



# REPEAT!

## Klasse 6

Vielfältige Übungen zu allen  
**SCHWERPUNKTTHEMEN**  
des 6. Schuljahres

LernLab



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## Simple Past

**TOOLS! Irregular verbs:** SchlieÙe die Lücken und setze die fehlenden Verbformen in allen Spalten ein.

infinitive	simple past	past participle	Übersetzung
be		been	sein
become	became		
		blown	blasen
break			brechen
	brought		bringen
		bought	kaufen
catch			(auf-/ein-)fangen
choose	chose		
	came	come	
		cut	schneiden
do		done	
	drank		trinken
	drove		fahren
eat			essen
fall		fallen	
		fought	kämpfen
find	found		
	flew	flown	
forget	forgot		
get			bekommen/holen/ erreichen
give		given	
	went	gone	
		grown	wachsen
hold			halten
	knew		wissen
meet			treffen
		paid	(be-)zahlen
read	read		
ring		rung	
run	ran		
		said	sagen
see			sehen
sell	sold		
	showed		zeigen
	sang	sung	
sit			sitzen
sleep	slept	slept	schlafen
		spoken	sprechen

stand		stood	
		taken	nehmen
tell		told	
think			denken/glauben
throw	threw		
wake up			aufwachen
		worn	tragen (Kleider)
win	won		
write			schreiben

### Simple Past: Sätze vervollständigen

**EXERCISE!** Vervollständige die Sätze mit der richtigen Verbform (regelmäßig oder unregelmäßig) im **simple past**.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a nice day today.
- In the morning, my mum \_\_\_\_\_ (wake me up) with a wonderful surprise: a little dog!
- Mum \_\_\_\_\_ (say): "Can you think of a name? It's a boy."
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) about it for a while.
- Then, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great idea.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to call the dog "Watson". "Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson" is my favourite detective story.
- When I \_\_\_\_\_ (say) "Watson", the dog \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at me as if he \_\_\_\_\_ (understand).
- After that, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) outside.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (throw) a ball for Watson many times.
- When we \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home for lunch, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) both very tired.

### Simple Past: Frage und Verneinung

**TOOLS!** Setze den Aussagesatz ins simple past. Vervollständige die Tabellen mit statement (Aussagesatz), question (Frage) und negation (Verneinung).

	<b>I like my brother very much.</b>
<b>statement</b> (past)	I liked my brother very much.
<b>question</b> (past)	Did I like my brother very much?
<b>negation</b> (past)	I didn't like my brother very much.

	<b>Selena sleeps very long.</b>
<b>statement</b> (past)	
<b>question</b> (past)	
<b>negation</b> (past)	

	<b>My father catches many fish.</b>
<b>statement</b> (past)	
<b>question</b> (past)	
<b>negation</b> (past)	

	<b>Mr. Taluo teaches Math.</b>
<b>statement</b> (past)	
<b>question</b> (past)	
<b>negation</b> (past)	

	<b>I know your friend very well.</b>
<b>statement</b> (past)	
<b>question</b> (past)	
<b>negation</b> (past)	

### Simple Past: TRANSLATE!

Übersetze ins Englische. Achte auf die Satzstellung und die richtige Zeit (**Signalwörter!**). Womöglich musst du dich von der deutschen Zeit lösen.

11. Gestern sind wir ins Kino gegangen.

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12. Vor fünf Minuten habe ich mir am Bahnhof eine Zeitung gekauft.

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13. Erst öffnete er die Tür. Dann legte er seine Schlüssel auf den Tisch. Danach trank er eine Tasse Kaffee.

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14. Letztes Jahr habe ich an der Theater AG in der Schule teilgenommen.

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15. Heute Morgen bin ich zum Bus gerannt und habe ihn gerade noch rechtzeitig erwischt.

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## Vocabulary

just in time	gerade noch rechtzeitig
take part in / participate in	teilnehmen an
Drama Club	Theater AG

## Solutions

infinitive	simple past	past participle	Übersetzung
be	was / were	been	sein
become	became	become	werden
break	broke	broken	brechen
bring	brought	brought	bringen
buy	bought	bought	kaufen
catch	caught	caught	(auf-/ein-)fangen
choose	chose	chosen	(aus-)wählen
come	came	come	kommen
cut	cut	cut	schneiden
do	did	done	machen/tun
drink	drank	drunk	trinken
drive	drove	driven	fahren
eat	ate	eaten	essen
fall	fell	fallen	fallen
fight	fought	fought	kämpfen
find	found	found	finden
fly	flew	flown	fliegen
forget	forgot	forgotten	vergessen
get	got	got	bekommen/holen/ erreichen
give	gave	given	geben
go	went	gone	gehen
grow	grew	grown	wachsen
have	had	had	haben
hold	held	held	halten
know	knew	known	wissen
learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt	lernen
let	let	let	lassen
make	made	made	machen/tun
meet	met	met	treffen
pay	paid	paid	(be-)zahlen
read	read	read	lesen
ring	rang	rung	klingeln/läuten
run	ran	run	rennen
say	said	said	sagen

see	saw	seen	sehen
sell	sold	sold	verkaufen
show	showed	shown	zeigen
sing	sang	sung	singen
sit	sat	sat	sitzen
sleep	slept	slept	schlafen
speak	spoke	spoken	sprechen
stand	stood	stood	stehen
swim	swam	swum	schwimmen
take	took	taken	nehmen
tell	told	told	erzählen
think	thought	thought	denken/glauben
throw	threw	thrown	werfen
understand	understood	understood	verstehen
wake up	woke up	woken up	aufwachen
wear	wore	worn	tragen (Kleider)
win	won	won	gewinnen
write	wrote	written	schreiben

- 1.) had
- 2.) woke
- 3.) said
- 4.) thought
- 5.) had
- 6.) wanted
- 7.) said, looked, understood
- 8.) went
- 9.) threw
- 10.) came, were

	<b>Selena sleeps very long.</b>
<b>statement</b> (past)	Selena slept very long.
<b>question</b> (past)	Did Selena sleep very long?
<b>negation</b> (past)	Selena didn't sleep very long.

	<b>My father catches many fish.</b>
<b>statement</b> (past)	My father caught many fish.
<b>question</b> (past)	Did my father catch many fish?
<b>negation</b> (past)	My father didn't catch many fish.

	<b>Mr. Taluo teaches Math.</b>
<b>statement</b> (past)	Mr. Taluo taught Math.
<b>question</b> (past)	Did Mr. Taluo teach Math?
<b>negation</b> (past)	Mr. Taluo didn't teach Math.

	<b>I know your friend very well.</b>
<b>statement</b> (past)	I knew your friend very well.
<b>question</b> (past)	Did I know your friend very well?
<b>negation</b> (past)	I didn't know your friend very well.

- 11.) We went to the cinema yesterday.
- 12.) I bought a newspaper at the station five minutes ago.
- 13.) First, he opened the door. Then, he put his keys on the table. After that, he drank a cup of coffee.
- 14.) I took part in / I participated in Drama Club at school last year.
- 15.) I ran to the bus and caught it just in time this morning.

## Past Progressive

**TOOLS!** Setze den Aussagesatz ins **past progressive**. Vervollständige die Tabellen mit **statement** (Aussagesatz), **question** (Frage) und **negation** (Verneinung).

<i>Beispiel:</i>	<b>I - watch - TV - at 5 o'clock yesterday</b>
<b>statement</b>	I <b>was watching</b> TV at 5 o'clock yesterday.
<b>question</b>	<b>Was I watching</b> TV at 5 o'clock yesterday?
<b>negation</b>	I <b>wasn't watching</b> TV at 5 o'clock yesterday.

	<b>Simon - wash - his dad's car - two hours ago</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	

	<b>The ghost - look - out of the castle door - at midnight</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	

	<b>The shop assistant - refill - the shelves - at 7 a.m.</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	

	<b>My sister - sing songs - during dinner</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	

	<b>The students - play games - during the Arts lesson.</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	

### Past Progressive oder Simple Past?

**EXERCISE!** Setze das Verb in die richtige Form. Überlege: Ist die Handlung im Verlauf (Verlauf wird betont = past progressive), oder ist sie eher kurz oder abgeschlossen bzw. folgen mehrere abgeschlossene Handlungen aufeinander (= simple past)?

- 1.) While I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to school, an accident \_\_\_\_\_ (happen).
- 2.) An old lady \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) her bike happily when, suddenly, her shopping bags \_\_\_\_\_ (fall off) the rack.
- 3.) For some time, there was total chaos. Apples and oranges \_\_\_\_\_ (roll) everywhere. The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ (scream and scream), cars \_\_\_\_\_ (slide) to a halt and pedestrians \_\_\_\_\_ (hurry) to get off the street.
- 4.) Then, a hero \_\_\_\_\_ (turn up) and \_\_\_\_\_ (save) everybody: Me!
- 5.) You must know that my father is a crossing guard. When I was old enough, he \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) all the rules to me and \_\_\_\_\_ (show) me all the moves. What a luck!
- 6.) While I \_\_\_\_\_ (pull) my badminton racket out of my sports bag in order to use it as a lollipop, my friend Neo \_\_\_\_\_ (join) me so we \_\_\_\_\_ (can) do this together.
- 7.) While we \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) onto the street, I \_\_\_\_\_ (wave) my racket as a signal to all the cars. Fortunately, my racket has a bright red cover. It really looks like a lollipop! Immediately, the situation \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to calm down.
- 8.) The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) screaming. The next few minutes \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) like slow motion. Neo \_\_\_\_\_ (help) the old lady to pick up her groceries and push her bike off the road, while I \_\_\_\_\_ (guide) the cars in a big semi-circle around them. In the end, some oranges and apples \_\_\_\_\_ (get) squashed, but nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (get) hurt.
- 9.) While I \_\_\_\_\_ (still stand) there in the middle of the road, a policeman \_\_\_\_\_ (turn up). I \_\_\_\_\_ (concentrate) heavily on the traffic, so at first I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) him. But after a while, I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) that somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) me.
- 10.) When I finally \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at him, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) happy to find out that he \_\_\_\_\_ (smile). In the end, he \_\_\_\_\_ (let) me finish the job. What a great morning!

## Vocabulary

badminton racket	Badmintonschläger
bike rack	Gepäckträger (Fahrrad)
a cover	Hülle
crossing guard	Schülerlotse
groceries	Einkäufe (Lebensmittel)
lollipop	Kelle (von Schülerlotsen)
semi-circle	Halbkreis
shop assistant	Verkäufer(in)
to squash	zerquetschen

## Solutions

	<b>Simon - wash - his dad's car - two hours ago.</b>
<b>statement</b>	Simon was washing his dad's car two hours ago.
<b>question</b>	Was Simon washing his dad's car two hours ago?
<b>negation</b>	Simon wasn't washing his dad's car two hours ago.

	<b>The ghost - look - out of the castle door - at midnight.</b>
<b>statement</b>	The ghost was looking out of the castle door at midnight.
<b>question</b>	Was the ghost looking out of the castle door at midnight?
<b>negation</b>	The ghost wasn't looking out of the castle door at midnight.

	<b>The shop assistant - refill - the shelves - at 7 a.m.</b>
<b>statement</b>	The shop assistant was refilling the shelves at 7 a.m.
<b>question</b>	Was the shop assistant refilling the shelves at 7 a.m.?
<b>negation</b>	The shop assistant wasn't refilling the shelves at 7 a.m.

	<b>My sister - sing songs - during dinner</b>
<b>statement</b>	My sister was singing songs during dinner.
<b>question</b>	Was my sister singing songs during dinner?
<b>negation</b>	My sister wasn't singing songs during dinner.

	<b>The students - play games - during the Arts lesson.</b>
<b>statement</b>	The students were playing games during the Arts lesson.
<b>question</b>	Were the students playing games during the Arts lesson?
<b>negation</b>	The students weren't playing games during the Arts lesson.

- 1.) was walking (im Verlauf!), happened (kurz, abgeschlossen).
- 2.) was riding (im Verlauf), fell off (kurz)
- 3.) were rolling, was screaming and screaming, were sliding, were hurrying (alles gleichzeitig im Verlauf während dieser Szene)

- 4.) turned up (kurz), saved (abgeschlossen, Ergebnis betont)
- 5.) explained, showed (beides abgeschlossen, Ergebnis wichtig)
- 6.) was pulling (im Verlauf), joined (kurz), could (kurz)
- 7.) were walking (im Verlauf), was waving (parallel im Verlauf), began (kurz)
- 8.) stopped (kurz), felt (Zustandsverb, daher kein Progressive!), was helping (Verlauf in der „slow motion“ wird betont), was guiding (ebenso), got (kurz, Ergebnis betont), got (ebenso)
- 9.) was still standing (im Verlauf), turned up (kurz), was concentrating (im Verlauf), didn't see (Zustandsverb + kurz), felt (Zustandsverb), was watching (im Verlauf).
- 10.) looked (kurz), was (Zustandsverb), was smiling (im Verlauf), let (kurz, Ergebnis betont)

### Present Perfect Simple

**TOOLS!** Bilde den Aussagesatz (statement) im **present perfect simple**. Achte auf die richtige Satzstellung! Vervollständige die Tabellen mit question (Frage) und negation (Verneinung).

	<b>I - to Paris - be - recently</b>
<b>statement</b>	I have been to Paris recently.
<b>question</b>	Have I been to Paris recently?
<b>negation</b>	I haven't been to Paris recently.

	<b>My father - new car - buy - just</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	

	<b>We - our friends - see - lately</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	

	<b>Tabita - so far - win - all her tennis matches</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	

	<b>Our car - three times - break down - in the last few weeks</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	

### Present Perfect: Fragen mit "ever" und "yet"

**EXERCISE!** Bilde Fragen mit "ever" oder "yet". Antworte mit "never", "not yet" oder "already". Benutze das **present perfect simple**.

Beispiele: you - climb - a tree (ever) // already

Have you **ever** climbed a tree? / Yes, I have **already** climbed one.

they - see - the new Brad Pitt movie (yet) // not yet

Have they seen the new Brad Pitt movie **yet**? / No, they haven't seen it **yet**.

1.) you - try - peppermint ice cream (ever) // not yet

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2.) they - do - their homework (yet) // already

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3.) we - reach - the summit (yet) // not yet

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4.) Tim - ever - see - a squirrel (ever) // not yet

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5.) You - get - a bad mark (ever) // already

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### Present Perfect versus Simple Past

**EXERCISE!** Setze die Verben in die richtige Zeitform. Achte auf Signalwörter für **present perfect** oder **simple past**.

6.) I can't come out to play football. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not clean) my room yet. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me to do it three hours ago. But immediately after that, she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to town and \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me with her to shop for trousers. This is why I \_\_\_\_\_ (not manage) to finish the task so far.

7.) Yesterday, my uncle \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a bad accident. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not pay attention) and \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) his car into a tree. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to take him to hospital. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very lucky because all he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) was a terrible headache. Since then, many friends and relatives \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) him. I \_\_\_\_\_ (just come back) from there.

8.) My first day at school \_\_\_\_\_ (be) awful so far. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the school in the morning, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) totally wet because of the heavy rain. Then, I \_\_\_\_\_ (cannot) find a place for my bike. After that, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not find) my classroom. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the wrong number. When I finally \_\_\_\_\_ (get) there, the only free seat \_\_\_\_\_ (be) next to Emilia. She is horrible! Since then, nothing good \_\_\_\_\_ (happen). I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to make an appointment with my friends, but nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (pick up) the phone so far. What a horrible day!

- 9.) \_\_\_\_\_ (you, ever walk) across Tower Bridge? The top walkway has a glass floor. On our trip to London last year, this really \_\_\_\_\_ (scare) me. The people behind us \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for a long time because it \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me so long to set one foot in front of the other. \_\_\_\_\_ (you, ever feel) like this? In the end, I just \_\_\_\_\_ (run) the last few metres. Since then, whenever my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) a tower or any other high building, I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) on the ground.
- 10.) Look at this house! They \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) it. What a nice colour! When \_\_\_\_\_ (they, do) this? When I \_\_\_\_\_ (come by) yesterday, it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) still orange. I \_\_\_\_\_ (never like) orange!

### Present Perfect versus Simple Past: TRANSLATE!

Übersetze ins Englische. Achte auf die richtige Zeit, present perfect oder simple past (Signalwörter!). Denke daran, dass du dich manchmal vom Deutschen lösen musst.

Beispiel: Ich **bin** vor kurzem ins Kino gegangen. = I **have** gone to the cinema recently.

- 11.) Darüber habe ich noch nie nachgedacht.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 12.) Ich bin immer ein sehr guter Schwimmer gewesen.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 13.) Letztes Jahr bin ich quer über den See geschwommen.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 14.) Den Apfel habe ich gerade gegessen. Aber meine Mutter hat vor zwei Stunden auch eine Wassermelone gekauft.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 15.) Heute Morgen wollte ich gerade rausgehen, als du geklingelt hast. Jetzt ist es Mittag, und ich war immer noch nicht draußen.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

lately / recently	kürzlich, in jüngster Zeit
to climb a tree	einen Baum hochklettern
walkway	Gehweg, Übergang
to scare sb	jdm Angst machen
noon	Mittag

## Solutions

	<b>My father - new car - buy - just</b>
<b>statement</b>	My father has just bought a new car.
<b>question</b>	Has my father just bought a new car?
<b>negation</b>	My father hasn't just bought a new car.

	<b>We - our friends - see - lately</b>
<b>statement</b>	We have seen our friends lately.
<b>question</b>	Have we seen our friends lately?
<b>negation</b>	We haven't seen our friends lately.

	<b>Tabita - so far - win - all her tennis matches</b>
<b>statement</b>	Tabita has won all her tennis matches so far.
<b>question</b>	Has Tabita won all her tennis matches so far?
<b>negation</b>	Tabita hasn't won all her tennis matches so far.

	<b>Our car - three times - break down - in the last few weeks</b>
<b>statement</b>	Our car has broken down three times in the last few weeks.
<b>question</b>	Has our car broken down three times in the last few weeks?
<b>negation</b>	Our car hasn't broken down three times in the last few weeks.

1. Have you ever tried peppermint ice cream? No, I haven't tried it yet. / No, I haven't tried peppermint ice cream yet.
2. Have they done their homework yet? Yes, they've already done it. / Yes, they've already done their homework.
3. Have we reached the summit yet? No, we haven't reached it yet. / No, we haven't reached the summit yet.
4. Has Tim ever seen a squirrel? No, he hasn't seen one yet. / No, he hasn't seen a squirrel yet.
5. Have you ever got a bad mark? Yes, I've already got one / Yes, I've already got a bad mark.

6. haven't cleaned / told / went / took / haven't managed
7. had / didn't pay attention / drove / had / was / had / have visited / have just come back
8. has been / arrived / was / couldn't / didn't find / had / got / was / has happened / have tried / has picked up
9. have you ever walked / scared / waited / took / have you ever felt / ran / have climbed / have stayed
10. have painted / have they done / came by / was / have never liked
  
11. I have never thought about this before.
12. I have always been a very good swimmer.
13. I swam across the lake last year.
14. I have just eaten the apple. But my mother also bought a watermelon two hours ago.
15. I just wanted to go out when you rang the bell this morning. Now, it's noon, and I still haven't been outside.

## Going-to Future

**TOOLS!** Bilde mit dem Beispielsatz jeweils das statement (Aussagesatz), die question (Frage) und die negation (Verneinung) im going-to future.

Beispiel:

	<b>going-to future</b>
<b>statement</b>	We are going to see Buckingham Palace.
<b>question</b>	Are we going to see Buckingham Palace?
<b>negation</b>	We aren't going to see Buckingham Palace.

	<b>going-to future</b>
<b>statement</b>	I am going to spend the holidays in Wales.
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	

	<b>going-to future</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	Is he going to sell his car?
<b>negation</b>	

	<b>going-to future</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	They aren't going to eat an ice cream.

## Going-to Future: Sätze vervollständigen

**EXERCISE!** Vervollständige die Sätze mit Verbformen im going-to future.

1. On Tuesday, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on a short trip to London.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the Tower of London, but we \_\_\_\_\_ (not visit) Tower Bridge.
3. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (be unhappy), because the weather in London is always rainy and that ruins her hair.
4. However, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not pay attention) to this because I really want to enjoy every minute of our trip.
5. In the evenings, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very tired because our plan is to see as many sights as possible every day.

### Going-to Future: Fragen mit Fragewort

**EXERCISE!** Frage nach den fett gedruckten Wörtern und benutze das going-to future.

6. *Where are we* \_\_\_\_\_ ?

We are going to stay **at a nice little hotel in Kensington**.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

My father is going to buy **tickets for public transport**.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

My little sister is going to run around in **Hyde Park and other public gardens**.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**Aunt Mary** is going to show us her new flat in London.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

We are going to fly back home **on Saturday**.

### Going-to Future: TRANSLATE!

**Übersetze** die Sätze ins Englische. Benutze das **going-to future**. Achtung: Im Deutschen steht oft das Präsens (*Gegenwart*).

11. Nach dem Film gehen wir zusammen in einem Restaurant essen.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Nächstes Jahr fliegen meine Eltern nach Australien in Urlaub.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Nach dem Sportunterricht treffen wir uns in der Mensa.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

14. Heute Abend kriege ich ein neues Fahrrad.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

15. Schau, es schneit! Bald wird der Garten weiß sein.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

16. Die beiden Mädchen fahren nächstes Jahr mit dem Bus zur Schule.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

canteen	Mensa
Physical Education / sports lesson	Sportunterricht
public transport	Öffentliche Verkehrsmittel

## Solutions

	<b>going-to future</b>
<b>statement</b>	I am going to spend the holidays in Wales.
<b>question</b>	Am I going to spend the holidays in Wales?
<b>negation</b>	I am not going to spend the holidays in Wales.

	<b>going-to future</b>
<b>statement</b>	He is going to sell his car.
<b>question</b>	Is he going to sell his car?
<b>negation</b>	He isn't going to sell his car.

	<b>going-to future</b>
<b>statement</b>	They are going to eat an ice cream.
<b>question</b>	Are they going to eat an ice cream?
<b>negation</b>	They aren't going to eat an ice cream.

- 1.) are going to go
- 2.) are going to see, are not going to visit
- 3.) is going to be
- 4.) am not going to pay attention
- 5.) are going to be
  
- 6.) **Where** are we going to stay?
- 7.) **What** is my father going to buy?
- 8.) **Where** is my little sister going to run around?
- 9.) **Who** is going to show us her new flat in London?
- 10.) **When** are we going to fly back home?
  
- 11.) We are going to eat together in a restaurant after the movie.
- 12.) My parents are going to fly to Australia for their holidays next year.
- 13.) We are going to meet in the canteen after Physical Education / after the Sports lesson.
- 14.) I am going to get a new bike tonight.
- 15.) Look, it is snowing! The garden is going to be white, soon.
- 16.) The two girls are going to go to school by bus next year.

## Will-Future

**TOOLS!** Bilde jeweils das statement (Aussagesatz), die question (Frage) und die negation (Verneinung) im **will-future**. Achte auf die Satzstellung!

<u>Beispiel</u>	<b>Our holiday - rainy - be</b>
<b>statement</b>	Our holiday will be rainy.
<b>question</b>	Will our holiday be rainy?
<b>negation</b>	Our holiday won't be rainy.

	<b>the match - lose - The school team</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	

	<b>I - with the shopping bags - help - you</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	

	<b>nice - It - be - to live - in Scotland</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	

	<b>difficult - The Math test - be</b>
<b>statement</b>	
<b>question</b>	
<b>negation</b>	

## Will-Future oder Simple Present?

**EXERCISE!** Vervollständige mit der richtigen Verbform im **will-future** (spontaner Entschluss, Vermutung) oder im **simple present** (Gewohnheit).

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (water) the flowers in the garden. They look thirsty.  
- But don't give them too much water. Some flowers \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) that, either.
- Every Saturday, the town orchestra \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the public gardens. - Really? Today is Saturday. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there now.

3. I think NASA \_\_\_\_\_ (soon, have) astronauts on Mars. - I \_\_\_\_\_ (not believe) this. Mars is too far away. But probably they \_\_\_\_\_ (land) on the Moon again.
4. Tina usually \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) her dogs round the block every morning. - Right, there she is. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) outside and join her.
5. Once a day, Colin \_\_\_\_\_ (kick) his football through the open living room window. Then, he \_\_\_\_\_ (trample) through the hall with his dirty boots on to get it back. - Really? What on earth \_\_\_\_\_ (he, do) next?

### Will-Future oder Going-To-Future?

**EXERCISE!** Vervollständige mit der richtigen Verbform im **will-future** (spontaner Entschluss, Vermutung) oder im **going-to future** (fester Plan, sichere Vorhersage).

6. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at a children's holiday camp this summer. - Is that so? I \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) her immediately, then. I need a summer job, too.
7. When \_\_\_\_\_ (you, finally understand) how important it is to do your homework? - Oh, thank you for reminding me. I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) them right away. Later this afternoon, I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) Steven repair his motorbike.
8. Have you ever tasted New York cheesecake? - No, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) it right away. I've seen it on the menu here. - I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a piece of apple cake. I decided this two days ago when we talked about this café and I found out that they are famous for their apple cake.
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ (the future, bring)? - I don't know about the future. But what I do know is that I \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the attic today together with Grandpa. We arranged this last week.
10. I think the food at the school festival \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great. - Really? I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) two extra cakes because, last year, many parents didn't bring anything and in the end we didn't have enough.

## Vocabulary

not...either	auch nicht
to join sb	mitmachen, mitgehen
public gardens	öffentliche Parkanlage
to remind sb of	jdn erinnern an
to water flowers	Blumen gießen

## Solutions

	<b>the match - lose - The school team</b>
<b>statement</b>	The school team will lose the match.
<b>question</b>	Will the school team lose the match?
<b>negation</b>	The school team won't lose the match.

	<b>I - with the shopping bags - help - you</b>
<b>statement</b>	I will help you with the shopping bags.
<b>question</b>	Will I help you with the shopping bags?
<b>negation</b>	I won't help you with the shopping bags.

	<b>nice - It - be - to live - in Scotland</b>
<b>statement</b>	It will be nice to live in Scotland.
<b>question</b>	Will it be nice to live in Scotland?
<b>negation</b>	It won't be nice to live in Scotland.

	<b>difficult - The Math test - be</b>
<b>statement</b>	The Math test will be difficult.
<b>question</b>	Will the Math test be difficult?
<b>negation</b>	The Math test won't be difficult.

1. will water, don't like that
2. plays, will go
3. will soon have, don't believe, will land
4. walks, will go
5. kicks, tramples, will he do
  
6. is going to work, will phone
7. will you finally understand, will do, am going to help
8. will try, am going to take
9. will the future bring, am going to clean
10. will be, am going to make

## Comparison of Adjectives

**TOOLS!** Vervollständige die Tabelle mit dem comparative und dem superlative. Musst du das Adjektiv mit -er/est steigern oder mit more / most oder unregelmäßig?

adjective	comparative	superlative
strong		
interesting		
narrow		
simple		
dirty		
fantastic		
good		
clever		
nice		
pretty		
hard		
much		
beautiful		
easy		

## Comparison of Adjectives: Sätze vervollständigen

**EXERCISE!** Vergleiche und benutze die basic form, den comparative oder den superlative des Adjektivs.

Example: A duck is rather slow. A snake is even slower. And a snail is the slowest of all three.

- 1.) Susan is quite \_\_\_\_\_. Charlotte is even \_\_\_\_\_. And Roseanne is the luckiest of all three.
- 2.) Elephants have a thick skin. The skin of a rhinoceros is even \_\_\_\_\_. And dinosaurs have the \_\_\_\_\_ skin of all three.
- 3.) I am a \_\_\_\_\_ piano player. My brother is even \_\_\_\_\_. And our father is the worst player of us all.
- 4.) The Math test was quite simple. The English test was even \_\_\_\_\_. And the Arts test was \_\_\_\_\_ of all.
- 5.) This movie is quite shallow. The one I saw yesterday was even \_\_\_\_\_. And the one I saw last week was \_\_\_\_\_ of all.
- 6.) My horse is quite \_\_\_\_\_. My sister's horse is even \_\_\_\_\_. And my mother's horse is the calmest of all horses in the world.

### Comparison of Adjectives: ...than / not as...as

**EXERCISE!** Vergleiche. Drücke den Vergleich immer auf zwei Arten aus.

Example: Harry is taller (tall) **than** Sally. Sally is not as tall as (tall) Harry.

- 7.) Mike's dog is \_\_\_\_\_ (small) **than** our dog. Our dog is \_\_\_\_\_ (small) Mike's dog.
- 8.) Crystal is \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent) **than** most students in our class. Most students in our class are \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent) Crystal.
- 9.) Our new classroom has \_\_\_\_\_ (big) windows **than** our old one. The windows in our old classroom were \_\_\_\_\_ (big) the windows in our new one.
- 10.) These apples are \_\_\_\_\_ (juicy) **than** those. Those apples are \_\_\_\_\_ (juicy) these here.
- 11.) A VW Beetle is \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) a Porsche. A Porsche is \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) **than** a VW Beetle.

### Comparison of Adjectives: TRANSLATE!

Übersetze ins Englische. Achte darauf, ob du die basic form, den comparative oder den superlative benutzen musst.

12.) Tanyas alter Regenschirm war schöner als dieser hier.

\_\_\_\_\_

13.) Die Klassenfahrt war fast so großartig wie die Ferien.

\_\_\_\_\_

14.) Ich denke, in der Schule ist Mathematik wichtiger als Sport.

\_\_\_\_\_

15.) Das Wasser in diesem See ist nicht so klar wie das Wasser in einem Fluss.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

16.) Meine Eltern sind noch unterschiedlicher als meine Großeltern.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

17.) Apfelsaft ist das gesündeste Getränk.

\_\_\_\_\_

18.) Du hast die beste und die teuerste Uhr.

\_\_\_\_\_

### Vocabulary

juicy	saftig
shallow	seicht, oberflächlich
snail	Schnecke

### Solutions

adjective	comparative	superlative
strong	stronger	the strongest
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
narrow	narrower	the narrowest
simple	simpler	the simplest
dirty	dirtier	the dirtiest
fantastic	more fantastic	the most fantastic
good	better	the best
clever	cleverer	the cleverest
nice	nicer	the nicest
pretty	prettier	the prettiest
hard	harder	the hardest
much	more	the most
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
easy	easier	the easiest

- 1.) lucky / luckier
- 2.) thicker / the thickest
- 3.) bad / worse
- 4.) simpler / the simplest
- 5.) shallower / the shallowest
- 6.) calm / calmer
  
- 7.) smaller / not as small as
- 8.) more intelligent / not as intelligent as
- 9.) bigger / not as big as
- 10.) juicier / not as juicy as
- 11.) not as fast as / faster
  
- 12.) Tanya's old umbrella was more beautiful than this one.
- 13.) The class trip was almost as great as the holidays.
- 14.) I think that Math is more important than PE at school.
- 15.) The water in this lake is not as clear as the water in a river.
- 16.) My parents are even more different than my grandparents.
- 17.) Apple juice is the healthiest drink.
- 18.) You have got the best and the most expensive watch.

## Adverbs

**TOOLS!** Bilde das Adverb. Achte dabei auf die richtige Schreibweise.

adjective	adverb
dirty	
happy	
comic	
magic	
clinical	
basic	
fast	
nice	
friendly	

adjective	adverb
simple	
angry	
good	
hard	
bad	
beautiful	
fancy	
new	
loud	

## Adverbs: Adjective or Adverb?

**EXERCISE!** Setze ein: Adjektiv oder Adverb? Denke daran: Adjektive beziehen sich auf ein Nomen, Adverbien auf ein Verb.

- 1.) After the \_\_\_\_\_ (awesome) football match, our team went home \_\_\_\_\_ (happy). We made a \_\_\_\_\_ (quick) stop at the ice cream parlour where our coach invited us \_\_\_\_\_ (generous) to a very \_\_\_\_\_ (large) ice cream. It was very \_\_\_\_\_ (tasty), especially the chocolate flavour.
- 2.) Yesterday, I had to take my \_\_\_\_\_ (tiny) Chinese poodle YinYin to the vet. Obviously, the dog felt very \_\_\_\_\_ (poor), because he didn't eat the \_\_\_\_\_ (wonderful) sausage I gave him. He just lifted his head \_\_\_\_\_ (weak) and looked at me in a \_\_\_\_\_ (strange) way. When I carried him, he felt \_\_\_\_\_ (hot). In the end, the vet told me that it wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ (serious). My dog just had a \_\_\_\_\_ (light) type of dog flu.
- 3.) You may talk to each other in the Arts room, but not too \_\_\_\_\_ (loud). It is important that you work \_\_\_\_\_ (serious) on your pictures, not \_\_\_\_\_ (superficial). After all, you want to create \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) works of art. This is sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) work, but most of the time, it is \_\_\_\_\_ (great) fun. And if you concentrate, you always learn new skills very \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) and very \_\_\_\_\_ (good).

## Vocabulary

awesome	fantastisch, großartig
chocolate flavour	Schokolade (Sorte), Schokoladengeschmack
fancy	originell, ausgefallen
generous	großzügig
superficial	oberflächlich
tasty	lecker

## Solutions

adjective	adverb
nice	nicely
happy	happily
comic	comically
magic	magically
critical	critically
basic	basically
fast	fast
dirty	dirtily
friendly	in a friendly way

adjective	adverb
simple	simply
angry	angrily
good	well
hard	hard
bad	badly
beautiful	beautifully
fancy	fancily
new	newly
loud	loudly

**Remember:** Endet das Adjektiv auf -ly (wie bei friendly), gibt es kein Adverb dazu, du musst umschreiben.

- 1.) awesome /happily / quick / generously / large / tasty
- 2.) tiny / poor (wegen "to feel", vgl. "to be" oder "to become" + Adjektiv) / wonderful / weakly / strange / hot (wegen "to feel") / serious / light
- 3.) loudly / seriously / superficially / beautiful / hard / great/ fast / well

## Comparison of Adverbs

**EXERCISE!** Bilde zuerst das Adverb, dann den comparative und den superlative. Setze entsprechend ein.

Beispiel: fast -> fast (adverb)

Tina runs fast. Tom runs faster, but Mary runs fastest.

1.) Easy -> \_\_\_\_\_ (adverb)

I can solve Math exercises \_\_\_\_\_. Sally solves them even \_\_\_\_\_.  
But Glen, who is best in class, solves them \_\_\_\_\_.

2.) good -> \_\_\_\_\_

The girls in my class sing \_\_\_\_\_. My sisters sing even \_\_\_\_\_, but our Music teacher sings \_\_\_\_\_.

3.) much -> \_\_\_\_\_

I like football very \_\_\_\_\_. I like basketball even \_\_\_\_\_, and it is baseball that I like \_\_\_\_\_.

4.) quiet -> \_\_\_\_\_

Our neighbour speaks to us \_\_\_\_\_. The old woman from across the street speaks to us even \_\_\_\_\_, but Mr. Miller, the postman, speaks \_\_\_\_\_.

5.) Early -> \_\_\_\_\_

I arrived \_\_\_\_\_. Aunt Linda arrived \_\_\_\_\_, but Aunt Helena arrived \_\_\_\_\_.

6.) Hard -> \_\_\_\_\_

Joe hits the ball \_\_\_\_\_. Timo hits it even \_\_\_\_\_. But Manny, who is very tall and very strong, hits \_\_\_\_\_.

## Comparison of Adverbs: TRANSLATE!

Übersetze ins Englische. Überlege, ob du Adjektiv oder Adverb und eventuell den comparative oder den superlative brauchst.

7.) Leo erklärt unsere Hausaufgaben am einfachsten.

\_\_\_\_\_

8.) Heute regnet es heftiger (heavy) als gestern.

\_\_\_\_\_

9.) Die Queen hat ein größeres Auto als der Präsident.

\_\_\_\_\_

10.) Katzen klettern besser als Hunde.

\_\_\_\_\_

11.) Unser Busfahrer ist die lustigste Person im Bus.

---

12.) Joshua fängt den Ball am schlechtesten.

---

13.) Lastwagen fahren langsamer als normale Autos.

---

14.) Leonie erzählt Geschichten sehr dramatisch.

---

15.) Tabby ist die intelligenteste Katze der Welt.

---

### Vocabulary

to climb	klettern
lorry	Lastwagen

### Solutions

- 1.) easy -> easily: easily / more easily / most easily
- 2.) good -> well : well / better / best
- 3.) much -> much: much / more / most
- 4.) quiet -> quietly: quietly / more quietly / most quietly
- 5.) early -> early: early / earlier / earliest
- 6.) hard -> hard: hard / harder / hardest
  
- 7.) Leo explains our homework most easily / most simply.
- 8.) Today, it is raining more heavily than yesterday.
- 9.) The Queen has got a bigger car than the president.
- 10.) Cats climb better than dogs.
- 11.) Our bus driver is the funniest person on the bus.
- 12.) Joshua catches the ball worst.
- 13.) Lorries drive more slowly than normal cars.
- 14.) Leonie tells stories very dramatically.
- 15.) Toby is the most intelligent cat in the world.