I. Tenses

I. Past progressive

Wir verwenden Past progressive für Handlungen in der Vergangenheit, die
- noch nicht abgeschlossen waren.
- noch andauerten, als eine neue Handlung begann.

Im Deutschen gibt es keine entsprechende Zeit. Wir verwenden daher Umschreibungen wie ... war gerade dabei etwas zu tun.

Wir bilden das Past Progressive mit was bzw. were und hängen ans Verb „-ing“ an.
Beispiel: I was reading a book when my mother came into my room.
Signalwort: while, Sinnzusammenhang

1. Put the verbs in brackets into past progressive.

Yesterday Robert and his friends were at school. While they ______________________________
(to play) football, the girls ______________________________ (to talk) about horses. This went
on for half an hour. Later, however, when the boys came into their classroom, their teacher
______________________________ (to wait) for them and went on with Maths. While he
______________________________ (to explain) maths, the boys
______________________________ (to dream) about their football match. So the teacher stopped
and called Robert while he ______________________________ (to look) out of the window. Then
Robert was sorry and while he ______________________________ (to apologize), the girls
______________________________ (to laugh) about him for some minutes and didn't stop. So
Robert started to cry and while he ______________________________ (to cry), his friends
______________________________ (to talk) to the girls for some minutes so the girls stopped
laughing. Then Robert was ok again and while he ______________________________ (to smile)
at the girls, their Maths teacher went on with Maths again.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into past progressive.

Die Verneinung wird mit not gebildet, das an was/were angehängt wird.

When this lesson was over, Robert ______________________________ (not to cry) any longer but
he ______________________________ (not to smile) at the girls, either. He was just mad at them.
The girls ______________________________ (not to talk), they
______________________________ (not to walk) home, either. They just didn't know what to do.
This is why they ______________________________ (not to have) their snacks but they were just
standing there - they ______________________________ (not to sit) on their chairs as they would
do normally. Ten minutes later, however, they were best friends again - and they
______________________________ (not to shout) at each other. Oh, well, but when Robert's mum
came, Robert and the girls ______________________________ (not to hug) each other, either.
They ______________________________ (not to run) away from each other. They were just standing there. Oh, Robert ______________________________ (not to think) about the girls' horses when Becky started to talk to him suddenly. The children ______________________________ (to quarrel; just) any longer - but they weren't best friends at that moment ... maybe tomorrow.

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

Fragen im *Past Progressive* werden mit *was* bzw. *were* am Satzanfang gebildet, danach folgen SVOPT, z.B. Were you playing football in the garden when your parents came home?

Bei *short answers* verwendest du bei *yes* die Langform von „to be,“ also *was* bzw. *were*.
Bei *short answers* verwendest du bei *no* die Shortform von „to be,“ also *wasn't* bzw. *weren't*.

1. Robert was playing football. - Yes.
2. Robert and David weren't chasing the ball. - No.
3. Barker wasn't looking at them. - No.
4. Barker was chasing a rabbit. - Yes.
5. Sarah and Becky were talking about horses. - Yes.
6. The girls were riding on their favourite horses. Yes.
7. The sun was shining. - No.
8. We were sitting in a classroom. - Yes.
9. We were learning about English tenses. - No.
10. The bell was ringing. - Yes.
11. We were going home. - Yes.

**II. Simple Past or Past Progressive**

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of simple past or past progressive.

One day Robert ______________________________ (to walk) across a football ground when he ______________________________ (to meet) David. They both ______________________________ (to tell) each other some football stories when Robert ______________________________ (to hear) a strange noise. Suddenly four children ______________________________ (to come) out from behind the football ground. They ______________________________ (to laugh) and ______________________________ (to shout) when they ______________________________ (to stop) in front of Robert and David. But when they ______________________________ (to know) it was Robert and his friend they ______________________________ (to become) very friendly and soon everybody ______________________________ (to want) to play football. “We ______________________________ (to lose) our last match, Robert, and now we would like to have some football practice with you. Can you help us, please?” While Robert ______________________________ (to show) them some tricks, David ______________________________ (to teach) them some tactics and later, while Robert and David ______________________________ (to play) against these four boys, these young football players ______________________________ (not to lose)
that match - they just __________________________ (to win) it.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of simple past or past progressive. Watch out for questions.

One day in her lunch break, Sarah __________________________ (to read) her emails when she
_____________________________ (to hear) a voice behind her. She __________________________ (to turn) round and who __________________________ (she; to see)? It
_____________________________ (to be) Becky. She __________________________ (to talk) to
somebody on her mobile. Somebody __________________________ (to speak) to her in a very loud voice.
While Sarah __________________________ (to wait), Becky __________________________ (to
scream): “But that’s not fair!” Then she __________________________ (not to go) on with her call
and __________________________ (to put) the mobile in her pocket. Then Sarah
______________________________ (to ask) her: "Why __________________________ (you, not to finish)
your phone call?" Then Becky __________________________ (to answer): “My mum says I can’t
join the drama club this year!”
“But there are so many other activities,” Sarah __________________________ (to say).
“Let’s see.” While they __________________________ (to look) at the notices, Becky suddenly
______________________________ (to shout): “Wow, there’s a riding group!”
“Yes, and I’m going to be in it, too!” __________________________ (to say) Sarah. While the
girls __________________________ (to laugh) other girls __________________________ (to join)
them.

III. Present Perfect

Wir verwenden Present Perfect für Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit stattfanden und einen
Bezug, d.h. ein Ergebnis, in der Gegenwart aufweisen.
Robert has done his homework. (Irgendwann in der Vergangenheit, z. B. gestern, hat Robert seine
Hausaufgabe gemacht und daher kann er sie jetzt in der Gegenwart seinem Lehrer zeigen.)
Wir bilden das Present Perfect mit have bzw. has und dem Partizip Perfekt (past participle). Das
Partizip Perfekt bilden wir durch Anhängen von „-ed“ an regelmäßige Verben. Bei
unregelmäßigen Verben ist das Partizip Perfekt die dritte Verbform, z. B. go - went - gone.
Beispiel: When school was over, Robert went home.
Signalwörter: already, (not) yet, so far, just, ever, never. Diese stehen in der Regel zwischen
have/has und dem Partizip.

1. Put the verbs in brackets into present perfect. Put the adverbs at the right position.
Becky __________________________ (to do; already) her homework so now she can go
riding. After three hours of riding she knows that her horses Thunder and Lightning
________________________ (to be) great today which is why she gives them a lot of food. The horses
________________________ (to eat) the food very fast and now there is no food left. Thunder and
Lightning ____________ (to drink) a lot of water, too, and now they aren't thirsty anymore. With Becky, it is the same. She ________________ (to drink) so much that she isn't thirsty at all. Moreover, she ________________ (to enjoy) riding her horses and now she doesn't feel like riding any longer. Well, that's ok. But what about Robert? - Well, he ________________ (to play) football and now he is tired. He ________________ (to score) three goals and he feels great now. Robert and his friends ________________ (to win; always) their matches which is why they are the champions. David ________________ (to run) very fast so he is very tired, too.

David and Robert ________________ (to leave; just) the football ground and now they are on their way home.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into present perfect.
Die Verneinung wird mit not gebildet, das an have/has angehängt wird.

Robert and his team ________________ (not to lose) a match so far. They are the all-time champions. However, David ________________ (not to play) well today so his team ________________ (not to be) very happy with him. Look, his captain is still talking to him and he is so angry. David ________________ (not to drink) anything after the match and now he is very thirsty. Moreover, he and Robert ________________ (not to eat) anything, either, which is why they are really exhausted now. ... And the girls? - Well, for Becky, it ________________ (not to be) a bad day, on the contrary. She ________________ (not to fall) down from her horse and she and her horses ________________ (not to spend; only) two hours together - but three. This is why they are extremely happy now. Anyway, her horses ________________ (not to throw; ever) her down. Why? - She is a good rider. She ________________ (not to go home; yet) because her parents ________________ (not to call her; yet).

Oh, but now they are calling her on her new mobile and she must go home now.

3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions.
Fragen im Present Perfect werden mit have bzw. has am Satzanfang gebildet, danach folgen SVOPT, z.B. Have you done your homework?

1. Becky has ridden Thunder. - Yes.
2. Sarah and Becky have played with the horses. - No.
3. Robert has won a match. - Yes.
4. You have read a story about Robert and Becky. - Yes.
5. David has played a good match. - No.
6. The children haven't done what they like best. - No.
7. Becky has fed her horses. - Yes.
8. Robert hasn't drunk anything. - No.
9. Sarah has bought a new horse. - No.
10. Becky has played football? - No.
11. Robert, David, Becky and Sarah have played together? - No.

IV. Present Perfect or Simple Past

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of present perfect or simple past. Put the pronouns at the right position.

Becky: “What ____________________________ (you; to do) this month, Sarah?”
Sarah: “Well, two days ago, I ___________________________ (to go) riding. My horse ___________________________ (not to be) nice and I ___________________________ (not to manage) to stay on it so I ___________________________ (to fall) down. And the worst thing is that I ___________________________ (to break) my left arm. This is why I can't go riding for the next two months.”
Becky: “Oh, that's hard. But, tell me, where ___________________________ (you; to go) to yesterday?”
Sarah: “Yesterday, I ___________________________ (not to know) what to do but then I ___________________________ (to leave) home at six o’clock and ___________________________ (to spend) a nice evening with Robert and David at the football ground.”
Becky: “Sarah, ___________________________ (you; ever; to go) to a football ground?”
Sarah: “Yes, I’m afraid. You know I ___________________________ (already; to be) there with my dad but it ___________________________ (not to be) nice at all - it ___________________________ (to be) so boring. This ___________________________ (to happen) five years ago.”
Becky: “I see. ___________________________ (you; already; to spend) time at the football ground today, Sarah?”
Sarah: “No, I ___________________________ (not to be) there yet. I really prefer horses, you know. But sometimes that football ground is interesting.”
Becky: “Oh, I see, Sarah. ...”

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of present perfect, simple past, past progressive or simple present. Put the pronouns at the right position.

Yesterday, Robert and David ___________________________ (to be) very surprised. While they ___________________________ (to play) football Becky ___________________________ (to come) to them. She ___________________________ (not to want) to play with them because her arm ___________________________ (to be) broken.
Robert asked her: " Why ___________________________ (you; to come) here, Becky? Normally, you ___________________________ (not to like) football and you ___________________________ (not to can; play) with us because you ___________________________ (to break) your arm - I can
see the plaster (= Gips) around it."

Becky answered: "You ____________________________ (to be) right, Robert. I just_________________________ (not to want) to stay at home any longer so I_________________________ (to decide) to come here - and here I am now. I just_________________________ (to want) to watch your match."

Robert: "Oh, Becky, that's nice. However, it is quite a pity that you ___________________________ (to break) your arm. Tell me, how ___________________________ (this, to happen)?"

Becky: "Oh, I ___________________________ (to fall) down from my horse two days ago. But youmust ___________________________ (to go) on playing now - your match ___________________________ (just; to start). Good luck."

V. Going-to Future

Wir verwenden Going-to Future für Handlungen, die in der Zukunft stattfinden werden und die beabsichtigt bzw. geplant sind.

I am going to fly to New York for Christmas. (Ich habe das fest geplant, d.h. der Flug ist bereits reserviert, das Zimmer gebucht, ...)

Wir bilden das Going-to Future mit am, are bzw. is, going to und dem Infinitiv des (Voll)Verbs.

Beispiel: I am going to fly to New York for Christmas.

1. Put the verbs in brackets into going-to future.

One thing is sure: Becky ___________________________ (to buy) her own horse one day.

Next month, she ___________________________ (to take) part in her first competition. After that, her parents and Becky ___________________________ (to fly) to London to spend their holidays there. There, they ___________________________ (to visit) the Dungeon and Tower Bridge. And what about you and your holidays? - Well, I ___________________________ (to spend) my holidays at home because my brother ___________________________ (to marry) his girlfriend and, of course, we ___________________________ (to be) at their party, too.

And Robert? - Oh, Robert, well, he ___________________________ (to watch) an Arsenal match in London. He ___________________________ (to spend) two days in London first and then he ___________________________ (to enter) Emirates Stadium for the first time in his life before he and his dad ___________________________ (to go) home again.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into going-to future.

Die Verneinung wird mit not gebildet, das an am, is oder are angehängt wird.

Robert ___________________________ (not to visit) Old Trafford in Manchester. Of course, he and his dad ___________________________ (not to support) Manchester United because
they prefer Arsenal London. Unfortunately, our two football fans (not to travel) abroad for a Champions League match because this is too expensive. However, they (not to watch) every single Arsenal match and before the match, they (not to listen; only) to their favourite fan song - they are going to sing it. And Becky? - She (not to sing) any of these football songs and she (not to watch) a single football match, either. Becky and Sarah (not to play; even) football with their friends and they (not to go) running, either. Instead, they are going to go riding. Next week, however, Becky (not to ride) Thunder because she promised him to Robert. So Robert (not to attend) that football training session because he is going to take a riding lesson. What a surprise!

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

1. Robert is going to take a riding lesson. - Yes.
2. Becky is going to give a riding lesson to Robert. - Yes.
3. You are going to get better and better at English. - Yes.
4. Sarah and Becky are going to take a football lesson. - No.
5. David, you are going to take a riding lesson. - No.
6. I am going to fly to New York. - No.
7. The Burtons are going to spend their holidays in America. - No.
8. Robert is going to visit his aunt in October. - No.
9. Thunder and Lightning are going to have fun with Becky and Robert. - Yes.
10. You are going to finish this exercise. - Yes.
11. The pupils are going to do the will-future. - Yes.

VI. will-future

Wir verwenden will-future für Ereignisse in der Zukunft, die nicht von eigenen Entscheidungen, sondern von äußeren Umständen abhängen (z. B. Wetter, Geburtstag).
- Vermutungen darstellen.
- auf spontane Entscheidungen zurückzuführen sind.
Wir bilden das will-future mit will und dem infinitiv; z. B. I think they will win.
Signalwörter: to think, to hope, to be sure, perhaps, probably, to expect, to be afraid

1. Put the verbs in brackets into will-future.

One thing is sure: Becky (to buy) a horse next Friday because her birthday (to be) next Saturday. Of course, I hope her horse
(to ride) very well so that she can enjoy it. Probably her parents (to go) to her favourite stable and buy her favourite horse for her. Anyway, Becky is sure she (to ride) every day as soon as she has got a new horse. Becky, however, thinks that tomorrow the weather (to be) sunny and so she has just decided that she (to go) riding tomorrow. Perhaps the sun (to shine) very brightly tomorrow - then Becky (to enjoy) her horse all day long. Let's wait and see. ... Oh, Becky has got a problem. Sarah (to have) her birthday party tomorrow and she just doesn't know what she can buy for her. Perhaps she (to talk) to her parents to find the right present for her best friend.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into will-future. Die Verneinung wird mit not gebildet, das an will angehängt wird; die Kurzform lautet won't.
Becky is sure she (not to buy) a horse for Sarah's birthday because a horse is too expensive. I think she (not to go) to her friend's birthday party because she (not to stay) indoors when the weather is so great. But how can she explain this to Sarah? - An idea has just come to her mind. She (not to tell) her that she (not to come) and then she (not to stay) at home, either. She will just go to Sarah's party on horseback and invite all the girls for a riding lesson. The girls (not to mind), she thinks. Ok, but the problem is that most probably she (not to get) a cake and (to have) so much fun with her friends. However, this is ok because she will have more fun finally. Are you sure that Becky's friends (not to be) angry about her? - I think they (not to mind) her. Lucky Becky - and Sarah.

3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions. Fragen im will-future werden mit will bzw. won't am Satzanfang gebildet, danach folgen SVOPT, z.B. Will the weather be nice tomorrow? Bei den short answers steht dann will oder won't mit dem zugehörigen Pronomen.
1. Becky will buy a new horse. - Yes.
2. Sarah won't get a horse for her birthday. - Yes.
3. The girls will enjoy these riding lessons. - Yes.
4. Sarah and Becky will probably fall down from the horse. - No.
5. The girls will like her idea - Yes.
6. The weather will be sunny tomorrow. - No.
7. The teacher will write a difficult sentence next. - No.
8. Becky will have the best birthday present ever. - Yes.
9. Her new horse won't perhaps be too fast. - No.
10. She will never fall down from it. - No.
11. You won't do any more tenses. - No.

VII. will-future or going-to future

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the right form of the going-to future or the will-future.

   1. Next week, Sarah ______________________ (to have) her 12th birthday. I think the sun ______________________ (not to shine) on her birthday. I don’t think it ______________________ (to rain), either.

   2. I’m sure Nottingham ______________________ (not to win) the match against Arsenal. However, I think I ______________________ (not to watch) it live because the tickets are too expensive.

   3. David ______________________ (to buy) a bike next Friday. I think it ______________________ (to be) a mountain bike.

   4. I ______________________ (to come) to your garden party tomorrow, because the weather ______________________ (not to be) nice. I hope you ______________________ (to have) a good time without me.

   5. On Tuesday, I ______________________ (to visit) the British Museum.

   6. We ______________________ (to sell) our car because it doesn't work any longer. Perhaps we ______________________ (to buy) a new one.

2. Complete the dialogue with the right form of the going-to future or the will-future. Watch out for negative sentences and for questions!

   Sarah: Do you think Robert ______________________ (to go) to my new horse with me?
   I’m afraid he ______________________ (to laugh) at me when I ask him.

   Becky: Don’t be silly, Sarah. I expect he ______________________ (to be surprised) when you ask him, but he ______________________ (not to laugh) at you. I know he likes you.

   Sarah: Perhaps he ______________________ (not to have) time.

   Becky: Maybe, but I think he ______________________ (to tell) you.

   Sarah: I expect he ______________________ (to watch) the football match on TV. He’s
a big fan. Perhaps he ________________ (not to come) because he must play for his team at the same time.

Becky: Come on, Sarah, here’s my mobile. Just call him. You __________________________ (not to find out) what he thinks if you don’t ask him.

Sarah: Oh Becky, I hope he __________________________ (not to make) fun of me.
Solutions

1. Put the verbs in brackets into past progressive.

Yesterday Robert and his friends were at school. While they were playing (to play) football, the girls were talking (to talk) about horses. This went on for half an hour. Later, however, when the boys came into their classroom, their teacher was waiting (to wait) for them and went on with Maths. While he was explaining (to explain) maths, the boys were dreaming (to dream) about their football match. So the teacher stopped and called Robert while he was looking (to look) out of the window. Then Robert was sorry and while he was apologizing (to apologize), the girls were laughing (to laugh) about him for some minutes and didn't stop. So Robert started to cry and while he was crying (to cry), his friends were talking (to talk) to the girls for some minutes so the girls stopped laughing. Then Robert was ok again and while he was smiling (to smile) at the girls, their Maths teacher went on with Maths again.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into past progressive.

Die Verneinung wird mit not gebildet, das an was/were angehängt wird. Hier wird lediglich die short form (wasn't bzw. weren't) verwendet - selbstverständlich ist die long form (was not bzw. were not) ebenfalls korrekt.

When this lesson was over, Robert wasn't crying (not to cry) any longer but he wasn't smiling (not to smile) at the girls, either. He was just mad at them. The girls weren't talking (not to talk), they weren't walking (not to walk) home, either. They just didn't know what to do. This is why they weren't having (not to have) their snacks but they were just standing there - they weren't sitting (not to sit) on their chairs as they would do normally. Ten minutes later, however, they were best friends again - and they weren't shouting (not to shout) at each other. Oh, well, but when Robert's mum came, Robert and the girls weren't hugging (not to hug) each other, either. They weren't running (not to run) away from each other. They were just standing there. Oh, Robert wasn't thinking (not to think) about the girls' horses when Becky started to talk to him suddenly. The children were just quarrelling (to quarrel; just) any longer - but they weren't best friends at that moment ... maybe tomorrow.

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

Fragen im Past Progressive werden mit was bzw. were am Satzanfang gebildet, danach folgen SVOPT, z.B. Were you playing football in the garden when your parents came home?

Bei short answers verwendest du bei yes die Langform von „to be,“ also was bzw. were.
Bei short answers verwendest du bei no die Shortform von „to be,“ also wasn't bzw. weren't.

1. Was Robert playing football? - Yes, he was.
2. Weren't Robert and David chasing the ball? - No, they weren't.
3. Wasn't Barker looking at them? - No, he wasn't.
4. Was Barker chasing a rabbit? - Yes, he was.
5. Were Sarah and Becky talking about horses? - Yes, they were.
6. Were the girls riding on their favourite horses? Yes, they were.
7. Was the sun shining? - No, it wasn't.
8. Were we sitting in a classroom? - Yes, we were.
9. Were we learning about English tenses? - No. we weren't.
10. Was the bell ringing. - Yes, it was.
11. Were we going home. - Yes, we were.

II. Simple Past or Past Progressive

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of simple past or past progressive.

   One day Robert was walking (to walk) across a football ground when he met (to meet) David. They were both telling (to tell) each other some football stories when Robert heard (to hear) a strange noise. Suddenly four children came (to come) out from behind the football ground. They were laughing (to laugh) and shouting (to shout) when they stopped (to stop) in front of Robert and David. But when they knew (to know) it was Robert and his friend they became (to become) very friendly and soon everybody wanted (to want) to play football. “We lost (to lose) our last match, Robert, and now we would like to have some football practice with you. Can you help us, please?” While Robert was showing (to show) them some tricks, David was teaching (to teach) them some tactics and later, while Robert and David were playing (to play) against these four boys, these young football players didn’t lose (not to lose) that match - they just won (to win) it.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of simple past or past progressive. Watch out for questions.

   One day in her lunch break, Sarah was reading (to read) her emails when she heard (to hear) a voice behind her. She turned (to turn) round and who did she see (she; to see)? It was (to be) Becky. She was talking (to talk) to somebody on her mobile. Somebody was speaking (to speak) to her in a very loud voice. While Sarah was waiting (to wait), Becky was screaming (to scream): “But that’s not fair!” Then she didn’t go (not to go) on with her call and put (to put) the mobile in her pocket. Then Sarah asked (to ask) her: “Why didn’t you finish (you, not to finish) your phone call?” Then Becky answered (to answer): “My mum says I can’t join the drama club this year!”
   “But there are so many other activities,” Sarah said (to say).
   “Let’s see.” While they were looking (to look) at the notices, Becky suddenly shouted (to shout): “Wow, there’s a riding group!”
   “Yes, and I’m going to be in it, too!” said (to say) Sarah. While the girls were laughing (to laugh) other girls joined (to join) them.

III. Present Perfect

1. Put the verbs in brackets into present perfect. Put the adverbs at the right position.

   Becky has already read (to do; already) her homework so now she can go riding. After three hours of riding she knows that her horses Thunder and Lightning have been (to be) great today which is why she gives them a lot of food. The horses have eaten (to eat) the food very fast and now there is no food left. Thunder and Lightning have drunk (to drink) a lot of water, too, and now they aren’t thirsty any more. With Becky, it is the same. She has drunk (to drink) so much that she isn't thirsty at all. Moreover, she has enjoyed (to enjoy) riding her horses and now she doesn't feel like riding any longer. Well, that's ok. But what about Robert? - Well, he has played (to play) football and now he is tired. He has scored (to score) three goals and he feels great now. Robert and his friends have always won (to win; always) their matches which is why they are the champions. David has run (to run) very fast so he is very tired, too. David and Robert have just left (to leave; just) the football ground and now they are on their way home.
2. Put the verbs in brackets into present perfect.
Hier wird lediglich die short form (hasn't bzw. haven't) verwendet - selbstverständlich ist die long form (has not bzw. have not) ebenfalls korrekt.

Robert and his team haven't lost (not to lose) a match so far. They are the all-time champions. However, David hasn't played (not to play) well today so his team hasn't been (not to be) very happy with him. Look, his captain is still talking to him and he is so angry. David hasn't drunk (not to drink) anything after the match and now he is very thirsty. Moreover, he and Robert haven't eaten (not to eat) anything, either, which is why they are really exhausted now. And the girls? - Well, for Becky, it hasn't been (not to be) a bad day, on the contrary. She hasn't fallen (not to fall) down from her horse and she and her horses haven't only spent (not to spend; only) two hours together - but three. This is why they are extremely happy now. Anyway, her horses haven't ever thrown (not to throw; ever) down. Why? - She is a good rider. She hasn't gone home yet (not to go home; yet) because her parents haven't called her yet (not to call her; yet). Oh, but now they are calling her on her new mobile and she must go home now.

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

1. Has Becky ridden Thunder? - Yes, she has.
2. Have Sarah and Becky played with the horses? - No, they haven't.
3. Has Robert won a match? - Yes, he has.
4. Have you read a story about Robert and Becky? - Yes, I have.
5. Has David played a good match? - No, he hasn't.
6. Haven't the children done what they like best? - No, they haven't.
7. Has Becky fed her horses? - Yes, she has.
8. Hasn't Robert drunk anything? - No, he hasn't.
9. Has Sarah bought a new horse? - No, she hasn't.
10. Has Becky played football? - No, she hasn't.
11. Have Robert, David, Becky and Sarah played together? - No, they haven't.

IV. Present Perfect or Simple Past

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of present perfect or simple past. Put the pronouns at the right position.

Becky: “What have you done (you; to do) this month, Sarah?”
Sarah: “Well, two days ago, I went (to go) riding. My horse wasn’t (not to be) nice and I didn’t manage (not to manage) to stay on it so I fell (to fall) down. And the worst thing is that I have broken (to break) my left arm. This is why I can’t go riding for the next two months.”
Becky: “Oh, that’s hard. But, tell me, where did you go (you; to go) to yesterday?”
Sarah: “Yesterday, I didn't know (not to know) what to do but then I left (to leave) home at six o’clock and spent (to spend) a nice evening with Robert and David at the football ground.”
Becky: “Sarah, have you ever gone (you; ever; to go) to a football ground?”
Sarah: “Yes, I’m afraid. You know I have already been (already; to be) there with my dad but it wasn’t (not to be) nice at all - it was (to be) so boring. This happened (to happen) five years ago.”
Becky: “I see. Have you already spent (you; already; to spend) time at the football ground today, Sarah?”
Sarah: “No, I haven’t been (not to be) there yet. I really prefer horses, you know. But sometimes that football ground is interesting.”
Becky: “Oh, I see, Sarah. ...”

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of present perfect, simple past, past progressive or simple present. Put the pronouns at the right position.

Yesterday, Robert and David were (to be) very surprised. While they were playing (to play) football Becky came (to come) to them. She didn't want (not to want) to play with them because her arm was (to be) broken.

Robert asked her: "Why have you come (you; to come) here, Becky? Normally, you don't like (not to like) football and you cannot/can't play (not to can; play) with us because you have broken (to break) your arm - I can see the plaster (= Gips) around it."

Becky answered: "You are (to be) right, Robert. I just didn't want (not to want) to stay at home any longer so I decided (to decide) to come here - and here I am now. I just want (to want) to watch your match."

Robert: "Oh, Becky, that's nice. However, it is quite a pity that you have broken (to break) your arm. Tell me, how did this happen (this, to happen)?"

Becky: "Oh, I fell (to fall) down from my horse two days ago. But you must go (to go) on playing now - your match has just started (just; to start). Good luck."

V. Going-to Future

1. Put the verbs in brackets into going-to future.

One thing is sure: Becky is going to buy (to buy) her own horse one day. Next month, she is going to take (to take) part in her first competition. After that, her parents and Becky are going to fly (to fly) to London to spend their holidays there. There, they are going to visit (to visit) the Dungeon and Tower Bridge. And what about you and your holidays? - Well, I am going to spend (to spend) my holidays at home because my brother is going to marry (to marry) his girlfriend and, of course, we are going to be (to be) at their party, too. And Robert? - Oh, Robert, well, he is going to watch (to watch) an Arsenal match in London. He is going to spend (to spend) two days in London first and then he is going to enter (to enter) Emirates Stadium for the first time in his life before he and his dad are going to go (to go) home again.

Hier wird lediglich die short form (isn't bzw. aren't) verwendet - selbstverständlich ist die long form (is not bzw. are not) ebenfalls korrekt.

Robert isn't going to visit (not to visit) Old Trafford in Manchester. Of course, he and his dad aren't going to support (not to support) Manchester United because they prefer Arsenal London.

Unfortunately, our two football fans aren't going to travel (not to travel) abroad for a Champions League match because this is too expensive. However, they aren't going to watch (not to watch) every single Arsenal match and before the match, they aren't only going to listen (not to listen; only) to their favourite fan song - they are going to sing it. And Becky? - She isn't going to sing (not to sing) any of these football songs and she isn't going to watch (not to watch) a single football match, either. Becky and Sarah aren't even going to play (not to play; even) football with their friends and they aren't going to go (not to go) running, either. Instead, they are going to go riding. Next week, however, Becky isn't going to ride (not to ride) Thunder because she promised him to Robert. So Robert isn't going to attend (not to attend) that football training session because he is going to take a riding lesson. What a surprise!
3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions.

1. Is Robert going to take a riding lesson? - Yes, he is.
2. Is Becky going to give a riding lesson to Robert? - Yes, she is.
3. Are you going to get better and better at English? - Yes, I am.
4. Are Sarah and Becky going to take a football lesson? - No, they aren't.
5. David, are you going to take a riding lesson? - No, I'm not.
6. Am I going to fly to New York? - No, I'm not.
7. Are the Burtons going to spend their holidays in America? - No, they aren't.
8. Is Robert going to visit his aunt in October? - No, he isn't.
9. Are Thunder and Lightning going to have fun with Becky and Robert? - Yes, they are.
10. Are you going to finish this exercise? - Yes, I am.
11. Are the pupils going to do the will-future? - Yes, they are.

VI. will-future

1. Put the verbs in brackets into will-future.

One thing is sure: Becky will buy (to buy) a horse next Friday because her birthday will be (to be) next Saturday. Of course, I hope her horse will ride (to ride) very well so that she can enjoy it. Probably her parents will go (to go) to her favourite stable and buy her favourite horse for her. Anyway, Becky is sure she will ride (to ride) every day as soon as she has got a new horse. Becky, however, thinks that tomorrow the weather will be (to be) sunny and so she has just decided that she will go (to go) riding tomorrow. Perhaps the sun will shine (to shine) very brightly tomorrow - then Becky will enjoy (to enjoy) her horse all day long. Let's wait and see. ... Oh, Becky has got a problem. Sarah will have (to have) her birthday party tomorrow and she just doesn't know what she can buy for her. Perhaps she will talk (to talk) to her parents to find the right present for her best friend.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into will-future.

Hier wird lediglich die short form (won't) verwendet - selbstverständlich ist die long form (will not) ebenfalls korrekt.

Becky is sure she won't buy (not to buy) a horse for Sarah's birthday because a horse is too expensive. I think she won't go (not to go) to her friend's birthday party because she won't stay (not to stay) indoors when the weather is so great. But how can she explain this to Sarah? - An idea has just come to her mind. She won't tell (not to tell) her that she won't come (not to come) and then she won't stay (not to stay) at home, either. She will just go to Sarah's party on horseback and invite all the girls for a riding lesson. The girls won't mind (not to mind), she thinks. Ok, but the problem is that most probably she won't get (not to get) a cake and won't have (to have) so much fun with her friends. However, this is ok because she will have more fun finally. Are you sure that Becky's friends won't be (not to be) angry about her? - I think they won't mind (not to mind) her. Lucky Becky - and Sarah.
3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions.

1. Will Becky buy a new horse? - Yes, she will.
2. Won't Sarah get a horse for her birthday? - Yes, she will.
3. Will the girls enjoy these riding lessons? - Yes, they will.
4. Will Sarah and Becky probably fall down from the horse? - No, they won't.
5. Will the girls like her idea? - Yes, they will.
6. Will the weather be sunny tomorrow? - No, it won't.
7. Will the teacher write a difficult sentence next? - No, he won't.
8. Will Becky have the best birthday present ever? - Yes, she will.
9. Won't her new horse be perhaps too fast? - No, it won't.
10. Will she never fall down from it? - No, she won't.
11. Won't you do any more tenses? - No, you won't.

VII. will-future or going-to future

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the right form of the going-to future or the will-future.

   1. Next week, Sarah will have (to have) her 12th birthday. I think the sun won’t shine (not to shine) on her birthday. I don’t think it will rain (to rain), either.
   2. I’m sure Nottingham will win (not to win) the match against Arsenal. However, I think I won’t (not to watch) it live because the tickets are too expensive.
   3. David is going to buy (to buy) a bike next Friday. I think it will be (to be) a mountain bike.
   4. I am not going to come (to buy) to your garden party tomorrow, because the weather won’t be (not to be) nice. I hope you will have (to have) a good time without me.
   5. On Tuesday, I am going to visit (to visit) the British Museum.
   6. We are going to sell (to sell) our car because it doesn't work any longer. Perhaps we will buy (to buy) a new one.

2. Complete the dialogue with the right form of the going-to future or the will-future.

Sarah: Do you think Robert will go (to go) to my new horse with me?
   I’m afraid he will laugh (to laugh) at me when I ask him.
Becky: Don’t be silly, Sarah. I expect he will be (to be surprised) when you ask him, but he won’t laugh (not to laugh) at you. I know he likes you.
Sarah: Perhaps he won’t have (not to have) time.
Becky: Maybe, but I think he will tell (to tell) you.
Sarah: I expect he will watch (to watch) the football match on TV. He’s a big fan. Perhaps he won’t come (not to come) because he must play for his team at the same time.
Becky: Come on, Sarah, here’s my mobile. Just call him. You won’t find (not to find out) what he thinks if you don’t ask him.
Sarah: Oh Becky, I hope he won’t make (not to make) fun of me.