

[Hauptschule
und
Gymnasium
Unterstufe]

TENSES

TEIL 1

5. bis 8. Schulstufe

Übungsblätter zur Einführung,
Wiederholung und nachhaltigen
Festigung der englischen Zeiten

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M. E. M. O.®

Das österreichische Lehrmittel nach dem österreichischen Lehrplan



VORWORT

Die hier vorliegenden Seiten wurden alle im Unterricht erprobt und von Lehrern und Schülern sehr gut angenommen.

Mit Hilfe der Lösungsseiten bietet sich diese Mappe auch für offenes Lernen an. Nachdem das Thema eingeführt worden ist (bei besonders begabten Schülern lässt sich auch dies über das selbstständige Lernen abdecken), werden den Schülern und Schülerinnen adäquate Arbeitsblätter zur selbstständigen und eigenverantwortlichen Bearbeitung vorgelegt und die Lösungsseiten z. B. abgedeckt an der Wand oder auf einem Lösungstisch zur Kontrolle angeboten.

Selbstverständlich ist das vorliegende Material auch hervorragend für die Nachmittagsbetreuung geeignet. Mit dieser Englischmappe kann auf das Lerntempo der Schüler und Schülerinnen, welches teils sehr variiert, eingegangen werden.

Ein weiteres Einsatzgebiet könnte auch der Förderunterricht sein. Durch die Lösungsseiten ist es vereinfacht möglich, in einer Gruppe die Schüler und Schülerinnen differenziert, also individuell auf sie zugeschnitten, zu fördern und somit auch zu fordern.

Die Korrektur der Hausaufgaben wird durch die Lösungstreifen bei manchen Arbeitsblättern (hervorragend zum Wegschneiden und späteren Austeilen zur Kontrolle geeignet) enorm erleichtert.

Weiters besteht die Möglichkeit, einige Lösungsseiten auf Overheadfolie zu kopieren und bei der gemeinsamen Korrektur im Klassenverband über den Overheadprojektor zu präsentieren. So gelingt es dem Lehrer/der Lehrerin, sich voll auf die Schüler und Schülerinnen (besonders in Klassen mit verhaltensoriginellen Schülern und Schülerinnen von enormer Wichtigkeit) zu konzentrieren und das Wegdrehen beim Schreiben an der Tafel entfällt.

Viele Lehrer/innen erschrecken schon allein bei der Vorstellung als Ungeprüfte(r) in einer Klasse das Fach Englisch supplieren zu müssen. Nicht selten wird einfach „Irgendetwas“ oft sogar „Fachfremdes“ gemacht, da man sich in mancherlei Hinsicht nicht mehr stoffsicher fühlt. Durch die Lösungsseiten hält die Stoffsicherheit wieder Einzug und es entfällt auch lästiges Zusammensuchen von Materialien, sowie das Kopfzerbrechen über das gerade durchgenommene Stoffgebiet, da jeder Lehrer, jede Lehrerin um die Wiederholung der Zeiten dankbar sein wird und dies niemals ein Schaden sein kann.

Zur Aufteilung der Arbeitsblätter, mit doch recht starkem Überhang zum Beispiel der Present Simple, wäre anzumerken, dass dies die erste Zeit ist, die es für die Schüler zu erlernen gilt und aus diesem Grund auch, zur Sicherung der Nachhaltigkeit, ständig wiederholt wird.

Auf den ersten zu erlernenden Seiten finden sich viele Bilder, sind also erheblich stärker illustriert, da gerade die Kleinen oft noch sehr verspielt und daher besonders dankbar für die lustigen Bildchen sind. Weiters gilt es als erwiesen, dass aus sauber geführten und „schönen“ Heften lieber gelernt wird.

Diese Mappe erhebt natürlich keinen Anspruch auf Vollständigkeit, sondern soll einfach als Ergänzung und zur Vertiefung dienen.

Ich hoffe, dass es mir gelungen ist das Vorwort einigermaßen knapp und kurz zu halten, da in unserem hektischen und schnelllebigen Schullalltag verständlicherweise kaum jemand mehr Zeit für die Gedanken eines Autors hat.

Nun möchten wir Ihnen noch viel Freude mit den hier vorliegenden Arbeitsblättern wünschen und hoffen, dass sie ein wenig zur Erleichterung des täglichen Vorbereitungsstresses beitragen können.

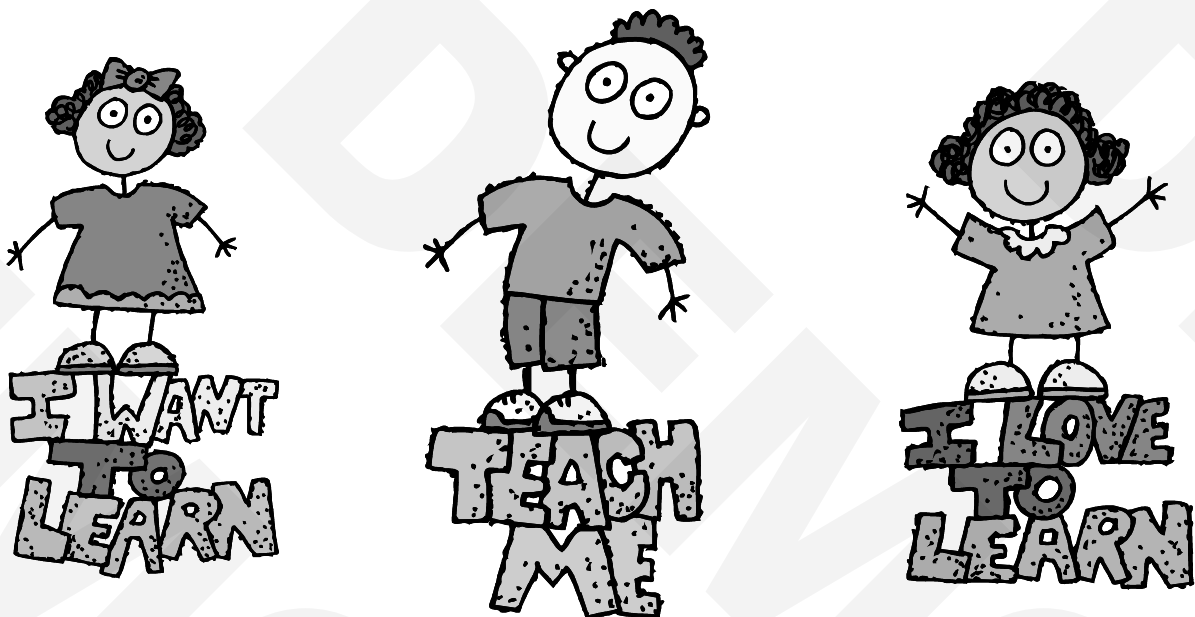
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und

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Anmerkung in eigener Sache

Die doch recht „dicht“ gestalteten Seiten rühren daher, dass in Zeiten von Sparpaketen und Teuerung die Kopierkosten das Schulbudget möglichst wenig belasten sollen. Daher haben wir uns entschieden, die Seiten meist sehr gut auszunützen, was unsere Schüler und Schülerinnen übrigens keinesfalls störend empfunden haben (Sie hatten genügend Platz zum Schreiben bzw. schreiben ins Heft). Weniger begabte Schüler/innen erarbeiten die Seiten evtl. in 2 Arbeitsschritten (1. Teil Schule, 2. Teil als Hausübung ...).



INHALTSVERZEICHNIS

TENSES TEIL 1

Present Simple

| | | |
|--|-------|-----------|
| Have got / has got / forms of to be (statement, negation, question, short answer) | Seite | 6 |
| Statement (3rd person "s") | Seite | 54 |
| Statement, negation | Seite | 56 |
| Zusammenfassung (OHT) | Seite | 90 |
| Statement, negation, question, short answer | Seite | 92 |
| Ask for the subject | Seite | 135 |
| Zusammenfassung (OHT) | Seite | 141 + 143 |
| Mixed exercises | Seite | 145 |

Present Progressive

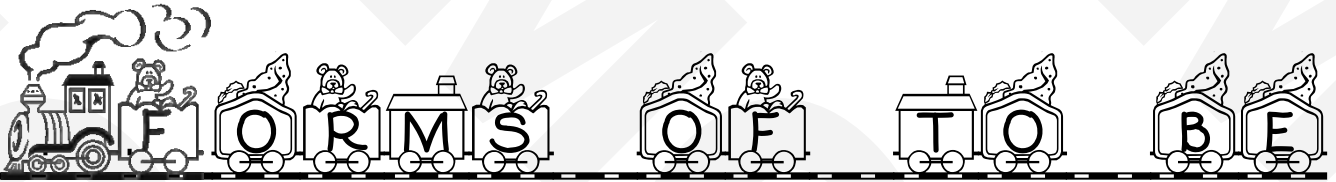
| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Zusammenfassung (OHT) | Seite | 154 |
| Statement | Seite | 156 |
| Present Progressive, Present Simple | Seite | 158 |

Past Simple

| | | |
|--|-------|-----|
| To be (was, were) | Seite | 171 |
| Zusammenfassung (OHT) | Seite | 173 |
| Statement | Seite | 179 |
| Statement, negation | Seite | 181 |
| Zusammenfassung (OHT) (regular, irregular verbs) | Seite | 183 |
| Statement | Seite | 185 |
| Was, were (statement, negation, question, short answer) | Seite | 191 |
| | | |
| Negation | Seite | 193 |
| Negation, statement | Seite | 197 |
| Past forms | Seite | 209 |

A hand-drawn clock face with a circular border and numbers 1 through 12. The clock is drawn with thick, sketchy lines. In the center of the clock, the words "PRESENT" and "SIMPLE" are written in a bold, blocky, sans-serif font. The letters are white with a thick black outline. The background of the clock face is light gray with faint, larger-scale hand-drawn numbers and lines.

PRESENT
SIMPLE



Fill in (Fülle ein)

| PERSON person | AUSSAGE statement | VERNEINUNG negation | FRAGE question |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|

EINZAHL

singular

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1. Person | I _____ (I'm) | I _____ (I'm not) | _____ I? |
| 2. Person | you _____ (you're) | you _____ (you aren't) | _____ you? |
| 3. Person | he _____ (he's) | he _____ (he isn't) | _____ he? |
| | she _____ (she's) | she _____ (she isn't) | _____ she? |
| | it _____ (it's) | it _____ (it isn't) | _____ it? |

MEHRZAHL

plural

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Person | we _____ (we're) | we _____ (we aren't) | _____ we? |
| 2. Person | you _____ (you're) | you _____ (you aren't) | _____ you? |
| 3. Person | they _____ (they're) | they _____ (they aren't) | _____ they? |

EINZAHL

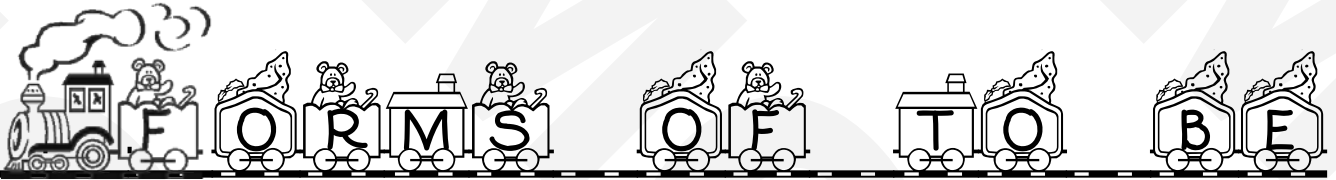
singular

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Person | ich bin ... | Ich bin nicht ... | Bin ich ...? |
| 2. Person | du bist ... | du bist nicht ... | Bust du ...? |
| 3. Person | er ist ... | er ist nicht ... | Ist er ...? |
| | sie ist ... | sie ist nicht ... | Ist sie ...? |
| | es ist ... | es ist nicht ... | Ist es ...? |

MEHRZAHL

plural

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Person | wir sind... | wir sind nicht... | Sind wir...? |
| 2. Person | ihr seid... | ihr seid nicht... | Seid ihr...? |
| 3. Person | sie sind... | sie sind nicht... | Sind sie...? |



Fill in (Fülle ein)

| PERSON person | AUSSAGE statement | VERNEINUNG negation | FRAGE question |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|

EINZAHL
singular

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Person | I am (I'm) | I am not (I'm not) | Am I? |
| 2. Person | you are (you're) | you are not (you aren't) | Are you? |
| 3. Person | he is (he's) | he is not (he isn't) | Is he? |
| | she is (she's) | she is not (she isn't) | Is she? |
| | it is (it's) | it is not (it isn't) | Is it? |

MEHRZAHL
plural

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Person | we are (we're) | we are not (we aren't) | Are we? |
| 2. Person | you are (you're) | you are not (you aren't) | Are you? |
| 3. Person | they are (they're) | they are not (they aren't) | Are they? |

EINZAHL
singular

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Person | ich bin ... | Ich bin nicht ... | Bin ich ...? |
| 2. Person | du bist ... | du bist nicht ... | Bist du ...? |
| 3. Person | er ist ... | er ist nicht ... | Ist er ...? |
| | sie ist ... | sie ist nicht ... | Ist sie ...? |
| | es ist ... | es ist nicht ... | Ist es ...? |

MEHRZAHL
plural

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Person | wir sind ... | wir sind nicht ... | Sind wir ...? |
| 2. Person | ihr seid ... | ihr seid nicht ... | Seid ihr ...? |
| 3. Person | sie sind ... | sie sind nicht ... | Sind sie ...? |

Study the forms of "to be"

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ☹ I'm not Sandra. | ☺ I'm Pam. |
| 2. ☹ You aren't Peter. | ☺ You're Tom. |
| 3. ☹ He isn't hungry. | ☺ He's sleepy. |
| 4. ☹ She isn't cold. | ☺ She's okay. |
| 5. ☹ It isn't white. | ☺ It's black. |
| 6. ☹ We aren't sleepy. | ☺ We're hungry. |
| 7. ☹ You aren't super. | ☺ You're okay. |
| 8. ☹ They aren't tall. | ☺ They're normal. |



Complete the sentences with the forms of "to be" (Vollende die Sätze mit den Formen von "to be")

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ☹ Sandra <u>isn't</u> hungry. | ☺ Sandra <u>is</u> sleepy. |
| 2. ☹ I _____ cold. | ☺ I _____ hungry. |
| 3. ☹ Joe _____ twelve. | ☺ Joe _____ eleven. |
| 4. ☹ We _____ team 1. | ☺ We _____ in team 2. |
| 5. ☹ The cat _____ white. | ☺ The cat _____ brown. |
| 6. ☹ You _____ in Tom's team. | ☺ You _____ in Peter's team. |
| 7. ☹ They _____ in the garden. | ☺ They _____ in the classroom. |
| 8. ☹ Melanie _____ great. | ☺ Melanie _____ super. |
| 9. ☹ Football _____ super. | ☺ Football _____ okay. |
| 10. ☹ Apples _____ blue. | ☺ Apples _____ red. |



Study the forms of "to be"

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Am I in <u>team 1</u> or in <u>team 2</u> ? | ☺ You're in team 1. |
| 2. Are you John or <u>Peter</u> ? | ☺ I'm Peter. |
| 3. Is Bob cold or <u>hot</u> ? | ☺ Bob is hot. |
| 4. Is Pamela eleven or <u>twelve</u> ? | ☺ Pamela is twelve. |
| 5. Is your cat <u>black</u> or white? | ☺ My cat is black. |
| 6. Are we in <u>team 1</u> or in <u>team 2</u> ? | ☺ You're in team 2. |
| 7. Are you <u>okay</u> or not, boys? | ☺ We're okay. |
| 8. Are your English books <u>blue</u> or green? | ☺ Our English books are blue. |



Form questions and give short answers (Bilde Fragen und gib Antworten)

- (he is) Is he hungry or sleepy? ☺ He is sleepy.
- (they are) _____ super or hot? ☺ _____
- (it is) _____ cold or hot? ☺ _____
- (English is) _____ okay or not? ☺ _____
- (we are) _____ in team 1 or team 2? ☺ _____
- (the lollies are) _____ great or not? ☺ _____
- (the folder is) _____ orange or yellow? ☺ _____
- (you are) _____ Tony or Tim? ☺ _____

Study the forms of "to be"

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ☹ I'm not Sandra. | ☺ I'm Pam. |
| 2. ☹ You aren't Peter. | ☺ You're Tom. |
| 3. ☹ He isn't hungry. | ☺ He's sleepy. |
| 4. ☹ She isn't cold. | ☺ She's okay. |
| 5. ☹ It isn't white. | ☺ It's black. |
| 6. ☹ We aren't sleepy. | ☺ We're hungry. |
| 7. ☹ You aren't super. | ☺ You're okay. |
| 8. ☹ They aren't tall. | ☺ They're normal. |



Complete the sentences with the forms of "to be" (Vollende die Sätze mit den Formen von "to be")

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ☹ Sandra <u>isn't</u> hungry. | ☺ Sandra <u>is</u> sleepy. |
| 2. ☹ I <u>'m not (am not)</u> cold. | ☺ I <u>am</u> hungry. |
| 3. ☹ Joe <u>isn't (is not)</u> twelve. | ☺ Joe <u>is</u> eleven. |
| 4. ☹ We <u>aren't (are not)</u> in team 1. | ☺ We <u>are</u> in team 2. |
| 5. ☹ The cat <u>isn't</u> white. | ☺ The cat <u>is</u> brown. |
| 6. ☹ You <u>aren't</u> in Tom's team. | ☺ You <u>are</u> in Peter's team. |
| 7. ☹ They <u>aren't</u> in the garden. | ☺ They <u>are</u> in the classroom. |
| 8. ☹ Melanie <u>isn't</u> great. | ☺ Melanie <u>is</u> super. |
| 9. ☹ Football <u>isn't</u> super. | ☺ Football <u>is</u> okay. |
| 10. ☹ Apples <u>aren't</u> blue. | ☺ Apples <u>are</u> red. |



Study the forms of "to be"

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Am I in <u>team 1</u> or in <u>team 2</u> ? | ☺ You're in team 1. |
| 2. Are you John or <u>Peter</u> ? | ☺ I'm Peter. |
| 3. Is Bob cold or <u>hot</u> ? | ☺ Bob is hot. |
| 4. Is Pamela eleven or <u>twelve</u> ? | ☺ Pamela is twelve. |
| 5. Is your cat <u>black</u> or white? | ☺ My cat is black. |
| 6. Are we in team 1 or in <u>team 2</u> ? | ☺ You're in team 2. |
| 7. Are you <u>okay</u> or not, boys? | ☺ We're okay. |
| 8. Are your English books <u>blue</u> or green? | ☺ Our English books are blue. |



Form questions and give short answers (Bilde Fragen und gib Antworten)

- | |
|--|
| 1. (he is) <u>Is he</u> hungry or <u>sleepy</u> ? ☹ <u>He is sleepy</u> . |
| 2. (they are) <u>Are they</u> super or <u>hot</u> ? ☺ <u>They are (They're) hot</u> . |
| (it is) <u>Is it</u> cold or hot? ☺ <u>It is (It's) cold</u> . |
| 3. (English is) <u>Is English</u> okay or not? ☺ <u>English is okay</u> . |
| (we are) <u>Are we</u> in <u>team 1</u> or team 2? ☺ <u>We are (We're) in team 1</u> . |
| 4. (the lollies are) <u>Are the lollies</u> great or not? ☺ <u>The lollies are great</u> . |
| 5. (the folder is) <u>Is the folder</u> orange or yellow? ☹ <u>The folder is orange.</u> |
| 6. (you are) <u>Are you</u> Tony or <u>Tim</u> ? ☺ <u>You are (You're) Tim</u> . |

Complete the sentences in the Present Simple

Remember:

I
 ☺ you
 we
 they

like / watch.

I
 ☹ you
 we
 they

don't like / don't watch.

he
 ☺ she
 it

likes / watches.

he
 ☹ she
 it

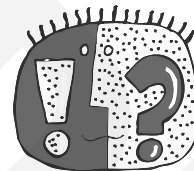
doesn't like / doesn't watch.

Example:

he/work/hard

☺ _____ He works hard.

☹ _____ He doesn't work hard.



1. she / laugh / a lot

☺ _____.

☹ _____.

2. we / swim / a lot

☺ _____.

☹ _____.

3. Bob / study / French

☺ _____.

☹ _____.

4. Sue / play the guitar

☺ _____.

☹ _____.

5. You / **be** / funny

☺ _____.

☹ _____.

6. Joe / have / a dog

☺ _____.

☹ _____.

7. they / **can** ski

☺ _____.

☹ _____.

8. it / work

☺ _____.

☹ _____.

9. we / **be** / hungry

☺ _____.

☹ _____.

10. Pam / **have got** / toothache

☺ _____.

☹ _____.

11. Sam / **be** / late

☺ _____.

☹ _____.

12. a cat / catch / mice

☺ _____.

☹ _____.

13. Judy / swim / fast

☺ _____.

☹ _____.

14. a bat / fly / fast

☺ _____.

☹ _____.

Complete the sentences in the Present Simple

Remember:

I
 you
 we
 they

like / watch.

he
 she
 it

likes / watches.

I
 you
 we
 they

don't like / don't watch.

he
 she
 it

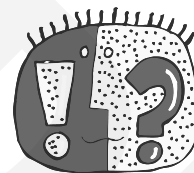
doesn't like / doesn't watch.

Example:

he/work/hard

_____ He works hard.

_____ He doesn't work hard.



1. she / laugh / a lot

She laughs a lot.

She doesn't laugh a lot.

2. we / swim / a lot

We swim a lot.

We don't swim a lot.

3. Bob / study / French

Bob studies French.

Bob doesn't study French.

4. Sue / play the guitar

Sue plays the guitar.

Sue doesn't play the guitar.

5. You / **be** / funny

You're (are) funny.

You aren't (are not) funny.

6. Joe / have / a dog

Joe has a dog.

Joe doesn't have a dog.

7. they / **can** ski

They can ski.

They can't ski.

8. it / work

It works.

It doesn't work.

9. we / **be** / hungry

We are hungry.

We aren't hungry.

10. Pam / **have got** / toothache

Pam has got toothache.

Pam hasn't got toothache.

11. Sam / **be** / late

Sam is late.

Sam isn't late.

12. a cat / catch / mice

A cat catches mice.

A cat doesn't catch mice.

13. Judy / swim / fast

Judy swims fast.

Judy doesn't swim fast.

14. a bat / fly / fast

A bat flies fast.

A bat doesn't fly fast.

① Fill in the missing forms!

| | base form | Form sentences in the Present Simple |
|---------------------|-----------|--|
| 1. gehen, fahren | _____ | ☺ This bus _____ to the tower. No. ☹ This bus _____. |
| 2. tun, machen | _____ | ☺ Tina _____ the cooking. No. ☹ Tina _____. |
| 3. spielen | _____ | ☺ Martin _____ tennis. No. ☹ Martin _____. |
| 4. hören | _____ | ☺ Peter _____ a funny sound. No. ☹ Peter _____. |
| 5. schwimmen | _____ | ☺ I _____ a lot. No. ☹ I _____. |
| 6. kaufen | _____ | ☺ They _____ a new car. No. ☹ They _____. |
| 7. zuhören | _____ | ☺ Sandra _____ her favourite music. No. ☹ Sandra _____. |
| 8. anfangen | _____ | ☺ The show _____ in 1 minute. No. ☹ The show _____. |
| 9. laufen | _____ | ☺ Karen _____ a lot. No. ☹ Karen _____. |
| 10. schreiben | _____ | ☺ They _____ a test every week. No. ☹ They _____. |
| 11. aufhören | _____ | ☺ School _____ at 12:30. No. ☹ School _____. |
| 12. sagen | _____ | ☺ The text _____ a lot about London. No. ☹ The text _____. |
| 13. denken | _____ | ☺ We _____ about our next holiday. No. ☹ We _____. |
| 14. spazieren gehen | _____ | ☺ I _____ in the park very often. No. ☹ I _____. |
| 15. springen | _____ | ☺ You _____ high. No. ☹ You _____. |
| 16. (ver)brennen | _____ | ☺ The candles _____ down fast. No. ☹ The candles _____. |
| 17. sitzen | _____ | ☺ The pupils _____ at the desks. No. ☹ The pupils _____. |
| 18. singen | _____ | ☺ The popstar _____ loud songs. No. ☹ The popstar _____. |
| 19. schütteln | _____ | ☺ Kevin _____ his head. No. ☹ Kevin _____. |
| 20. wissen, kennen | _____ | ☺ The teacher _____ a lot. No. ☹ The teacher _____. |

② Fill in the missing forms!

| | base form | Form sentences in the Present Simple |
|--------------------|-----------|---|
| 1. kommen | _____ | ☺ You _____ late. No. ☹ You _____. |
| 2. bauen | _____ | ☺ They _____ a castle in the sand. No. ☹ They _____. |
| 3. verlassen | _____ | ☺ He _____ the house at 7:30. No. ☹ He _____. |
| 4. schauen | _____ | ☺ I _____ great. No. ☹ I _____. |
| 5. sehen | _____ | ☺ Ken _____ ghosts in his dreams. No. ☹ Ken _____. |
| 6. fallen | _____ | ☺ The book _____ on the floor. No. ☹ The book _____. |
| 7. öffnen | _____ | ☺ The supermarket _____ at 7:00. No. ☹ The supermarket _____. |
| 8. abschreiben | _____ | ☺ Monica _____ the new words. No. ☹ Monica _____. |
| 9. treffen | _____ | ☺ We _____ our friends every day. No. ☹ We _____. |
| 10. studieren | _____ | ☺ She _____ the new vocabulary. No. ☹ She _____. |
| 11. machen | _____ | ☺ He _____ lots of mistakes. No. ☹ He _____. |
| 12. nehmen | _____ | ☺ It _____ a lot of time. No. ☹ It _____. |
| 13. fliegen | _____ | ☺ They _____ to the USA very often. No. ☹ They _____. |
| 14. malen | _____ | ☺ Philip _____ nice pictures. No. ☹ Philip _____. |
| 15. blasen | _____ | ☺ The wind _____ the houses down. No. ☹ The wind _____. |
| 16. fahren, lenken | _____ | ☺ Mr Brown _____ a mercedes. No. ☹ Mr Brown _____. |
| 17. fangen | _____ | ☺ The cat _____ a mouse. No. ☹ The cat _____. |
| 18. essen | _____ | ☺ Mary _____ fast food. No. ☹ Mary _____. |
| 19. geben | _____ | ☺ Charly _____ me his gameboy. No. ☹ Charly _____. |
| 20. gewinnen | _____ | ☺ Team 1 _____ the match. No. ☹ Team 1 _____. |

Die Fragebildung in der Present Simple

Bei den meisten Zeitwörtern wird ein "Helfer" benötigt, um die Fragen bilden zu können. Dieser Helfer ist das Wort **do** und in der 3. Person Einzahl (he, she, it) **does**. Der Helfer wird an den Anfang des Satzes gestellt.

Do I sing songs?
Do you like dogs?
Does he speak German?
Does she like pop music?
Does it rain?
Do we order a burger?
Do they play baseball?



Es gibt einige Zeitwörter, die sogenannten Hilfszeitwörter, die den kleine Helfer (**do**, **does**) nicht brauchen:

am - **is** - **are**
have got - **has got**
can - **may** - **must**
 (können - müssen - dürfen)

Is she sleepy?
Have you **got** a cat?
Can you dive?

Die Verneinung in der Present Simple

Auch bei der Verneinung werden die beiden Helfer **do** und **does** benötigt.

I **don't** like chocolate.
 You **don't** draw.
 He **doesn't** play table tennis.
 She **doesn't** swim.
 It **doesn't** rain.
 We **don't** eat spaghetti.
 They **don't** like running.



Die Hilfszeitwörter (**am**, **is**, **are**, **have got**, **has got**, **can**, **may**, **must**, ...) werden mit **NOT** verneint und brauchen den Helfer nicht

I **am not** late.
 She **hasn't** got a dog.
 I **can't** ride a horse.

Questions in the Present Simple

- Remember:**
1. **Volle Verben:** (Fragewort) + DO/DOES + subject + base form
 2. **Kein do/does** bei am/is/are/have got/has got/can play ...
 3. **Subjektsfrage:** who/what + Verb in der 3. Person Einzahl



Yes-/No-questions; make little dialogues

Example: A: _____ Tom plays _____ basketball.
(Tom/play)

B: Really? _____ Does Tom play _____ basketball?
(Tom/play)

A: ☺ _____ Yes, he does _____.

1. A: _____ the piano.
(Karen/play)

B: Really? _____ the piano?
(Karen/play)

A: ☺ _____.



2. A: _____ to 1c.
(Colin/go)

B: Really? _____ to 1c?
(Colin/go)

A: ☺ _____.

3. A: _____ a lot.
(they/watch)

B: Really? _____ a lot?
(they/watch)

A: ☺ _____.

4. A: _____ rock climbing.
(the boys/do)

B: Really? _____ rock climbing?
(the boys/do)

A: ☺ _____.

5. A: _____ mice.
(snakes/catch)

B: Really? _____ mice?
(snakes/catch)

A: ☺ _____.

6. A: _____ beans.
(a monkey/eat)

B: Really? _____ beans?
(a monkey/eat)

A: ☺ _____.



7. A: _____ a lot in Great Britain.
(it/rain)

B: Really? _____ a lot in Great Britain?
(it/rain)

A: ☺ _____.



Questions in the Present Simple

- Remember:**
1. **Volle Verben:** (Fragewort) + DO/DOES + subject + base form
 2. **Kein do/does** bei am/is/are/have got/has got/can play ...
 3. **Subjektsfrage:** who/what + Verb in der 3. Person Einzahl



Yes-/No-questions; make little dialogues

Example: A: Tom plays basketball.
(Tom/play)

B: Really? Does Tom play basketball?
(Tom/play)

A: ☺ Yes, he does.

1. A: Karen plays the piano.
(Karen/play)

B: Really? Does Karen play the piano?
(Karen/play)

A: ☺ Yes, she does.



2. A: Colin goes to 1c.
(Colin/go)

B: Really? Does Colin go to 1c?
(Colin/go)

A: ☺ Yes, he does.

3. A: They watch a lot.(they/watch)

B: Really? Do they watch a lot?
(they/watch)

A: ☺ Yes, they do.

4. A: The girls do rock climbing.
(the girls/do)

B: Really? Do the girls do rock climbing?
(the girls/do)

A: ☺ Yes, they do.



5. A: Snakes catch mice.
(snakes/catch)

B: Really? Do snakes catch mice?
(snakes/catch)

A: ☺ Yes, they do.

6. A: A monkey eats beans.
(a monkey/eat)

B: Really? Does a monkey eat beans?
(a monkey/eat)

A: ☺ Yes, it does.



7. A: It rains a lot in Great Britain.
(it/rain)

B: Really? Does it rain a lot in Great Britain?
(it/rain)

A: ☺ Yes, it does.

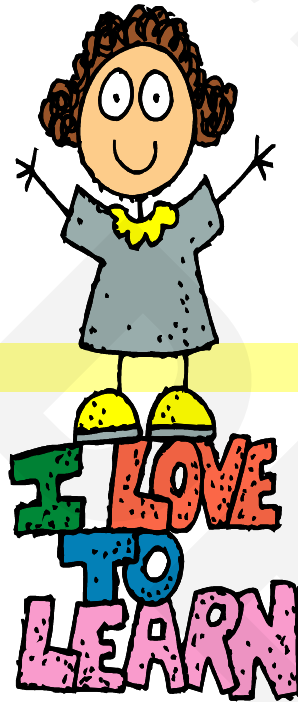


Present Simple (= Präsens, Gegenwart) VOLLE VERBEN

☺ statement:

Bildung: **subject + base form** (3rd person "s")

- I like.
- You like.
- He likes.
- She likes.
- It likes.
- We like.
- You like.
- They like.



⊖ negation:

Bildung: **subject + don't/doesn't + base form**

- I don't (do not)
 - You don't
 - He doesn't (does not)
 - She doesn't
 - It doesn't
 - We don't
 - You don't
 - They don't
- } like.

? question:

Bildung: **do/does + subject + base form**

- Do I
 - Do you
 - Does he
 - Does she
 - Does it
 - Do we
 - Do you
 - Do they
- } like?

- ☺ Yes, you do.
- ☺ Yes, I do.
- ☺ Yes, he does.
- ☺ Yes, she does.
- ☺ Yes, it does.
- ☺ Yes, you do.
- ☺ Yes, we do.
- ☺ Yes, they do.
- ⊖ No, you don't.
- ⊖ No, I don't.
- ⊖ No, he doesn't.
- ⊖ No, she doesn't.
- ⊖ No, it doesn't.
- ⊖ No, you don't.
- ⊖ No, we don't.
- ⊖ No, they don't.

Merke:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| watch ⇒ watches | kiss ⇒ kisses |
| copy ⇒ copies | try ⇒ tries |
| do ⇒ does | go ⇒ goes |

Merkregeln:

1. **Positive Sätze:** (=bejahte Sätze) **subject + base form**
he, she, it + Verb mit -s oder-es
2. **Verneinung:** **subject + don't/doesn't + base form**
kein don't/doesn't bei am, is, are, have got, has got

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| am not/is not/are not/haven't got/hasn't got | | | | |
3. **Fragen:** **do/does + subject + base form**
kein do/does bei am, is, are, have got, has got, can

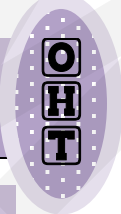
Verwendung:

für gewohnheitsmäßige, wiederholte Handlungen, sowie Feststellungen und Tatsachen.

Häufige Signalwörter:

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| ⇒ often | ⇒ sometimes | ⇒ always | ⇒ usually |
| ⇒ never | ⇒ hardly ever | ⇒ normally | ⇒ rarely |
| ⇒ seldom | ⇒ every day | ⇒ generally | ⇒ ... |

Present Simple



1. Volle Verben

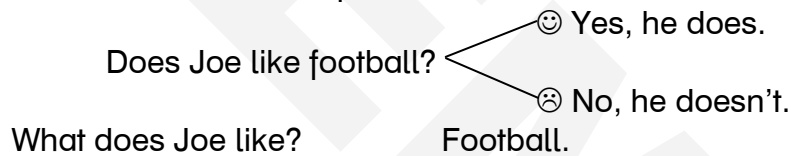
* Aussagesatz und Verneinung

| ☺ | ☹ |
|---|--|
| I like you like he, she, it likes we like you like they like | I do not (don't) like you don't like he, she, it does not (doesn't) likes we don't like you don't like they don't like |
| Merke: he, she, it: verb + -s oder -es | Bildung: subject + don't/doesn't + base form |

* Entscheidungsfragen, Fragen nach Satzteilen, außer die Subjektsfrage

Bildung: (Fragewort) + do/does + subject + base form

Example: Joe likes football.



* Subjektsfrage

Bildung: who/what + Verb in der 3. Person Einzahl

for persons for things and animals

Example: The children are in the park.
 Who is in the park?
The boys play tennis.
 Who plays tennis?
Jim's jeans look cool?
 What looks cool?



2. Zeiten, die mit Hilfszeitwörtern gebildet werden

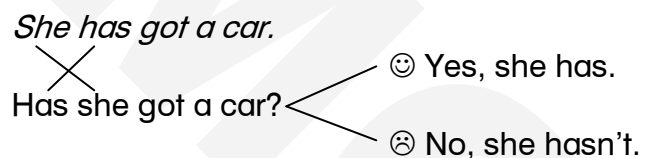
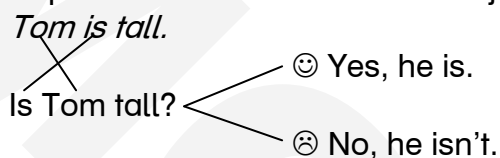
* Verneinung

☹ steht ein Hilfszeitwort im Satz, wird dieses mit "not" verneint

- | | | |
|----------|---|------------------|
| am | ⇒ | ☹ am not |
| is | ⇒ | ☹ isn't |
| are | ⇒ | ☹ aren't |
| have got | ⇒ | ☹ haven't got |
| has got | ⇒ | ☹ hasn't got |
| can | ⇒ | ☹ can't (cannot) |

* Entscheidungsfragen

? Das Hilfszeitwort tauscht mit dem Subjekt den Platz



Remember the Present Simple

1. Fill in the Present Simple!

- (go) (+) Joe _____ to school by bus, but (-) Tom _____ to school by bus.
- (watch) (+) Tina _____ a lot of TV, but (-) Helen _____ TV so much.
- (play) (+) I _____ tennis, but (-) I _____ table tennis.
- (be) (+) We _____ hungry, but (-) we _____ sleepy.
- (be) (+) She _____ good at running, but (-) she _____ good at swimming.
- (can speak) (+) Mary _____ English, but (-) she _____ French.
- (read) (+) They _____ a lot, but (-) you _____ a lot.
- (start) (+) My school _____ at 7:55, but (-) Tom's school _____ at 7:55.
- (be) (+) I _____ Sandra, but (-) I _____ Sandra Miller.



2. Ask questions in the Present Simple!

- Ask if Joe plays football.
_____ football?
- Ask if they are from London.
_____ from London?
- Ask if Tina likes reading.
_____?
- Ask if Peter can play the guitar.
_____ the guitar?
- Ask if Joe is good at skiing.
_____ good at skiing?
- Ask if we have got a test today.
_____ a test today?
- Ask if you want a toffee.
_____ a toffee?
- Ask if Bob has got a CD player.
_____ a CD player?



3. Ask for the subject in the Present Simple!

- The boys play golf.
_____ golf?
- The hamburgers are super.
_____ super?
- Tina speaks French.
_____ French?
- The children have got a black dog.
_____ a black dog?
- Bob's jeans look really super.
_____ really super?
- Peter can play the piano.
_____ the piano?



4. Ask questions in the Present Simple!

- Tom likes school.
_____ school?
- Tina has got lots of books.
_____ lots of books?
- They go to school by bike.
_____ to school by bike?
- There is a lot of traffic in this street.
_____ a lot of traffic in this street?
- They play table tennis a lot.
_____ table tennis a lot?
- Monica reads a lot.
_____ a lot?



5. Write negative sentences in the Present Simple!

- He collects stamps.
(-) He _____ stamps.
- They are in the school football team.
(-) They _____ in the school football team.
- She has got earache.
(-) She _____ earache.
- Nina plays the guitar.
(-) Nina _____ the guitar.
- Tony can ski fast.
(-) Tony _____ fast.
- They go to this school over there.
(-) They _____ to this school over there.



Remember the Present Simple

1. Fill in the Present Simple!

- (go) (+) Joe goes to school by bus, but (-) Tom doesn't go to school by bus.
- (watch) (+) Tina watches a lot of TV, but (-) Helen doesn't watch TV so much.
- (play) (+) I play tennis, but (-) I don't play table tennis.
- (be) (+) We are hungry, but (-) we aren't sleepy.
- (be) (+) She is good at running, but (-) she isn't good at swimming.
- (can speak) (+) Mary can speak English, but (-) she can't speak French.
- (read) (+) They read a lot, but (-) you don't read a lot.
- (start) (+) My school starts at 7:55, but (-) Tom's school doesn't start at 7:55.
- (be) (+) I am Sandra, but (-) I am not Sandra Miller.



2. Ask questions in the Present Simple!

- Ask if Joe plays football.
Does Joe play football?
- Ask if they are from London.
Are they from London?
- Ask if Tina likes reading.
Does Tina like reading?
- Ask if Peter can play the guitar.
Can Peter play the guitar?
- Ask if Joe is good at skiing.
Is Joe good at skiing?
- Ask if we have got a test today.
Have we got a test today?
- Ask if you want a toffee.
Do you want a toffee?
- Ask if Bob has got a CD player.
Has Bob got a CD? player?



3. Ask for the subject in the Present Simple!

- The boys play golf.
Who plays golf?
- The hamburgers are super.
What is super?
- Tina speaks French.
Who speaks French?
- The children have got a black dog.
Who has got a black dog?
- Bob's jeans look really super.
What looks really super?
- Peter can play the piano.
Who can play the piano?



4. Ask questions in the Present Simple!

- Tom likes school.
Does Tom like school?
- Tina has got lots of books.
Has Tina got lots of books?
- They go to school by bike.
Do they go to school by bike?
- There is a lot of traffic in this street.
Is there a lot of traffic in this street?
- They play table tennis a lot.
Do they play table tennis a lot?
- Monica reads a lot.
Does Monica read a lot?



5. Write negative sentences in the Present Simple!

- He collects stamps.
(-) He doesn't collect stamps.
- They are in the school football team.
(-) They aren't in the school football team.
- She has got earache.
(-) She hasn't got earache.
- Nina plays the guitar.
(-) Nina doesn't play the guitar.
- Tony can ski fast.
(-) Tony can't ski fast.
- They go to this school over there.
(-) They don't go to this school over there.





PRESENT

PROGRESSIVE

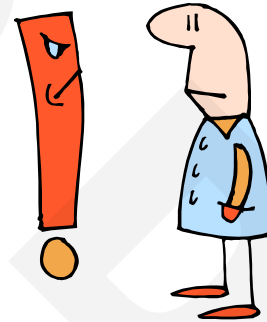
Remember the Present Progressive (= Present Continuous = Geradejetztzeit)



Wir verwenden diese Form für Handlungen, die jetzt gerade geschehen

Bildung: subject + be (am/is/are) + verb in der ing-form

| | | |
|---------|-----|-----------------------|
| I | am | singing. |
| You | are | swimming. |
| Tom | is | jumping. |
| Tina | is | playing volleyball. |
| The cat | is | playing with a mouse. |
| We | are | eating. |
| They | are | working. |



Häufige Signalwörter:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ⇒ Look! | ⇒ still (noch) |
| ⇒ Listen! | ⇒ just now (gerade eben) |
| ⇒ at the moment | ⇒ at present |
| ⇒ right now (gerade jetzt) | ⇒ Stop! |
| ⇒ now | ⇒ Hey! |
| ⇒ Pst! Be quiet! | ⇒ Watch out! (Pass' auf) |
| ⇒ currently | ⇒ ... |

Lerne auswendig!

① stummes "e" entfällt vor ing-form

| | | | |
|------|--------|-------|---------|
| come | coming | dance | dancing |
| ride | riding | write | writing |

② Mitlaut nach kurzen Vokalen wird verdoppelt

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| cut | cutting (schneiden) | hop | hopping (hoppeln) |
| drop | dropping (fallen lassen) | hit | hitting (schlagen) |
| swim | swimming | sit | sitting |
| run | running | | |

③ "y" vor ing-form bleibt erhalten

| | | | |
|------|---------|-----|--------|
| play | playing | buy | buying |
| fly | flying | cry | crying |
| pay | paying | | |

④ "ie" wird in "y" umgewandelt

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------|
| die | dying (sterben) | lie | lying (liegen) |
|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------|

Die ing-form wird normalerweise nicht mit folgenden Verben verwendet:

desire, dislike, expect, forget, hate, hear, know,
like, love, mean, need, prefer, recognize, remember,
see, smell, taste, understand, want, wish

Write down what they are doing! (Present Progressive)

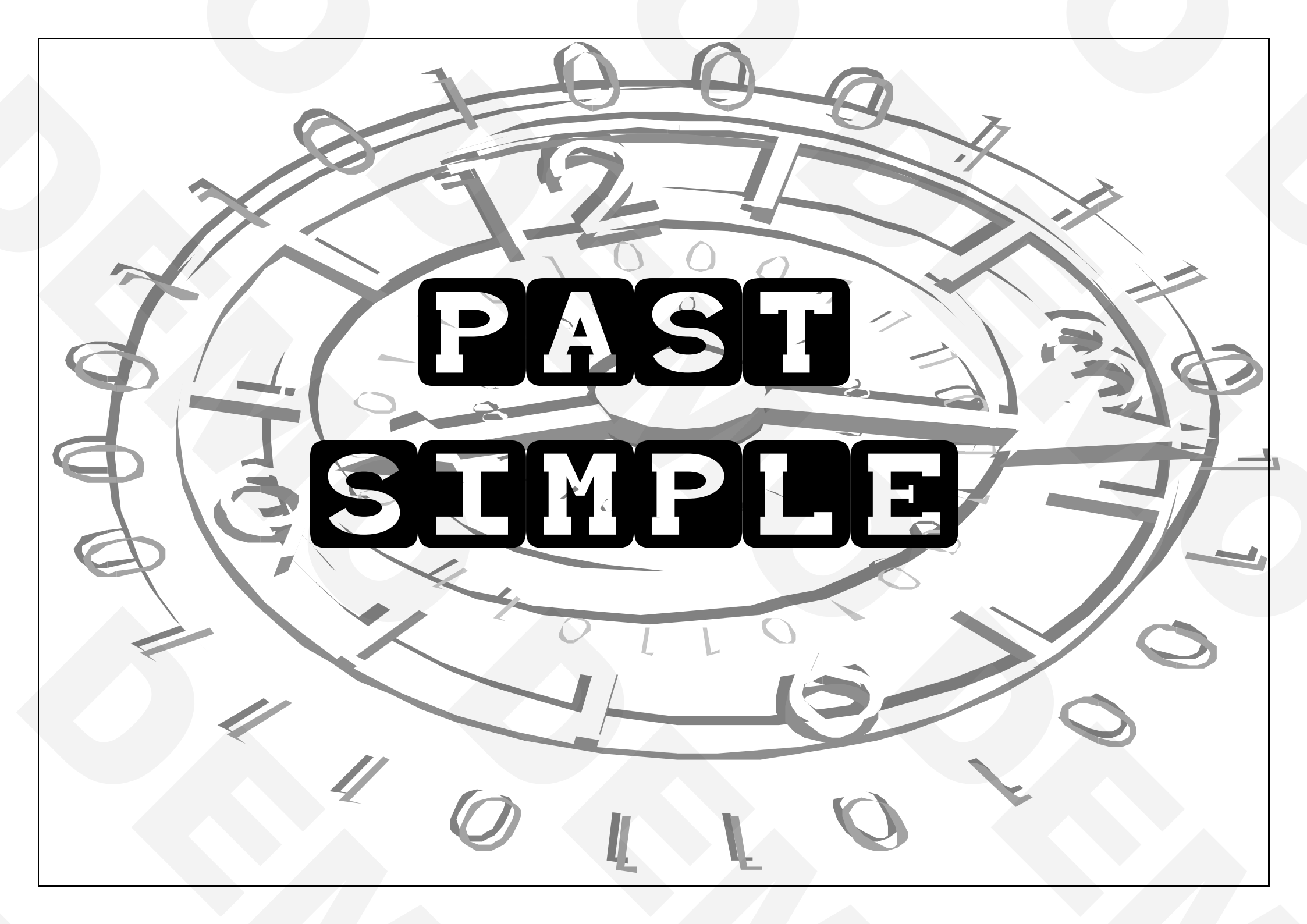
| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1. Mary  watch TV | 2. Bob  read | 3. Sandra  eat French fries | 4. Pat & Tom  play cards |
| 5. Angela  eat an ice cream | 6. James  ride his bike | 7. Max  listen to some music | 8. Dominic  read the paper |
| 9. Joe & Sue  play table tennis | 10. Cathy  dance | 11. Frank  clean his car | 12. Pamela  write her homework |

1. What is Mary doing? - She is watching TV.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Write down what they are doing! (Present Progressive)

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1. Mary  watch TV | 2. Bob  read | 3. Sandra  eat French fries | 4. Pat & Tom  play cards |
| 5. Angela  eat an ice cream | 6. James  ride his bike | 7. Max  listen to some music | 8. Dominic  read the paper |
| 9. Joe & Sue  play table tennis | 10. Cathy  dance | 11. Frank  clean his car | 12. Pamela  write her homework |

1. What is Mary doing? - She is watching TV.
2. What is Bob doing? - He is reading.
3. What is Sandra doing? - She is eating French fries.
4. What are Pat and Tom doing? - They are playing cards.
5. What is Angela doing? - She is eating an ice cream.
6. What is James doing? - He is riding his bike.
7. What is Max doing? - He is listening to some music.
8. What is Dominic doing? - He is reading the paper.
9. What are Joe and Sue doing? - They are playing table tennis.
10. What is Cathy doing? - She is dancing.
11. What is Frank doing? - He is cleaning his car.
12. What is Pamela doing? - She is writing her homework.

A hand-drawn clock face with a circular border and various numbers and tick marks. The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are scattered around the perimeter. In the center of the clock face, the words "PAST" and "SIMPLE" are written in a bold, black, sans-serif font, stacked vertically. The background is white with a faint, repeating watermark of the word "SIMPLE" in a light gray color.



**PAST
SIMPLE**

Study "to be"

| 1. Present Simple (Gegenwart) | | 2. Past Simple (Mitvergangenheit) | |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| I am | ich bin | I was | ich war |
| you are | du bist | you were | du warst |
| he is | er ist | he was | er war |
| she is | sie ist | she was | sie war |
| it is | es ist | it was | es war |
| we are | wir sind | we were | wir waren |
| you are | ihr seid | you were | ihr wart |
| they are | sie sind | they were | sie waren |



① Form sentences in the Past Simple

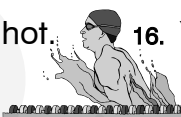
- I am happy every day. I was happy yesterday too (=auch).
- You are okay today. You _____ okay yesterday too.
- Tom is hungry every day. Tom _____ hungry yesterday too.
- Monica is late today.  Monica _____.
- School is cool today. School _____.
- Karen and I are sleepy. _____.
- You're funny today. _____.
- They're tired today.  _____.

② Fill in was or were

- Tina _____ in the park yesterday.
- We _____ at the market yesterday.
- You _____ at a snack bar yesterday.
- The boys _____ good at swimming.
- I _____ in the kitchen.
- He _____ at school.
- She _____ good at singing.
- It _____ hot.
- Sue _____ in Italy last year.
- They _____ in France last year.
- Tony and I _____ cold.
- The sun _____ hot.
- Bob _____ in Great Britain.
- Harry and Tom _____ slow.
- I _____ at Tom's place.
- You _____ in the USA.

③ Fill in was / were

- _____ they there?
- She _____ not happy.
- It _____ hot.
- Tim _____ not at school.
- _____ you in Great Britain?
- _____ the video nice?
- _____ she good at running?
- We _____ not hungry.
- Breakfast _____ super.
- The book _____ funny.
- Andy and I _____ late.
- The chips _____ not nice.
- Oliver _____ very happy.
- The cake _____ very good.
- She _____ not at the party.
- I _____ not hungry.
- The farmer _____ nice to George.
- _____ Karen in Italy or France?
- _____ you okay?
- _____ it a good party?





Study "to be"

| 1. Present Simple (Gegenwart) | | 2. Past Simple (Mitvergangenheit) | |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| I am | ich bin | I was | ich war |
| you are | du bist | you were | du warst |
| he is | er ist | he was | er war |
| she is | sie ist | she was | sie war |
| it is | es ist | it was | es war |
| we are | wir sind | we were | wir waren |
| you are | ihr seid | you were | ihr wart |
| they are | sie sind | they were | sie waren |



① Form sentences in the Past Simple

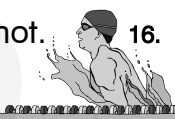
- I am happy every day. I was happy yesterday too (=auch).
- You are okay today. You were okay yesterday too.
- Tom is hungry every day. Tom was hungry yesterday too.
- Monica is late today.  Monica was late yesterday too.
- School is cool today. School was cool yesterday too.
- Karen and I are sleepy. Karen and I were sleepy yesterday too.
- You're funny today. You were funny yesterday too.
- They're tired today. They were tired yesterday too. 

② Fill in was or were

- Tina was in the park yesterday.
- We were at the market yesterday.
- You were at a snack bar yesterday.
- The boys were good at swimming.
- I was in the kitchen.
- He was at school.
- She was good at singing.
- It was hot.
- Sue was in Italy last year.
- They were in France last year.
- Tony and I were cold.
- The sun was hot.
- Bob was in Great Britain.
- Harry and Tom were slow.
- I was at Tom's place.
- You were in the USA.

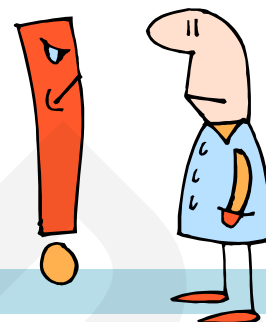
③ Fill in was / were

- Were they there?
- She was not happy.
- It was hot.
- Tim was not at school.
- Were you in Great Britain?
- Was the video nice?
- Was she good at running?
- We were not hungry.
- Breakfast was super.
- The book was funny.
- Andy and I were late.
- The chips were not nice.
- Oliver was very happy.
- The cake was very good.
- She was not at the party.
- I was not hungry.
- The farmer was nice to George.
- Was Karen in Italy or France?
- Were you okay?
- Was it a good party?



Form of "to be"

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| I was | ich war |
| you were | du warst |
| he was | er war |
| she was | sie war |
| it was | es war |
| we were | wir waren |
| you were | ihr wart |
| they were | sie waren |



Bildung:

1. regular verbs: -ed oder -d

| | | |
|-------|---|-----------------|
| play | - | play ed |
| jump | - | jump ed |
| watch | - | watch ed |
| like | - | lik ed |
| want | - | want ed |
| cook | - | cook ed |

Regelmäßige Formen mit besonderer Schreibweise:

- ✓ (y wird zu ie)
try - tried
- ✓ (Verdoppelung nach kurzem Vokal)
grab - grabbed
stop - stopped

2. irregular verbs:

Diese musst du unbedingt **AUSWENDIGLERNEN!**

| | | | | | |
|--------|---|------|-------|---|---------|
| go | - | went | get | - | got |
| do | - | did | sit | - | sat |
| am, is | - | was | find | - | found |
| are | - | were | read | - | read |
| have | - | had | put | - | put |
| say | - | said | eat | - | ate |
| see | - | saw | buy | - | bought |
| take | - | took | fall | - | fell |
| give | - | gave | hide | - | hid |
| run | - | ran | think | - | thought |

Keywords:

- ◆ yesterday (gestern)
- ◆ last Friday (night, summer, week, month, year, ...)
- ◆ in 1984
- ◆ ago (vor)
- ◆ before (bevor)
- ◆ on Friday (Saturday, ...)
- ◆ in the past
- ◆ when I was younger (seventeen, ...)
- ◆ ...

Past Simple

Bildung: base form + -ed
oder
unregelmäßige Verben

Negation:
nur "did not" (= didn't) vor die Form des Verbes einfügen:
I did not watch TV yesterday.

Question:
"did" an den Satzanfang vor das Subjekt stellen: Did I eat chicken yesterday?
Bei wh-questions das wh-Wort noch vor "did": What did I eat?

Verwendung:
abgeschlossene Ereignisse in der Vergangenheit



The bell rang ten minutes ago.
Last year I worked in a big firm in L.A.
Yesterday dad bought a new sportscar.
They built the fortress in 1205.
She went to the post office last Friday.

| keywords / signals: | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| yesterday | (GESTERN) |
| last ... (summer/year/week/Monday/night) | (LETZTEN SOMMER, ...) |
| in ... (1988/ March) | (IM JAHRE 1988, ...) |
| a month/year/... ago | (VOR EINEM MONAT, ...) |
| before | (BEVOR) |
| in the past | (IN DER VERGANGENHEIT, FRÜHER) |



Past Simple (= Präteritum, Mitvergangenheit) VOLLE VERBEN

☺ statement:

Bildung: **subject + past form** (=2. Stammform)

- I did/worked.
- You did/worked.
- He did/worked.
- She did/worked.
- It did/worked.
- We did/worked.
- You did/worked.
- They did/worked.



⊗ negation:

Bildung: **subject + didn't + base form**

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| I did not (didn't) | } do/work. |
| You didn't | |
| He did not (didn't) | |
| She didn't | |
| It didn't | |
| We didn't | |
| You didn't | |
| They didn't | |

? question:

Bildung: **did + subject + base form**

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| Did I | } do/work? |
| Did you | |
| Did he | |
| Did she | |
| Did it | |
| Did we | |
| Did you | |
| Did they | |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| ☺ Yes, you did. | ⊗ No, you didn't. |
| ☺ Yes, I did. | ⊗ No, I didn't. |
| ☺ Yes, he did. | ⊗ No, he didn't. |
| ☺ Yes, she did. | ⊗ No, she didn't. |
| ☺ Yes, it did. | ⊗ No, it didn't. |
| ☺ Yes, you did. | ⊗ No, you didn't. |
| ☺ Yes, we did. | ⊗ No, we didn't. |
| ☺ Yes, they did. | ⊗ No, they didn't. |

Merke:

- study ⇒ studied
- try ⇒ tried
- drop ⇒ dropped
- stop ⇒ stopped
- grab ⇒ grabbed
- travel ⇒ travelled

Merkregeln:

1. **Positive Sätze:** **subject + past form** (=2. Stammform)
2. **Verneinung:** **subject + didn't + base form**
kein did bei was/were/could
↓ ↓ ↓
wasn't/weren't/couldn't
3. **Fragen:** **did + subject + base form**
kein did bei was/were/could

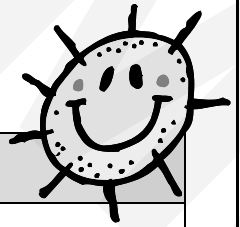
Verwendung:

für Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit stattfinden und auch in der Vergangenheit abgeschlossen wurden.

Häufige Signalwörter:

- ⇒ yesterday
- ⇒ in the past
- ⇒ two weeks, ... ago
- ⇒ in 2002
- ⇒ last week, ...
- ⇒ when I was younger/in kindergarten
- ⇒ ...

Grammar rhythm in the Past Simple – positive sentences



1. **“to be”**

| | |
|-------------|--|
| I | |
| you | |
| he, she, it | |
| we | |
| you | |
| they | |

2. **“to have”**

| | |
|-------------|--|
| I | |
| you | |
| he, she, it | |
| we | |
| you | |
| they | |

3. **“to write”**

| | |
|-------------|--|
| I | |
| you | |
| he, she, it | |
| we | |
| you | |
| they | |

4. **“to catch”**

| | |
|-------------|--|
| I | |
| you | |
| he, she, it | |
| we | |
| you | |
| they | |

5. **“to copy”**

| | |
|-------------|--|
| I | |
| you | |
| he, she, it | |
| we | |
| you | |
| they | |

6. **“to play”**

| | |
|-------------|--|
| I | |
| you | |
| he, she, it | |
| we | |
| you | |
| they | |

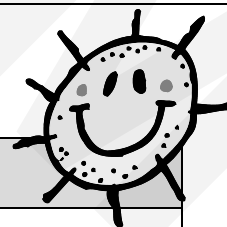
7. **“to go”**

| | |
|-------------|--|
| I | |
| you | |
| he, she, it | |
| we | |
| you | |
| they | |

8. **“to do”**

| | |
|-------------|--|
| I | |
| you | |
| he, she, it | |
| we | |
| you | |
| they | |

Grammar rhythm in the Past Simple – positive sentences



1. "to be"

| | |
|-------------|------|
| I | was |
| you | were |
| he, she, it | was |
| we | were |
| you | were |
| they | were |

2. "to have"

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| I | had |
| you | had |
| he, she, it | had |
| we | had |
| you | had |
| they | had |

3. "to write"

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| I | wrote |
| you | wrote |
| he, she, it | wrote |
| we | wrote |
| you | wrote |
| they | wrote |

4. "to catch"

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| I | caught |
| you | caught |
| he, she, it | caught |
| we | caught |
| you | caught |
| they | caught |

5. "to copy"

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| I | copied |
| you | copied |
| he, she, it | copied |
| we | copied |
| you | copied |
| they | copied |

6. "to play"

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| I | played |
| you | played |
| he, she, it | played |
| we | played |
| you | played |
| they | played |

7. "to go"

| | |
|-------------|------|
| I | went |
| you | went |
| he, she, it | went |
| we | went |
| you | went |
| they | went |

8. "to do"

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| I | did |
| you | did |
| he, she, it | did |
| we | did |
| you | did |
| they | did |

Complete the sentences in the Past Simple

Remember:



I
you
he
she
It
we
you
they

worked/said



I
you
he
she
It
we
you
they

didn't work/say

Example:

she/work hard

☺ She worked hard.

☹ She didn't work hard.

1. he/swim a lot

☺ _____

☹ _____

2. I/be/in Turkey

☺ _____

☹ _____

3. she/study/Italian

☺ _____

☹ _____

4. they/can swim a lot

☺ _____

☹ _____

5. we/go by plane

☺ _____

☹ _____

6. the wind/blow hard

☺ _____

☹ _____

7. Jim/have a test

☺ _____

☹ _____

8. you/work hard

☺ _____

☹ _____

9. you/be/late

☺ _____

☹ _____

10. they/come back

☺ _____

☹ _____

11. Bob/be/sorry

☺ _____

☹ _____

12. we/can see sharks

☺ _____

☹ _____

13. he/want to buy a dog

☺ _____

☹ _____

14. she/read a lot

☺ _____

☹ _____



Complete the sentences in the Past Simple

Remember:



I
you
he
she
It
we
you
they

worked/said



I
you
he
she
It
we
you
they

didn't work/say

Example:

she/work hard

☺ She worked hard.

☹ She didn't work hard.

1. he/swim a lot

☺ He swam a lot.

☹ He didn't swim a lot.

2. I/be/in Turkey

☺ I was in Turkey.

☹ I wasn't in Turkey.

3. she/study/Italian

☺ She studied Italian.

☹ She didn't study Italian.

4. they/can swim a lot

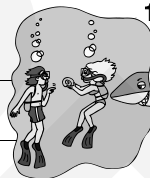
☺ They could swim a lot.

☹ They couldn't swim a lot.

5. we/go by plane

☺ We went by plane.

☹ We didn't go by plane.



6. the wind/blow hard

☺ The wind blew hard.

☹ The wind didn't blow hard.

7. Jim/have a test

☺ Jim had a test.

☹ Jim didn't have a test.

8. you/work hard

☺ You worked hard.

☹ You didn't work hard.

9. you/be/late

☺ You were late.

☹ You weren't late.

10. they/come back

☺ They came back.

☹ They didn't come back.

11. Bob/be/sorry

☺ Bob was sorry.

☹ Bob wasn't sorry.

12. we/can see sharks

☺ We could see sharks.

☹ We couldn't see sharks.

13. he/want to buy a dog

☺ He wanted to buy a dog.

☹ He didn't want to buy a dog.

14. she/read a lot

☺ She read a lot.

☹ She didn't read a lot.

④ Fill in the missing forms!

| | base form | past form | Bilde Sätze in der Past Simple |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| 28. nehmen | _____ | _____ | ☺ They _____ the train to Vienna. No. ☹ They _____. |
| 29. fliegen | _____ | _____ | ☺ I _____ to Paris. No. ☹ I _____. |
| 30. malen | _____ | _____ | ☺ Mary _____ a lovely picture. No. ☹ Mary _____. |
| 31. sitzen | _____ | _____ | ☺ They _____ in our treehouse. No. ☹ They _____. |
| 32. fahren, lenken | _____ | _____ | ☺ Peter _____ his father's car. No. ☹ Peter _____. |
| 33. schneiden | _____ | _____ | ☺ Mum _____ the bread into pieces. No. ☹ Mum _____. |
| 34. essen | _____ | _____ | ☺ Yesterday we _____ fish and chips. No. ☹ Yesterday we _____. |
| 35. blasen | _____ | _____ | ☺ The wind _____ the feather into the sea. No. ☹ The wind _____. |
| 36. gewinnen | _____ | _____ | ☺ He _____ the tennis match. No. ☹ He _____. |

④ Fill in the missing forms!

| | base form | past form | Bilde Sätze in der Past Simple |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|--|
| 28. nehmen | <u>take</u> | <u>took</u> | ☺ They <u>took</u> the train to Vienna. No. ☹ They <u>didn't take the train to Vienna</u> . |
| 29. fliegen | <u>fly</u> | <u>flew</u> | ☺ I <u>flew</u> to Paris. No. ☹ I <u>didn't fly to Paris</u> . |
| 30. malen | <u>paint</u> | <u>painted</u> | ☺ Mary <u>painted</u> a lovely picture. No. ☹ Mary <u>didn't paint a lovely picture</u> . |
| 31. sitzen | <u>sit</u> | <u>sat</u> | ☺ They <u>sat</u> in our treehouse. No. ☹ They <u>didn't sit in our treehouse</u> . |
| 32. fahren, lenken | <u>drive</u> | <u>drove</u> | ☺ Peter <u>drove</u> his father's car. No. ☹ Peter <u>didn't drive his father's car</u> . |
| 33. schneiden | <u>cut</u> | <u>cut</u> | ☺ Mum <u>cut</u> the bread into pieces. No. ☹ Mum <u>didn't cut the bread into pieces</u> . |
| 34. essen | <u>eat</u> | <u>ate</u> | ☺ Yesterday we <u>ate</u> fish and chips. No. ☹ Yesterday we <u>didn't eat fish and chips</u> . |
| 35. blasen | <u>blow</u> | <u>blew</u> | ☺ The wind <u>blew</u> the feather into the sea. No. ☹ The wind <u>didn't blow the feather into the sea</u> . |
| 36. gewinnen | <u>win</u> | <u>won</u> | ☺ He <u>won</u> the tennis match. No. ☹ He <u>didn't win the tennis match</u> . |

Complete the list!



| base form | past form | German |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| be | | |
| swim | | |
| help | | |
| copy | | |
| jump | | |
| think | | |
| | ran | |
| | saw | |
| | took | |
| | found | |
| | opened | |
| | liked | |
| | | lesen |
| | | sagen |
| | | kaufen |
| | | bekommen |
| | | tun, machen |
| | | spielen |



Complete the list!



| base form | past form | German |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| be | was/were | sein |
| swim | swam | schwimmen |
| help | helped | helfen |
| copy | copied | kopieren |
| jump | jumped | hüpfen, springen |
| think | thought | denken |
| run | ran | laufen, rennen |
| see | saw | sehen |
| take | took | nehmen |
| find | found | finden |
| open | opened | öffnen |
| like | liked | mögen, gern haben |
| read | read | lesen |
| say | said | sagen |
| buy | bought | kaufen |
| get | got | bekommen |
| do | did | tun, machen |
| play | played | spielen |

