I. Simple Present

1. Put the verbs in brackets into simple present.

Robert is (to be) a boy and he likes (to like) football. He watches (to watch) every football match and is (to be) a big fan of Arsenal London. There are (to be) good players at Arsenal. His friends are (to be) fans of Chelsea London so they talk (to talk) about football all day long. Robert and David never miss (to miss) a football match. And the best thing is (to be) that the boys play (to play) football, too. Robert goes (to go) to practice (=Training) every Monday evening.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into simple present.

Of course, Sarah isn't (not to be) a boy, she is a girl. She doesn't like (not to like) football and so she doesn't play (not to play) football. Sarah and Becky don't watch (not to watch) football matches on TV but they like (to like) horses. Sarah goes (to go) riding every week but she doesn't ride (not to ride) very often, only on Thursdays. Her parents don't want (not to want) Sarah to go riding to often because riding lessons aren't (not to be) cheap – they are expensive. Well, this isn't (not to be) nice but Sarah doesn't cry (not to cry) because of this.

3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions.

2. Is Sarah a girl? - Yes, she is.
3. Doesn't Sarah watch football matches? - No, she doesn't.
4. Is Arsenal Robert's favourite club? - Yes, it is.
5. Doesn't Robert like horses? - No, he doesn't.
8. Are riding lessons cheap? - No, they aren't.
9. Do Robert and Sarah like homework? - No, they don't.
10. Is Robert good at football? - Yes, he is.
11. Is Robert's football yellow and black? - Yes, it is.
II. Present Progressive

1. Put the verbs in brackets into present progressive.

Robert is playing (to play) football with his friends right now. Look! Barker is coming (to come) to them and he is chasing (to chase) a rabbit and the rabbit is screaming (to scream). At this very moment, Robert and David is running (to run) across the field towards the goal. They are smiling (to smile). … Let's have a look at Sarah now. Of course, she is sitting (to sit) on a horse and she and three other girls are riding (to ride) on four horses. Well, all these children are doing (to do) their favourite things. Well, and you are writing (to write) on this paper and you are thinking (to think) that this is an easy exercise.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into present progressive.

Well, now Robert's football match is over and he isn't playing (not to play) football now. Look! He and his friends aren't chasing (not to chase) the ball any longer and they aren't cheering (not to cheer) – they are the losers so they aren't smiling (not to smile) at the moment. … Oh, and what about Becky? She isn't smiling (not to smile) right now because she isn't riding (not to ride) on horseback any longer but she is walking (to walk) with her horse to its stable. All the horses are drinking (to drink) a lot of water now but Sarah isn't drinking (not to drink) – she is eating (to eat) a biscuit. Her parents are there and they are waving (to wave).

3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions.

1. Is Robert playing football? - Yes, he is.
2. Aren't Robert and David chasing the ball? - No, they aren't.
3. Isn't Barker looking at them? - No, he isn't.
4. Is Barker chasing a rabbit? - Yes, he is.
5. Are Sarah and Becky talking about horses? - Yes, they are.
6. Are the girls riding on their favourite horses? Yes, they are.
7. Is the sun shining? - No, it isn't.
8. Are we sitting in a classroom? - Yes, we are.
9. Aren't these sentences difficult? - No, they aren't.
10. Is the bell ringing? - Yes, it is.
11. Are we going home? - Yes, we are.
III. Simple Past

1. Put the verbs in brackets into *simple past*.

   Yesterday, Robert *was* (to be) lucky because school finished at 12 o'clock. He *went* (to go) home and *did* (to do) his homework. Why? - He and Robert *were* (to be) free in the afternoon and they *started* (to start) to play football at 2 o'clock. But then the boys *made* (to make) too much noise and Robert's mother *said* (to say) they *had* (to have) to stop and so they *did* (to do). … Sarah *laughed* (to laugh) because she *went* (to go) on riding.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into *simple past*.

   The day before yesterday, however, Robert *wasn't* (not to be) lucky at all because school *didn't finish* (not to finish) at 12 o'clock but at 4 o'clock. So he *didn't play* (not to play) football with his friends and he and his friends *didn't make* (not to make) too much noise. So his parents were lucky but they *didn't leave* (not to leave) the house because the boys *weren't* (not to be) as loud as if they were there. … And what about Sarah? - Well, she *didn't like* (not to like) the day before yesterday, either, because her parents *didn't let* (not to let) her go riding and so she *wasn't* (not to be) able to enjoy her favourite horse *Thunder*. … Well, two hours ago, the children *didn't have* (not to have) to stay at school any longer – school *finished* (to finish) then.

3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions.

   1. Did Robert play football with David? - Yes, he did.
   2. Were the children sad? - No, they weren't.
   3. Did Sarah buy a nice horse? - No, she didn't.
   4. Did she go riding yesterday? - Yes, she did.
   5. Did Robert kick the ball to David? - Yes, he did.
   6. Did his father teach Robert how to play football? - Yes, he did.
   7. Did Robert's parents go on a trip to the Farne Islands? - Yes, they did.
   8. Did Sarah stop riding? - No, she didn't.
   10. Did all of Becky's friends enjoy riding on *Thunder*? - No, they didn't.
   11. Did the horse kick the girls? - No, it didn't.
IV. Mixed tenses

1. Tick the right verb form.

Watch out for signal words!!!

Outside, the sun is shining now. And listen! The birds x are singing a song.

was shining now.

x is shining now.

Oh no. but what this is? There is Robert and David.

x is this? x are Robert and David.

does this be? be Robert and David.

Last year, they didn't be here at seven p.m. What x did they do at 7 p.m. last year?

aren't here.

x weren't here.

Well, one year ago around the same time the boys

are having dinner. And then they x went to bed. But now they are older and here.

were having dinner. x went to bed.

x had dinner. goes to bed.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, i.e. simple present or present progressive. Put the pronouns at the right place.

Look, Robert is walking (to walk) around in his garden. What is he doing (he; to do) right now? Ah, I see, he is playing (to play) football with Barker. With Barker? - Oh, yes. He always plays (to play) with Barker when his friends aren't (not to be) there and he is (to be) alone. Oh, why isn't he smiling (he; to smile) now? - Well, his friends are coming (to come). But why are they visiting (they; to visit) him just now? - Well, they visit (to visit) him every Thursday afternoon after their guitar lessons and then they fool around (to fool around = Unfug machen; herumblödeln) together until 7.30 o'clock p.m. And then? They never stay (to stay) longer because they have (to have) dinner at 7.45 every day. … And now the boys are leaving (to leave) and Robert is going (to go) inside to have dinner, too.
3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, i.e. simple present, present progressive or simple past.

Today, it is 5th April 2014 and right now you are sitting (to sit) here and (you are) doing (to do) this exercise. Well, your teacher knows (to know) that you are good at it because your last test about tenses was (to be) really good so you never have (to have) to worry about tenses. On 3rd April your teacher thought (to think) about this exercise and invented (to invent or erfinden) it. Well, how long did it take (it; to take) him to invent this exercise? - You never know (to know) but today this doesn't matter (not to matter) anyway because you learned (to learn) your irregular verbs in the last weeks and you listened (to listen) carefully during the last lessons. In other words, this exercise isn't (not to be) a problem for you now. Do you think (you; to think) so, too? - Ok, now do (to do) it!!!!

4. Find the mistakes in the text and underline them. Then correct them. There is one mistake per line.

Some years ago, there didn't be any mobiles so you went to phone boxes to call your friends. Now things were different because everybody haves a mobile and you can call other people whenever you want. So today it gives no more phone boxes and mobiles are everywhere and everybody has got one. Have you a mobile? -
When I was young, I hadn't a mobile. I had to wait until I was some 25 years old before I became a mobile. That was quite funny.
I still had it today but that is just for fun and only my little daughter sometimes play with it. You know, this mobile is really big and difficult so you must be strong to use it. Let me ask you a question: "Knoved you that today's mobiles are much better than your parents' first computers? - No?! - But so is it.
IV. Verbs

1. Das Verb "to be" hat im Englischen verschiedene Formen, die du auswendig lernen musst, nämlich

1. Fill in the forms of to be in present tense.

Mrs Dane is (to be) is Robert's English teacher. She isn't (not to be) a man, she is (to be) a woman. Robert is (to be) David's best friend and the two boys are (to be) in class 7MD. Robert and David: "We are (to be) the best boys in 7MD because we are (to be) football fans. And girls, you aren't (not to be) but we are (to be) your friends. Aren't we (we; not to be) nice?" ... Well, are they (they; to be) really nice?

Becky: "Er, yes, sometimes they are (to be) nice. Anyway, I am not / I'm not (not to be) a football fan."

2. Das Verb "to have got."

Fill in the correct simple present forms of the verb in brackets.

Robert has got (to have got) a football. He has got (to have got) a lot of friends, too. Becky and Sarah haven't got (not to have got) a football and they haven't got (not to have got) a horse. But they have got (to have got) a lot of friends they like. One of their friends, Victoria has got (to have got) very rich parents and they have got (to have got) three horses. So the girls often go riding together.

3. Das Verb "to do."

Fill in the correct form of "to do" in simple present.

Robert does (to do) his homework every afternoon but he doesn't like (not to like) homework. He only does (to do) his homework because if he doesn't do (not to do) it, he doesn't play (not to play) football in the afternoon. His mum doesn't want (not to want) him to play football - only when he does (to do) his homework before.
4. Die Hilfsverben "must, mustn't, can, can't."

Fill in "must, mustn't, can, can't, needn't"

It is six o'clock and Robert is still doing his homework so he mustn't play (to play) football. His mother is against it. The problem is his homework is so difficult - he just can't/cannot do (to do) it and he needn't/can't ask (to ask) Sarah, either, because she isn't there. So he must do (to do) it before he can go outside and play football. At least, this evening he needn't set (to set) the table because his brother is there and his brother must set (to set) the table for dinner. ... Robert would like to go to the Arsenal match but, what a pity, he can't/cannot go (to go) to the Arsenal match because he hasn't got a ticket. Well, Robert, you needn't be (to be) sad - the match is on TV so you can watch (to watch) it there - but you must do (to do) your homework before. Otherwise (=Andernfalls), you mustn't watch (to watch) it ... you know mum!!! ...

5. Tick the correct form.

Today, it is raining outside and the grass is wet so Robert mustn't play football outside.

This is quite a pity but he must stay inside. He is angry

and he doesn't know what to do. Robert has got so many toys but his friends don't know what to do.

| don't be there so he is bored. He mustn't ask his sister because she is sleeping and aren't there needn't ask |
| don't are there must ask |
if he wakes her up, she gets very very angry. So Robert is thinking and thinking about what to do.

he x needn't ask his mother, either, because she is busy and x can't help him.

mustn't ask his mother, either,
don't ask his mother, either,

Now Robert has got an idea and now he x isn't bored any longer.

have got an idea

haves got an idea

has got an idea

6. Fill in the correct form of the verb in brackets. The sign "?" means you fill in "can, can't, must, mustn't or needn't + infinitive of the verb in brackets.

Look! Here are (to be) Sarah and there are (to be) three horses. Er, Sarah, what are you doing (you; to do)?

Sarah: "I am (to be) with Victoria and her parents have got (to have got) three horses. These horses are (to be) so nice. The problem is that I can't ride (? + to ride) these horses every day because I must go (? + to go) to school. During the holidays, I needn't go (? + to go) to school so I come here as often as possible to ride these horses. Aren't they (they; to be) nice? - Sorry, I must ride (? + to ride) Thunder now."

V. Word Order

1. Put these words into the correct word order.

1. Sarah and Becky are watching a film in the living room.
2. Now Robert is (now) listening to the film from the kitchen.
3. Robert never watches films late at night.
4. Robert and David play football in the gym after school.
5. Sarah is never late for her riding lessons.
7. Robert never finds his football outside in the evening.
8. Sarah and Becky usually ride the horse Thunder in the fields every Monday evening.
9. Mrs Dane always teaches English in her classroom every morning.
10. Becky and Sarah are always good at riding.
11. Barker chases rabbits in the park every day.

2. Put these words into the correct word order. Sometimes you need an extra word. Put the verbs into the correct tense.

1. Sarah always wants to go riding on Thunder.
2. She is sitting on Thunder in Victoria's garden at the moment.
3. The girls (never) can (never) go riding on Monday morning.
5. Becky is always good at mathematics.
6. Sarah always likes her teachers at Haywood School.
7. Children often like playing games outside after school.
9. Sarah always has lunch at school at 12 o'clock.
10. Robert never listens to Mrs Dane in the classroom.
11. Sarah dreams of Thunder at school during her English lesson.

3. Find the mistakes in the text and underline them. Then correct them. There is one mistake per line.

Sarah is looking TV at home and, of course, Barker is there, too. She is watching.

It gives a film about horses and these horses are English horses. There is.

We all know that Becky is really interested in for horses and, yes, in.

Becky loves watching such films in the evenings in her room. But in her room in the evenings.

she comes never to the end of the film because her parents turn off never comes.
her TV and she must go to bed immediately - she doesn't like that, of course. She hopes that one day she become a horse and can enjoy riding at night on the beach. Of course, this is just a dream - but dreams need we all because they are not only fun but also a good thing. ... Sarah now is in bed and getting more and more tired. She wants to have a horse and enjoy riding on horseback every day. Now sleeping is she.

4. Translate these sentences into English. Be careful with the word order.

1. Robert is sitting in the living room.
2. He doesn't always want to play football - only most of the time.
3. Sarah is tired every morning.
4. Robert doesn't like Sarah's favourite toy (at all).
5. You get presents on 24th December and on your birthday.
6. Robert ans Sarah are always at school at 9 o'clock.
7. All the boys in Robert's class love (like) football.
8. But Sarah an der friends like horses much more.
9. Sarah always does her homework in her room before dinner.
10. Why are these sentences difficult?
11. These sentences are difficult because the English and the German word order are different.
VI. Genitives

1. Fill in 's, s' or "of" for the genitive.

Here are Robert and David but where is the boys' football? - Oh no, it isn't there. They kicked it into their neighbour's garden but Mr Smith, Robert's neighbour, is always nice and is just coming to the small door of Robert's parents' house. Well, the colour of the ball was black and yellow but now it is red and white! What happened? - Robert's neighbour is a big fan of this German football club and so he is just giving this new ball to Robert. Robert's parents are quite surprised when they hear about the new colours of the ball in the evening. Anyway, the neighbour's new ball is better so the boys' football match can go on.

2. Put these sentences into correct English and mind the genitives!

1. The colour of this book is grey.
3. The Penroses' house in Arndale Road.
4. Robert's new bike is great.
5. The children's bikes are dirty.
6. The sound of this mobile is really good.
7. The door of this house is old.
8. Then there are the last sentences of this exercise.
9. The dative is the death of the genitive.
10. This is the neighbour's house.
11. This is Robert's neighbour's house.
3. Find the mistakes in the text, underline them and correct them. There is one mistake per line.

Look, there is Sarah's friend Becky and she is smiling. Of course, the girls' are smiling because the sun is shining and school is out. What want they do? Well, let's listen and then we know about it.

Becky: "My parent's house is open for us this evening because one of my father's colleagues invited them for dinner. This is great because then I am the house's boss and we can do everything we want." Sarah: "Ok, let's have a party then and enjoy this evening."

Becky: "This is great. We can sit on the TV then and we can look interesting films all the evening. That sounds brilliant."

VII. Pronouns

1. Fill in the correct subject pronouns.

Here is Becky. She likes horses and these are her parents Janet and Eddy. They love Becky, of course. Over there, you can see her house. It is a brown house with a nice garden and they enjoy living there. Oh, that's Robert, he is a boy and here is what he thinks about Sarah and Kim: "They love horses but David, Mark and I, we love football. Ah, ob, that's my new football, you know. It is red and blue - so I like it a lot."

2. Fill in the correct object pronouns.

Mrs Dane: "You know, Becky, I like you. And do you know why I like you? - Because you always help the other girls and boys and so they like you, too. But do you like them? - Becky: "Yes, of course, I like them all and Robert, I like him best and Sarah, oh, I like her even more - but mathematics, I don't like it at all because I'm not that good at it... Robert, David and Charles: "Becky, do you like us?" ... David: "And what about me, Becky?!"

3. Fill in the correct object pronouns, subject pronouns or possessive determiners.

This is what Janet Dixon says about her daughter. "You know, Sarah, I love her because she is so nice. I think that all parents love their children. What do you think? Well, when she sits on horseback, I can see in her eyes that she is so happy. I wish I could buy a horse for her." ... Well, sorry, but Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, they can't buy a horse. Well, can you buy a horse for her? Or a new car for her father? - No, so your father must buy his car alone or maybe your/his mother can help him but for you/him and me that is too difficult.
4. This - that / These - those

This new exercise here is about the difference between "this and that." You know that this goes with a noun (singular) and it is for a something that is here. If something is over there, we use that for one thing and those for more things. So, of course, these is for plural nouns and they are here and not over there. So this desk here in your room is grey and that desk over there, in the next room, is white. And here are these new books about the football world championship in Brazil this year (2014).

5. Much - many - a lot of - lots of

Robert wants to know how many horses Victoria has. She is lucky because she has got a lot of horses, to be exact she has got three horses. And Robert, how many balls has ge hot? - Oh, he doesn't know the exact number, there are too many balls in his room. ... Oh, it's time for dinner now. Do you know how many people there are in Robert's family? - Not many, only he and his mother. Ok, these aren't many sentences for this exercise but that's enough now. There are still many other exercises you can do now.
It is four o'clock in the evening and Sarah and Victoria are riding favourite horses Thunder and Lightning. They are smiling and enjoying (= genießen) the nice weather. The sun is shining and there are no clouds so it rain today. It is Sarah's can't dream to a horse one day but her parents always say get no and Sarah doesn't like that. They always say a horse is expensive for them. But Sarah doesn't mind; she likes too riding anyway. This evening parents are not at home because they are at a birthday party and Sarah go to bed without. That's no problem - Sarah's grandfather is there for her. This is brilliant because Sarah likes and when he is there, she can do so things, for example watch TV and drink Coke late in the evening.