

BRAINBOX 2000

Realschule BY-G

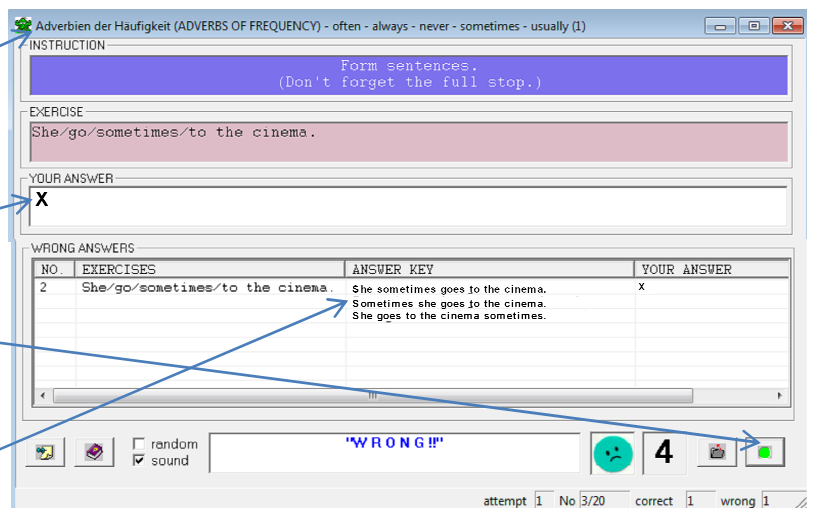
WORKSHEETS

Übungsblätter

5. Klasse

Lösungen kann man leicht im Programm abrufen:

- Programm starten
- Übung auswählen
- In YOUR ANSWER ein X eingeben
- OK anklicken
- Mögliche Lösungen erscheinen in ANSWER KEY



Unit 1

BE ("sein")

be (1): "am", "is", "are" (Aussagen und Fragen)

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of "to be" (only long forms).

Vervollständige die Sätze. Verwende die richtige Form von "to be" (nur Langformen).

1. I ... from Berlin.
2. My name ... Sarah.
3. ... you from Glasgow?
4. ... she at school?
5. ... I late?
6. Becky and Robert ... from London.
7. How old ... Susan?
8. ... we in your group, Mr Miller?
9. They ... here.
10. She ... a new girl.
11. I ... eleven.
12. You ... nice.
13. ... the teachers nice?
14. David and Robert ... boys.
15. It ... a nice photo.
16. ... his bag new?
17. Our English teacher ... OK.
18. ... they your pens?
19. Tim and Sam ... at school.
20. Sam and I ... from Nottingham.

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of "to be" (only long forms).
Vervollständige die Sätze. Verwende die richtige Form von "to be" (nur Langformen).

1. She ... from England. (not, be)
2. The teacher ... here. (not, be)
3. We ... brothers. (not, be)
4. I ... German. (not, be)
5. David and Sarah ... from Germany. (not, be)
6. Helen ... ten. (not, be)
7. They ... here. (not, be)
8. Tommy ... English. (not, be)
9. We ... at Greenwood School. (not, be)
10. She ... my English teacher. (not, be)

Unit 1

BE ("sein")

be (3): Kurzformen (short forms)

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of "to be" (only short forms).

Vervollständige die Sätze. Verwende die richtige Form von "to be" (nur Kurzformen)

1. She (not, be) from Regensburg.
2. (They, be) twelve.
3. (I, be) from Canterbury.
4. (We, be) late.
5. Robert and Ben (not, be) German.
6. (It, be) a good school.
7. (He, be) the German teacher.
8. It (not, be) his ruler.
9. (You, be) ten, right?
10. (I, not, be) from London.
11. She (not, be) at our school.
12. (She, be) nice.
13. (You, be) my friend.
14. (They, be) my friends.
15. (We, be) in the kitchen.
16. (I, not, be) happy.
17. (She, be) fifteen.
18. Tom Cruise (be, not) English.
19. You (not, be) American.
20. (I, be) sorry.

Unit 1

BE ("sein")

be (4): Kurzantworten (short answers)

Complete the sentences. Vervollständige die Sätze.

1. Are you David Rose? - Yes,
2. Are you Harry Potter? - No,
3. Am I late? - No,
4. Is this sweater OK? - Yes,
5. Are the girls in the kitchen? - Yes,
6. Is Mr Brown a teacher? - No,
7. Are you ("ihr") from London? - Yes,
8. Am I in your group? - No,
9. Are you ("du") OK? - Yes,
10. Is your bag new? - No,
11. Are your brothers in the house. - No, They are in the garden.
12. Is Mrs Dixon your English teacher? - No,
13. Is your dad a teacher? - No,
14. Good afternoon. Are you Mr Williams? - Yes,
15. Are your friends at school? - No,
16. Are we late? - No,
17. Is this your bag here, Sarah? - No,
18. Is this your room, Jack? - Yes,
19. Are you ("du") from Holzkirchen? - No,
20. Are we in your group? - Yes,

Unit 1

Gegenwart (einfache) (SIMPLE PRESENT)
Aussagesätze (1) (statements)

Fill in the verbs in the right form.

Setze die Verben in der richtigen Form ein.

1. In the afternoon Sophie ... her homework. (do)
2. In the evening Peter ... television. (watch)
3. Susan ... German. (speak)
4. Simon ... tennis every Saturday. (play)
5. He always ... tea. (make)
6. They ... to the radio every night. (listen)
7. Mr Dale ... the guitar. (play)
8. She ... to school every morning. (hurry)
9. She ... in the kitchen every morning. (work)
10. After school Tom ... to his friend. (go)
11. Tom and Ken ... football every afternoon. (play)
12. Sometimes she ... a book. (read)
13. Robert ... near the school. (live)
14. First I ... my homework. (do)
15. She ... Brad Pitt. (like)
16. After that Tony ... to school. (drive)
17. In the afternoon the Simpsons ... in the garden. (work)
18. Adam and Sophie ... to the disco on Saturdays. (go)
19. Ben ... home at 8.30. (leave)
20. Mrs Jenkins ... to London every week. (fly)

Unit 1

Hilfsverben (MODAL AUXILIARIES)

can (1): Aussage und Verneinung (statement and negation)

Make sentences with "can" or "can't".

Bilde Sätze mit "can" oder "can't".

1. She/speak/German.
2. Tom/not/speak/English.
3. You/ask/your teacher.
4. Tom/a car/drive/not.
5. Silke/play/not/golf.
6. Lisa/speak/French/not.
7. ask/She/her mum.
8. I/play/the piano/not.
9. She/not/into the bathroom/go.
10. We/Tom/see/not.
11. My uncle/German/not/speak.
12. We/games/play.
13. You/to bed/go/at 9.
14. Mick/sing/not/.
15. You/the photos/see.
16. find/not/They/Mr Bean.

Unit 1

Hilfsverben (MODAL AUXILIARIES)
can (2): Fragen (questions)

Ask questions.

Stelle Fragen.

1. you/can/speak/English
2. play/we/can/computer games
3. she/French/speak/can
4. you/the guitar/play/can
5. the door/open/you/can
6. drive/a car/you/can
7. can/listen to/we/CDs
8. ask/your sister/you/can
9. swim/she/can
10. I/watch/television/can
11. Maria/English/speak/can
12. leave/Tina/the classroom/can
13. see/your umbrella/can/I
14. you/hurry up/can
15. to Peter/we/can/go
16. he/play/can/football

Unit 1

Hilfsverben (MODAL AUXILIARIES)
can (3): Kurzantworten (short answers)

Complete the short answers.

Vervollständige die Kurzantworten.

1. Can you play tennis? - No,
2. Can she play the piano? - No,
3. Can Peter speak German? - Yes,
4. Can Maria play football? - No,
5. Can you speak French, Tom? - No,
6. Can they speak English? - No,
7. Can the teacher play the piano? - Yes,
8. Can you sing a song? - Yes, of course,
9. Can you speak French, Eva? - Sorry, no,
10. Can Kim and Tom play the guitar? - No,

Write the numbers in words.
Schreibe die Zahlen aus.

1. 5
2. 9
3. 11
4. 20
5. 2
6. 12
7. 19
8. 13
9. 4
10. 10
11. 15
12. 7
13. 18
14. 14
15. 16
16. 1
17. 3
18. 6
19. 8
20. 17

Write the numbers in words.
Schreibe die Zahlen aus.

1. 4
2. 8
3. 9
4. 5
5. 15
6. 12
7. 18
8. 13
9. 80
10. 19
11. 33
12. 44
13. 21
14. 100
15. 55
16. 72
17. 11
18. 6
19. 99
20. 64

What time is it? Write down the times.
Wie viel Uhr ist es? Schreibe die Uhrzeit auf.

1. It's (5.30)
2. It's (4.45)
3. It's (12.00)
4. It's (2.01)
5. It's (3.25)
6. It's (10.50)
7. It's (11.15)
8. It's (9.56)
9. It's (11.11)
10. It's (4.47)
11. It's (3.45)
12. It's (12.30)
13. It's (5.10)
14. It's (2.58)
15. It's (8.25)
16. It's (7.29)
17. It's (1.00)
18. It's (1.38)
19. It's (2.22)
20. It's (10.45)

Unit 2

Fragewörter (QUESTION WORDS)
who? what? where? how? (1)

**Fill in the correct question word.
Setze das richtige Fragewort ein.**

1. ... 's my ruler? - In the bag.
2. ... old is Sarah?
3. ... 's from Frankfurt? - That's Mark.
4. ... 's the dog? - In his bed.
5. ... 's from Spice Road? - That's Jenny.
6. ...'s your English teacher? - It's Mr Green.
7. ... are your sisters? (Wer?)
8. ... 's your name?
9. ... are your parents? - They're in the living-room.
10. ... 's Kate? - Jim's sister.
11. ... are you? [Wie geht es dir?]
12. ... can you see? (Was?)
13. ... works at a petrol station? - Karen.
14. ... can help? - Chloe.
15. ... 's Ken? - In the garden.
16. ... 's that? - It's a pencil.
17. ... 's my exercise book? - On the chair..
18. ... 's that? - It's David.
19. ... can we play? - Computer games.
20. ... old is the cat?

Unit 2

Fragewörter (QUESTION WORDS)
who? what? where? how? (2)

Ask for the words in brackets.

Frage nach den Wörtern in Klammern.

1. That's (Tom).
2. Tim is (in the garden).
3. David is (eleven)?
4. Ken and Tim are (in the kitchen).
5. She has got (a bike).
6. They can play (the piano).
7. His pen is (on the chair).
8. The cats are (in the living-room).
9. He's (in the kitchen) now.
10. Mark's home is (in Fürth).
11. Ben is (Karen's brother).
12. (Tommy) can play tennis.
13. Tom and Adam are (twelve).
14. (Richard) can ride a bike..
15. We can go (to the disco).
16. Robert has got (a camera).
17. (Jerry) can play this game.
18. (Kirsty) is late again.
19. Paul can drive (a car).
20. The friends are (in Jenny's garden).

Unit 2

Gegenwart (einfache) (SIMPLE PRESENT)
verneinte Sätze (1) (negative sentences)

**Make negative sentences in the simple present.
Bilde verneinte Sätze in der einfachen Gegenwart.**

1. I play tennis.
2. She likes mini-golf.
3. Tom and Peter go to the park every day.
4. Janet speaks French.
5. She learns German.
6. We get up late.
7. He drives a nice car.
8. The girls hurry up.
9. She can speak German.
10. They are at school.
11. She watches television every evening.
12. She is in the garden.
13. She works in the garden.
14. We go to the same school.
15. She does her homework.
16. Jenny hurries to school.
17. She lives in London.
18. I like your sweater.
19. She gets home at 6.
20. Tina can ride a bike.

Unit 2

Gegenwart (einfache) (SIMPLE PRESENT)
verneinte Sätze (2) (negative sentences)

Translate. Use the simple present.
Übersetze. Verwende die einfache Gegenwart.

1. Ich spiele nicht Fußball.
2. Sie mag Tennis nicht.
3. Tom hilft seiner Mutter nicht.
4. Gary kann nicht kommen.
5. Er geht nicht zum Supermarkt.
6. Alan unterstützt Arsenal nicht. [= Alan ist kein Arsenal-Fan.]
7. Ken schaut nicht jeden Tag fern.
8. Sie ist nicht in der Küche.
9. Er kennt Tom nicht.
10. David wohnt nicht in London.
11. Alan spricht nicht Französisch.
12. Er macht seine Hausaufgaben nicht.
13. Ich gehe nicht zu Fuß zur Schule.
14. Sie steht nicht jeden Tag um 6 Uhr auf.
15. Sie arbeitet nicht in einer Bank.
16. Er mag keine Cornflakes.
17. Mike mag Mathematik nicht.
18. Ich höre keine Popmusik.
19. Sie spielt nicht Klavier.
20. Sie wissen die Antwort nicht.

Unit 2

Gegenwart (einfache) (SIMPLE PRESENT)

Fragen (1) (questions)

Ask questions.

Stelle Fragen.

1. you/like/school?
2. she/a bike/ride?
3. the Dixons/come/from London?
4. your mum/to discos/go?
5. Tina/every day/watch television?
6. he/the answer/know?
7. English books/read/you?
8. Jenny/German pop music/listen to?
9. like/she/maths?
10. want/you/a new CD?
11. Tony/with computers/work?
12. like/my shirt/you?
13. every day/you/apples/eat?
14. your sister/school/like?
15. Sue/in a bank/work?
16. live/in a flat/you?
17. you/do/your homework/every day?
18. Tom/Manchester/support?
19. apples/like/Doris?
20. David and Tim/play/tennis?

Unit 2

Gegenwart (einfache) (SIMPLE PRESENT)
Fragen (2) (questions)

Translate.
Übersetze.

1. Spielst du Tennis?
2. Arbeitet er in einer Bank?
3. Weißt du die Antwort?
4. Mag Mark Cornflakes?
5. Sprichst du Englisch?
6. Kommt Paul aus Amberg?
7. Machst du immer deine Hausaufgaben?
8. Siehst du jeden Abend fern?
9. Spielen Tom und Ralf Fußball?
10. Spielt Robert Gitarre?
11. Magst du Adam?
12. Siehst du den Hund?
13. Kenne ich ihn?
14. Spricht Adam Französisch?
15. Machst du deine Hausaufgabe am Abend?
16. Willst du einen Apfel?
17. Arbeitet dein Vater in einer Bank?
18. Spielen sie in England?
19. Stehst du immer spät auf?
20. Schaust du die Simpsons an?

Unit 2

Gegenwart (einfache) (SIMPLE PRESENT)

Fragen mit Fragewort (1) (questions with question words)

Form questions.

Bilde Fragen?

1. What/play/you?
2. When/get up/you/in the morning?
3. Why/she/Arsenal/support?
4. What/want/they?
5. What/he/eat?
6. When/leave/the bus?
7. Where/Gary/live?
8. When/get up/on Sundays/you?
9. How/you/get/to school?
10. What/you/do/on Saturdays?
11. How/get/she/to work?
12. Where/you/your homework/do?
13. Where/your dad/work?
14. What/we/do/can?
15. What time/she/to school/go?
16. What/she/on television/watch?
17. How many books/read/every year/you?
18. When/she/to bed/go/every day?
19. When/go/the bus?
20. What/you/in the evening/do?

Unit 2

Gegenwart (einfache) (SIMPLE PRESENT)

Fragen mit Fragewort (2) (questions with question words)

Ask for the words in brackets.

Frage nach den in Klammern stehenden Wörtern.

1. Tina gets up (at 6.30).
2. Tom lives (in Holzkirchen).
3. They see (posters).
4. Bill and Alan like (apples).
5. Tim goes to school (at 8 o'clock).
6. She likes (apples and bananas).
7. She does (her homework).
8. She reads (an English book).
9. Ben plays (the guitar).
10. They leave home (at 8.45).
11. Nora goes to school (on her bike).
12. Adam sees Mary (every afternoon).
13. Ken does his homework (in the kitchen).
14. Karl watches (the Simpsons) on television.
15. Her mum works (in a bank).
16. The first bus leaves (at 6.15).
17. We can play (football).
18. Your favourite band is (NO ANGELS).
19. Your favourite film star is (Jennifer Lopez).
20. The photos are (on the table).

Unit 2

Gegenwart (einfache) (SIMPLE PRESENT)

Fragen mit Fragewort (3) (questions with question words)

Translate.

Übersetze.

1. Wo wohnst du?
2. Wann gehst du ins Bett?
3. Warum lernt sie Deutsch?
4. Wann arbeitet Tom?
5. Wo arbeiten sie?
6. Wie viele Schüler kennst du?
7. Wann fährt der Bus ab?
8. Wann kann er kommen?
9. Wie kommst du heim?
10. Wann gehst du sonntags ins Bett?
11. Wer ist dein Lieblingsfilmstar?
12. Wann siehst du fern?
13. Wann stehst du auf?
14. Was machst du abends?
15. Wie viele Bücher liest er?
16. Wann steht Tina am Sonntag auf?
17. Wie alt ist dein Computer?
18. Warum gehst du zu Fuß zur Schule?
19. Wo arbeiten deine Eltern?
20. Wo macht er seine Hausaufgaben?

Fill in the correct personal pronoun for the words in brackets.
Ersetze die Wörter in Klammern durch das richtige persönliche Fürwort!

1. (Robert) is my brother.
2. (Sarah) is from Nottingham.
3. ("Ich") am from Hamburg.
4. Are ("du") in my school?
5. (Ricky and I) are friends.
6. (The door) is red.
7. How are (...)? - Fine, thank you.
8. Mike and David, are ("ihr") in 5 A?
9. Are (Becky and Emily) from London?
10. Mrs Dixon, are ("Sie") from Glasgow?
11. That's my dog Harry. (...) is funny.
12. (The chair) is blue.
13. How old is David? (...) is eleven.
14. How old are (...), Mike?
15. (...) 'm Paul. What's your name?
16. Anna is my friend. Is (...) your friend, too?
17. Are (...) Sarah? - No, I'm Mary.
18. Are (Becky and David) at Blackwood School?
19. (Kim and I) are from New York.
20. Am ("ich") late?

Fill in the correct personal pronoun.
Setze das richtige persönliche Fürwort ein.

1. Don't ask ("mich")
2. Let's talk to ("ihr")
3. I can see ("Tina")
4. I can't see ("ihn")
5. She works with ("ihr")
6. Here is a photo of ("Jenny")
7. Let's ask (Peter and Mary)
8. She knows ("mich")
9. Give ... the camera. ("ihn")
10. I like ("the racket")
11. Do you know ... ? ("his name")
12. Let's go and say hello to ("ihnen")
13. I can do ... now. ("my homework")
14. I help ("my parents")
15. You can ask ("David")
16. Can I help ... ? ("dich")
17. We can learn ("French")
18. Can I speak to ("the children")
19. Can you help ..., please. ("uns")
20. Let's play with ("Linda")

Fill in the correct personal pronoun.
Setze das richtige persönliche Fürwort ein.

1. You can ask (sie = Anita)
2. ... is in London. (sie = Anita)
3. You can ask ("sie" = die Eltern)
4. ... are in the kitchen. ("sie" = die Eltern)
5. ... is very nice. ("sie" = die Tasche)
6. Where is ... ? ("sie" = die Küche)
7. I like ... very much. ("sie" - die Kekse)
8. Can you see ... ? ("sie" = die Eltern)
9. ... is in the garden. ("sie" = Anna)
10. ... can play with them. ("Sie" = die Kinder)
11. Robert knows ("sie" = die Mädchen)
12. Tim wants ("sie" = the CDs)
13. ... watch television every night. ("sie")
14. Let's listen to ("sie" = die neuen CDs)
15. Where are ... ? ("sie" = die Kinder)
16. I can't find ("sie" = die Hemden)
17. ...'re in the garden. ("sie" = die Kinder)
18. I can't see ("sie" = Jenny)
19. Where are ... ? ("sie")
20. Are ... from England, Mr Rose? ("Sie" - Mr Rose)

Complete. Use "have got" or "has got".
Vervollständige. Verwende "have got" oder "has got".

1. We ... a new teacher.
2. She ... a dog.
3. I ... a computer.
4. Tom and Simon ... a CD player.
5. We ... nice posters in our classroom.
6. Mark ... six posters in his room.
7. Mrs Miller ... two brothers.
8. The Coopers ... three cars.
9. He ... a piano.
10. Mr Bean ... two nice cats.
11. Mr and Mrs Smith ... a superdog.
12. You ... a nice bike..
13. Her mother ... a big kitchen.
14. My father and mother ... two sisters.
15. They ... big trees in their garden.
16. David ... three rabbits.
17. Jim and I ... a budgie.
18. Betty ... a pet.
19. She ... a nice name.
20. Liz and Kim ... a computer game.

Complete. Use "haven't got" or "hasn't got".

Vervollständige. Verwende "haven't got" oder "hasn't got".

1. She ... a guitar.
2. The Simpsons ... two dogs.
3. Mark and Tom ... a football.
4. He ... a computer.
5. I ... a dog.
6. Sarah ... a radio.
7. The Burtons ... a stereo.
8. Tina ... a brother or a sister.
9. David ... two mice.
10. We ... a house in London.
11. They ... a CD player.
12. Ken and Adam ... a television in their rooms.
13. Ken ... rabbit.
14. It ... a nice name.

Complete the answers.

Vervollständige die Antworten.

- 1.
2. Have you got a green bike? - No,
3. Has Maria got a blue school bag? - Yes,
4. Have your parents got a big house? - No,
5. Has your mum got a bike, too? - No,
6. Have you got my apple? - No,
7. Have you got your pen, Mike? - Yes,
8. Has Adam got his textbooks? - No,
9. Have you got your ruler, Oliver? - Yes,
10. Has the shed got a window? - No,
11. Have Tom and Mike got a rabbit? - No,
12. Have I got my English book? - No,
13. Have you got a sister, Jenny? - No,
14. Has Ben got a bag for his bike? - No,
15. Have the Fosters two dogs? - No,
16. Has the dog got a bed? - Yes,
17. Robert, have you got my pen? - No,
18. Have you ("ihr") got a garden? - Yes,
19. Have you got nice friends at school, Ricky? - Yes,
20. Has Tony got a brother? - Yes,

Translate and use 'have got' or 'has got'.

Übersetze und verwende dabei 'have got' oder 'has got'.

- 1.
2. Hast du einen Bruder?
3. Hat sie ein Kaninchen?
4. Wo hat Peter sein Fahrrad?
5. Haben die Jenkins eine Garage?
6. Haben wir jetzt Mathe?
7. Tom, hast du einen Apfel für mich?
8. Haben deine Nachbarn eine Katze?
9. Hat dein Wellensittich einen Namen?
10. Haben Tom und Ken einen Hamster?
11. Wann hast du Englisch?
12. Habt ihr einen netten Mathelehrer?
13. Haben sie ein Klavier?
14. Hat er eine neue CD?
15. Wo hast du meine Foto?
16. Wie viele Katzen hat er?
17. Hast du ein Geschenk für ihn?

Unit 3

Mehrzahl (PLURAL)

plural (1): regelmäßige Formen

Translate the nouns.

Übersetze die Substantive/Nomen!

1. Namen
2. Hunde
3. Gruppen
4. zwei Lehrer
5. Seiten [in einem Buch]
6. Schachteln/Kisten
7. zwei Sandwiches/belegte Brötchen
8. drei Busse
9. zwei Käfige
10. zwei Wellensittiche
11. zwei Füller
12. Zäune
13. elf Buben
14. zwölf Unterrichtsstunden
15. Übungen
16. Kaninchenställe
17. Nachbarn
18. Fahrräder

Unit 3

Mehrzahl (PLURAL)

plural (2): unregelmäßige Formen

Translate the nouns.

Übersetze die Substantive/Nomen!

1. Frauen
2. Freunde
3. Äpfel
4. Mäuse
5. Kaninchenställe
6. Seiten [in einem Buch]
7. Leute
8. ein Kind
9. eine Frau
10. Stühle
11. Hausaufgaben
12. Kleiderschränke
13. zwei Bleistifte
14. Männer
15. Firmen
16. Babys
17. ein Mann
18. zwei Postbote
19. drei Kinder
20. zwei Taschen

Unit 3

Mehrzahl (PLURAL)

plural (3): Besonderheiten in der Schreibweise

Form the plural.
Bilde die Mehrzahl.

1. boy
2. family
3. hutch
4. mouse
5. box
6. child
7. cage
8. company
9. homework
10. man
11. disco
12. sandwich
13. woman
14. class
15. school bag
16. telephone box
17. house
18. watch
19. exercise
20. budgie

Unit 3

Mehrzahl (PLURAL)

plural (4): regelmäßiger und unregelmäßiger Plural

Translate. Übersetze.

1. vier Familien
2. Kinder
3. zwei Tage
4. Jungen/Buben
5. Mäuse
6. Häuser
7. Kinos
8. Stundenpläne
9. Eltern
10. Schuhe
11. Käfige
12. Fotos
13. Geschenke
14. Schusswaffen
15. Minuten
16. Radios
17. Partys/Feiern
18. zwei Esszimmer
19. Busse
20. drei Tennisschläger

Unit 3

Possessivbegleiter

my-your-his-her-its-our-their (possessive adjectives/determiners)

Fill in the possessive determiners (my, your, his, her, their, our).

Setze das Possessivpronomen (my, your, his, her, their, our) ein!

1. That's ... pen. ("sein")
2. That's ... school. ("unsere")
3. Is that ... book, Mr Brown? ("Ihr")
4. He is ... English teacher. ("mein")
5. What's ... name? ("ihr" = Mary)
6. Where are ... bikes? ("unsere")
7. Is that ... dog? ("euer")
8. Where are ... rackets? ("ihre" = David and Sarah's)
9. This is Adam. ... sister is in my class.
10. This is Mr Price, ... father. ("ihr" = Peggy and Mary's)
11. This is Mrs White, ... mother. ("ihr" = Julia's)
12. ... English teacher is nice. ("Unser")
13. Simon is ... new friend. ("ihr" = Peter and Sarah's)
14. It's under ... bed. ("ihrem" = Lisa's)
15. Is this ... computer? ("euer")
16. It's ... pen. ("mein")
17. David is ... brother. ("ihr" = Anna's)
18. ... father and mother aren't at home. ("ihr" = Alan and Kim's)
19. I'm ... teacher. ("euer")
20. That's ... classroom. ("ihr" = Mrs Hurst's)

Fill in "there", "their", or "they're".
Setze "there", "their" oder "they're" ein.

1. Look - ...'s Uncle Peter.
2. ... in the garden.
3. They're in ... rooms.
4. ... 's a boy in the tree.
5. ... are ten books on the desk.
6. ... parents are in the living-room.
7. Peter and Paul do ... homework in the living-room.
8. Tom, Gary and ... mother are in the garden.
9. The dogs are in ... beds.
10. ... are two dogs on the photo.
11. When are ... birthdays?
12. ... are eight rooms in the house..
13. Jenny and David work with ... computers.
14. Where are my CDs? ... on the table.
15. ... is no school today.
16. The boys and girls are in ... classroom.
17. They're out on ... bikes.
18. ... are six girls in their class..
19. ... in the disco.
20. Where's my school bag? - It's

Unit 3

THIS - THAT - THESE - THOSE
this/these - that/those

**Fill in "this", "that", "these" or "those".
Füge "this", "that", "these" or "those" ein.**

1. Is ... bag here your bag, Emily?
2. This is my ruler and ...'s your ruler over there ("dort drüben").
3. ... posters there are nice.
4. ... is Ronny and that's Mike.
5. ... are your cats there.
6. ... shirt here is a nice colour.
7. Look, ... is my new bike over there.
8. Are ... my pencils on this desk here?
9. Are ... your CDs here?
10. Hmmm, ... apples here are very good.
11. ... song here is my favourite song.
12. Are ... your books over there?
13. This man is my dad and ... woman over there is my mum.
14. ... man over there is my English teacher.
15. Is ... girl over there your sister, Tom?
16. Are ... boys over there in your class, Sarah?
17. ... sweets on that table are very good.
18. Is ... your ruler on the chair over there?

Unit 4

Nomen/Substantive (NOUNS)
zählbare/nicht zählbare Nomen

Use "a"/"an" or "some" before the nouns.

Verwende "a"/"an" oder "some" vor den Nomen.

1. ... sandwich
2. ... sugar
3. ... homework
4. ... water
5. ... pizza
6. ... uniform
7. ... apple
8. ... apples
9. ... grass
10. ... time
11. ... music
12. ... food
13. ... pencils
14. ... money
15. ... cheese
16. ... sausage
17. ... old CD
18. ... coffee

Unit 4

Verlaufsform der Gegenwart (PRESENT PROGRESSIVE)
Verlaufsform (1): Aussage und Verneinung

Say what they are doing now.
Sage was sie jetzt gerade machen.

1. He/do/his homework.
2. Peter/eat/a hamburger.
3. They/watch/television.
4. Simon/play/a game.
5. Jenny/watch/not/television.
6. She/ride/her bike.
7. It/rain/not.
8. Ben/work/in the garden.
9. She/listen to/her CDs.
10. They/ask/questions.
11. We/play/games/not.
12. Adam/his rabbit/feed.
13. Tessa and Ben/go/to the park.
14. I/not/make/a cake.
15. She/not/do/her homework.
16. Jessica/wear/a dress.

Unit 4

Verlaufsform der Gegenwart (PRESENT PROGRESSIVE)

Verlaufsform (2): Schreibweise

Write down only the -ing form. Example: *go going*

Schreibe nur die ing-Form. Beispiel: *go going*

1. watch
2. sit
3. write
4. leave
5. make
6. take
7. come
8. win
9. give
10. put
11. dance
12. tell
13. get
14. have
15. swap
16. ride
17. practise
18. hurry
19. drive
20. close
21. run
22. stop

Unit 4

Verlaufsform der Gegenwart (PRESENT PROGRESSIVE)

Verlaufsform (3): Fragen und Kurzantworten

What are they doing now? Form questions. (Don't forget the question mark.)

Was machen sie gerade? Stelle Fragen. (Fragezeichen nicht vergessen!)

1. you/watch television?
2. she/do/ her homework?
3. rain/it?
4. you/What/do?
5. Peter/get up?
6. make/tea/Mum?
7. Janet/her friend/visit?
8. we/to the park/go?
9. Where/sit/the budgie?
10. Who/help/Mark?
11. Tom and Mark/computer games/play?
12. What/do/Ken?
13. they/swap/their rooms?
14. they/football/play/now?
15. Mrs Hurst/watch television?
16. Kevin/his father/help?
17. you/work?
18. read/Kim and Alan?
19. they/dance?
20. Where/go/you?

Unit 4

Zahlen (NUMBERS)

Datum (date) - Ordinal numbers (Ordnungszahlen)

Write down how you say the date. Example: *on the sixth of May*

Schreibe das Datum wie es gesprochen wird. Beispiel: *on the sixth of May*

1. am 1. Januar
2. am 9. März
3. am 8. Dezember
4. am 20. November
5. am 5. Februar
6. am 12. April
7. am 22. August
8. am 30. Juni
9. am 14. Mai
10. am 2. September
11. am 31. Juli
12. am 15. März
13. am 3. Oktober
14. am 11. Juni

Unit 5

Adverbien der Häufigkeit (ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY)
often - always - never - sometimes - usually (1)

Form sentences. Bilde Sätze.

1. I/play/often/tennis.
2. She/go/sometimes/to the cinema.
3. Tim/do/never/activities/after school.
4. Her mum/make/tea/always.
5. She/tell/sometimes/a story.
6. Her dad/make/lunch/often.
7. He/eat/always/after lunch/an apple.
8. Peter/take photos/often.
9. They/go to the park/always/on Saturday.
10. On Sunday/always/we/late/get up.
11. Daniel/watch television/in the afternoon/never.
12. Kim/sometimes/her room/tidy.
13. We/eat/often/ice-cream/in the summer.
14. They/go shopping/on Fridays/always.
15. They/play/on Sunday/never/football.
16. The Hursts/a book/always/in the evening/read.
17. Anna/her homework/in the living-room/always/do.
18. They/wear/always/at school/uniform.
19. They/go/never/on Friday afternoon/to school/
20. We/have breakfast/at 8/usually.

Unit 5

Adverbien der Häufigkeit (ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY)
often - always - never - sometimes - usually (2)

Translate into English. Übersetze ins Englische.

1. Er spielt oft Fußball.
2. Sie liest nie ein Buch.
3. Tina macht immer das Frühstück.
4. Er räumt nie seinen Schreibtisch auf.
5. Sie lesen manchmal Zeitschriften nach der Schule.
6. Mark hilft immer seiner Mama.
7. Meine Schwester schreibt oft Geschichten.
8. Meine Eltern spielen oft Schach.
9. Am Abend höre ich immer CDs.
10. Wir tragen immer unsere Uniform in der Schule.
11. Er gibt mir manchmal einen Apfel.
12. Die Schule (= School) endet immer um 3 Uhr.
13. Tom spielt manchmal Klavier.
14. Wir gehen oft zusammen in die Schule.
15. Sie geht immer zu Fuß zur Schule.
16. Peter geht gewöhnlich um 8 Uhr ins Bett.
17. Nachmittags schaut er nie fern.
18. Samstags spiele ich immer mit meinen Freunden.
19. Der Postbote kommt gewöhnlich um 9 Uhr.
20. Sie fährt immer die Kinder in die Schule.

Unit 5

Imperativ (IMPERATIVE)
imperative (Befehlssatz)

Translate. Don't use the word "please".

Übersetze. Verwende nicht das Wort "please".

- 1.
2. Spiel mit mir!
3. Hilf mir!
4. Lerne die neuen Wörter!
5. Vergiss deine Hausaufgabe nicht!
6. Sei nicht albern!
7. Räum dein Zimmer auf!
8. Macht die Bücher zu!
9. Öffne die Tür!
10. Esse Äpfel!
11. Hört mir zu!
12. Ess nicht so viel!
13. Schau nicht fern!
14. Vergesst eure Bücher nicht!
15. Geht nach Hause!
16. Wartet nicht!
17. Schaut nicht aus dem Fenster!
18. Kaufe das schreckliche Poster nicht!
19. Hör nicht auf Tina!
20. Tu das nicht!
21. Helfen Sie uns!

Unit 5

Verlaufsform und einfache Gegenwart
present progressive (-ing) - simple present (Vergleich)

Use present progressive (-ing) or simple present.

Verwende die Verlaufsform (-ing) oder die einfache Gegenwart.

1. Look, Jack (play) football.
2. I (usually, get) up at 8.
3. In the afternoon she (go, often) to the shops.
4. Robert (do) his homework now.
5. He (do, always) his homework in his room.
6. She (never, have) lunch at school.
7. She (have) lunch at the moment.
8. What (you, do) now?
9. Sometimes they (walk) to school.
10. Tim usually eats a hamburger, but today he (eat) a pizza.
11. Granddad (feed, often) the rabbits.
12. She (tidy) her desk every day.
13. Mum (make, just) the breakfast.
14. In the summer we (go, often) to the park.
15. At the moment Paul (watch) Mr Bean on TV.
16. I (read) a book now.
17. I (not, play) chess every day.
18. He (play) the guitar. [Hobby]
19. They (like) the beach.
20. (you, want) to go out now?
21. What (she, do) now?
22. He (not, like) the sea.
23. (she, have) a bath now?
24. Mr Burton is in his car now. He (drive) to Canterbury.
25. I (help, just) my father.
26. Listen! Tom (play) his guitar.
27. This ruler (belong) to me.
28. She (hate) maths.
29. I (live) in Oberhaching.
30. (you, listen) to your new CDs now, Kim?
31. The tennis racket (cost) € 70
32. She never (forget) her homework.
33. I (think) this is OK.
34. I (need) a good pizza now.

Translate into English.
Übersetze ins Englische.

1. Sie wollen Fußball spielen.
2. Sie will fernsehen.
3. Willst du einen Apfel essen?
4. Ich will eine neue CD kaufen.
5. Er will einen Hamburger essen.
6. Tom möchte Deutsch lernen.
7. Tim will nicht arbeiten.
8. Ich will meine Hausaufgabe machen.
9. Sie wollen nicht singen.
10. Ich will dir helfen.
11. Was willst du tun?
12. Willst du einkaufen gehen?
13. Sie will ein Buch lesen.
14. Er will mit seinen Freunden spielen.
15. Ich will ihn nicht sehen.
16. Wir wollen ins Kino gehen.
17. Will sie eine Zeitschrift lesen?
18. Will sie fernsehen?
19. Er will sein Kaninchen füttern?
20. Tina will nicht ins Bett gehen.

Unit 6

Artikel (ARTICLE)

unbestimmter Artikel: a/an (indefinite article)

Use "a" or "an".

Setze "a" oder "an" ein.

1. ... English boy
2. ... poster
3. ... old CD
4. ... idea
5. ... accident
6. ... apple
7. ... unit
8. ... easy text
9. ... answer
10. ... exercise
11. ... nice afternoon
12. ... yellow car
13. ... German girl
14. ... American girl
15. ... green apple
16. ... great idea
17. ... uniform
18. ... uncle
19. ... hour
20. ... good example
21. ... umbrella
22. ... expensive (= teuer) racket
23. ... idiot
24. ... awful colour
25. ... jacket
26. ... angry girl

Unit 6

Fragewörter (QUESTION WORDS)
what, who, whose, where, when, why, how

**Put in the correct question word.
Setze das passende Fragewort ein.**

1. ... is Berlin? - In Germany.
2. ... much does this bike cost?
3. ... colour is your new car?
4. ... 's my tennis racket? - I can't find it.
5. ... bag is this here? - I think, it's Mary's.
6. ... do you live? - In Munich (= München).
7. ... do you like baseball. - Well, it's a great sport.
8. ... sings the song "Only Time"? - Enya.
9. ... 's 'Titanic'? - It's a great film.
10. ... many brothers and sisters have you got?
11. ... do you usually get up in the morning? - At 7.
12. ... are you doing at the moment? - Watching TV.
13. ... are you going, Tom? - To school.
14. ... are you late, Jessica?
15. ... can play golf? - Tony.
16. ... 's in the garage? - Dad.
17. ... old is Jenny?
18. ... time is it?
19. ... do you get to school?
20. ... dad is a policeman? - Peter's.

Use the correct form of the s-genitive.
Verwende die richtige Form des s-Genitivs

1. (David - room)
2. (the girls - bikes)
3. (her friends - houses)
4. (his friend - bag)
5. (the Fosters - garden)
6. (Jenny - auntie)
7. (their children - names)
8. (the men - names)
9. (the Parkers - neighbours)
10. (a boys - school)
11. (the women - bags)
12. (our neighbours - cat)
13. (her parents - camera)
14. (Mr Rose - mother)
15. (the Crofts - flat)
16. (the men - lunch)
17. (Kim - house)
18. (Simon - CDs)
19. (my friends - parents)
20. (Uncle Mark - children)

Use the s- or of-genitive.

Verwende den s- oder of-Genitiv.

1. It's (Paul - room).
2. The house is at (the end - street).
3. (Mary - name) is on the book.
4. Are these (girls - names)?
5. What's (the colour - the car) ?
6. Where's (the Parkers - dog) ?
7. On Sunday is (my friend - party).
8. He's reading (the first page - the book).
9. These are (my brothers - CDs).
10. What's (the name - your school)?
11. Is this (Gary - bike)?
12. The (name - the street) is Baker Street.
13. The basket is on (the wall - our garage).
14. Sunday is my (favourite day - the week).
15. His house is near (the children - playground).
16. Where is (the Smiths - cat)?
17. (Mrs Green - baby) is nice.
18. (Robert - friends) are nice, too.
19. They're (Karen - CDs).
20. That's (our neighbours - cat).

Unit 6

Hilfsverben (MODAL AUXILIARIES)
must = "müssen" (Aussagesätze)

Translate the sentences.

Übersetze die Sätze.

1. Sie muss ihre Hausaufgaben machen.
2. Sie müssen im Garten arbeiten.
3. Ich muss meinen Fotoapparat finden.
4. Wir müssen jetzt gehen.
5. Tom muss einkaufen gehen.
6. Er muss seinen Eltern helfen.
7. Ich muss mein Kaninchen füttern.
8. Sie muss in der Küche helfen.
9. Wir müssen ihr ein Geschenk kaufen.
10. Du musst ein Foto machen.
11. Er muss sein Zimmer aufräumen.
12. Ich muss jetzt auf Wiedersehen sagen. (= Ich muss mich jetzt verabschieden.).
13. Du musst den Brief beantworten.
14. Du musst heute Gitarre üben.
15. Du musst den Ball fangen.
16. Sie muss jeden Tag Übungen machen.
17. Sie muss mit ihm sprechen.
18. Du musst dich beeilen.

Form sentences.

Bilde Sätze.

1. We/to the park/every Sunday/go.
2. She/go/swimming/in the afternoon/often.
3. They/together/have lunch/usually.
4. We/to school/never/before eight/get.
5. We/every afternoon/games/play.
6. He/do/never/in the evening/his homework.
7. We/on the beach/every afternoon/sit.
8. I/on Saturdays/play/always/my favourite CDs.
9. We/go out/at the weekend/on our bike/sometimes.
10. We/in summer/always/go/on holiday.
11. They/in the lunch hour/play football/at school.
12. Paul/on his computer/on Monday/play.
13. My mum/go/usually/in the afternoon/to town.
14. I/to the skate park/every afternoon/go.
15. Ben/judo/do/on Fridays/at the sports club.

Translate the sentences.

Übersetze die Sätze.

1. Jeden Tag spiele ich Tennis.
2. Jeden Abend schaut er fern.
3. Um 6 Uhr stehe ich auf.
4. Jeden Dienstag spielen sie Fußball.
5. Jeden Samstag spielen sie Golf im Park.
6. Jeden Donnerstag spielt Tom Badminton.
7. Um 9.30 geht Mark ins Bett.
8. Jeden Nachmittag gehe ich einkaufen.
9. Montags hören sie immer Musik.
10. Samstags arbeite ich im Garten.
11. Wir gehen jeden Samstag in das Skatinggelände.
12. Nach der Schule gehen wir oft in den Park.
13. Jeden Tag gehen sie an den Strand.
14. Samstags gehen wir immer zum Schwimmen.
15. Wir essen nicht jeden Tag Pizza.
16. Im Sommer fahren wir oft ans Meer.

Form sentences.

Bilde Sätze.

1. They/tennis/every Sunday/play.
2. She/walk/can't.
3. We/now/watch TV.
4. She/go/just/to the post office.
5. you/like/crisps?
6. Tim/judo/on Fridays/do.
7. How much/the flight/cost?
8. How/your dad/to work/get?
9. I/hungry/be.
10. What/do/you/at the moment?
11. I/not/know/your phone number.
12. I/feed/my hamster/must.
13. She/her room/tidy/every Saturday.
14. They/skate/in the park/always.
15. I/not/take/often/photos.
16. She/forget/things/always.
17. She/every evening/watch TV.
18. Adam/play/often/football?
19. She/every morning/hurry/to school.
20. The rabbit/the grass/like.