (you)?
I speak English with my mother and German with my father.

Do you have a best friend Ireland (you!)
My best friend is Alice.

Do you miss her? (you!)
Yes, I miss her every day.

Does she send you E-mails? (she!)
Yes, she writes many E-mails.

Do you write back to her? (you!)
Yes, I write her every day.

You get one point for each correct answer.
Maximum = 18

Your points:



TIME FOR PRACTICE – QUESTION WORDS

**Remember the English question words:**

Die meisten beginnen mit dem Buchstaben "w", eines jedoch hat einen anderen Anfangsbuchstaben. Suche die sieben Fragewörter im Rätsel, kreise sie ein und schreibe die englischen und deutschen Ausdrücke daneben.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	o	a	c	w	h	e	r	e
2	i	m	w	h	a	t	r	y
3	c	s	p	w	h	i	c	h
4	k	t	v	j	j	z	z	s
5	o	w	h	y	e	h	w	o
6	j	r	d	h	o	w	o	v
7	b	s	d	d	w	h	o	y
8	k	c	k	m	w	h	e	n

English
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

German
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Bilde mit der Buchstabenkette die englischen Fragewörter. Streiche die Buchstaben, die du verwendest, durch und schreibe sie in das Kästchen. Es darf kein Buchstabe übrig bleiben.

w - a - t - e - w - h - o - w - y - w - h - w - e - h - i - h - o - h - w - h - e - h - c - w - h

Jetzt bist du schon Fragewörter-Expertin oder Experte. Vielleicht kannst du ja außer Deutsch und Englisch noch eine Sprache. Wenn das so ist, setze in die untere Zeile die Fragewörter in deiner dritten Sprache ein.

Deutsch	wer?		wie?	warum?		welche/r/s	wann?
Englisch		what?			where?		



TIME FOR PRACTICE – USING ENGLISH QUESTION WORDS



Enrico has lost his wallet (Geldbörse). He asks a policewoman for help.

She asks him some questions.

- did you lose it? (wo?)
- colour is it? (was für eine ...)
- big is it? (wie?)
- much money is in it? (wie viel?)
- did you miss it? (wann?)
- did you carry it in your jeans pocket and not in your bag? (warum?)
- pocket did you put it in? (in welche?)
- was sitting next to you on the bus? (wer?)
- old was the person? (wie?)
- did the person look like? (Achtung deutsch „Wie hat die Person ausgesehen?“)
-’s your name? (Achtung im Deutschen „Wie heißt du?“)
- do you live? (wo?)
- can I reach you? (wie?)
-’s your telephone number? (Was hast du?)
- can I contact your parents? (wie?)
- are you at home? (wann?)
- is your mother at home? (wann?)



Cross out:

Where – where – what –what – what – what - how – how – how – how – how – when –
when – when – which – why - who



TIME FOR PRACTICE – USING ENGLISH QUESTION WORDS



Erico has lost his wallet (Geldbörse). He asks a policewoman for help.

She asks him many questions.

Where did you lose it? (wo?)

What colour is it? (was für eine ...)

How big is it? (wie?)

How much money is in it? (wie viel?)

When did you miss it? (wann?)

Why did you carry it in your jeans pocket and not in your bag? (warum?)

Which pocket did you put it in? (in welche?)

Who was sitting next to you on the bus? (wer?)

How old was the person? (wie?)

What did the person look like? (Achtung, im Deutschen "wie")

What's your name`

Where do you live? (wo?)

How can I reach you? (wie?)

What's your telephone number? (was hast du?)

How can I contact your parents? (wie?)

When are you at home? (wann?)

When is your mother at home? (wann?)

You get one point for
each correct answer.
Maximum = 17

Your points:



TIME FOR PRACTICE – TRICKY QUESTION WORDS



Manche englischen Fragewörter klingen so ähnlich wie deutsche, aber das täuscht.
 who? = wer?
 where ? = wo / wohin ?



Erico meets Lilly after school

Complete the dialogue.



- Erico: Hi, Lilly are you? (wie)
- Lilly: Fine, and you?
- Erico: I've lost my wallet.
- Lilly: Oh no, bad luck. did you lose it? (wo)
- Erico: In the bus on my way to school I think.
- Lilly: did you sit in the bus? (wo)
- Erico: At the front.
- Lilly: was sitting next to you? (wer)
- Erico: A young man. He started a conversation with me. He asked me I had to get off. (wo)
- Lilly: did he get off? (wo)
- Erico: Two bus stops before me.
- Lilly: He knew exactly what he was doing. Did you ask for help?
- Erico: Yes, a police woman asked me..... I am and I live. (wer /wo)
- Lilly: Well, good luck, I hope you will get it back.
- Erico: So do I. Bye.
- Lilly: Bye. See you tomorrow in school.





TIME FOR PRACTICE – TRICKY QUESTION WORDS



Manche englischen Fragewörter klingen so ähnlich wie deutsche, aber das täuscht.

who? = wer?
where? = wo / wohin?



Enrico meets Lilly after school

Complete the dialogue.

Enrico: Hi, Lilly **how** are you?

Lilly: Fine, and you?

Enrico: I've lost my wallet.

Lilly: Oh no, bad luck. **Where** did you lose it?

Enrico: In the bus on my way to school, I think.

Lilly: **Where** did you sit in the bus?

Enrico: At the front.

Lilly: **Who** was sitting next to you?

Enrico: A young man. He started a conversation with me. He asked me **where** I had to get off.

Lilly: **Where** did he get off?

Enrico: Two bus stops before me.

Lilly: He knew exactly what he was doing. Did you ask for help?

Enrico: Yes, a police woman asked me **who** I am and **where** I live.

Lilly: Well, good luck, I hope you will get it back.

Enrico: So do I. Bye.

Lilly: Bye. See you tomorrow in school.

You get one point for each correct answer.
Maximum =

Your points: 8





TIME FOR PRACTICE – OTHER WAYS OF ASKING QUESTIONS

REMEMBER

Du kannst mit „is“, „are“, „has“, „have“, „can“, „could“, „shall“, „should“, „may“, „must“, „will“, „would“, Fragen bilden **ohne** Verwendung von „do“ oder „does“

Suche die zwölf Wörter im Rätsel, kreuze sie ein und schreibe die englischen und deutschen Ausdrücke daneben.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	k	t	v	j	j	z	c	o	u	l	d	z
2	s	o	e	w	i	l	l	h	w	o	j	r
3	d	o	v	b	s	d	i	s	d	y	k	c
4	k	m	k	i	o	n	w	o	u	l	d	j
5	g	g	v	n	n	w	l	t	h	m	a	y
6	g	s	d	p	e	j	y	m	k	e	t	t
7	n	d	s	h	a	l	l	h	a	s	s	w
9	j	c	j	s	h	o	u	l	d	o	c	m
10	m	q	f	p	j	t	m	u	s	t	r	f
11	c	a	n	i	v	q	m	h	a	v	e	d
12	y	p	x	a	r	e	s	z	b	h	c	d

English

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

German

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Vielleicht kannst du ja außer Deutsch und Englisch noch eine Sprache. Wenn das so ist, setze in die Tabelle die entsprechenden Wörter in deiner dritten Sprache ein.

Deutsch	ist		kann	soll		muss
Englisch		has			may	

Deutsch		werden		haben		
Englisch	could		would		are	should



TIME FOR PRACTICE – OTHER WAYS OF ASKING QUESTIONS



Du kannst mit „is“, „are“, „have“, „has“, „can“, „shall“, „should“, „may“, „must“, „will“, „would“, Fragen bilden ohne Verwendung von „do“ oder „does“



Enrico has to do a German test. He asks his teacher:



- the test difficult? (ist)
..... there many questions? (sind)
.....I really do it tomorrow? (muss)
.....I do it later ? (kann)
.....I use a dictionary? (darf)
.....you help me? (könnten Sie)
.....you explain some things again? (würden Sie)
.....I work quickly? (soll)
.....you be very strict when you correct it? (werden Sie)
.....I got another chance if I fail? (habe)
..... all German tests like this? (sind)
..... I good in German? (bin)

You need:

Is (ist) – am (bin) – will (werde) – are (sind) – have (habe) – must (muss) – will you (werden Sie) – can (kann) – may (darf) – shall (soll) – could (könnten Sie) – would (würden Sie) – have (habe)



TIME FOR PRACTICE – OTHER WAYS OF ASKING QUESTIONS

Du kannst mit „is“, „are“, „have“, „has“, „can“, „shall“, „should“, „may“, „must“, „will“, „would“, Fragen bilden **ohne** Verwendung von „do“ oder „does“



Enrico has to do a German test. He asks his teacher:

Is the test difficult? (ist)

Are there many questions? (sind)

Must I really do it tomorrow? (muss)

Can I do it later ? (kann)

May I use a dictionary? (darf)

Could you help me? (könnten Sie)

Would you explain some things again? (würden Sie)

Shall I work quickly? (soll)

Will you be very strict when you correct it? (werden Sie)

Have I got another chance if I fail? (habe)

Are all German tests like this? (sind)

Am I good in German? (bin)



You get one point
for each correct
answer.
Maximum = 12





A small reminder:

With full verbs we use do not, does not, did not in negations.

I like potatoes.
I do not like carrots.

When there is can, could, would, should, am, is, are, was, were in the sentence, we do not use do not, does not, did not.

He was in New York.
He was not in London.

1) What people like or do not like.

Find at least six correct sentences and write them down!
You can use words more than once!

I		books		he		comics.
My mother		reading		cats		it.
We	likes	orange juice		they	do not like	cooking.
Dogs		football	but	I		golf.
Children	like	chocolate		we	does not like	vegetables.
My father		apples		she		wine.
The boys		swimming		my father		them.

One example has been done for you:



I like chocolate but I do not like vegetables.



II) Which animal is it?

A

It does not live in Europe.
It cannot fly.
It does not eat meat.
It does not have feathers.
It is a very big mammal ???

It is an _____

B

It does not lay eggs.
It has no legs.
It does not live on land.
It feeds largely on fish ???

It is a _____

C

It does not have antennae.
It is not an insect.
Some are poisonous, but
not all of them.
It does not have six legs
but eight ???

It is a _____



III) Correct these sentences.



Christmas is in July.

No, Christmas is not in July, it is in December.

Spring begins in September.

Winter is the hottest season of the year.



IV) True or not true?

Read the fairy tale „Little Red Riding Hood“. There are some mistakes in it. Can you find them?
Write down what is not true.
Can you also correct the mistakes?



Little Red Riding Hood went to see her grandmother.

True.

Grandmother lived in the forest together with her pet, a wolf.

When Little Red Riding Hood walked into the house, grandmother lay in her bed.

The wolf was sitting beside the bed.

The wolf ate Little Red Riding Hood because he was very hungry.

Grandmother called the hunter.

The hunter opened the wolf's belly and out came Little Red Riding Hood.

Little Red Riding Hood stayed with her grandmother and the hunter.



Solutions:

I) What people like or do not like.

- 1) Dogs like swimming but cats do not like it.
- 2) My mother likes reading but my father does not like it.
- 3) We like apples but they do not like them.
- 4) My father likes orange juice but he does not like wine.
- 5) The boys like football but they do not like golf.
- 6) Children like chocolate but they do not like vegetables.
- 7) We like reading but we do not like cooking.

There are several more possible sentences!

II) Which animal is it?

- A) elephant B) whale C) spider

III) Correct these sentences.

Spring does not begin in September, it begins in March.
 Winter is not the hottest season of the year, summer is the hottest season.

IV) True or not true? Correct the mistakes!

Grandmother lived in the forest together with her pet, a wolf.
 Not true. The wolf was not her pet.

When Little Red Riding Hood walked into the house, grandmother lay in her bed.
 Not true. The grandmother did not lie in her bed because the wolf had eaten her.

The wolf was sitting beside the bed.
 Not true. The wolf was lying in grandmother s bed.

The wolf ate Little Red Riding Hood because he was very hungry.
 True.

Grandmother called the hunter.
 Not true. Grandmother could not call him.
 The hunter heard the wolf snoring in the house.

The hunter opened the wolf's belly and out came Little Red Riding Hood.
 Half true. Not only Little Red Riding Hood came out, but also the grandmother.

Little Red Riding Hood stayed with her grandmother and the hunter.
 Not true. She did not stay with her grandmother. She went back home.



A small reminder:

The most important tenses in the passive:

<u>Infinitive</u>	to be	+ 3 rd form of the verb	
<i>Example</i>	to be	written	= geschrieben sein/ geschrieben werden
<u>Present tense</u>	is/ are	written	
<u>Past tense</u>	was/ were	written	
<u>Present perfect tense</u>	has been	written	
<u>Future tense</u>	will be	written	

A short revision of irregular verbs - you need the third form in passive sentences.

Infinitive - 1 st form	Past - 2 nd form	Past Participle - 3 rd form	German
write	wrote	written	schreiben
eat	ate	eaten	essen
make	made	made	machen
read	read	read	lesen
drink	drank	drunk	trinken
buy	bought	bought	kaufen
sell	sold	sold	verkaufen
take	took	taken	nehmen
catch	caught	caught	fangen
cut	cut	cut	schneiden
build	built	built	bauen
throw	threw	thrown	werfen
break	broke	broken	brechen



I) Is this sentence active or passive?

- Who wrote this letter?
This letter was written by my father.
- Our house was built in 1990.
- Who broke the window?
- I think I will buy these shoes.
- When will the car be sold?
- When did you eat the soup?
- Who made the soup?
It was made by my mother.
- Can you read the text?
No, sorry it is written in Japanese.



active

passive

II) Choose the correct answer, only one is correct.

- Tennis _____ all over the world.
 - a) play
 - b) game
 - c) are played
 - d) is played
- His parents died when he was young. So he was _____ by his grandparents.
 - a) brought out
 - b) grown up
 - c) brought up
 - d) grown
- The job _____ next week.
 - a) will finish
 - b) will be finished
 - c) will have finished
 - d) has finished
- The job _____ last week.
 - a) finished
 - b) was finished
 - c) will have finished
 - d) finish
- The thief _____ and put in prison.
 - a) was caught
 - b) caught
 - c) catches
 - d) catch





III) Grow your own potatoes!

Read the following tips to help you grow the biggest weight of potatoes.

Turn these sentences into passive!



Plants need light, water, food, space and air to grow well.

Light, water, food, space and air are needed by plants to grow well.

You must put your potato somewhere in the light.

Your potato _____.

Potatoes need water to grow.

Water is _____.

Potatoes need food which comes from nutrients (*Nährstoffe*) in the soil.

Food which comes from _____.

Compost contains everything your plant needs.

Everything your plant needs _____.

You can add some extra plant food.

Some extra plant food _____.



Solutions:

I) Is this sentence active or passive?

- Our house was built in 1990. Passive
- Who broke the window? Active
- I think I will buy these shoes. Active
- When will the car be sold? Passive
- When did you eat the soup? Active
- Who made the soup? Active
- It was made by my mother. Passive
- Can you read the text? Active
- No, sorry it is written in Japanese. Passive

II) Choose the correct answer, only one is correct.

Tennis d) all over the world.
a) play b) game c) are played d) is played

His parents died when he was young. So he was c) by his grandparents.
a) brought out b) grown up c) brought up d) grown

The job b) next week.
a) will finish b) will be finished c) will have finished d) has finished

The job b) last week.
a) finished b) was finished c) will have finished d) finish

The thief a) and put in prison.
a) was caught b) caught c) catches d) catch

III) Grow your own potatoes!

Plants need light, water, food, space and air to grow well.
Light, water, food, space and air are needed by plants to grow well.

You must put your potato somewhere in the light.
Your potato must be put somewhere in the light.

Potatoes need water to grow.
Water is needed to grow potatoes.

Potatoes need food which comes from nutrients (*Nährstoffe*) in the soil.
Food which comes from nutrients in the soil is needed to grow potatoes.

Compost contains everything your plant needs.
Everything your plant needs is contained in compost.

You can add some extra plant food.
Some extra plant food can be added.



A small reminder:

The gerund is a verb form ending in -ing.

- It can be ... the subject of a sentence: *Swimming is fun.*
- ... the object of certain verbs: *He enjoys fishing.
(Keep, dislike, risk, suggest, risk and quite a few more...)*
- ... the complement of a verb: *His hobby is painting pictures.*
- ... used after prepositions: *He is good at playing football.*
- ... after certain phrases: *It's no use...
Do you mind my... ?
I can't help...*

Contrasting the gerund to the infinitive.

- Some verbs take an infinitive only: *want, hope, seem, promise...*
- Some verbs can take gerund or infinitive.
The meaning stays the same: *begin, start, continue...*

1) Fill in gerund or infinitive of the verb in bracket.

- I want to _____ my mother. (help)
- I dislike _____ my homework. (do)
- We began _____ the story. (read)
- Enjoy _____ the show. (watch)
- Do you mind my _____? (smoke)
- They all started _____ . (sing)
- The driver risked _____ into the truck. (crash)
- Don't stop! Just keep _____ . (go)
- I hope to _____ you again soon. (see)
- Mother promised to _____ shopping with me. (go)
- He suggested _____ a taxi because it was so late. (take)
- Hee seems to _____ a very nice boy. (be)





II) Fill in the correct forms of the verbs in brackets (infinitive or gerund).
Then guess which jobs these people have!



A

Dan Brown has always enjoyed _____ outdoors. (be)

He really is good at _____ animals. (look after)

He strongly dislikes _____ behind a computer. (sit)

Dan Brown is:

- a farmer
- a computer specialist
- a gardener

B

Sue Lawrence's favourite hobby is _____. (read)

She enjoys _____ articles about different things. (write)

She started _____ people when she was still in high school. (interview)

Sue Lawrence is:

- a teacher
- a family doctor
- a journalist

C

Ethan Hawk has always had a talent for _____. (draw)

He begins _____ early in the morning. (work)

Ethan is very good at _____ people. (portray)

Ethan Hawk is:

- an architect
- an artist
- a photographer

D

Mary Summer's favourite subjects at school were biology and physics.

She always disliked _____ (cook) and _____ her mother with the housework. (help)

She went to university because she wanted _____ into medicine. (go)

Mary Summers is:

- a housewife
- a medical doctor
- a secretary



Solutions:

I) Fill in gerund or infinitive of the verb in bracket.

- I want to help my mother.
- I dislike doing my homework.
- We began to read/ reading the story.
- Enjoy watching the show.
- Do you mind my smoking?
- They all started to sing/ singing.
- The driver risked crashing into the truck.
- Don't stop! Just keep going.
- I hope to see you again soon.
- Mother promised to go shopping with me.
- He suggested taking a taxi because it was so late.
- Hee seems to be a very nice boy.

II) Fill in the correct forms of the verbs in brackets (infinitive or gerund).
Then guess which jobs these people have!

A
Dan Brown has always enjoyed being outdoors.
He really is good at looking after animals.
He strongly dislikes sitting behind a computer.
Dan Brown is: a farmer

B
Sue Lawrence's favourite hobby is reading.
She enjoys writing articles about different things.
She started interviewing/ to interview people when she was still in high school.
Sue Lawrence is: a journalist

C
Ethan Hawk has always had a talent for drawing.
He begins to work/ working early in the morning.
Ethan is very good at portraying people.
Ethan Hawk is: an artist

D
Mary Summer's favourite subjects at school were biology and physics.
She always disliked cooking and helping her mother with the housework. She went to university because she wanted to go into medicine.
Mary Summers is: a medical doctor



TIME FOR PRACTICE - REPORTED SPEECH



The Reported Speech

Die indirekte Rede

Sie wird verwendet um zu erzählen, was jemand anderer sagt oder gesagt hat.

Rule 1: The verb of saying is in the present tense.

>

No change the tense.

Lilly calls Enrico on the telephone. He is in Italy. She is in Ireland.

Enrico: Hi, Lilly, how are you?

Lilly: I'm fine. What about you?

Enrico: Great, we have beautiful weather, sunshine from morning to night.

L: How nice, it has been raining in Ireland for ten days now.

I feel like a fish in a pond.

It's cool and windy.

Everything is wet and soggy (feucht).

E: That's awful.

L: It's typical Irish weather.

E: Wait a minute. I have an idea. Why don't you come to Italy?

L: Well, I don't know.....

It's very nice of you, but I can't leave now.

I still have to work one more week.

I'll think about it. Bye, Enrico.

E: Bye Lilly, I hope you can come.



Enrico tells his father about the telephone call.

"Lilly says it has been raining for ten days."

She says she like a fish in a pond.

She says

She says everything

She says it's

She says know.

She says leave now.

She says still to work.

She says think about it.

Verb of saying is in the present tense > no change of tense!

but

"I" > must be changed to "she".

Don't forget the "s" at the end of the verbs.



TIME FOR PRACTICE - REPORTED SPEECH



The Reported Speech

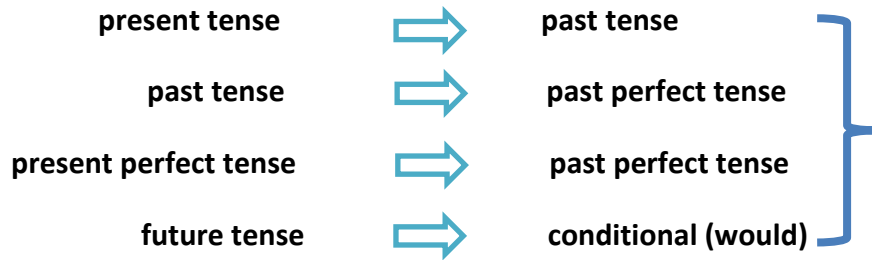
Sie wird verwendet um zu erzählen, was jemand anderer sagt oder gesagt hat.

Rule 2: The verb of saying is in the past tense.

>

Die indirekte Rede

You must change the tense.



On the next day Enrico's father tells his wife about the telephone conversation.

Enrico's father:

Lilly called Enrico yesterday.

She **said** → it had been raining for ten days.

She **said** she felt like a fish in a pond.

She **said**

She **said** everything

She **said** it was.....

She **said** know.

She **said**leave now.

She **said** still to work.

She **said** she would think about it.



Verb of saying is in the past tense > you must change the tense!



Reference box for the change of tenses:

it has been > it had been / feel > felt / it is cool > it was cool / everything is > everything was / it is (it's) > it was / don't know > didn't know / can't > couldn't / have > had / will think > would think

TIME FOR PRACTICE - REPORTED SPEECH





TIME FOR PRACTICE - REPORTED SPEECH

Enrico tells his father about the telephone call.

“Lilly **says** it **has been raining** for ten days.

She **says** she **feels** like a fish in a pond.

She **says it’s** cool and windy.

She **says** everything **is** wet and soggy.

She **says it’s** typical Irish weather.

She **says** she **doesn’t** know.

She **says** she **can’t** leave now.

She **says** she still **has to work** one more week.

She **says she’ll** think about it.

Verb of saying is in the present tense > no change of tense!

but

“I” > must be changed to “she”.

Don’t forget the “s” at the end of the verbs.

On the next day Enrico’s father tells his wife about the telephone conversation.

She **said** it **had been raining** for ten days.

She **said she felt** like a fish in a pond

She **said** it **was** cool and winy.

She **said** everything **was** wet and soggy.

She **said** it **was** typical Irish weather.

She **said** she **didn’t**. know.

She **said** she **couldn’t** leave now.

She **said** she still **had** to work one more week.

She **said** she **would** think about it.

Verb of saying is in the past tense > you must change the tense!

You get one point for each correct answer.
Maximum = 16

Your points:



TIME FOR PRACTICE - REPORTED SPEECH



The Reported Speech	Die indirekte Rede
Sie wird verwendet um zu erzählen, was jemand anderer sagt oder gesagt hat.	
Rule 1: The verb of saying is in the present tense. > No change of tense.	

At the end of the schoolyear Lilly's friend Sarah calls Lilly on the telephone and asks where Lilly will spend the holidays. She tells her friends about it:



Sarah asks:	Lilly answers:	Enrico listens and she tells him what Lilly says:
The verb of saying is in the present tense. No change of tense.		
<i>Where will you spend the holidays?</i>	I will go to Ireland.	Lilly says she will go to Ireland.
<i>Will you stay with your grandparents?</i>	Yes, I will stay with them.	She says that she will stay with them.
<i>Have they got a house in Ireland?</i>	Yes, they have a big house.	She says that they
<i>Can you go swimming there?</i>	I can go swimming when the weather is fine.	She says that she
<i>Do you have friends there?</i>	I have a very good friend there.	She says that.....
<i>What's her name?</i>	I call her Brit, but her real name is Brigid.	She says that
<i>Will Enrico come and visit you?</i>	I don't know.	She says



TIME FOR PRACTICE - REPORTED SPEECH

At the end of the schoolyear Lilly's friend Sarah calls Lilly on the telephone and asks where Lilly will spend the holidays. She tells her friends about it:



Sarah asks:	Lilly answers:	Enrico listens and she tells him what Lilly says:
The verb of saying is in the present tense. No change of tense.		
<i>Where will you spend the holidays?</i>	I will go to Ireland.	<i>Lilly says that she will go to Ireland.</i>
<i>Will you stay with your grandparents?</i>	Yes, I will stay with them.	<i>She says that she will stay with them.</i>
<i>Have they got a house in Ireland?</i>	Yes, they have a big house.	<i>She says that they have a big house.</i>
<i>Can you go swimming there?</i>	I can go swimming when the weather is fine.	<i>She says that she can go swimming when the weather is fine.</i>
<i>Do you have friends there?</i>	I have a very good friend there.	<i>She says that she has a very good friend there.</i>
<i>What's her name?</i>	I call her Brit, but her real name is Brigid.	<i>She says that she calls her Brit, but her real name is Bridgid.</i>
<i>Will Enrico come and visit you?</i>	I don't know.	<i>She says she doesn't know.</i>

You get one point for each correct answer.
Maximum = 5
Your points:



TIME FOR PRACTICE - REPORTED SPEECH



The Reported Speech

Die indirekte Rede

Sie wird verwendet um zu erzählen, was jemand anderer sagt oder gesagt hat.

Rule 2: The verb of saying is **in the past tense**. >

You must **change the tense**.

On the next day Enrico talks about what Lilly: said the day before



Lilly said:	Enrico talks about it.
The verb of saying is in the past tense. You must change the tense.	
I will go to Ireland.	Lilly said that she would go to Ireland.
I will stay with my grandparents.	She said that she would stay with her grandparents.
They have a big house.	Shethat theya big house.
I can go swimming when the weather is fine.	Shethat she could go swimming when the weatherfine.
I have a very good friend there.	Shethat she a very good friend there.
I call her Brit, but her real name is Brigid.	She that sheher Brit, but her real name was Brigid.
I don't know if Enrico will come and visit me.	She that she know if Enrico would come and visit her.




TIME FOR PRACTICE - REPORTED SPEECH



On the next day Enrico talks about what Lilly: said the day before

Lilly said:	Enrico talks about it.
The verb of saying is in the past tense. You must change the tense.	
I will go to Ireland.	Lilly said that she would go to Ireland.
I will stay with my grandparents.	She said that she would stay with her grandparents.
They have a big house.	She said that they had a big house.
I can go swimming when the weather is fine.	She said that she could go swimming when the weather was fine.
I have a very good friend there.	She said that she had a very good friend there.
I call her Brit, but her real name is Brigid.	She said that she called her Brit, but her real name was Brigid.
I don't know if Enrico will come and visit me.	She said that she didn't know if Enrico would come and visit her.

You get one point for each correct answer.
Maximum = 10
Your points:





A small reminder:

Prepositions can tell us...

- where something takes place
- when something takes place
- why something takes place



There are lots of prepositions but let's concentrate on three very common prepositions:

IN	preposition of place preposition of time	<i>in the house...</i> <i>in summer...</i>
ON	preposition of place preposition of time	<i>on the table...</i> <i>on Monday...</i>
AT	preposition of place preposition of time	<i>at the door...</i> <i>at ten o'clock...</i>

1) Fill in the correct prepositions: IN, ON, AT



Sue is sitting _____ the sofa _____ the living room.

She is watching a TV programme about a boy who lives _____ a tropical island. _____ a cave the boy meets a snake.

He looks _____ it and the snake looks back _____ him.

_____ the entrance of the cave there is a monkey. Then the monkey comes _____ and the boy runs out.

This programme is always _____ Monday _____ 5 o'clock p.m.



II) Which preposition of place goes with the following phrases?



the first floor	New York	school
the garden	the island	the airport
Mike's house	the middle of the room	the farm
the road	the pub	the country

IN	ON	AT
.....
.....
.....

III) Which preposition of time goes with the following phrases?



Christmas Day	lunch time	the weekend
September	the middle of the night	the morning
April 1 st	the moment	five o'clock
2016	that day	Friday morning

IN	ON	AT
.....
.....
.....



Solutions:

I) Fill in the correct prepositions: IN, ON, AT

Sue is sitting on the sofa in the living room.
 She is watching a TV programme about a boy who lives on a tropical island. In a cave the boy meets a snake.
 He looks at it and the snake looks back at him.
At the entrance of the cave there is a monkey. Then the monkey comes in and the boy runs out.
 This programme is always on Monday at 5 o'clock p.m.

II) Which preposition of place goes with the following phrases?

IN	ON	AT
the garden	the first floor	the airport
the middle of the room	the island	Mike's house
the country	the road	the pub
New York	the farm	school

III) Which preposition of time goes with the following phrases?

IN	ON	AT
September	Christmas Day	the weekend
the middle of the night	April 1 st	the moment
the morning	that day	five o'clock
2016	Friday morning	lunch time