

**Ich hoffe, dir geht es gut und Du langweilst dich nicht zu sehr!**

Als Mittel gegen Langeweile habe ich Englisch-Material für dich vorbereitet ;)  
Bitte nutze die Zeit **bis zum 29.03.** um die folgenden Aufgaben zu erledigen.

Es handelt sich dabei um Wiederholung von wichtigem Basiswissen.

Manches wird dir sehr leicht fallen.

Zu fast allen Aufgaben findest Du Lösungen zur Selbstkontrolle.

Es kann sehr gut sein, dass ich dich nach dem 29.03. bitte deine erledigten Aufgaben abzufotografieren und mir per Mail zu senden!

Überprüfe zunächst, ob Du alle Aufgaben des letzten LZ-Plans erledigt hast  
(siehe unten).

**Lerne zusätzlich die restlichen Vokabeln von Unit 2!!!**

Ein neuer Arbeitsplan folgt am 29.03.

Stay healthy!

Mr. Stuhlemer

**LZ-Plan: 2.3. (Monday) – 9.3. (Monday)**

**checklist – Do the tasks in exactly that order:**

(Bearbeite die Aufgaben in genau der Reihenfolge)

tasks	done	teacher check
1. <b>vocabulary – theme 2:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• p. 202 "highlight" → p. 204 "communicate (with s.b.)"</li> <li>• Copy them into your vocabulary book</li> </ul>		
2. <b>reading/speaking – After class:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• p. 40, no. 1 a) - c)</li> <li>• with a partner or in groups of three</li> <li>• Fast finishers read an additional text.</li> </ul>		
3. <b>grammar – The -ing form (gerund):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• p. 41, no. 2</li> <li>• Copy the box into your exercise book!</li> <li>• Füge je 2 Beispiele für a), b) und c) aus den Texten auf Seite 40 hinzu.</li> <li>• Mark/Highlight them like in the box!</li> </ul>		
4. <b>grammar – The -ing form (gerund):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• p. 41, no. 3, a) and b)</li> <li>• Use "More help" on p. 119!!!</li> <li>• three additional sentences</li> </ul>		
5. <b>grammar and writing – prepositions and the -ing form:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• p. 41, no. 4, a) and b)</li> </ul>		
6. <b>grammar – The -ing form (gerund):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WB, p. 20, no. 6, a) - d)</li> </ul>		

## WS 1 - "there is" and "there are"



Write sentences with „there is“ and „there are“. (Bilde Sätze.)  
„There is“ benutzt man bei Einzahl, „there are“ bei Mehrzahl!

There is

a

There are

lots of

a lot of



in my  
school bag

Example: "There is a banana in my school bag."

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

**WS 2 - "have got" and "has got"****1. Read the explanations and copy it into your exercise book.**

(Lies die Erklärungen und schreibe sie in dein Heft ab.)

**"Yes-Smiley" ☺ = have/has got**

Das heißt haben, besitzen. (Example: "I have got a pet.")

**"No-Smiley" ☹ = haven't got/hasn't got**

Um zu sagen, was man nicht hat, stellt man not (oder -n't) zwischen have/has und got. (Example: "I haven't got a pet.")

Bei he/she/it benutzt du **has got** oder **hasn't got**.Bei I, you, we, you, they benutzt du **have got** oder **haven't got**.**2. Complete the sentences. (Ergänze die Sätze.)**

1. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ a ruler ☺, but he \_\_\_\_\_ a rubber ☹.

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ a friend ☺, but you \_\_\_\_\_ a brother or a sister ☹.

3. Sally \_\_\_\_\_ a brother ☹, but she \_\_\_\_\_ three sisters ☺.

4. The Browns \_\_\_\_\_ a car ☹, but they \_\_\_\_\_ a garage ☺.

5. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ a pen ☹, but he \_\_\_\_\_ a biro ☺.

6. Mike and Sally \_\_\_\_\_ a dog ☺, but they \_\_\_\_\_ rabbits ☹.

7. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ a father ☹, but she \_\_\_\_\_ a grandfather ☺.

8. The school \_\_\_\_\_ classrooms ☺, but it \_\_\_\_\_ bedrooms ☹.

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ a computer ☺, but I \_\_\_\_\_ a pet ☹.

10. We \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish ☹, but we \_\_\_\_\_ English ☺.

**3. Write four sentences about you and a friend.**

(Schreibe drei eigene Sätze über dich und einen Freund.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

## WS 3 - A ruler - an apple - der unbestimmte Artikel (ein, eine, einer)

1. Read the explanations and copy the box into your exercise book.

(Lies die Erklärungen und schreibe die Box in dein Heft ab.)

**Merke:**

- Im Englischen gibt es den unbestimmten Artikel "the" (der, die, das), z.B. *the table, the door* etc.
- Der unbestimmte Artikel heißt "a" oder "an" (ein, eine). Wann du **a** oder **an** nimmst, hängt von der **Aussprache** des nachfolgenden Wortes ab. Wenn du am Anfang des Wortes einen **Vokal** (a, e, i, o, u) hörst, nimmst du **an**, sonst **a**.
- Daher heißt es
 

<b>a</b> book	aber	<b>an</b> exercise book
<b>a</b> uniform	aber	<b>an</b> underground station
<b>a</b> mouse	aber	<b>an</b> MP3 player

2. Fill in the gaps with „a“ or „an“. (Fülle die Lücken mit „a“ oder „an“ aus.)



cherry		sandwich		umbrella		cat
apple		bread		desk		dog
orange		ice cream		yellow car		elephant
pineapple		cheese		flower		monkey
banana		pizza		chair		horse

He has \_\_\_ red ball.

She has \_\_\_ orange bike.

It is \_\_\_ big animal.

The children buy \_\_\_ lolly.

Toni wears \_\_\_ uniform.

There is \_\_\_ underground station.

Tomorrow is \_\_\_ football match.

Can we have \_\_\_ cake?

Is this \_\_\_ cow? No, it is \_\_\_ emu.

## WS 4 - One chair - two chairs (plural of nouns)

1. Read the explanation and copy the box into your exercise book.  
(Lies zunächst den Merkkasten und schreibe ihn in dein Heft ab.)

### Plural of nouns (Plural der Nomen)

Du bildest den Plural (die Mehrzahl) von Nomen, indem du ein **s** an das Nomen anfügst, zum Beispiel **pens, chairs, computers, desks, ...**.

Nomen, die schon auf **-(s)s** oder auf **-sh, -ch, -x** oder **-o** enden, brauchen die Endung **es**, zum Beispiel **glasses, toothbrushes, sandwiches, boxes, tomatoes, ...**

Nomen, die auf einen **Mitlaut** und **-y** enden, verwandeln sich im Plural zu der Endung **ies**, zum Beispiel **hobbies, families, babies, ...**.



#### WATCH OUT! - irregular plural words:

one mouse - two mice	one tooth - ten teeth (Zähne)
one knife - two knives (Messer)	one man - two men
one child - two children	one woman - two women

## 2. Form the plural! (Bilde den Plural!)

one number - two \_\_\_\_\_

one house - two \_\_\_\_\_

one teacher - three \_\_\_\_\_

one school - five \_\_\_\_\_

one friend - ten \_\_\_\_\_

one dog - two \_\_\_\_\_

one sister - two \_\_\_\_\_

one goldfish - ten \_\_\_\_\_

one witch - two \_\_\_\_\_

one colour - six \_\_\_\_\_

one child - two \_\_\_\_\_

one man - five \_\_\_\_\_

**Solutions WS 1 - 4 (Lösungen)****"there is" and "there are"**

1. There is a sharpener in my school bag.
2. There is a rubber in my school bag.
3. There is a pen in my school bag.
4. There is a book in my school bag.
5. There are lots of / a lot of pencil cases in my school bag.
6. There are lots of / a lot of exercise books in my school bag.
7. There are lots of / a lot of rulers in my school bag.
8. There are lots of / a lot of coloured pencils in my school bag.

**"have got" and "has got"**

1. Tom has got a ruler ☺, but he hasn't got a rubber ☹.
2. You have got a friend ☺, but you haven't got a brother or a sister ☹.
3. Sally hasn't got a brother ☹, but she has got three sisters ☺.
4. The Browns haven't got a car ☹, but they have got a garage ☺.
5. Tim hasn't got a pen ☹, but he has got a biro ☺.
6. Mike and Sally have got a dog ☺, but they haven't got rabbits ☹.
7. Jane has got a father ☺, but she hasn't got a grandfather ☹.
8. The school has got classrooms ☺, but it hasn't got bedrooms ☹.
9. I have got a computer ☺, but I haven't got a pet ☹.
10. We haven't got Spanish ☹, but we have got English ☺.

**A ruler - an apple - der unbestimmte Artikel**

a	cherry	a	sandwich	an	umbrella	a	cat
an	apple	a	bread	a	desk	a	dog
an	orange	an	ice cream	a	yellow car	an	elephant
a	pineapple	a	cheese	a	flower	a	monkey
a	banana	a	pizza	a	chair	a	horse

He has a red ball.

She has an orange bike.

It is a big animal.

The children buy a lolly.

Toni wears a uniform.

There is an underground station.

Tomorrow is a football match.

Can we have a cake?

Is this a cow? No, it is an emu.

**One chair - two chairs (plural of nouns)**

one number - two numbers

one house - two houses

one teacher - three teachers

one school - five schools

one friend - ten friends

one dog - two dogs

one sister - two sisters

one goldfish - ten goldfish

English 8 GK (STU)

one witch - two witches

one child - two children

**revision of basics**

one colour - six colours

one man - five men

date:

## WS 5 - Simple Present and Present

1. Read the boxes and fill in the correct examples from the "Examples" box.

English 8 GK (STU)

revision of basics

date:

# WS 5 - Solutions

## WS 6 - Present Progressive

- Fill the missing verbs into the gaps. Use the *Present Progressive*.
- Underline the signal words. Not all sentences have one.

- We **are watching** (to watch) a movie in the cinema right now.
- The dog **isn't / is not barking** (not / to bark) at the cat now.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (to swim) in the swimming pool.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (to cut) the grass.
- Sybille \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) a text message at the moment.
- The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (not / to cry) now.
- Anna and Kathleen \_\_\_\_\_ (not / to eat) hamburgers.
- The boys \_\_\_\_\_ (not / to have) fun at Julies party.
- The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (to close) the door.
- Look! His mother \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) a cup of tea.
- Nice! You \_\_\_\_\_ (to help) her.
- In the picture the eagle \_\_\_\_\_ (to catch) the mouse.
- The girls \_\_\_\_\_ (not / jump) in the ocean. It is too cold.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (to clean) the kitchen tomorrow.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ (to rain) now.
- My pets \_\_\_\_\_ (not / to sleep) at the moment.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) a new magazine next week.

**WS 7 - Present Progressive****1. Which of the following sentences are written in *Present Progressive*?**

1.  He is twelve years old?
2.  I am watering the flowers.
3.  She drives a taxi.
4.  She isn't helping her mother.
5.  We are painting the walls.
6.  He sings a new song.
7.  How old are you?
8.  He is buying candies.
9.  Is she helping?
10.  Does she help?

**2. Write the short forms.**

1. He is asking. → He's asking.
2. I am reading. → \_\_\_\_\_
3. They are doing. → \_\_\_\_\_
4. You are running. → \_\_\_\_\_
5. Alex is watching. → \_\_\_\_\_
6. I am taking. → \_\_\_\_\_
7. Collin is making fun. → \_\_\_\_\_
8. They are dancing. → \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Ask for the word which is underlined. Use *question words*.**

1. They are buying new shoes. → What are they buying?
2. They are carrying the bags to the car. → Where \_\_\_\_\_
3. He is riding on the horse. → What \_\_\_\_\_
4. Anna is wearing a new dress. → What \_\_\_\_\_
5. She is having a bath. → What \_\_\_\_\_
6. The children are playing in the house. → Where \_\_\_\_\_
7. Rajiv is talking to his friends. → Who \_\_\_\_\_
8. They are running home. → Where \_\_\_\_\_

**WS 8 - Simple Present and Present Progressive****All the sentences are wrong! Correct them please!**

WRONG SENTENCES	CORRECTED SENTENCES
I do reading a book.	
She reading a book.	
Does he reading a book?	
Do you playing tennis?	
She plays tennis at the moment.	
She read a book now.	
She read a book every day.	
Does she can speak English?	
Are you want to help me?	
She is playing tennis every day.	
What he doing?	
Are you read a book?	
What do you doing now?	
Has she a cat?	
What are you do at the moment?	
Do you read a book now?	
Play you tennis on Sundays?	
Want to buy a book?	
What you doing?	
Plays she tennis?	
She go to the supermarket now.	
Are you play at the moment?	
She don't understand German.	
We not sell books.	

## WS 8 - Solutions

I am reading a book.
She is reading a book.
Is he reading a book?
Do you play tennis?
She is playing tennis at the moment.
She is reading a book now.
She reads a book every day
Can she speak English?
Do you want to help me?
She plays tennis every day.
What is he doing?
Are you reading a book?
What are you doing now?
Does she have a cat?
What are you doing at the moment?
Are you reading a book now?
Do you play tennis on Sundays?
Do you want to buy a book?
What are you doing?
Does she play tennis?
She is going to the supermarket now.
Are you playing at the moment?
She doesn't understand German.
We don't sell books.