

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.

1. Does Robert like football? - Yes, he does.
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.
6. Does Sarah always cry? - No, she doesn't.
7. Does Robert never miss a match? - 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 do 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.
9. Did Robert win a football cup yesterday? - Yes, he did.
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 shineing now.
 was shining now.
 is shining now.

And listen! The birds are singing a song.
 were sing a song.
 is singing a song.

Oh no. but what this is?
 is this ?
 does this be?

There is Robert and David.
 are Robert and David.
 be Robert and David.

Last year, they didn't be here at seven p.m.
 aren't here.
 weren't here.

What did they do at 7 p.m. last year?
 did they did at 7 p.m. last year?
 did they at 7 p.m. last year?

Well, one year ago around the same time the boys

<input type="checkbox"/>	are having dinner.	And then they	<input type="checkbox"/>	goed to bed. But now they are older and here.
<input type="checkbox"/>	were haveing dinner.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	went to bed.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	had dinner.		<input type="checkbox"/>	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 = 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**."

weren't
are
has
there are
Do you have/ Have you got ...
didn't have
got
have
plays
heavy
Did you know
it is

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	can't play football outside.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	can't plays football outside.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	needn't play football outside.

This is quite a pity but he	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	must stay inside.	He is angry
	<input type="checkbox"/>	musts stay inside.	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	must stays inside.	

and he	<input type="checkbox"/>	doesn't knows what to do.	Robert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	has got so many toys but his friends
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	doesn't know what to do.		<input type="checkbox"/>	haves got so many toys
	<input type="checkbox"/>	don't knows what to do.		<input type="checkbox"/>	has gots so many toys

	don't be there	so he is bored. He	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	mustn't ask his sister because she is sleeping and
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	needn't ask his mother, either,	because she is busy and	<input type="checkbox"/>	can't help him.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	mustn't ask his mother, either,		<input type="checkbox"/>	cannot helps him.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	don't asks his mother, either,		<input type="checkbox"/>	needn't help him.

Now Robert	<input type="checkbox"/>	have got an idea	and now he	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	isn't bored any longer.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	haves got an idea		<input type="checkbox"/>	am not bored any longer.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	has got an idea		<input type="checkbox"/>	aren't bored any longer.

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.
6. Sarah always likes horses.

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.
4. Robert was born in England in 2004.
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.
8. Robert always likes English food.
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.

watching

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

There is

We all know that Becky is really interested **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 goes to bed immediately - she doesn't like	go
that, of course. She hopes that one day she become a horse and can	gets
enjoy riding at night on the beach . Of course, this is just a dream -	on the beach at night
but dreams need we all because they are not only fun but also a	we all need dreams
good thing. ... Sarah now is in bed and getting more and more	is now
tired. She wants have a horse and enjoy riding on horseback every	wants to have
day. Now sleeping is she .	she is sleeping.

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 and Sarah are always at school at 9 o'clock.
7. All the boys in Robert's class love (like) football.
8. But Sarah and her 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.
2. Robert's parents live in Larwood Grove.
3. The Penroses' house is 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 **Sarahs** 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 **fathers'** 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, **lets** 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."

Sarah's

girls

do they want to do

parents'

father's

boss of the house

let's

in front of

watch

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.

6. Mixed Bag

There are 10 words missing. In the box under the text you can find 17 words. Put the words where you think they should be in the text. Use each word only once. You don't need 7 of these words.

It is four o'clock in the evening and Sarah and Victoria are riding favourite horses *Thunder* and *Lightning*. They smiling **their** and enjoying (= genießen) the nice weather. The sun is shining **are** 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

her

because they are at a birthday party and Sarah go to

must

bed without. That's no problem - Sarah's grandfather is there

them

for her. This is brilliant because Sarah likes and when he

him

is there, she can do so things, for example watch TV

many

and drink Coke late in the evening.

too	her	must	him	many	get	are	can't	their	become
them	she	they	his	mustn't	can	am			