

# Inhaltsverzeichnis

Vorwort .....	4
Wie arbeite ich mit den Aufgabenblättern? .....	5
Revision: Simple Present – Positive and negative statements – Activity: Tandem .....	6
Revision: Simple Present – Questions – Activity: Tandem .....	7
Revision: Present Progressive – Positive and negative statements – Activity: Tandem .....	8
Revision: Present progressive – Questions – Activity: Tandem .....	9
Revision: Simple Past – Positive and negative statements – Activity: Tandem .....	10
Revision: Simple Past – Questions – Activity: Tandem .....	11
Revision: Present Perfect – Positive and negative statements – Activity: Tandem .....	12
Revision: Present Perfect – Questions – Activity: Tandem .....	13
Revision: Present Perfect – Regular or irregular verb? – Activity .....	14
Revision: Present Perfect with “since” or “for” .....	15
Revision: Present Perfect with “since” or “for” – Activity: Tandem .....	18
Revision: Sorting signal words – Activity .....	19
Revision: Past Progressive – Positive and negative statements – Activity: Tandem .....	20
Revision: Past Progressive – Questions – Activity: Tandem .....	21
Revision: Past Progressive and Simple Past – Activity: Tandem .....	22
Revision: will-future – Positive and negative statements – Activity: Tandem .....	24
Revision: will-future – Questions – Activity: Tandem .....	25
Revision: Conditional sentences type I with “will” .....	26
Revision: Question tags .....	31
The modal auxiliary “can” and its substitute “be able to” .....	34
The modal auxiliary “must” and its substitute “have to” .....	37
The modal auxiliary “mustn’t” and its substitute “not be allowed to” .....	40
Conditional sentences type II with „would“ .....	43
Past Perfect – Positive statements with regular verbs (“verb-ed”) .....	48
Past Perfect – Positive statements with irregular verbs .....	49
Past Perfect – Negative statements .....	51
Past Perfect – Questions with “Had ... (past participle)” .....	53
Past Perfect – Questions and short answers – Activity: Dialogue 1 + 2 .....	56
Past Perfect – Questions with question words .....	58
Simple Past and Past Perfect .....	61
Prepositions „of“ and „from“ .....	67
Reflexive pronouns .....	70
Future Tenses – Present Progressive and will-future .....	75
Relative clauses – “Who” or “which”? .....	81
Relative clauses – “Who” or “whose”? .....	84
Relative clauses – Activity: Tandem .....	85
Pronouns – Activity: Pairs .....	86
Contact clauses – Relative clauses without the relative pronoun .....	87
Vocabulary: Thingummy – London .....	91
Vocabulary: Thingummy – Sports and hobbies .....	92
Vocabulary: Sports and hobbies – Activity: Can you guess the word? .....	93
Vocabulary: Adjectives – Activity: Can you guess the adjective? .....	95
Vocabulary: Verbs – Activity: Can you guess the verb? .....	97
Vocabulary: Feelings – Activity: Can you guess the feeling? .....	99
How to write a diary entry step by step .....	101
How to write a dialogue step by step: Arranging a meeting .....	102
How to write an e-mail step by step .....	103

# Vorwort

Liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen,

mit diesem Buch *Freiarbeitsmaterialien für die 7. Klasse: Englisch* halten Sie Übungsmaterial in Händen, das fast den gesamten Stoff der siebten Jahrgangsstufe abdeckt. Dieses Freiarbeitsmaterial ist in der schulischen Praxis entstanden und wurde gezielt für die schulische Praxis konzipiert. Deshalb habe ich besonders großen Wert auf die folgenden Aspekte gelegt:

## Direkte Einsetzbarkeit

Oftmals scheitert der Einsatz von Freiarbeitsmaterial schon daran, dass umfangreiche Vorbereitungsaufgaben die Lehrkraft abschrecken. Dies wurde hier insofern berücksichtigt, als Sie zur Vorbereitung lediglich das Material in Klassenstärke kopieren und die Schüler einmal in die Arbeit damit einweisen müssen.

## Material zu allen grundlegenden Themen

Das Buch bietet Ihnen umfangreiches Freiarbeitsmaterial für alle wichtigen Grammatikthemen der jeweiligen Jahrgangsstufe.

## Einheitliche Systematik

Wenn Sie dieses umfassende Angebot häufiger einsetzen, sind die Schüler schnell vertraut mit Aufbau und Aufgabenformat der Materialien, wodurch Sie weniger Zeit für Instruktionen und Anweisungen aufwenden müssen.

## Differenzierung

Um jeden Schüler seinem Leistungsstand entsprechend zu fördern, liegen die Aufgaben jeweils in drei unterschiedlichen Schwierigkeitsgraden vor. Die leichtere Variante ist mit einem Stern gekennzeichnet. Sie enthält einfachere Aufgaben und minimiert zusätzlich bei Schreibaufgaben deren Umfang, während die anspruchsvolleren Aufgaben mit zwei bzw. drei Sternen höhere Anforderungen an die Schüler stellen. Da diese Symbole in allen Bänden dieser Reihe vorkommen, ist der Wiedererkennungswert sehr hoch; sie sind den Schülern schnell vertraut.

## Spielerische Lernformen

An verschiedenen Stellen werden spielerische Lernformate wie Tandems und andere *Activities* eingesetzt, da gerade diese Übungsformen ein soziales Lernen ermöglichen, das eine aktive Wissenskonstruktion der Schüler unterstützt und dabei hoch motivierend ist.

## Selbsttätigkeit / Selbstkorrektur

Besonders effektiv wirkt sich der Einsatz dieses Materials aus, wenn Schüler die eigenen Lösungen selbstständig vergleichen. Die Aufgaben sind so angelegt, dass die Selbstkontrolle schnell und einfach gelingt. Dies entlastet nicht nur Sie, sodass Sie verstärkt in die Rolle des Beraters schlüpfen können, sondern führt darüber hinaus dazu, dass Schüler die eigenen Lösungswege überdenken. Trainieren Sie Ihren Schülern das eigenständige Verbessern der Aufgaben frühzeitig an und weisen Sie sie immer wieder auf die Wichtigkeit der Selbstkorrektur hin.

Für dieses Material bieten sich vor allem diese zwei unterschiedlichen Einsatzmöglichkeiten an:

1. In einem Ordner im Klassenzimmer als Freiarbeitsmaterial zur Verfügung gestellt, ermöglicht es schnelleren Schülern, die Wartezeit sinnvoll zu nutzen, wenn sie mit den gestellten Aufgaben bereits vor ihren Klassenkameraden fertig sind.
2. In der Vorbereitung auf Leistungsfeststellungen kann das Freiarbeitsmaterial als Lernzirkel eingesetzt werden und ermöglicht so den Schülern, das gesamte Stoffgebiet zu wiederholen und Lücken zu schließen.

Ich wünsche Ihnen und Ihren Schülern freudvolles, erfolgreiches Lernen mit den folgenden Arbeitsmaterialien.

# Wie arbeite ich mit den Aufgabenblättern?

<b>1. Überschrift lesen</b>	Die Überschrift verrät dir, welches Thema behandelt wird.
<b>2. Schwierigkeitsgrad beachten</b>	<p>Die Anzahl der Sterne zeigt dir an, ob die Übungen dazu leichter oder schwieriger sind.</p> <p>★ steht dabei für die Erarbeitung von Grundlagen bzw. Aufgaben, die leichter zu lösen sind</p> <p>★★ stehen dafür, dass die Übungen umfangreicher sind und an Schwierigkeit zunehmen</p> <p>★★★ stehen dafür, dass diese Übungen kniffliger sind</p> <p>Du kannst bei Themen, die dir schwerfallen, natürlich erst mit einem Stern beginnen und dich zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt an den anderen Sternchen-Aufgaben versuchen.</p>
<b>3. Aufgabenstellung lesen und Beispiel anschauen</b>	Bevor du mit einer Übung beginnst, lies dir immer erst die Aufgabenstellung durch und schau dir das Beispiel und die Hilfen wie Symbole und Merkkästen dazu genau an. Manchmal helfen dir auch Linien und Pfeile dabei, eine Aufgabe besser zu verstehen.
<b>4. Lösungen nach hinten falten</b>	Jedes Arbeitsblatt hat eine Lösung. Diese musst du entweder nach hinten falten, umdrehen oder durch ein Lösungswort überprüfen. Es macht wenig Sinn, die Lösungen abzuschreiben, nur weil sie auf dem Arbeitsblatt zu finden sind. Damit betrügst du dich nur selbst. Klappe daher die Lösungen nach hinten oder decke sie ab und schaue erst nach, wenn du fertig bist, oder eine kurze Hilfestellung benötigst. Fold back!
<b>5. Activity-Übungen</b>	Dies sind Aufgaben, für die du zumeist einen Partner brauchst.

# Revision: Simple Present – Positive and negative statements –

## Activity: Tandem

Work with a partner. Fold the paper. One of you is partner A and the other is partner B. Partner A gives the answer for each gap. Partner B checks the answers. Then it's partner B's turn and partner A checks the answers. Use the short form with the negatives.

Positive and negative sentences in the Simple Present	Answers: Positive and negative sentences in the Simple Present
Partner A	Partner B
a) Jenny _____ (work) at a restaurant.	a) Jenny <u>works</u> at a restaurant.
b) I _____ (not go) to the sports club every day.	b) I <u>don't go</u> to the sports club every day.
c) We often _____ (play) football together.	c) We often <u>play</u> football together.
d) He _____ (not like) oranges.	d) He <u>doesn't like</u> oranges.
e) My father _____ (be) at home.	e) My father <u>is</u> at home.
f) They _____ (not want) to go swimming here.	f) They <u>don't want</u> to go swimming here.
g) She _____ (love) to go shopping.	g) She <u>loves</u> to go shopping.
h) My friends _____ (be) funny.	h) My friends <u>are</u> funny.
i) Tom and Mike often _____ (like) to eat pizza.	i) Mike and Tom often <u>like</u> to eat pizza.
j) She _____ (not know) the way.	j) She <u>doesn't know</u> the way.
k) These 2 men _____ (not work) here.	k) These 2 men <u>don't work</u> here.
Answers: Positive and negative sentences in the Simple Present	Positive and negative sentences in the Simple Present
Partner A	Partner B
a) We often <u>meet</u> at the sports club.	a) We often _____ (meet) at the sports club.
b) She <u>is</u> a good friend of mine.	b) She _____ (be) a good friend of mine.
c) My mother <u>doesn't play</u> chess.	c) My mother _____ (not play) chess.
d) I <u>am</u> good at maths.	d) I _____ (be) good at maths.
e) My friend <u>likes</u> boat tours.	e) My friend _____ (like) boat tours.
f) The girls <u>like</u> to go dancing.	f) The girls _____ (like) to go dancing.
g) They <u>don't visit</u> us a lot.	g) They _____ (not visit) us a lot.
h) He <u>is</u> my father.	h) He _____ (be) my father.
i) My friend <u>walks</u> his dog every day.	i) My friend _____ (walk) his dog every day.
j) I <u>don't enjoy</u> skiing.	j) I _____ (not enjoy) skiing.
k) She <u>has got</u> a brother.	k) She _____ (have got) a brother.



# Revision: Present Progressive – Positive and negative statements –

## Activity: Tandem

Work with a partner. Fold the paper. One of you is partner A and the other is partner B. Partner A gives the answer for each gap. Partner B checks the answers. Then it's partner B's turn and partner A checks the answers.

Positive and negative sentences in the Present Progressive	Answers: Positive and negative sentences in the Present Progressive
Partner A 	Partner B 
a) Listen! Your teacher _____ (talk) to you!	a) Listen! Your teacher <i>is talking</i> to you!
b) Right now, they _____ (swim) in the pool.	b) Right now, they <i>are swimming</i> in the pool.
c) Look! The sun _____ (shine).	c) Look! The sun <i>is shining</i> .
d) Hurry up! He _____ (wait) for you.	d) Hurry up! He <i>is waiting</i> for you.
e) The dog _____ (not sleep) at the moment.	e) The dog <i>isn't sleeping</i> at the moment.
f) They _____ (dance) to the music now.	f) They <i>are dancing</i> to the music now.
g) Look! The girls _____ (repair) the car.	g) Look! The girls <i>are repairing</i> the car.
h) My parents _____ (not work) in the garden now.	h) My parents <i>aren't working</i> in the garden now.
i) I _____ (read) a book at the moment.	i) I <i>am reading</i> a book at the moment.
j) Listen! They _____ (play) the guitars.	j) Listen! They <i>are playing</i> the guitars.
k) I _____ (not sleep) now.	k) I <i>am not sleeping</i> now.
Answers: Positive and negative sentences in the Present Progressive	Positive and negative sentences in the Present Progressive
Partner A 	Partner B 
a) Look! <i>It is snowing</i> heavily.	a) Look! It _____ (snow) heavily.
b) I <i>am having</i> a shower right now.	b) I _____ (have) a shower right now.
c) The cat <i>isn't eating</i> at the moment.	c) The cat _____ (not eat) at the moment.
d) Tom <i>is having</i> breakfast now.	d) Tom _____ (have) breakfast now.
e) Listen! They <i>are talking</i> about us!	e) Listen! They _____ (talk) about us!
f) We <i>aren't working</i> right now.	f) We _____ (not work) right now.
g) Look! The men <i>are cooking</i> .	g) Look! The men _____ (cook).
h) Look! The dog <i>is running</i> around happily.	h) Look! The dog _____ (run) around happily.
i) Right now, they <i>are riding</i> their bikes.	i) Right now, they _____ (ride) their bikes.
j) I <i>am not working</i> at the moment.	j) I _____ (not work) at the moment.
k) My friend <i>is cooking</i> today.	k) My friend _____ (cook) today.



# Revision: Present Perfect – Questions – Activity: Tandem

Work with a partner. Fold the paper. One of you is partner A and the other is partner B. Partner A gives the answer for each gap. Partner B checks the answers. Then it's partner B's turn and partner A checks the answers.

Questions in the Present Perfect	Answers: Questions in the Present Perfect
Partner A 	Partner B 
a) _____ (you / ever / repair) a car?	a) <u>Have you ever repaired</u> a car?
b) _____ (she / already / answer) your letter?	b) <u>Has she already answered</u> your letter?
c) Which parts _____ (we / already / finish)?	c) Which parts <u>have we already finished</u> ?
d) How many times _____ (he / call) you before?	d) How many times <u>has he called</u> you before?
e) _____ (your father / work) here before?	e) <u>Has your father worked</u> here before?
f) How many books _____ (he / already / read)?	f) How many books <u>has he already read</u> ?
g) _____ (you / ever / eat) fish before?	g) <u>Have you ever eaten</u> fish before?
h) Where _____ (she / just / be)?	h) Where <u>has she just been</u> ?
i) _____ (he / do) his homework yet?	i) <u>Has he done</u> his homework yet?
j) _____ (you / see) the picture yet?	j) <u>Have you seen</u> the picture yet?
k) How often _____ (we / sing) the song before?	k) How often <u>have we sung</u> the song before?
Answers: Questions in the Present Perfect	Questions in the Present Perfect
Partner A 	Partner B 
a) <u>Have you tested</u> it before?	a) _____ (you / test) it before?
b) <u>Has he already prepared</u> dinner for the guests?	b) _____ (he / already / prepare) dinner for the guests?
c) How many times <u>has he visited</u> you before?	c) How many times _____ (he / visit) you before?
d) <u>Has Sarah already locked</u> the door?	d) _____ (Sarah / already / lock) the door?
e) How often <u>have I answered</u> this question before?	e) How often _____ (I / answer) this question before?
f) <u>Have you ever been</u> to Australia?	f) _____ (you / ever / be) to Australia?
g) Which books <u>has she already sold</u> ?	g) Which books _____ (she / already / sell)?
h) <u>Have you ever driven</u> a van?	h) _____ (you / ever / drive) a van?
i) How often <u>have we been</u> here before?	i) How often _____ (we / be) here before?
j) <u>Has your friend already bought</u> the present?	j) _____ (your friend / already / buy) the present?
k) Which songs <u>have you already taught</u> ?	k) Which songs _____ (you / already / teach)?

## Revision: Present Perfect – Regular or irregular verb? – Activity

Sort the verbs and write down the correct Past Participle form!

play

do

try

drive

plan

move

work

buy

fly

see

cry

say

go

write

walk

take

stop

regular form with  
-ed

an irregular form /  
own form

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



Answers:  
bought – sold – written – seen – taken –  
walked – stopped – walked – cried –  
played – moved – planned – tried –  
worked – moved – planned – tried –



thrown – gone – driven – done –  
written – seen – taken –



# Revision: Present Perfect with „since” or “for”



## a) Fill in “since” or “for”!



**Example:** She has lived here for a very long time.



since

a) The shop has been closed \_\_\_\_\_  
yesterday morning.

for

b) He has been a doctor \_\_\_\_\_  
10 years.

for

c) Marie has been married \_\_\_\_\_  
2 months.

since

d) I have had knee problems \_\_\_\_\_  
my bike accident.

since

e) We have known each other \_\_\_\_\_  
Paul's birthday party.

f) They have watched 3 films \_\_\_\_\_  
8 o'clock in the evening.

since

g) How often have you been to the USA  
\_\_\_\_\_ you stopped working?

since

h) I have worked for his family \_\_\_\_\_  
6 years.

for

i) She has called him over 20 times  
\_\_\_\_\_ he left the house.

since

j) We have revised \_\_\_\_\_ 2 hours  
now.

for

## b) Regular verbs with -ed: Fill in the Present Perfect + „since” or “for”!

**Example:** She has lived here for a very long time.



a) Lynn \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in London \_\_\_\_\_ 2 months now.

has worked – for

b) My father \_\_\_\_\_ (not / smoke) \_\_\_\_\_ weeks.

hasn't smoked – for

c) I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / talk) to her \_\_\_\_\_ Peter's party.

haven't talked – since

d) Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to me \_\_\_\_\_ last Friday.

has talked – since

e) They \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV \_\_\_\_\_ a while.

have watched – for

f) We \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here \_\_\_\_\_ 3 years.

have lived – for

## c) Irregular verbs with -ed: Fill in the Present Perfect + „since” or “for”!

**Example:** She has been here for a very long time.



a) We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here \_\_\_\_\_ 10 o'clock.

have been – since

b) I \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) that much \_\_\_\_\_ my last birthday.

haven't eaten – since

c) My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ill \_\_\_\_\_ 2 weeks.

has been – for

d) Lynn \_\_\_\_\_ (know) Peter \_\_\_\_\_ she was a child.

has known – since

e) Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) his shirt \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

hasn't seen – since

f) My father \_\_\_\_\_ (have) his own company \_\_\_\_\_ 3 months.

has had – for



# The modal auxiliary “can” and its substitute “be able to”



<b>Example:</b> ✓	Linda <u>can</u> dance.	Linda <u>is able to</u> dance.	 Fold back!
 ✓	We _____ table tennis.	We _____ table tennis.	<i>can play / are able to play</i>
 ✓	Jenny _____ very well.	Jenny _____ very well.	<i>can box / is able to box</i>
 ✓	I _____ alone.	I _____ alone.	<i>can dive / am able to dive</i>
 ✓	Tim _____ the box alone.	Tim _____ the box alone.	<i>can carry / is able to carry</i>
 ✓	We _____ English.	We _____ English.	<i>can speak / are able to speak</i>
 ✓	She _____ a _____. _____.	She _____ a _____. _____.	<i>can ride / is able to ride a horse</i>
 ✓	He _____. _____.	He _____. _____.	<i>can play tennis / is able to play tennis</i>
<b>Example:</b> ✗	Linda <u>can't</u> sleep.	Linda <u>isn't able to</u> sleep.	 Fold back!
 ✗	My father _____ very well.	My father _____ very well.	<i>can't cook / isn't able to cook</i>
 ✗	I _____ anything. It's too dark.	I _____ anything. It's too dark.	<i>can't see / am not able to see</i>
 ✗	Sorry, but you _____ me!	Sorry, but you _____ me!	<i>can't stop / aren't able to stop</i>
 ✗	He _____ English books.	He _____ English books.	<i>can't read / isn't able to read</i>
 ✗	I _____.	I _____.	<i>can't play / am not able to play chess</i>
 ✗	They _____ very well.	They _____ very well.	<i>can't speak / aren't able to speak French</i>

# The modal auxiliary “must” and its substitute “have to”



<b>Example:</b> ✓	I <sup>①</sup> <u>must</u> <sup>②</sup> <u>listen</u> . Linda <u>must</u> listen.	I <sup>①</sup> <u>have to</u> <sup>②</sup> <u>listen</u> . Linda <u>has to</u> listen.	 Fold back!
	You _____ stay at home. You are ill.	You _____ stay at home. You are ill.	
 stop ✓	You _____ here!	You _____ here!	<i>must stop</i> I have to stop
 go ✓	The car is broken. He _____ by bike.	The car is broken. He _____ by	<i>must go</i> I has to go
 ✓	In England, you _____ on the left.	In England, you _____	<i>must drive</i> I have to drive
 ✓	It is late. I _____ now.	It is late. I _____ now.	<i>must sleep</i> I have to sleep
 ✓	He _____ more water.	He _____ more water.	<i>must drink</i> I has to drink
<b>Example:</b> ✗	I <sup>①</sup> <u>needn't</u> <sup>②</sup> <u>listen</u> . Linda <u>needn't</u> listen.	I <sup>①</sup> <u>don't have to</u> <sup>③</sup> <u>listen</u> . Linda <u>doesn't have to</u> listen.	 Fold back!
	We can buy him a new mobile. He _____ be angry with us.	We can buy him a new mobile. He _____ be angry with us.	
 write ✗	You _____ letters to her every day.	You _____ letters to her every day.	<i>needn't write</i> I don't have to write
 do ✗	It's the weekend. He _____ his homework now.	It's the weekend. He _____ his homework now.	<i>needn't do</i> I doesn't have to do
 ✗	You _____ football with us if you prefer to play basketball.	You _____ football with us if you prefer to play basketball.	<i>needn't play</i> I don't have to play
 ✗	He _____ the cupboard alone. We can help him.	He _____ the cupboard alone. We can help him.	<i>needn't push</i> I doesn't have to push
 ✗	We _____ TV. We can do something else.	We _____ TV. We can do something else.	<i>needn't watch</i> I don't have to watch



# Reflexive pronouns



Mark the correct reflexive pronoun!

**Example:** He made the piece \_\_\_\_.

*herself*  
 *himself*

a) "Who are you cooking for?" – "I am cooking for ____."  <input type="radio"/> <i>myself (1a)</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>yourself (2a)</i>	e) They cleaned their rooms ____.  <input type="radio"/> <i>ourselves (1e)</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>themselves (2e)</i>
b) "Tom and Sue, can I help you?" – "No, thanks. We can do it ____."  <input type="radio"/> <i>myself (1b)</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>ourselves (2b)</i>	f) I wrote the song ____.  <input type="radio"/> <i>myself (1f)</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>yourself (2f)</i>
c) "Can we have some cookies?" – "Of course. Help ____!"  <input type="radio"/> <i>yourself (1c)</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>yourselves (2c)</i>	g) "Peter, I'll give you the key, then you can open it ____."  <input type="radio"/> <i>myself (1g)</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>yourself (2g)</i>
d) She made the dress ____.  <input type="radio"/> <i>myself (1d)</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>herself (2d)</i>	h) Tim painted the picture ____.  <input type="radio"/> <i>himself (1h)</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>itself (2h)</i>

  
Turn over!

**Answers:** 1a – 2b – 2c – 2d – 2e – 1f – 2g – 1h

# Reflexive pronouns



Choose the correct reflexive pronoun!

**Example:** He made the piece \_\_\_\_.

→ *He made the piece himself.*

	<b>ourselves – herself – yourself – yourselves – itself – himself</b>	<b>themselves – yourselves – yourself – herself – myself – ourselves</b>	
 Fold back!	<b>your-selves</b> a) "Tom, can you help us?" – "Sorry, Jane and Sue, try it _____ first!"	<b>g) My grandma is a bit weird. She often talks to _____.</b>	<b>herself</b>
<b>him-self</b>	b) "Did Peter write this song?" – "Yes, he wrote this song _____."	<b>h) Don't tell me the way! I want to find it _____!</b>	<b>myself</b>
<b>our-selves</b>	c) We don't need any help. We can repair the bike _____.	<b>i) The boys are clever. They can repair the bike _____.</b>	<b>them-selves</b>
<b>her-self</b>	d) "The cake looks awesome!" – "That's right. Linda made the cake _____!"	<b>j) Ask your teacher for help, if you can't do this exercise _____.</b>	<b>your-self</b>
<b>itself</b>	e) The cat washes _____ with its tongue.	<b>k) "Tom and Jim, if you want some tea, you must help _____!"</b>	<b>your-selves</b>
<b>your-self</b>	f) Sorry Lynn, I can't help you. You must clean the kitchen _____.	<b>l) We must trust in _____ and our team to win the match.</b>	<b>our-selves</b>



# Future Tenses – Present Progressive and will-future



a) Present Progressive: Form positive and negative statements. Use the long form!

Das Present Progressive verwendet du für feste Vereinbarungen.

→ future arrangements

**Example:** I'm not buying a book at the shop right now. I'm buying a CD.  
We're not repairing the bike at the moment. We are repairing the car.

		am not is not are not				am is are		R
--	--	-----------------------------	--	--	--	-----------------	--	---

go:	I			to the cinema later.	I			to the zoo.
-----	---	--	--	----------------------	---	--	--	-------------

fly:	They			to Paris next week.	They			to Rome.
------	------	--	--	---------------------	------	--	--	----------

visit:	She			her friend on Friday.	She			her parents.
--------	-----	--	--	-----------------------	-----	--	--	--------------

play:	He			football tomorrow.	He			tennis.
-------	----	--	--	--------------------	----	--	--	---------



1. I am not going ... I am going ...  
2. They are not flying ... They are flying ...  
3. She is not visiting ... She is visiting ...  
4. He is not playing ... He is playing ...

**Answers:**

b) Will-future: Form positive statements! Use the long form!

Das will-future verwendest du bei einem spontanen Entschluss / Angebot.

→ spontaneous decision or offer

**Example:** "Oh no! I lost my purse!" –  
"Wait, I will search for it with you!"

				will		R
--	--	--	--	------	--	---

help:	„The bags are heavy!“	– Wait a second,	I			you!"
-------	-----------------------	------------------	---	--	--	-------

make:	„You look hungry!“	– Wait,	mum			you a sandwich!"
-------	--------------------	---------	-----	--	--	------------------

pay:	„I forgot my money at home!“	– Never mind.	I			the tickets!"
------	------------------------------	---------------	---	--	--	---------------

take:	„Look! It started to rain!“	– Oh	we			an umbrella."
-------	-----------------------------	------	----	--	--	---------------

give:	„I'm cold!“	– Oh	I			you my jacket!"
-------	-------------	------	---	--	--	-----------------



1. will help ... 2. will make ...  
3. will pay ... 4. will take ... 5. I will give ...