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Die Lösungen zu allen Aufgaben finden Sie auf der beiliegenden CD-ROM.



1. Write down the verbs in simple present.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) you _____ (take) | b) I _____ (go) |
| c) the boy _____ (do) | d) the bird _____ (fly) |
| e) we _____ (eat) | f) you _____ (come) |
| g) they _____ (sing) | h) Ken _____ (leave) |
| i) Mum _____ (shout) | j) it _____ (arrive) |
| k) the woman _____ (sell) | l) Ivonne _____ (run) |

2. Put in the correct form of (to) be in simple present.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) I _____ a girl. | b) Chantal and Davina _____ friends. |
| c) You _____ my favourite teacher. | d) Sally and I _____ at school. |
| e) Pascal _____ eleven years old. | f) Her hamster _____ small. |

3. Complete the sentences in simple present. Put the keywords in the right position.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| a) You (come) home late from work. | (usually) |
| b) Melanie (do) the paper round. | (every Saturday) |
| c) My parents (fly) to Spain. | (often) |
| d) We (play) cards. | (every weekend) |
| e) I (do) my best. | (always) |
| f) She (eat) fish and chips. | (sometimes) |

4. Put the parts of the sentences in the correct order.

- sometimes/we/together/watch TV
- Milan/every Monday/to dancing lessons/go
- always/play/outside/the children
- clean/Marvin/never/the living room
- collect stamps/I/never

5. Write down the following sentences with the correct verbs in simple present. Underline the keywords.

- My shoes _____ (be) too small.
- Linda _____ (read) a book every evening.
- I often _____ (get up) late.
- Christian and I _____ (be) friends.
- My teacher always _____ (shout) at me.
- We _____ (meet) in the park every day.

6. Translate the sentences into English.

- Wir waschen jeden Samstag das Auto.
- Normalerweise mache ich meine Hausaufgaben nach der Schule.
- Du fütterst nie den Hund.



1. Tick the correct questions in the simple present.

- a) Do Emily like cats?
- b) Are your parents from Chicago?
- c) Is your dog tall?
- d) Does Tom and Toni watch TV every day?
- e) Does Cedric make models?

2. Complete the questions with do, does or is/are.

- a) _____ your team play against us?
- b) _____ Patricia and Davina talk during the lesson?
- c) _____ Lotte your best friend?
- d) _____ your parents read books?
- e) _____ your cats friendly?
- f) _____ they like milk?

3. Write down yes/no-questions in the simple present.

- a) Robin plays with the dog.
- b) The dog is black.
- c) The party guests are tired.
- e) Michi and Suse live in Munich.
- f) I like music.

4. Read the answers. Complete the questions with the correct question word: who, where, when, how, why or what.

- a) _____ do your grandparents live? – They live in Berlin.
- b) _____ does Robert do? – Robert plays the drums.
- c) _____ do you get up in the morning? – I get up at six o'clock.
- d) _____ are we late? – We're late because the train didn't come.
- e) _____ is your favourite music? – My favourite music is jazz.
- f) _____ does your brother play? – My brother plays tennis.

5. Write down yes/no-questions in simple present. Answer the questions.

- a) my mother – feed – the cat – every morning? (yes)
- b) you – late – for school? (no)
- c) the children – play – outside? (yes)



Die Verwendung von *have got* im *simple present*

Mit *have got* wird ausgedrückt, was jemand oder etwas hat/besitzt oder **nicht** hat/besitzt.

Die Bildung der Verneinung mit *have got* im *simple present*

Have not wird verneint, indem man die Silbe **not** zwischen *have/has* und *got* einfügt.

<i>I</i>	<i>have not got</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>have not got</i>
<i>he/she/it</i>	<i>has not got</i>
<i>we</i>	<i>have not got</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>have not got</i>
<i>they</i>	<i>have not got</i>

Merksatz: *He, she, it* – das *-s* muss mit.

Kurzformen

Auch hier ist es üblich, Kurzformen zu verwenden:

<i>I have not got</i>	→	<i>I haven't got</i>
<i>you have not got</i>	→	<i>you haven't got</i>
<i>he/she/it has not got</i>	→	<i>he/she/it hasn't got</i>
<i>we have not got</i>	→	<i>we haven't got</i>
<i>you have not got</i>	→	<i>you haven't got</i>
<i>they have not got</i>	→	<i>they haven't got</i>



1. Read the answers and write down the questions.

- a) _____? – Yes, we have got a cinema in our town.
- b) _____? – No, my parents haven't got a house.
- c) _____? – No, I haven't got a model boat.
- d) _____? – Yes, my sister has got a mobile phone.

2. Make questions with *have got/has got*.

- a) the dog – a big basket?
- b) the teachers – a nice staff room (*Lehrerzimmer*)?
- c) Eric – a computer?
- d) our village – a kindergarten?
- e) William – a yellow shirt?
- f) Sarah and Emilia – the same skirts?

3. Make yes/no-questions.

- a) I have got three bananas.
- b) My neighbour has got a big apple tree.
- c) Our family has got a big DVD collection.
- d) You have got many friends.
- e) The parrot has got a cage.

4. Ask for the underlined information. Write down the questions with question words: *who, where, when, why* and *what*.

- a) _____? – Daniel has got new model cars.
- b) _____? – Derrick has got a big desk in his room.
- c) _____? – Johnny has got football training at seven o'clock.
- d) _____? – Charlotte has got a pink scarf.
- e) _____? – She has got sunglasses with her because the sun is shining.

5. Translate the sentences into English.

- a) Haben deine Eltern ein Restaurant?
- b) Hat dein Bruder ein Haustier?
- c) Haben wir Obstsalat?
- d) Habe ich genug Geld für das Museum?
- e) Hast du ein gutes Buch?
- f) Habt ihr einen neuen Lehrer?



1. Tick the correct negation in simple past. Correct the other sentences with the right negative form.

- a) Moritz didn't ate pasta.
- b) Emily and Fabienne weren't at the cinema.
- c) We didn't take the train.
- d) We weren't watch the film.
- e) They did not played in the garden.

2. Put the following parts of the sentences in the correct order.

- a) was/the weather/not/yesterday/rainy
- b) volleyball/not/the boys/did/play
- c) sing/my classmates/did/for me/not
- d) did/I/tidy up/not/my bedroom
- e) were/my friends/not/crazy/last week
- f) get up/not/did/early/Erika

3. Write down negative statements in the simple past.

- a) Sue waited in the park.
- b) We did our homework.
- c) Tim and Julian liked the film.
- d) My sister played with her hamster.
- e) I was at Kelly's house.
- f) Molly sat on her sofa.

4. Write down negative statements. Use the simple past.

- a) Calvin – write – an e-mail
- b) Susan and Sarah – prepare – breakfast
- c) I – do – my homework

5. Correct the negative sentences. Use the simple past.

- a) I didn't went to school yesterday.
- b) He bought not his car two months ago.
- c) You didn't be nice to your sister.
- d) Alicia and I didn't met yesterday.

6. Translate the following sentences. Use the simple past.

- a) Sie haben am Wochenende nicht ferngesehen.
- b) Wir sind gestern nicht schwimmen gegangen.
- c) Samantha hat gestern kein Frühstück gemacht.
- d) Wir haben am Wochenende nicht draußen gespielt.
- e) Ich habe gestern keine Hausaufgaben gemacht.



Die Verwendung des *will*-future

Das *will*-future ist eine Zeitform, die ausdrückt, was in der Zukunft geschehen wird. Du verwendest sie immer dann, wenn du **eine Vermutung oder eine Vorhersage** für die Zukunft ausdrücken möchtest.

Bei einer Vorhersage geht es häufig um Dinge, die man nicht beeinflussen kann, z.B. um das Wetter.

Im Deutschen benutzen wir oft das Präsens, wenn wir über die Zukunft sprechen. Im Englischen steht das *will*-future.

Beispiel: *Deutsch:* *Deine Mutter **kommt** bald.*
 Englisch: *Your mother **will come** soon.*

Die Bildung des *will*-future

Du bildest das *will*-future folgendermaßen:

will + infinitive

Beispiele:

<i>I</i>	will	go	<i>to the cinema.</i>
<i>You</i>	will	see	<i>your parents.</i>
<i>She</i>	will	watch	<i>a DVD.</i>
<i>He</i>	will	listen	<i>to music.</i>
<i>We</i>	will	do	<i>our homework.</i>
<i>You</i>	will	play	<i>football.</i>
<i>They</i>	will	meet	<i>friends.</i>

Es gibt für alle Personen nur eine Form.

Kurzformen

Die Kurzform für das *will*-future lautet **'ll**.

Beispiel:

<i>I'll go</i>	<i>it'll go</i>
<i>you'll go</i>	<i>we'll go</i>
<i>she'll go</i>	<i>you'll go</i>
<i>he'll go</i>	<i>they'll go</i>

Signalwörter

Das *will*-future steht häufig mit Zeitangaben wie ***tomorrow, next week/month, soon, in a few days/weeks/months.***



1. Mark the correct sentences with a cross. Correct the wrong ones.

- a) Lutz will won't be in my class this year.
- b) My neighbour want to fly to Italy this year.
- c) Alischa will go not to the party.
- d) Jan and Christian won't not help in the garden.
- e) English won't be easier next year.
- f) Karla won't listen not to her teachers.
- g) I will not visit my grandparents this weekend.
- h) I will not write a book.

2. Translate the verbs in brackets and negate the sentences correctly.

- a) We _____ (*schreiben*) an e-mail.
- b) You _____ (*singen*) in the choir.
- c) My grandparents _____ (*ausgehen*).
- d) My aunt _____ (*machen*) breakfast.
- e) Alina and Sebastian _____ (*essen*) out.
- f) I _____ (*nehmen*) dancing lessons.
- g) Holger _____ (*helfen*) his father.

3. Translate the following sentences into English. Use the will-future.

- a) Wir reisen morgen nicht ab.
- b) Sabine macht am Wochenende ihr Bett nicht.
- c) Das Baby wird nicht schlafen.
- d) Wir gehen nicht auf das Konzert.
- e) Wir werden nicht fernsehen.
- f) Du triffst dich am Nachmittag nicht mit deinen Freunden.
- g) Unser Lehrer wird morgen nicht in die Schule gehen.

4. Write down positive or negative sentences in the will-future.

	spazieren gehen	im Geschäft arbeiten	die Katze füttern
Judy	yes	yes	no
Grandpa	yes	no	no
I	no	no	yes
Lisa and Peter	no	yes	no



1. Complete the chart.

infinitive	simple past (2nd form)	past participle (3rd form)	German
do			tun, machen
go			gehen
be	was/were		sein
see			sehen
ride			reiten
sleep			schlafen
read	read		lesen
visit			besuchen
write	wrote		schreiben

2. Put the parts of the sentences in the correct order. Use the present perfect.

- a) have/gone/I/already/to school b) just/Jules/opened/the window/has
 c) cooked/the Carters/lunch/already/have d) Bill/been/to Paris/has/never
 e) cleaned/have/their teeth/the twins f) already/homework/done/my friend/has

3. Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms in present perfect.

- a) Sally _____ (meet) Cora in town.
 b) I _____ (live) here for five years.
 c) My father and my brother _____ (pack) the car.
 d) Grandma _____ (make) breakfast.
 e) Saskia _____ (do) her homework.
 f) You _____ (buy) some CDs.

4. Tick the correct sentences. Correct the wrong sentences.

- a) Jason and I has already prepared dinner.
 b) Mr Hyde has just gone to work.
 c) You've wrote a letter to Jeannie.
 d) I has already taken a shower.

5. Translate the sentences into present perfect.

- a) Sie hat soeben ihr Buch fertig gelesen.
 b) Ich habe bereits den Müll nach draußen gebracht.
 c) Unser Englischlehrer war noch nie in England.
 d) Jessica hat soeben eine Tasche gekauft.
 e) Die Katze hat schon gefressen.



Die Verwendung des *present perfect*

Das *present perfect* ist eine Zeitform, mit der man ausdrückt, dass jemand etwas getan hat oder dass etwas geschehen ist.
 Es ist dabei **nicht wichtig, wann** es geschehen ist, daher wird kein genauer Zeitpunkt genannt (genauer Zeitpunkt wäre *simple past*).
 Oft hat die Handlung Auswirkungen auf die Gegenwart.

Die Fragebildung im *present perfect*

Bei der Fragebildung werden zwei Arten von Fragen unterschieden:

1. Entscheidungsfragen (Ja/Nein-Fragen)

Bei der Fragebildung tauschen das Subjekt und *have* bzw. *has* die Plätze:

Have/has + Subjekt + 3. Verbform

Beispiel: *You* *have* *eaten* *pizza.* (*Aussage*)
 Have *you* *eaten* *pizza?* (*Frage*)

2. Fragen mit Fragewörtern (*who, where, why, ...*)

Fragewörter stehen wie immer am Satzanfang.

Beispiele: **Why** *have you eaten pizza?*
 What *has she eaten?*

Kurzantworten zu Ja/Nein-Fragen

Bei der Beantwortung von Entscheidungsfragen werden meist Kurzantworten verwendet.

Beispiele: *Have you eaten pizza?* – *Yes, I have./No, I haven't.*
 Has she phoned you? – *Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.*



1. Complete the following sentences either in present perfect or simple past. Underline the keywords.

- a) Zoe _____ (be) at school yesterday.
She _____ (never be) ill.
- b) Our neighbour _____ (have) a party last night.
My family and I _____ (not be) invited.
- c) Thomas _____ (not work) last week.
His shop _____ (be) closed on Monday.
- d) I _____ (always like) to live in this village.
My parents _____ (move) here 20 years ago.
- e) Where _____ (you; go) on your last holiday?
We _____ (not take) a plane this year. We
_____ (go) to France by car.
- f) The train _____ (arrive) 15 minutes ago, but I
_____ (not find) the platform yet.

2. Tick the correct sentences and underline the keywords. The keywords are right. Correct the wrong sentences.

- a) Anni, Susanne and Anton played chess last weekend.
- b) Lea has just fed the cat.
- c) She has moved here in 1998.
- d) Mr and Mrs Thorn haven't washed their car last week.
- e) Two years ago my aunt visited us.
- f) We were never in Berlin.
- g) She has just cleaned her kitchen.
- h) We've written a letter yesterday.

3. Look at the chart and write down complete sentences. Decide if you need present perfect or simple past.

	meet uncle	buy a new car	help neighbours	be in Spain
Jason	in 1989	already	not yet	last month
the Browns	already	in 2003	five years ago	not yet
my sister	last weekend	not yet	last Tuesday	already
I	last Friday	last weekend	not yet	last week





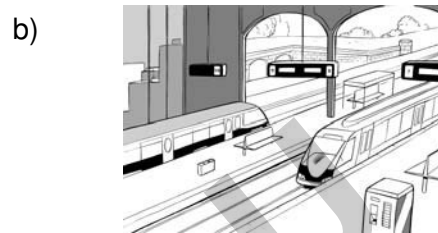
1. Put the letters in the right order. Write down the correct words.

- | | | |
|----------|------------|----------------|
| a) artm | b) lapen | c) tabo |
| d) ryref | e) vacarna | f) runguderond |

2. Write down the German translations.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| a) to change | b) to get on | c) to go by plane | d) travel card |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|

3. Look at the pictures. Match the sentences with the pictures.



- | | |
|---|---|
| ① "Take the Central line and change trains at Piccadilly Circus." | ② "It'll arrive on platform eight." |
| ③ "Boarding time for flight 2056. Go to gate 32." | ④ "Driver, the fastest way to the airport, please." |

4. Find the right expressions.

- a) Ships and boats come from there and go there. _____
- b) If you buy this, you can travel the whole day without extra paying. _____
- c) It's the fastest public transport in a big city. _____
- d) A lot of pupils take it to school every morning. _____
- e) It has a bed and a little kitchen in it. _____
- f) It's a place where trains arrive and depart. _____

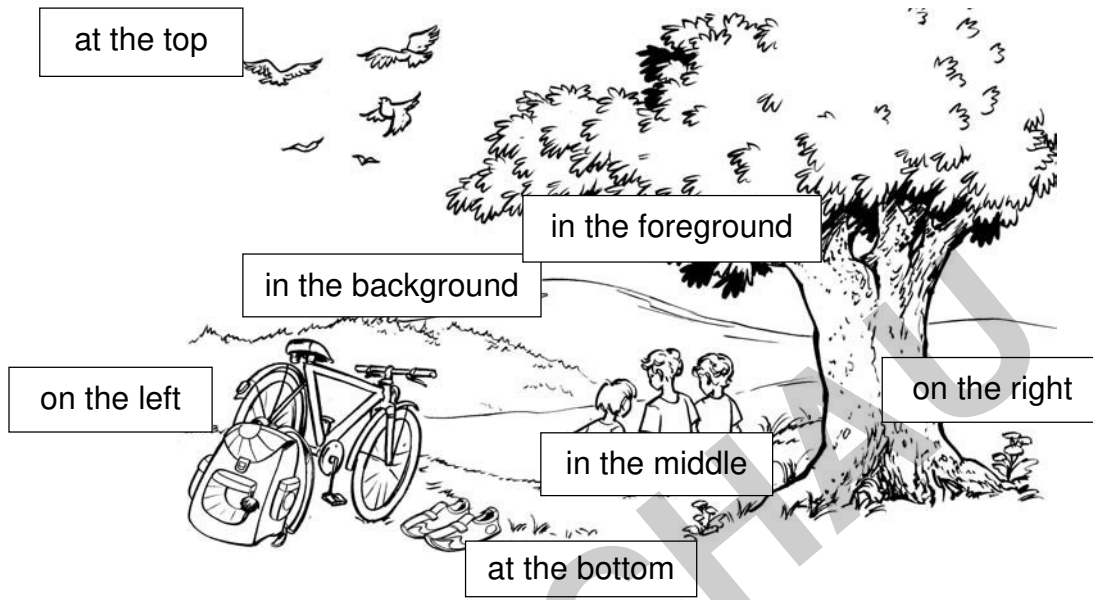
5. Translate the sentences into English.

- a) Du musst hier aussteigen.
- b) Wie viel kostet eine Fahrkarte?
- c) Entschuldigung, können Sie mir den Weg zum Museum sagen?
- d) Bitte verschlafen!



Describing pictures

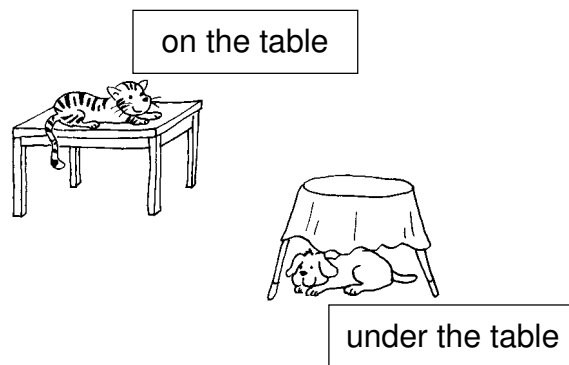
Wenn du ein Bild beschreiben möchtest, gibt es einige Redewendungen und Präpositionen, die du unbedingt beherrschen solltest.



Useful prepositions

between
 behind
 in front of
 next to
 under
 over
 above
 inside
 outside
 opposite of
 on

zwischen
 hinter
 vor
 neben
 unter
 über
 innerhalb
 außerhalb
 gegenüber von
 auf



Useful phrases

In the picture there is/there are ...
 In the middle of the picture there is a boy.

Auf dem Bild ist/sind ...
 In der Mitte des Bildes ist ein Junge.

Vorsicht: Wenn du beschreiben möchtest, was jemand auf dem Bild macht, benutzt du die Zeitform **present progressive**.

Beispiel: *On the right there is a girl. She is playing with the dog.*