

Englisch: GT2.1 (L2.1 + L2.2 + L2.3)			
Datum: 05.12.2018	Zeit: max. ¹³ 10 min	Punkte: / 30	Note:
Vorname, Name: <u>Lösung</u>			Klasse: 1e

1. Rewrite the following sentences using personal pronouns as objects and subjects instead of the underlined words. Have a look at the example at the beginning. (10 Pt.)

► The teacher explains the past simple to his students.

He explains it to them.

a) Simon gave his pen to Mr Mason and you.

He gave it to you.

b) Laura talks with her friends.

She talks with them.

c) The police officers stopped my dad.

They stopped him.

d) My mother and I are cleaning my dad's car.

We are cleaning it.

e) Sue and Juan like their cat Tommy very much.

They like him very much.

2. Write questions and use the correct question word to ask for the words in bold (=fettgedruckt) in the answers below. Have a look at the example at the beginning. (10 Pt.)

► Who is their teacher?

Mr Mason is their teacher.

a) Where are Tom and his girlfriend?

Tom and his girlfriend are **in the cinema**.

b) How much does this car cost?

This car costs **£ 30'000**.

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c) When do ~~was~~ you play football?

We play football on **Saturday afternoon**.

d) Whose cat is this?

This is the cat of **Susan and Paul**.

e) Why don't you buy the tickets?

I don't buy them **because** the tickets are too expensive.

f) Which book do you read?

I read the **red** book.

g) How often do you go out? / When do you go out?

I ~~read~~ go out **every Friday night**.

h) Who likes to play tennis?

Jenny likes to play tennis.

i) What does he do on weddings?

He **plays the piano** on weddings.

j) How old is your mother?

My mother is **56 years** old.

3. Underline the mistakes in the following short answers. Write the correct short answers next to them. (10 Pt.)

a) Does Sandra like fish? – No, she don't.

No, she doesn't.

b) Are the children in the pool? – Yes, it is.

Yes, they are.

c) Do we come from Italy? – No, you aren't.

No, you don't.

d) Have you got a car? – Yes, he have.

Yes, I have.

e) Can we learn Chinese? – No, you cant.

No, you can't.

f) Is Paula singing in the shower? – Yes, he is.

Yes, she is.

g) Was this your bike? – No, it weren't.

No, it wasn't.

h) Will you buy the new iPhone? – No, I willn't.

No, I won't.

i) Did you and Tony make dinner? – Yes, they did.

Yes, we did.

j) Were the girls in the park? – No, they were.

No, they weren't.

Englisch: GT2.2 Present Simple			
Datum: 11.01.2019	Zeit: max. ¹⁷ 15 min	Punkte: / 40	Note:
Vorname, Name: <i>Lösung</i>			Klasse: 1e

1. Correct the mistakes in the following grammar rules. (5 Pt.)

The forming of the third person ^{singular} plural (he/she/it) is special:

- Add **-s** to the verb after he/^{she}they/it
- Add **-es** to the verb after he/she/it, when the verb ends in ^u**-ck, -o, -x, -sh** or **-ss**
- Delete **-y** and add ^{ies}**-is** to the verb after he/she/it, when the verb ends in a consonant (^{b, c, d, ...}**a, e, i, o, u**) and **-y**

2. Fill in the third person singular. (5 Pt.)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) she <i>does</i> (do) | f) he <i>teaches</i> (teach) |
| b) it <i>sings</i> (sing) | g) he <i>goes</i> (go) |
| c) he <i>walks</i> (walk) | h) it <i>pushes</i> (push) |
| d) she <i>cries</i> (cry) | i) she <i>enjoys</i> (enjoy) |
| e) it <i>misses</i> (miss) | j) it <i>mixes</i> (mix) |

3. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. The sentences should be in present simple. (5 Pt.)

- a) *Simon has* (Simon, have) two rabbits and five goldfish.
- b) *She isn't* (she, be, not) six years old.
- c) *Do we have* (we, have) a nice garden?
- d) *I am* (I, be) from Vienna, Austria.
- e) *Are they* (they, be) Sandy's parents?

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4. Complete the text about a typical evening at the Bensons with the verbs from the in the correct form (+/-) in the present simple. (10 Pt.)

read read help like sleep come watch go wash eat

When the Bensons come home, it's still very early. Then they eat dinner. After dinner, they wash up the dishes (=Geschirr). Their son Tom doesn't help them, because he has to do his homework. Then Mr Benson reads his newspaper. Mrs Benson doesn't read. She prefers to watch TV. Mr Benson never watches TV. He doesn't like films. At about eleven they go to bed. They sleep until 6am.

5. Complete the questions as shown in the example. Sometimes you have to use a question word! (5 Pt.)

- Do you like hamburgers? - Yes, I like hamburgers very much.
a) Where does she live? - She lives in Uznach.
b) Do you go to school by bike? - No, I usually walk to school.
c) When does Eric play tennis? - Eric plays tennis on Tuesdays.
d) Do you go out on Thursdays? - No, we only go out on Fridays.
e) What do they eat for lunch today? - They eat a sandwich for lunch today.

6. Translate the sentences into English. Use the present simple. (10 Pt.)

- a) Ich schreibe einen Text über Elefanten. I write a text about elephants.
b) Der Hund isst nicht alles. The dog doesn't eat everything.
c) Sie geht jeden Tag zur Schule. She goes to school every day.
d) Trinkst du eine Tasse Tee? Do you drink a cup of tea?
e) Penny und Amy mögen es Shoppen zu gehen. Penny and Amy like to go shopping.

Englisch: GT2.3 Present Continuous

Datum: 13.02.2019	Zeit: max. 20 min	Punkte: / 40	Note:
Vorname, Name: <i>Lösung</i>			Klasse: 1e

1. Fill in the gaps in the following grammar rules. (5 Pt.)

For some verbs there are special spelling rules for the -ing-form.

- General rule: Add **-ing** to the *main* verb.
- Delete **-e** and add **-ing**, when the verb ends in **-e**.
- Delete **-ie** and add **-y + -ing**, when the verb ends in **-ie**.
- Double the *consonant* and add **-ing**, when the verb ends in a **short stressed** vowel and a **consonant**.

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2. Change the verbs into the continuous form. (5 Pt.)

- a) do → *doing*
- b) wash → *washing*
- c) lose → *losing*
- d) stop → *stopping*
- e) die → *dying*
- f) take → *taking*
- g) trip → *tripping*
- h) eat → *eating*
- i) play → *playing*
- j) have → *having*

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3. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. If it isn't possible to use the present continuous, use the present simple. (10 Pt.)

- a) I *understand* (understand) this question. X
- b) She *is listening* (listen) to music now. X
- c) This sauce is great. It *tastes* (taste) really good. X
- d) Nicole *is thinking* (think) of leaving her husband.
- e) I *believe* (believe) in God. X
- f) You *know* (know) a lot about computers. X
- g) Tony *loves* (love) his girlfriend. X
- h) I *am feeling* (feel) hungry. I *want* (want) something to eat! X
- i) My car *looks* (look) dirty, although I cleaned it yesterday.

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4. Complete the text from a postcard with the verbs in brackets in the correct form (+/-) of the present continuous. (12 Pt.)

Well, here we are in Jamaica and the sun *is shining* (shine).
 I *am lying* (lie) on the beach and *(am) watching* (watch) people in the sea. Most of them *are swimming* (swim) but one or two of them *aren't swimming* (swim) – they *are standing* (stand) in the water and *(are) watching* (watch) the little fish around their feet. A group of people *is playing* (play) volleyball on the beach. The sun is very hot, so Julia *isn't lying* (lie) with me on the beach – she *is sitting* (sit) under a tree. She *is wearing* (wear) a big sun hat and *(is) eating* (eat) a piece of watermelon. It's a great life! See you in ten days.
 Love, Josie.

5. Complete the dialogue between two friends on the phone. Write correct questions in the present continuous. Use the verbs in the gaps. Sometimes you have to use a question word too. Have a look at the example first. (8 Pt.)

Laura:	Olivia:
Where are you?	In the sitting room.
► What are you doing (do)?	I'm talking to you!
<i>Where are you sitting</i> (sit)?	On the floor.
<i>Why are you laughing</i> (laugh)?	Because there's a funny man on TV.
<i>What are you watching</i> (watch)?	A comedy programme.
<i>Are you enjoying</i> (enjoy) it?	Yes, I am, but I'm listening to you too.
Where's Pete?	In the kitchen.
<i>Is he cooking</i> (cook) dinner?	No, he's talking to someone.
<i>Who is he talking</i> (talk) to?	His friend, James.
And where are your parents?	In the kitchen too.
<i>Are they talking</i> (talk) to James?	No, they're making dinner.
<i>What are they making</i> (make)?	My mum is cooking fish and my dad is cutting the bread.

1. Vervollständige den Satz mit einem Wort aus der Box.

don't	doesn't	am not	isn't	aren't
do	does	am	is	are

- a) Where **do** you come from?
- b) I **am not** leaving the house!
- c) **Are** we dancing to the music now?
- d) She **doesn't** play football.
- e) Why **am** I learning for this test?
- f) **Is** the baby still crying?
- g) Donald **isn't** giving a speech at the moment.
- h) They **don't** walk to school.
- i) We **aren't** playing Monopoly at the moment.
- j) How much **does** this ice-cream cost?

2. Mache die Sätze negativ.

► My mother buys apples.

My mother doesn't buy apples.

a) He goes to school every day.

He doesn't go to school every day.

b) You are reading a newspaper.

You aren't reading a newspaper.

c) Danny is working in a restaurant now.

Danny isn't working in a restaurant now.

d) I like swimming.

I don't like swimming.

e) The class begins at 9am.

The class doesn't begin at 9am.

3. Wandle die Sätze in Fragen um.

► The students are sitting in their chairs.

Are the students sitting in their chairs?

a) We're watching TV at the moment.

Are we watching TV at the moment?

b) The moon goes round the earth.

Does the moon go round the earth?

c) She isn't playing the guitar.

Is she playing the guitar?

d) Tom and Jerry like reading detective stories.

Do Tom and Jerry like reading detective stories?

e) She loves chocolate.

Does she love chocolate?

4. Schreibe Sätze / Fragen mit den vorgegeben Teilen im Present Simple oder Present Continuous.

a) John and David / go / to a restaurant / .

Present Simple

John and go to a restaurant.

b) we / study / French / ?

Present Continuous

Are we studying French?

c) you / play / badminton on Saturdays / ?

Present Simple

Do you play badminton on Saturdays?

d) your sister / not / drink / tea / .

Present Continuous

Your sister isn't drinking tea.

e) they / live / in London / ?

Present Simple

Do they live in London?

f) he / not / like / taking photographs / .

Present Simple

He doesn't like taking photographs.

g) I / not / live / in Paris / .

Present Continuous

I am not living in Paris.

h) the Millers / read / a book together / .

Present Continuous

The Millers are reading a book together.

1. Schreibe die englische Übersetzung für die folgenden Signalwörter auf.nie: **never**jetzt gerade: **right now**immer: **always**jeden Tag: **every day**im Moment: **at the moment**oft: **often****2. Male bei Aufgabe 1 die Signalwörter von Present Simple grün und die von Present Continuous blau an.****3. Bringe die Wörter in die richtige Reihenfolge um Sätze zu bilden.**

a) once a month / I / to the zoo / go

I go to the zoo once a month.

b) the monkeys / you / visit / always / do / ?

Do you always visit the monkeys?

c) the monkeys / not / visit / we / do / always

We do not always visit the monkeys.

d) the zoo / the penguins / once a day / walk through

The penguins walk through the zoo once a day.

e) the bush / one penguin / into / walks / regularly

One penguin regularly walks into the bush.

f) The reptiles / outside / never / are

The reptiles are never outside.

g) to the reptile house / not / go / do / we / usually

We do not usually go to the reptile house.

h) to the zoo / you / do / sometimes / go / ?

Do you sometimes go to the zoo?

i) oranges / the chimpanzees / eat / sometimes

The chimpanzees sometimes eat oranges.

j) meat / not / every day / do / the chimpanzees / eat

The chimpanzees do not eat meat every day.

4. Schreibe Sätze über Sachen, die du regelmässig machst, wie es das Beispiel zeigt.

▶ every year: I go to the dentist every year.

a) every day: **individuelle Lösung**

b) every morning: **individuelle Lösung**

c) every evening: **individuelle Lösung**

d) every week: **individuelle Lösung**

e) every month: **individuelle Lösung**

f) every year: **individuelle Lösung**

g) every Tuesday **individuelle Lösung**

5. Schreibe Fragen und Antworten darüber was die Menschen jetzt gerade machen. Benutze immer ein passendes Signalwort. (now / right now / at the moment)

▶ she / work / in Peru / ? No, she / study / in Mexico
Is she working in Peru at the moment? No, she is studying in Mexico now.

a) John / read / a book / ? No, he / look through / a magazine
Is John reading a book at the moment / now / right now?
No, he is looking through a magazine at the moment / now / right now.

b) Jack and Peter / work / ? Yes, they / finish / their paper
Are Jack and Peter working late at the moment / now / right now?
Yes, they are finishing their paper at the moment / now / right now.

c) she / sit / next to Paul / ? No, he / feel / sick
Is she sitting next to Paul at the moment / now / right now?
No, he is feeling sick at the moment / now / right now.

d) the phone / ring / ? Yes, someone / call / you
Is the phone ringing at the moment / now / right now?
Yes, someone is calling you at the moment / now / right now.

e) you / look for / your glasses / ? No, I / search / my cap
Are you looking for your glasses at the moment / now / right now?
No, I am searching my cap at the moment / now / right now.

1. Kreuze an, ob die Sätze im Present Simple oder Present Continuous stehen.

	Present Simple	Present Continuous
a) I am playing volleyball at the beach.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does he play the violin?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) They don't study Chinese.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Are Tina and Simon dancing in the hall?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) We write emails to our clients.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Sandy isn't laughing about my joke.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) The sun isn't shining at the North Pole.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. Schreibe die Sätze von Aufgabe 1 um, so dass sie nun in der jeweils anderen Zeit stehen. Benutze auch ein passendes Signalwort für jeden Satz.

a) *individuelle Lösung*

b) *individuelle Lösung*

c) *individuelle Lösung*

d) *individuelle Lösung*

e) *individuelle Lösung*

f) *individuelle Lösung*

g) *individuelle Lösung*

3. Vervollständige den Satz mit der richtigen Form (Present Simple / Present Continuous) des Verbes in der Klammer.

- a) Mary and Joe **are** (be) in a clothes shop at the moment.
- b) They **are looking** (look) at some jeans.
- c) Joe only **has** (have) one very old pair of jeans.
- d) So he **wants** (want) to buy a new pair of jeans now.
- e) Right now, he **is trying on** (try on) a pair of blue jeans.
- f) »These jeans **fit** (fit) very well,« he says.
- g) »But they **don't suit** (not suit) you,« Mary replies. »Try on another pair.«
- h) »What **do you think** (think / you)?« he **asks** (ask) Mary, when has tried on another pair.
- i) »Great! How much **do they cost** (cost / they)?«

4. Wähle die richtige Form (Present Simple / Present Continuous). Streiche die falsche Variante durch.

Today ~~is~~ / ~~is-being~~ Betty's birthday. Betty ~~loves~~ / ~~is-loving~~ birthdays. She ~~is~~ / ~~is-being~~ always very excited and ~~wakes up~~ / ~~is-waking-up~~ very early. At six o'clock in the morning, Betty ~~hears~~ / ~~is-hearing~~ a noise. She ~~gets up~~ / ~~is-getting-up~~ and ~~goes~~ / ~~is-going~~ into the sitting room. What ~~does-go-on~~ / ~~is going on~~? Look! Betty's cat Carlos ~~sits~~ / ~~is sitting~~ on the table and it ~~plays~~ / ~~is playing~~ with Betty's present.

Sue ~~is~~ / ~~is-being~~ a student from South Korea. She ~~lives~~ / ~~is-living~~ in Seoul and ~~studies~~ / ~~is-studying~~ medicine. At the moment, however, Sue ~~lives~~ / ~~is living~~ in London. She ~~does~~ / ~~is doing~~ a six-months practical course in a London hospital.