

1 A dead designer

Did you hear about the crossword designer?

- No, what?

He died. Now he's six down and three across!

(22 Wörter)

Line

1

2

3

Line

1 Did you hear about ...? = *Hast du von ... gehört?*

3 He died = *Er starb.*

3 down (wie in einem Kreuzworträtsel) = *senkrecht*

3 across (wie in einem Kreuzworträtsel) = *waagrecht/waagrecht*

theory Simple past: regular verbs

The infinitive form:

play (*spielen*)

die (*sterben*)

The simple past form:

play**ed** (*spielte/spielten*)

die**d** (*starb/starben*)

Verbs with this form of the simple past (+ ed/+ d) are "regular" verbs.

and practice These verbs from the wordlist are regular. Write the simple past forms and the meaning in German.

answer answered antwortete(n)

arrive

argue

breathe

listen

fill

2 Hearing aid?

"Hi, Mrs Taylor! I've got a new hearing aid.
It's very good!"

"That's wonderful, Anna. What type is it?"

"It's half past ten, Mrs Taylor."

Line

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(27 Wörter)

Line

↳ half past ten (10:30) = *halb elf Uhr*

GRAFIK:
Hörgerät

theory ... Simple present: has got, have got (*haben, besitzen*)

This verb is more common in British English. (American English = has, have). When they talk, British people use the long forms with names and the short forms with personal pronouns (= I, you, he/she/it, we, they).

long form

Carol **has got** a brother.

Mr and Mrs Brown **have got** a cat.

short form

She's **got** a brother.

They've **got** a cat.

You can also use the short forms in informal letters and e-mails.

and practice Write a sentence. Use the correct form.

Jane/an apple

Jane has got an apple.

She/a banana, too

I/a present

They/some carrots

Mr Bradley/a bottle of beer

We/a pony

3 A tank driver

Father: What do you want to do when you grow up, Jennifer?

Girl: I want to drive a big tank.

Father: Well, I won't stand in your way.

Line

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2
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(31 Wörter)

Line

1 What do you want to do when ...? = Was willst du tun, wenn ...?

4 Well = Na, gut; I won't (I will not) = Ich werde nicht

theory Simple present: questions and answers

Compare the questions and the answers.

When **do** you arrive? – I arrive at 3:30.

Do you arrive at the bus station? – Yes, I do.

What **does** she play? – She plays tennis.

Does she play basketball, too? – No, she doesn't.

and practice Write simple present questions.

Harry/like pizza?

Does Harry like pizza?

Paul and Diana/argue?

bag/belong to you?

when/you go?

where/father work?

what/Anne buy?

what/you think?

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4 A cordless phone

In an electronics store:

Man: Can you help me, please? I want a cordless phone.

Assistant: Certainly. This cordless phone has a range of 150 metres.

Man: That's no good! My girlfriend lives in another town.

Line

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(39 Wörter)

Line

↳ has a range of = *hat eine Reichweite von*

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theory Simple present: verbs

The verb **be** has three forms: **am, is, are.**

The verbs **can, must, will** only have the one form.

All other verbs have two forms:

I • you • we • they

have

live

help

do

he • she • it

has

lives

helps

does

and practice Write the correct simple present forms of these verbs:

annoy I don't like your brother. He _____ me.

come My mum _____ home at 3:30.

like I've got a funny dog. It _____ cats!

go My sister is eight. She _____ to a junior school.

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5 Insect spray

A man goes into a garden centre and picks up a can of insect spray.

"Is this good for ants?" he asks an assistant.

The assistant looks at the can and reads the label.

"No, it isn't. It kills them."

(42 Wörter)

Line

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Line

3 Is it good for ...? = *Wirkt es auch bei ...?* (Wörtlich: *Ist es gut für ...?*)

theory ... Simple present: Questions and short answers with **be**

Are you OK? – Yes./No.

In English, a very short answer is rude!

Are you OK? – Yes, **I am.**/No, **I'm not.**

In English, this is polite. It's the same with the other personal pronouns.

... and practice Write polite answers to the questions.

Is it a good film? – No, _____

Is it an interesting book? – Yes, _____

Is your father in? – No, _____

Are your teachers nice? – Yes, _____

Are you 13 years old? – No, _____

Are you late? – Yes, _____

Am I your friend? – Yes, _____

6 A funny patient!

A man goes to the doctor. He has got a gherkin up his nose, a carrot in one ear and a banana in the other ear.

"Doctor, what is wrong with me?"

The doctor looks at the gherkin, the carrot and the banana.

"That's simple. You aren't eating properly."

(52 Wörter)

Line

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Line

0 funny = *komisch/lustig* (Aber auch: *seltsam/merkwürdig*)

3 What is wrong with me? = *Was fehlt mir?*

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Theory " Vocabulary: word fields

A *wordbank* is a big, loose category and lots of words can go in it. For example 'People':

police officer, driver, father, parents, boy, doctor, ... etc.

A *wordfield* is a smaller, tighter group of words. For example: 'Family':

mother, father, son, daughter, cousin, ... etc.

... and practice Find more words for these two word fields.

vegetables

fruit

gherkin

banana

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7 A family name

A teacher is telling her class of six-year-old children about names.

"Everybody has a first name and a family name."

A small girl puts her hand up.

"Yes, Jaqueline?"

"So what's God's family name, Miss?"

"Oh, I don't think God has a family name."

A small boy shouts:

"Yes, he does. It's 'Zilla'."

Line

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(56 Wörter)

Line

1 is telling = *erzählt gerade*

3 a first name = *ein Vorname*

7 I don't think ... = *ich glaube nicht, dass*

((GRAFIK:

Das Monster Godzilla.))

theory

Simple present: negatives (Verneinungen)

These verbs just add **not** or **n't**:

be

I'm **not** hungry.

She **isn't** nice.

We **aren't** happy.

have got

I **haven't got** a book.

He **hasn't got** a pen.

They **haven't got** a dog.

can

I **can't** swim.

You **can't** play with us.

They **can't** write.

All other verbs are different. They use **doesn't** and **don't**.

He • She • It

doesn't like cats.

doesn't play football.

doesn't speak English.

I • You • We • They

don't like cats.

don't play football.

don't speak English.

and practice

Use an exercise book and write negative sentences with these verbs:

argue • bring • go • listen to • take • talk to • wait

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8 What is it?

Harry has got lots of presents for his birthday: a DVD film, a computer game, an MP3-player – and a book! Harry examines it carefully and turns it this way and that. He looks very puzzled.

"What's wrong?" asks his mother.

"What is this?" Harry asks her. "And how do I switch it on?"

Line

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(57 Wörter)

Line

3 turns it this way and that = *dreht es hin und her*

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theory

Simple present: questions with wh-words

Look at these questions in English and German with **be**, **can** and **have got**.

Who am I?

Wer bin ich?

What is it?

Was ist es?

Where are they?

Wo sind sie?

What has he got?

Was hat er?

Who have they got?

Wen haben sie?

How can I help?

Wie kann ich helfen?

All other English verbs must use **do** and **does**:

When **does** she **arrive**?

Wann kommt sie an?

What **does** he **think**?

Was meint er?

When **do** you **arrive**?

Wann kommst du an?

What **do** they **think**?

Was meinen sie?

and practice

Use an exercise book and write correct questions.

buy • do • what • you
does • go • she • when
can • he • see • what
has • got • she • what

= What do you buy?

(Wann geht sie?)

(Was kann er sehen?)

(Was hat sie?)

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9 A plumber

A black Labrador dog goes into the job centre and asks for help. He needs a job. The assistant at the job centre is astounded - a talking dog!

"What a fantastic talent! I'm sure I can find a job for you with a circus."

"The circus?" says the dog. "Why would a circus need a plumber?"

Line

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(59 Wörter)

Line

6 Why would ...? = Warum würde ...?

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theory Vocabulary: translation tips

	English	German
A few English and German words are the same.	arm alibi	Arm Alibi
Lots of words are similar.	young	jung

and practice

Translate these words from the text above.
Then check your translations with the word list.

help

assistant

fantastic

talent

find

circus

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