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Vertretungsstunde Englisch 4

6. Klasse: Grammatik

VORSCHAU

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Much, many, a little or any – which one is correct?

1. Fill in the grid.

	zählbar	unzählbar
orange juice		
cup of cocoa		
piece of cake		
flour		
coffee		
sandwiches		
hair		
kilos		
oranges		
boxes		
sugar		
bananas		
a bottle of lemonade		

Wichtig: Wenn du im Englischen Mengen angeben möchtest, kommt es oft darauf an, ob Dinge zählbar sind oder nicht.

- a) zählbar: Du benutzt „**many** (viele) – **a few** (wenige)“.
Bsp. many eggs / a few oranges / many boxes / a few cakes
- b) unzählbar: Du benutzt „**much** (viel) – **a little** (ein wenig)“.
Bsp. a little sugar / much water / a little flour / much milk

2. Circle the correct answer.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) much / many flowers | b) a few / a little milk | c) much / many butter |
| d) a few / a little salt | e) much / many cars | f) a few / a little eggs |
| g) a few / a little bread | h) much / many hair | i) much / many bottles |

3. Fill in “a little – a few / much – many”.

- a) You only need _____ salt for the cake.
- b) How _____ apples do we need?
- c) How _____ milk have we got?
- d) “Do you drink milk in your tea?” – “Yes, but only _____, please.”
- e) “How far is it?” – “Oh, it isn’t far, only _____ kilometres!”
- f) Look at that man. He looks funny, he hasn’t got _____ hair on his head!”



4. Fill in "some – any".

- "Mum, are there _____ tomatoes left?" – "Yes, they are in the fridge!"
- Susan: "Oh no, we haven't got _____ cornflakes! What can I eat now?"
- "I would like _____ toast, please."
- It's Sunday, so there aren't _____ pupils at school.
- "Can I have _____ coffee, please?" – "Sorry, there isn't _____ left!"
- Susan has got many friends. _____ are boys but most are girls.
- "I'm hungry!" – "We have got _____ sandwiches. Would you like one?"

5. Match the sentences a) – g) from 4 and fill in "some – any"

sentences type	some / any	sentence
statement (Aussagesatz)		
order (Bestellung)		
negation (Verneinung)		
question (Frage)	any	a)

Wichtig: Mit „some“ (etwas, einige) und „any“ (etwas, einige, kein) gibst du auch Mengen an.

- a) „some“ benutzt du in Aussagen und wenn du etwas bestellst.

Bsp. There is **some** tea on the table.
I would like **some** soup, please.

- b) „any“ benutzt du in Verneinungen und Fragen.

Bsp. We haven't got **any** milk.
Is there **any** butter left?

6. Fill in "some – any"

- "I would like _____ tea, please."
"Sorry, there isn't _____ tea."
- "Are there _____ potatoes?"
"Yes, there are _____ in the fridge."
- "Have we got _____ sandwiches?"
"No, sorry, but there are _____ muffins."
- "I would like _____ toast, please."
"I am sorry, but we haven't got _____ toast left."
- "Sorry, but we wanted _____ chips with the fish." – "Oh sorry, I forgot."
- "Have you got _____ English books?"
"Yes, there are _____ on the shelf in my room."



6/Grammar

Nr. 1

zählbar: cup of cocoa / piece of cake / sandwiches / kilos / oranges / boxes / bananas
a bottle of lemonade

unzählbar: orange juice / flour / coffee / hair / sugar

Nr. 2

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| a) many flowers | b) a little milk | c) much butter | d) a little salt |
| e) many cars | f) a few eggs | g) a little bread | h) much hair |
| i) many bottles | | | |

Nr. 3

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|----------|
| a) a little | b) many | c) much | d) a few |
| e) a little | f) a few | g) much | |

Nr. 4

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|--------|
| a) any | b) any | c) some | d) any |
| e) some – any | f) some | g) some | |

Nr. 5

sentences type	some / any	sentence
statement (Aussagesatz)	some	f) / g)
order (Bestellung)	some	c) / e)
negation (Verneinung)	any	b) / d) / e)
question (Frage)	any	a)

Nr. 6

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) "I would like <u>some</u> tea, please." | "Sorry, there isn't <u>any</u> tea." |
| b) "Are there <u>any</u> potatoes?" | "Yes, there are <u>some</u> in the fridge." |
| c) "Have we got <u>any</u> sandwiches?" | "No, sorry, but there are <u>some</u> muffins." |
| d) "I would like <u>some</u> toast, please." | "I am sorry, but we haven't got <u>any</u> toast left." |
| e) "Sorry, but we wanted <u>some</u> chips with the fish." – "Oh sorry, I forgot." | |
| f) "Have you got <u>any</u> English books?" | "Yes, there are <u>some</u> on the shelf in my room." |



Let's look at rights and duties.

1. Fill in "must, mustn't, need, needn't, can, can't". The grid can help you!

- I _____ to tidy up my desk.
- I _____ do my homework later.
- I _____ tidy up your desk.
- I _____ watch TV after 10pm.
- I _____ learn about animals in Biology.
- I _____ learn anything about animals in Maths.

modals	Bedeutung
must do something	etwas tun müssen
mustn't do something	etwas nicht tun dürfen
need to do something	etwas tun brauchen
needn't do something	etwas nicht tun brauchen
can do something	etwas tun können / möglich
can't do something	etwas nicht tun können / nicht möglich

Wichtig: Modalverben benötigst du, wenn du über Regeln, Pflichten oder Rechte reden möchtest (z. B. in der Schule, zuhause, im Museum, in Hotels ...)

Vorsicht: **must und mustn't bedeuten nicht das Gegenteil voneinander!**

2. What are the rules at school?

Write the sentences in your exercise book like this: You mustn't run in the corridors.

activity	must	mustn't	can	can't	need	needn't
a) run in the corridors		X				
b) wear trainers in the gym	X					
c) eat a packed lunch in the cafeteria			X			
d) use a mobile phone in the lesson		X				
e) listen to music in the break			X			
f) put your chair on the table after the last lesson					X	
g) tidy up your desk					X	
g) clean the classroom						X
h) drink in the PE lesson			X			
i) eat in the PC / IT room		X				
k) stay in the classroom during breaks				X		
l) clean the school toilets						X
m) be on time	X			X		



3. What are the rules for a class trip? **Circle** the correct answer.

- a) You mustn't / needn't / can't be late at the train station.
- b) You can / must / need to bring your MP3 player.
- c) You can / must / need to be at the meeting point in time.
- d) You mustn't / needn't / can't go home early.
- e) You mustn't / needn't / can't leave your rubbish in the train.

4. Look at the rules in the zoo. Fill in the correct modal verb.

- a) In the zoo you _____ feed the wild animals in the cage.
- b) You _____ bring a packed lunch, because there is a cafeteria in the zoo.
- c) We _____ watch a show with elephants at 11am if you like.
- d) The house with the snakes is not open at the moment, so you _____ look at them.
- e) You _____ touch the animals through the fence, they can bite.
- f) Everybody _____ be back at the meeting point at 3pm at the latest.

5. Here are some rules if you have got a pet. Fill in the modal verbs.

- a) You _____ teach tricks to a goldfish.
- b) You _____ wake up a hamster when it's sleeping.
- c) You _____ clean a hamster cage everyday.
- d) You _____ to take a cat to the vet twice a year.
- e) You _____ take the dog for a walk every day.
- f) You _____ teach a dog a lot of tricks.

6. What about you?

- What rules have you got
- a) at school?
 - b) at home?

Write 5 rules for a) and 5 rules for b) in your exercise book.





Nr. 1

- a) I need to tidy up my desk.
- b) I must do my homework later.
- c) I needn't tidy up your desk.
- d) I mustn't watch TV after 10pm.
- e) I can learn about animals in Biology.
- f) I can't learn anything about animals in Maths.

Nr. 2

- a) You mustn't run in the corridors.
- b) You must wear trainers in the gym.
- c) You can eat a packed lunch in the cafeteria.
- d) You mustn't use a mobile phone in the lesson.
- e) You can listen to music in the break.
- f) You need to put your chair on the table after the last lesson.
- g) You need to tidy up your desk.
- g) You needn't clean the classroom.
- h) You can drink in the PE lesson.
- i) You mustn't eat in the PC / IT room.
- k) You can't stay in the classroom during breaks.
- l) You needn't clean the school toilets.
- m) You must be on time.

Nr. 3

- a) mustn't b) can c) must d) can't e) mustn't

Nr. 4

- a) In the zoo you mustn't feed the wild animals in the cage.
- b) You needn't bring a packed lunch, because there is a cafeteria in the zoo.
- c) We can watch a show with elephants at 11am if you like.
- d) The house with the snakes is not open at the moment, so you can't look at them.
- e) You mustn't touch the animals through the fence, they can bite.
- f) Everybody must be back at the meeting point at 3pm at the latest.

Nr. 5

- a) can't b) mustn't c) must
- d) need e) needn't f) can

Nr. 6

- a) und b) Hier sind individuelle Lösungen möglich. Die Modalverben müssen angemessen verwendet werden, der Satzbau ist zu beachten.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	German
play			
	watched		
		looked	
			zuhören
wash			
			öffnen
		stopped	
	cried		
		closed	
help			

Bsp. stop – stopped

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	German
be			
	could		
		bought	
			fangen
	drove		
put			
			essen
		gone	
think			
			schlafen

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lernen**

zur Vollversion



3. Fill in the correct regular verb form in the Past Simple.

- a) they dance – _____ b) she answers – _____
 c) I cook – _____ d) it snows – _____
 e) you close – _____ f) he swaps – _____

4. Fill in the correct irregular verb form in the Past Simple.

Yesterday Rob and I _____ (see) a great film at the cinema. It _____ (be) boys' day at the cinema and we only _____ (pay) half the price. We _____ (have) some money left. So I _____ (buy) a big box of popcorn and two bottles of lemonade. The film _____ (be) about a space shuttle and aliens. It _____ (be) really funny. We _____ (eat) all the popcorn and _____ (drink) our lemonade. After the film we _____ (go) home to Jake's house. There we _____ (meet) Cathy and Betty. They _____ (tell) us about their film with Daniel Grey. I _____ (say) our film _____ (be) much better, but they _____ (do) not listen. Girls ...

5. What happened? Use the correct Past Simple form.

- a) Last weekend the team _____ (play) against Notting Hill High.
 b) Yesterday Rob _____ (come) home at 2.30pm.
 c) Last night I _____ (write) an e-mail to my friend in England.
 d) Yesterday Carol _____ (meet) Jessy after school.
 e) Yesterday Dan and Joe _____ (have) fish and chips for dinner.

6. What has happened? Fill in the correct Past Participle form.

- a) They have already _____ (see) the film.
 b) He has never _____ (be) to the USA.
 c) I have already _____ (do) my homework.
 d) The cat has just _____ (eat) a mouse.
 e) Dan has never _____ (meet) a famous star.
 f) The Richards have just _____ (come) back from Italy.

7. Write a short story about your:

last weekend / last holiday / last school trip / last day at school, etc.
 Write 10 sentences in the Past Simple in your exercise book.



Nr. 1

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	German
play	played	played	spielen
watch	watched	watched	zuschauen
look	looked	looked	anschauen
listen	listened	listened	zuhören
wash	washed	washed	waschen
open	opened	opened	öffnen
stop	stopped	stopped	stoppen
cry	cried	cried	weinen/schreien
close	closed	closed	schließen
help	helped	helped	helfen

Nr. 2

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	German
be	was	been	sein
can	could	could	können
buy	bought	bought	kaufen
catch	caught	caught	fangen
drive	drove	driven	fahren
put	put	put	setzen/stellen/legen
eat	ate	eaten	essen
go	went	gone	gehen
think	thought	thought	denken
sleep	slept	slept	schlafen

Nr. 3

- a) they danced b) she answered c) I cooked d) it snowed
e) you closed f) he swapped

Nr. 4

Yesterday Rob and I saw a great film at the cinema. It was boys' day at the cinema and we only paid half the price and we had some money left. So I bought a big box of popcorn and two bottles of lemonade. The film was about a space shuttle and aliens. It was really funny. We ate all the popcorn and drank our lemonade.

After the film we went home to Jake's house. There we met Cathy and Betty. They told us about their film with Daniel Grey. I said our film was much better, but they did not listen. Girls ...

Nr. 5

- a) played b) came c) wrote d) met e) had

Nr. 6

- a) seen b) been c) done d) eaten e) met f) come

Nr. 7

Hier kommt es auf die Richtigkeit der Verbformen und des Satzbaus an.



What happened yesterday?

1. Fill in the correct forms.

Infinitive	Past Simple	German
watch		
	learned	
		öffnen
be		
		trinken
go		

Wichtig: Das Past Simple ist die 2. Verbform.

- a) Es gibt regelmäßige Verben. Die Endung „-ed“ hängst du direkt an den Infinitiv.
Bsp. play – played / show – showed
- b) Es gibt unregelmäßige Verben. Du musst diese Verbformen lernen wie Vokabeln (z. B. mit einem Karteikasten).
Bsp. come – came / think – thought ...

2. It didn't happen! Write the negative sentences.

- a) Robert / basketball / didn't play / last Saturday.

- b) to the cinema / didn't go / they / yesterday.

Wichtig: Möchtest du im Past Simple etwas verneinen, benötigst du das Hilfsverb „do“ (im Past Simple wird es zu „did“).

- Bsp. Sarah **went** to a concert yesterday.
Sarah **did not go** to a concert yesterday.

Das **Past Simple** steckt also jetzt im **Hilfsverb**, das **Vollverb** steht im **Infinitiv**.

3. Did it really happen? Ask the questions.

- a) Betty / a book / read / did? _____

- b) meet / Dan / did / a friend? _____

Wichtig: Willst du im Past Simple eine Frage stellen, benötigst du auch hier das Hilfsverb „do“ (im Past Simple „did“).

- Bsp. The team **won** the match.
Did the team **win** the match?

Das **Past Simple** steckt auch hier jetzt im **Hilfsverb**, das **Vollverb** steht im **Infinitiv**.



4. Fill in the correct verb form in the Past Simple.

- a) he sings – _____ b) we listen – _____
c) they swim – _____ d) I eat – _____

5. Read the postcard and fill in the missing forms in the Past Simple.

Hello Shannon,

Yesterday _____ (be) great. We _____ (go) to a little beach. Sue and I _____ (play) tennis and we _____ (have) the best ice-cream ever! Sue _____ (forget) to put on sun cream, so she _____ (get) a sunburn. In the evening we _____ (eat) fish. My Dad _____ (catch) it himself – it _____ (be) really fantastic!!

See you soon, Cathy & Sue

6. Fill in the negative verb forms.

- a) Cathy and Dave _____ (bring) a present for Carol.
b) Rob _____ (go) to her hockey training.
c) You _____ (like) the party.
d) Sam and Dan _____ (do) their homework.

7. Write the negative sentences in your exercise book.

- a) I wrote an e-mail to my friend.
b) Dave and Ben ate cornflakes for breakfast.
c) Sam played football all afternoon.
d) Sue did a presentation at school.

8. Ask the questions in the Past Simple. Write in your exercise book.

- a) The children played card games in the break.
b) Rob ate a hamburger for lunch.
c) Betty's mum bought a T-shirt for Betty.
d) You went to Italy in your last summer holidays.

9. Interview your partner about his / her last weekend / last holiday / last school trip

- a) Write 10 questions in the Past Simple in your exercise book.
Ex. Did you stay at home? / Did you meet friends? / Did you...?
b) Interview a partner and take notes on his answers.
c) Write a short report about your partner in your exercise book.
Ex. My partner is ... / He stayed at home last weekend.



Nr. 1

Infinitive	Past Simple	German
watch	<i>watched</i>	<i>zuschauen</i>
<i>learn</i>	learned	<i>lernen</i>
<i>open</i>	<i>opened</i>	öffnen
be	<i>was / were</i>	<i>been</i>
<i>drink</i>	<i>drank</i>	trinken
go	<i>went</i>	<i>gehen</i>

Nr. 2

- a) Robert didn't play basketball last weekend.
b) They didn't go to the cinema yesterday.

Nr. 3

- a) Did Betty read a book?
b) Did Dan meet a friend?

Nr. 4

- a) he sang b) we listened c) they swam d) I ate

Nr. 5

Yesterday was great. We went to a little beach. Sue and I played tennis and we had the best ice-cream ever! Sue forgot to put on sun cream, so she got a sunburn. In the evening we ate fish. My Dad caught it himself – it was really fantastic!!

Nr. 6

- a) didn't bring b) didn't go c) didn't like d) didn't do

Nr. 7

- a) I didn't write an e-mail to my friend.
b) Dave and Ben didn't eat cornflakes for breakfast.
c) The friends didn't go to the cinema last week.
d) Sam didn't play football all afternoon.
e) Sue didn't do a presentation at school.

Nr. 8

- a) Did the children play card games in the break?
b) Did Rob eat a hamburger for lunch?
c) Did Betty's mum buy a T-shirt for Betty?
d) Did you go to Italy in your last summer holidays?

Nr. 9

- a)–c) Hier sind individuelle Lösungen möglich, zu beachten sind Satzbau und Zeit.

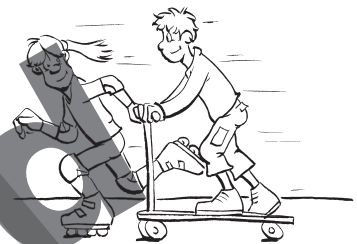


What were you doing, when it happened?

1. Susan phoned home when she was on holiday, but nobody answered the phone, because everyone was doing something else.

Look at the picture. What were they doing?

Complete the sentences in the Past Progressive.



When Susan phoned,

- a) her mum _____ (work) in the garden.
- b) her dad _____ (talk) to a neighbour.
- c) her sister and her brother _____ (play) outside.

Wichtig: Das *Past Progressive* ist eine Vergangenheitsform. Du benutzt sie, wenn eine **länger andauernde Handlung** in der Vergangenheit gleichzeitig mit einer **zweiten Handlung** stattfindet (meist eine kürzer andauernde).

Bsp. I **was washing** my hair when the bell **rang**.
They **were writing** a test when he **came in**.

Du bildest das *Past Progressive* mit "was / were" und der „ing-form“ des Verbs

Bsp. I was singing / she was reading / you were talking / we were eating

2. When Dan's mum came home last night, nobody was doing what she had told them to do. Complete the negative sentences in the Past Progressive.

When Dan's mum came home,

- a) Dan _____ (not tidy up) his room.
- b) the twins _____ (clean) the rabbit's cage.

Wichtig: Willst du das *Past Progressive* verneinen, musst du nur „was / were“ verneinen.

Bsp. I **was not** reading / you **were not** looking

3. Were they doing it? Complete the questions in the Past Progressive.

- a) _____ Betty _____ (read) in her room?
- b) _____ Sue and Dan _____ (play) in the garden?

Wichtig: Bei Fragen im *Past Progressive* tauschen *Hilfsverb* „was / were“ und das *Subjekt* die Position.

Bsp. She was singing a song.
Was she singing a song?



4. Fill in the correct forms in the Past Progressive.

- The children _____ (play) soccer when it started to rain.
- Sue _____ (look) at CDs when her mother came in.
- While we _____ (wait) at the station the train came.
- Ben _____ (watch) TV when the phone rang.
- Dave came home as his mum _____ (make) dinner.

5. Write the sentences in the Past Progressive in your exercise book.

- Dan / learn for the Maths test.
- Carol / talk to her friend on the phone.
- The cats / sleep in their baskets.
- Susan and Cathy / take the dog for a walk.

6. Write the negative sentences in the Past Progressive in your exercise book.

- We were watching a quiz on TV.
- Mrs Grey was talking to the girls.
- It was snowing the whole day.
- Carol and Sue were making a cake.

7. Fill in the negative forms in the Past Progressive.

- Cathy _____ (listen) when Mrs Grey explained the exercise.
- The rabbits _____ (sleep) when I looked into their cage.
- Sue and Dave _____ (watch) a hockey match.
- When Dan came into the class, the pupils _____ (write) a test.

8. Ask the questions in Past Progressive. Write in your exercise book.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| a) you / help your mum in the kitchen? | b) the children / meet at school? |
| c) Rob / work in the garden? | d) the rabbit / eat its carrot? |
| e) you / look at CDs? | f) the class / write a Maths test? |

9. What were they doing when the car crash happened?

Look at the pictures and write the police report in your exercise book.

a)



b)



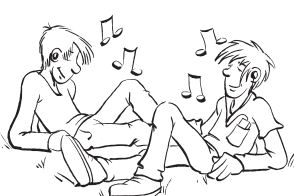
c)



d)



e)



f)





6/Grammar

Nr. 1

- a) was working
- b) was talking
- c) were playing

Nr. 2

- a) was not / wasn't tidying up
- d) were not / weren't cleaning

Nr. 3

- a) Was Betty reading in her room?
- b) Were Sue and Dan playing in the garden?

Nr. 4

- a) were playing
- b) was looking
- c) was waiting
- d) was watching
- e) was making

Nr. 5

- a) Dan *was studying* for the Maths test.
- b) Carol *was talking* to her friend on the phone.
- c) The cats *were sleeping* in their baskets.
- d) Susan and Cathy *were walking* the dog.

Nr. 6

- a) We *were not* watching a quiz on TV.
- b) Mrs Grey *was not* talking to the girls.
- c) It *was not* snowing the whole day.
- d) Carol and Sue *were not* making a cake.

Nr. 7

- a) *was not* / *wasn't* listening
- b) *were not* / *weren't* sleeping
- c) *were not* / *weren't* watching
- d) *were not* / *weren't* writing

Nr. 8

- a) *Were* you *helping* your mum in the kitchen?
- b) *Were* the children *meeting* at school?
- c) *Was* Rob *working* in the garden?
- d) *Was* the rabbit *eating* its carrot?
- e) *Were* you *looking* at CDs?
- f) *Was* the class *writing* a maths test?

Nr. 9

- a) The man *was* walking his dog.
- b) The woman *was* crossing the street.
- c) The child *was* riding his/her bike.
- d) Two girls *were* sitting on the bench.
- e) Two boys *were* listening to music.
- f) The / an old lady *was* feeding the birds.



Have you already done it?

1. The sentences are mixed up. Write them in the correct order.

a) Cathy / her homework / has / done

_____.

b) Sue / to Germany/ has / travelled

_____.

c) we / have / eaten / our breakfast

_____.

Wichtig: Das *Present Perfect* ist eine Vergangenheitsform im Englischen. Du verwendest sie, wenn du sagen möchtest, dass etwas in der Vergangenheit geschehen ist, das noch Auswirkungen auf die Gegenwart hat.

Bsp. We **have** just **eaten** our lunch.

Auswirkung: Hier stehen noch die Sachen, wir sind jetzt satt.

Du bildest das *Present Perfect* mit **have / has** + 3. Verbform (Past Participle)

Bsp. I **have** seen the film before.

She **has** done her homework.

2. Write the negative sentences in the Present Perfect.

a) The cat has drunk its milk. – _____.

b) The team has won the match. – _____.

c) They have played her favourite song. – _____.

Wichtig: Wenn du das *Present Perfect* verneinst, musst du nur ein „**not**“ hinter have / has einfügen.

Bsp. He has written a text message.

He has **not** written a text message.

3. Write the questions in the Present Perfect.

a) Cathy / write a postcard? – _____?

b) Sam and Ben / eat breakfast? – _____?

c) the film / start? – _____?

Wichtig: Möchtest du eine Frage stellen, müssen **Subjekt** und das **Hilfsverb have / has** die Position tauschen.

Bsp. Susan **has** phoned Janet.

Has Susan phoned Janet?



4. Fill in the missing form of the verbs.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
go	went	
write	wrote	
eat	ate	
come	came	
meet	met	
see	saw	
be	was / were	
take	took	
sing	sang	

5. Fill in the verbs in Present Perfect.

- Dave _____ (be) at a rock concert.
- Sam and Jake _____ (finish) their homework.
- A reporter _____ (interview) the hockey team.
- Cathy _____ (come) to the party.
- The soccer match _____ (start).

6. Fill in the negative verb form in the Present Perfect.

- Cathy and Carol _____ (not / miss) one film with Daniel Radcliff.
- Richard _____ (not / visit) his grandma for a while.
- Dave and Rob _____ (not / see) Sue at the party.
- Betty _____ (not / talk) to a star before.
- The show _____ (not / start) yet.

7. Write the questions in the Present Perfect.

- be / the girls / to a great musical?
_____?
- take / my book / Dave?
_____?
- Daniel / all the songs / listen to?
_____?
- Sue's postcard / arrive?
_____?



6/Grammar

Nr. 1

- a) Cathy has done her homework.
- b) Sue has travelled to Germany.
- c) We have eaten our breakfast.

Nr. 2

- a) The cat has not drunk its milk.
- b) The team has not won the match.
- c) They have not played her favourite song.

Nr. 3

- a) Have the boys been to the cinema?
- b) Have Sam and Ben eaten breakfast?
- c) Has the film started?

Nr. 4

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
go	went	gone
write	wrote	written
eat	ate	eaten
come	came	come
meet	met	met
see	saw	seen
be	was / were	been
take	took	taken
sing	sang	sung

Nr. 5

- a) has been
- b) have finished
- c) has interviewed
- d) has come
- e) has started

Nr. 6

- a) have not missed
- b) has not visited
- c) have not seen
- d) has not talked
- e) has not started

Nr. 7

- a) Have the girls been to a great musical?
- b) Has Dave taken my book?
- c) Has Daniel listened to all the songs?
- d) Has Sue's postcard arrived?



Let's talk about plans.

1. Fill in the correct form of "be".

- Dave _____ going to watch a soccer match on Sunday.
- I _____ going to help my mum in the garden at the weekend.
- The friends _____ going to have a picnic next Saturday.

Wichtig: Das *Going-to-Future* ist eine Form der Zukunft. Du benutzt es, wenn du über Pläne und feste Absichten in der Zukunft sprechen möchtest. So bildest du das *Going-to-Future*: Hilfsverb „be“ + going to + **Infinitiv**

Bsp. I am going to go to the cinema.
 She is going to phone her friend.
 We are going to meet at 2 o'clock.

2. Write negative sentences in the *Going-to-Future*.

- Sue is going to meet Betty at 3 o'clock.
 _____.
- Dan and Robert are going to watch the football match at Dan's house.
 _____.

Wichtig: Möchtest du sagen, dass etwas nicht in der Zukunft passieren wird, verneinst du nur das Hilfsverb „be“.

Bsp. I am going to meet a friend after school.
 I am **not** going to meet a friend after school.

3. Write questions in the *Going-to-Future*.

- You are going to phone me after school.
 _____?
- He is going to help me with my homework.
 _____?
- They are going to write a Maths test on Monday.
 _____?

Wichtig: Um eine Frage im „*Going-to-Future*“ zu stellen, stellst du das **Hilfsverb** vor das Subjekt an den Satzanfang.

Bsp. She is going to meet Betty.
 Is she going to meet Betty?



4. Fill in the correct Going-to-Future form.

The Richards (a) _____ (go) to Spain on holiday this year.
 They (b) _____ (stay) in a nice hotel near Madrid.
 Cathy (c) _____ (sleep) in a room with Betty.
 Sam (d) _____ (have) his own room. They have already
 planned the activities: they (e) _____ (swim) in the sea,
 they (f) _____ (make) a picnic in the mountains and
 they (g) _____ (ride) on horses at the beach.

5. Write the negative sentences in the Going-to-Future.

a) We are going to go to the Chess Club.

_____.

b) Sue is going to go to make dinner.

_____.

c) They are going to have a party.

_____.

d) I am going to help my mum after school.

_____.

6. What are their plans?

Write the sentences in the Going-to-Future in your exercise book.

who?	yes	no
Sam / meet Dave in town	X	
the girls / go ice-skating		X
I / play hockey with my friends	X	
my mum / go shopping at 10 o'clock		X
Betty / write an e-mail to her friend	X	
we / have a picnic at the weekend		X

7. Ask about their plans.

Write the questions in the Going-to-Future in your exercise book.

a) they / learn for the test?

b) Cathy / help her mum in the kitchen?

c) the friends / organize a party?

d) Dave / write a Maths test?

e) the bus / leave at 11 o'clock?

f) you / buy that CD?

8. Now you! What are your plans for the weekend?

a) Write a short report about yourself in your exercise book.

b) Ask a partner about his / her plans, too.



Nr. 1

- a) Dave is going to watch a soccer match on Sunday.
- b) I am going to help my mum in the garden at the weekend.
- c) The friends are going to have a picnic next Saturday.

Nr. 2

- a) Sue isn't going to meet Betty at 3 o'clock.
- b) Dan and Robert aren't going to watch the football match at Dan's house.

Nr. 3

- a) Are you going to phone me after school?
- b) Is he going to help me with my homework?
- c) Are they going to write a Maths test on Monday?

Nr. 4

The Richards are going to go to Spain on holiday this year.
They are going to stay in a nice hotel near Madrid.
Cathy is going to sleep in a room with Betty and Sam is going to have his own room.
They have already planned the activities:
They are going to swim in the sea, they are going to make a picnic in the mountains and they are going to ride on horses at the beach.

Nr. 5

- a) We aren't going to go to the Chess Club.
- b) Sue isn't going to make dinner.
- c) They aren't going to have a party.
- d) I am not going to help my mum after school.

Nr. 6

Sam is going to meet Dave in town.
The girls are going to go ice-skating.
I am going to play hockey with my friends.
My mum is going to go shopping at 10 o'clock.
Betty is going to write an e-mail to her friend.
We are going to have a picnic at the weekend.

Nr. 7

- a) Are they going to learn for the test?
- b) Is Cathy going to help her mum in the kitchen?
- c) Are the friends going to organize a party?
- d) Is Dave going to write a Maths test?
- e) Is the bus going to leave at 11 o'clock?
- f) Are you going to buy that CD?

Nr. 8

- a) und b) Je nach Plänen sind individuelle Lösungen möglich.
Die gram. Zeitstruktur und der Satzbau muss beachtet werden.



Let's talk about plans.

1. Fill in the correct form of the Will-Future.

- On the news they said it _____ (snow) tomorrow.
- Ben: "Dad, look at my bike. I think it _____ (break) soon."
- "Mum, what's for dinner?" – "Oh, I think, we _____ (have) pasta today."
- Cathy: "I've got an idea! We _____ (go) bowling tonight!"

Wichtig: Das *Will-Future* ist eine Form der Zukunft. Du benutzt es, wenn du Vorhersagen für die Zukunft machst (Wetter, Spielergebnisse ...), wenn du über spontane Ideen für die Zukunft sprichst und wenn du sagen möchtest, was möglicherweise in der Zukunft passieren wird.

So bildest du das *Going-to-Future*: **Will** + Infinitiv

Bsp. We **will** win the game.
I **will** be there in a minute

2. Write the negative sentences in the Will-Future.

- Sam / not watch the soccer match.

- I / not pass the test.

- Cathy and Dan / not make it to the party tonight.

Wichtig: Möchtest du sagen, dass etwas nicht in der Zukunft passieren wird, verneinst du nur „will“.

Bsp. I **will** meet a friend after school.
I **will not** meet a friend after school.

3. Write the questions in the Will-Future.

- Mrs Grey/ give us homework? _____?
- Cathy / wait after school? _____?
- it / rain at the weekend? _____?

Wichtig: Um eine Frage im „Will-Future“ zu stellen, stellst du **will** vor das Subjekt an den Satzanfang.

Bsp. She **will** meet Betty.
Will she meet Betty?



4. Fill in the correct Will-Future form.

- a) The team _____ (win) the match.
- b) I think the Maths test _____ (be) difficult.
- c) The bus _____ (be) late.
- d) It _____ (snow) tomorrow.
- e) Wait a moment! I _____ (help) you with the suitcase.

5. Write the sentences in the Will-Future in your exercise book.

- a) They have to read the text for homework. They / write a short test tomorrow.
- b) The train / come soon.
- c) Cathy slept too long. She / be late for school.
- d) We / lose the match.

6. Write the negative sentences in the Will-Future.

- a) „Stop it! It _____ (not work).“
- b) The sun _____ (not shine) on Tuesday.
- c) Mrs Grey: „There _____ (not be) any homework, if you work well!“
- d) I think Cathy _____ (not come) to the match.

7. Write the questions in the Will-Future.

- a) Dan / act in the drama group?
_____?
- b) the bus / come on time?
_____?
- c) the weather / be good tomorrow?
_____?
- d) the boys / watch the match together?
_____?

8. Look at the answers, then write the questions in the Will-Future.

- a) _____?
Yes, we will go shopping together.
- b) _____?
No, I think I won't come with you later.



What will happen if you manage the next exercises?

1. Fill in the correct form of the Will-Future in the main-clause.

- Sandy _____ (have) a party, if her mum is ok with it.
- They _____ (win) the match, if they play well.
- Sam and Dave _____ (come) to the party, if Sandy invites them.
- If Becky doesn't help Cathy, she _____ (not make) it on time.

2. Fill in the correct form of the Present Simple in the if-clause.

- If Sam _____ (help) his dad now, he will have more time at the weekend.
- They will go swimming, if the sun _____ (shine).
- If Dave _____ (not close) the cage, the birds will fly away.
- The team will meet outside the gym, if it _____ (not rain).

Wichtig: Das **Conditional I** besteht aus einem Hauptsatz (main-clause) und einem Nebensatz (if-clause).

Im **Hauptsatz** steht immer das **Will-Future**, im **Nebensatz** steht immer das **Present Simple**.

Bsp. My mum **will help** you, if she has got time.
 She **will not come** to the party, if you don't ask her.
 If you invite me, **I will come**.
 If it doesn't rain later, we **will play** outside.

3. Fill in the correct form in the Conditional Sentences.

Rose: „Mrs Grey? Will the English test be difficult?“

Mrs Grey: "No, it will be easy, if you _____ (learn) enough."

Rose: "So, if I don't learn, I _____ (get) a bad mark."

Mrs Grey: "That's right. And if you get a bad mark,
 your mum _____ (not be) happy!"

Rose: "And if my mum _____ (not be) happy, she won't give
 me pocket money! And if she doesn't give me pocket money,
 I _____ (not have) the money for a new CD."

4. Write the Conditional Sentences I in your exercise book.

- if train – not come / the friends – go by bike
- if team – win / coach – be happy
- we – go surfing / if sun – shine



5. Fill in the correct Will-Future form in the main-clause.

- I _____ (come) to the party, if you invite me.
- If you help me with English, I _____ (help) you with French.
- If Cathy is late for school, Mrs Grey _____ (be) angry.
- If it snows tonight, we _____ (build) a snowman in the garden.
- If David's team doesn't win the match, they _____ (not win) the cup.

6. Fill in the correct Present Simple form in the if-clause.

- Sue will not be happy, if she _____ (write) a bad test.
- If we _____ (not get) any homework, we will meet at 4pm.
- We will win the match, if we _____ (play) fair.
- I will help you, if you _____ (sit) next to me.
- If the rabbit _____ (not eat) its carrot, the guinea pig will eat it.

7. Complete the Conditional Sentences I.

- If Sam _____ (not give) Rob his new game,
Rob _____ (tell) their dad.
- Carol _____ (phone) me,
if she _____ (not come) to the party.
- If you _____ (not close) the cage,
the birds _____ (fly) away.
- They _____ (spend) their holidays in Italy,
if they _____ (find) a nice hotel.

8. Write the Conditional Sentences I in your exercise book.

- Dave – buy a new CD / if he – get money for his birthday.
- if you – give me your green felt-tip / I – give you my pen.
- Susan – write a good test / if she – learn the vocabulary.

Now you!

9. What will happen if, ...

- you are late for school.
- you write a bad test.
- you write a good test.
- you come home too late in the evening.

Write full Conditional Sentences in your exercise book.

Start like this: If I ..., I will ...





6/Grammar

Nr. 1

- a) will have b) will win c) will come d) will not make

Nr. 2

- a) helps b) shines c) doesn't close d) doesn't rain

Nr. 3

Rose: „Mrs Grey? Will the English test be difficult?“

Mrs Grey: „No, it will be easy, if you learn enough.“

Rose: „So, if I don't learn, I will get a bad mark. That's not good!“

Mrs Grey: „That's right. And if you get a bad mark, your mum will not be happy!“

Rose: „And if my mum isn't happy, she won't give me pocket money!“

And if she doesn't give me pocket money, I will not have the money for a new CD.“

Nr. 4

- a) If the train doesn't come, the friends will go by bike.
b) If the team wins, the coach will be happy.
c) We will go surfing, if the sun shines.

Nr. 5

- a) will come b) will help c) will be
d) will build e) will not win

Nr. 6

- a) writes b) don't get c) play
d) sit e) doesn't eat

Nr. 7

- a) If Sam doesn't give Rob his new game, Rob will tell their dad.
b) Carol will phone me, if she doesn't come to the party.
c) If you don't close the cage, the birds will fly away.
d) They will spend their holidays in Italy, if they find a nice hotel.

Nr. 8

- a) Dave will buy a new CD, if he gets money for his birthday.
b) If you give me your green felt-tip, I will give you my pen.
c) Susan will write a good test, if she learns the vocabulary.

Nr. 9

- a)–d) Hier sind individuelle Lösungen möglich. Es ist auf die richtige Zeitform in Hauptsatz und If-Satz zu achten.