



Klassenarbeits-



vorbereitungs-



Übungsblatt

Alle Aufgaben, die Lösungen zu den Aufgaben und eine Übersicht zu den Grammatiken findest du im Internet:

<http://www-i1.informatik.rwth-aachen.de/infoki/Engl5k/index.htm>



“simple present” oder “present progressive” ?

1. Nach Signalwörtern suchen

Sowohl für das “*simple present*” als auch für das “*present progressive*” gibt es Signalwörter. Findest du eines dieser Signalwörter, dann weißt du, welche der beiden Formen du benutzen musst.

simple present

always usually often
sometimes never

every day, every week,
every Sunday, ...

on Mondays, on Tuesdays, ...

Bsp.: *On Mondays* Jenny *gets* her pocket money.

She *always plays* with Maxi.

They *eat* fish fingers *every Sunday*.

present progressive

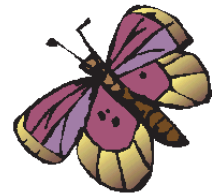
at this moment now

just now today

Bsp.: Jenny *is getting* her pocket money *today*.

She *is playing* with Maxi *at the moment*.

They *are eating* fish fingers *now*.



2. Keine Signalwörter ?

Wenn du nirgendwo eines der Signalwörter findest, dann musst du überlegen:

simple present

Macht jemand etwas immer oder regelmäßig ?

Bsp.: Kim *works* at ‘Just Jeans’.
Becky *likes* Maxi very much.

Passieren mehrere Sachen nacheinander, wie in einer Geschichte ?

Bsp.: Jenny *goes* to the door,
opens it and *sees* Grandma.

present progressive

Passiert etwas gerade in diesem Moment ?

Bsp.: Look ! Mark *is taking* a photo of us.

Das gilt auch wenn mehrere Sachen gleichzeitig passieren

Bsp.: The friends are in the garden.
Becky *is playing* with Maxi,
Robert *is digging* a hole and
Sarah *is repairing* her bike.



Setze die Verben im "simple present" oder "present progressive" ein, je nachdem was richtig ist.

1. Sarah usually _____ (to get up) at 8 o'clock. She _____ (to go) to the bathroom, _____ (to have) breakfast and then _____ (to walk) to school. Today it _____ (to rain) and Sarah _____ (to get) all wet.
2. The friends are on the beach. Becky _____ (to make) a sandcastle. She _____ (to take) the bucket and then _____ (to go) to the water. The boys _____ (to have fun), too. Mark _____ (to swim) in the water and Simon _____ (to look) for crabs under the rocks. Grandma, David and Maxi aren't on the beach. They _____ (to go) to the little shop and _____ (to buy) tickets.
3. David's Grandma _____ (to work) at the Twinning Office in Nottingham. She always _____ (to write) a lot of letters to Germany. This morning she _____ (to write) a letter to a school.
4. Today the winners of the competition _____ (to get) the prizes. Our friends _____ (to get) an extra prize. They all _____ (to stand up) and _____ (to walk) to Mrs Benson. But David isn't very careful. He _____ (to trip) and _____ (to fall) to the floor.
5. Jenny is at the shop. She _____ (to talk) to the clerk. Now an old lady _____ (to come) into the shop. She always _____ (to buy) a pint of milk on Mondays, but today it's Wednesday and she _____ (to buy) a pound of apples and a bar of chocolate. She _____ (to like) chocolate very much.





1. Entscheidungsfragen mit Hilfsverben

Auf diese vier Wörter musst du aufpassen:
“can”, “must”, “have/has” und die Formen von “to be”.
Wenn du eines dieser Wörter findest, dann musst du es nur
an den Anfang des Satzes stellen und schon hast du die
Entscheidungsfrage !

Bsp.: We **can** go to the beach.
Can we go to the beach ?
We **must** buy the tickets in that shop.
Must we buy the tickets in that shop ?
They **have** got a new car.
Have they got a new car ?
He **is** in his room.
Is he in his room ?
She **is** doing her homework.
Is she doing her homework ?



2. Entscheidungsfragen ohne Hilfsverb

Wenn du keines dieser vier Hilfsörter im Satz findest, dann
bildest du die Entscheidungsfrage entweder mit “do”...

Bsp.: They go to the beach.
Do they go to the beach ?
You like chocolate very much.
Do you like chocolate very much ?

...oder mit “does”.

Bsp.: He **goes** to the beach.
Does he go to the beach ?
She **likes** chocolate very much.
Does she like chocolate very much ?

Wenn im Satz schon ein “do” oder “does” vorkommt,
dann darfst du es bei der Entscheidungsfrage nicht vergessen !

Bsp.: They always **do** their homework.
Do they always **do** their homework ?
He always **does** his homework.
Does he always **do** his homework ?



Bilde zu den Sätzen die passende Entscheidungsfrage !



1

He has got a red bag.

Has he got a red bag?

2

They can spell their names.

3

Robert must go to bed at nine o'clock.

4

The friends go to the beach.

5

Sarah is repairing her sister's bike.

6

David wants to eat ice cream.

7

He has got a broken leg.

8

The beach is a dog-free zone.

9

Becky likes dogs very much.

10

They can take the third train to Skegness.

11

Crabs live under rocks.

12

Mr Croft is listening to Radio Nottingham.

13

They must make a poster for the competition.

14

Jenny usually does the washing-up.



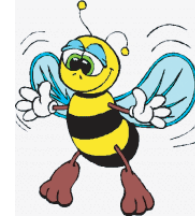


Fragen mit Fragewörtern



1. Die Fragewörter

What...? = Was...?
 Where...? = Wo...?
 When...? = Wann...?
 Why...? = Warum...?
 How...? = Wie...?



2. Die Fragen

Die Wortstellung bei den Fragen mit Fragewörtern ist dieselbe wie bei den Entscheidungsfragen.

Bsp.: We can go *to the beach*.
 Can we go *to the beach* ?
Where can we go ?

We must buy *the tickets* in that shop.
 Must we buy *the tickets* in that shop ?
What must we buy in that shop ?

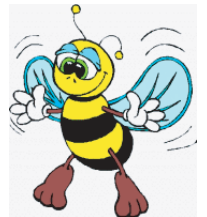
They have got *a new car*.
 Have they got *a new car* ?
What have they got ?

He is *in his room*.
 Is he *in his room* ?
Where is he ?

She is doing *her homework*.
 Is she doing *her homework* ?
What is she doing ?

He looks *very happy*.
 Does he look *very happy* ?
How does he look ?

He does his homework *in the afternoon*.
 Does he do his homework *in the afternoon* ?
When does he do his homework ?



Bilde zu jedem Satz eine Frage mit dem Fragewort, das zu dem *blau eingefärbten* Satzteil passt.



1 Her birthday is on *21st April*.
When is her birthday?

2 He reads *a comic*.

3 Becky likes dogs *because they are nice*.

4 Housework can be *fun*.

5 She is repairing the bike *in the garage*.

6 Grandma works *at the Twinning Office*.

7 David feels *terrible*.

8 I have got *a ball* in the garage.

9 The last train to Nottingham leaves *at 16.10*.

10 Mrs Croft isn't angry *because the flowerpot is old*.

11 She wants to make *a big sandcastle*.

12 David must learn the alphabet *today*.

13 They can play *cricket* in the park.

14 Sarah buys a pint of milk *in the shop*.
