

Hallo ihr Lieben!

Wahrscheinlich habt ihr schon einiges von unseren Englisch-Aufgaben abgearbeitet und vor allem die „alte“ Grammatik (LiF 1-11) wiederholt.

Damit ihr euch selbst testen könnt, ob ihr das alles auch wirklich noch beherrscht, kommen hier nun ein paar Grammatik-Aufgaben, die die bereits bekannten Zeiten (simple present, simple past, present perfect) und Satzgefüge (if-clauses, relative clauses) abfragen. Die entsprechenden Lösungen zur Selbstkontrolle findet ihr auch auf der Homepage, aber bitte nicht schummeln ;-)

Solltet ihr Probleme oder Fragen haben, erreicht ihr uns über unsere E-Mail-Adresse:

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Test 1 – The simple present (vgl. LiF1R)

a) Schreibe die passende Frage auf:

Does Mia like her sister?

- Yes, Mia likes her sister.

Is Sarah your friend?

- No, Sarah is not my friend. She`s my cousin.

Do you eat meat?

- No, I don`t eat meat.

Do they watch TV on Sundays?

- No, they don`t watch TV on Sundays.

Have you got a brother?

- Yes, I have got a brother.

Does she play football?

- Yes, she plays football.

Are you from Wuppertal?

- Yes, I am from Wuppertal.

b) Verneine die folgenden Sätze:

Kids drive their own cars.

Kids don`t drive their own cars.

Donald Duck loves his uncle.

Donald Duck doesn`t love his uncle.

Dogs can play chess.

Dogs can`t play chess.

Animals talk to people.

Animals don`t talk to people.

Trains are smaller than bikes.

Trains aren`t smaller than bikes.

The sun shines at night.

The sun doesn`t shine at night.

Test 2 – The simple past (vgl. LiF 2R)

a) Setze die richtigen Formen von be im *simple past* ein:

Grace was tired this morning.

We were very worried.

Were you at school yesterday?

My dad was in his bed.

There was an accident on the road.

My sister was at the swimming pool.

My parents were on holiday.

I was very happy last week.

Mary was ill. She wasn't at school.

b) Trage die richtigen Verbformen im *simple past* ein:

Last year, Tobias visited a British school. The other kids asked him a lot of questions.

Were the questions hard for Tobias? No, they weren't. The teachers explained everything to him. When Tobias answered a question, he said something wrong, but nobody laughed.

A girl even smiled at him. Then the teacher finished the lesson and Tobias played soccer with the others.

Test 3 – The present perfect (vgl. LiF 8)

a) Setze die folgenden Verben in der richtigen Form im *present perfect* ein und verneine in der Antwort jeweils mit der Kurzform:

speak – fly – drink – pay – explode – hear
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Have you ever bought an elephant?

No, I haven't.

Have you ever heard an Australian talk?

No, I haven't.

Has this dog ever spoken English?

No, it hasn't.

Have you ever drunk blood?

No, I haven't.

Has anyone ever flown to the sun?

No, no one has.

Has the earth ever exploded before?

No, it hasn't.

Has she ever paid with stones at the supermarket?

No, she hasn't.

b) Bild aus den Satzteilen vollständige Sätze im *present perfect*:

They have just caught a lot of fish.

He hasn't done his homework yet.

We have never gone on holiday without our dog.

Have you spent all your pocket money?

Test 4 – If-clauses/Conditional clauses type I (vgl. LiF 7)

Bilde aus den Satzbestandteilen vollständige Bedingungssätze in der korrekten Form:

if/ my friend / like to => we / have / a long phone talk / tonight

If my friend likes to, we will have a long phone talk tonight.

if / our teacher / let us go => school / finish / early / today

If our teacher lets us go, school will finish early today.

if / Tim / have got / enough money => he / buy / a new skateboard

If Tim has got enough money, he will buy a new skateboard.

Test 5 – Relative clauses (vgl. LiF 9)

a) Setze das richtige Relativpronomen (Achtung: nur "who" oder „which“) ein:

Can you give me that book which is on the shelf?

Carol is watching a DVD which Clara gave her.

Ms Walsh is my mum`s friend who lives in London.

Can you see that boy who is wearing a red shirt?

Can you repair the watch which is broken?

Will they go to the lake which is in Scotland?

b) Schreibe mit Hilfe der Wörter Definitionen in Form eines Relativsatzes:

coffee maker / make coffee:

A coffee maker is something which makes coffee.

toaster / roast bread:

A toaster is something which roasts bread.

teacher / work at school:

A teacher is someone who works at school.