

Das simple present

He/she/it das s kommt mit
kommen = venir
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das simple present			
BILDUNG			
	Aussagesatz	verneinter Satz	Frage
	I/you/we/they play football. He/she/it plays football.	I don't play football. He ... doesn't play football.	Do I play football? Does he play football?
Modal- verben	bei can, must, may, needn't, etc. wird kein s angehängt, und man braucht kein do/does zur Bildung von Fragen und Verneinungen: I/you/he/we/they can play football. I can't play football. Can I play football?		
to be	Das Verb to be (sein) ist unregelmäßig und hat Kurzformen.		
	I am nice. We / you / they are nice. He / she / it is nice. I'm nice. We're / you're / they're nice. He's / she's / it's nice.	I am not nice. We are not nice. He is not nice. I'm not nice. We aren't nice. He isn't nice.	Am I nice? Are we nice? Is he nice?
Recht- schreibung	Beim Anhängen des –s in der dritten Person Singular gibt es ein paar Rechtschreibregeln: 1. Ein y nach einem Konsonanten (!) wird zu –ie-: I try -> he tries Vorsicht: kommt das y nach einem Vokal , bleibt das y: I play -> he plays 2. nach Zischlaut (s, ch, x ...) oder einem -o kommt –es: I wash -> he washes; I go -> she goes 3. Die dritte Person Singular von have ist has.		
GEBRAUCH			
	1. für etwas, das jemand regelmäßig, selten, nie, oft ... tut: I play chess. – Schach ist mein Hobby. 2. Dinge passieren nacheinander: First I eat dinner, then I go to bed. – Zuerst esse ich Abendbrot, dann gehe ich ins Bett. 3. Aussagen, die immer wahr sind: Water boils at 100°. – Wasser kocht bei 100 Grad. 4. In zukünftiger Bedeutung für Fahr- und Stundenpläne („timetable future“). The train leaves at 8.15pm. – Der Zug fährt um 8.15 ab. The meeting starts at 9.30. – Das Treffen fängt um 9.30 an.		
Signal- wörter	always (immer) every day / week / year ... (jeden Tag ...) first ... then ... (zuerst ... danach ...) never (nie) often (oft) on Mondays / on Christmas ... (montags / an Weihnachten ...) sometimes (manchmal) usually (normalerweise)		

The simple present – Aussagesätze

EXERCISE 1 Setze diese Verben in die dritte Person Singular. Denke an die Sonderregeln:

- Ein *y* nach einem Konsonanten (!) wird zu y --> ies: cry → cries
- Nach einem Zischlaut (*s, sh, ch ...*) oder nach *o* hängt man es an:
watch → watches
- Bei *have* lautet die dritte Person Singular: *he/she/it* has.
- Das Verb *to be* (I am, you are ...) lautet in der dritten Person: *he/she/it* is.
- Bei Modalverben wie *can* oder *must* ----.

I like	Dennis	my friends are	my friend
you play	she	you have	it
I go	Kate	I carry	he
you catch	he	we sing	the girl
they wash	Jane	I am	the house
we can	the cat	they do	Ben
we try	my dad	you must	she

EXERCISE 2 Setze die richtige Form von *to be* im simple present ein – *am, is* oder *are*.

- I _____ from Germany.
- Tony _____ silly.
- Emma and Sally _____ very nice.
- My favourite sport _____ table tennis.
- We _____ friends.
- Dad, _____ you happy?
- The cat _____ asleep.

EXERCISE 3 Setze die Verben im simple present ein. Denke an das *3rd person singular s!*

- Sally and Kate _____ (be) from London.
- We _____ (have) got a rabbit. Its name _____ (be) "Jumper".
- My father _____ (work) at a shop.
- The kids often _____ (play) football.
- Dennis _____ (love) dogs.
- My parents _____ (live) in London.
- She must _____ (go) to bed early tonight.
- You _____ (be) very nice.
- The cat _____ (wash) itself.
- My grandpa _____ (have) a big garden.
- Tom, _____ (have) you got a pet?
- My mum _____ (make) fantastic cakes.
- My friends _____ (like) to cook together.

- n) Ben and I _____ (play) the piano, but my sister _____ (play) the guitar.
- o) This house _____ (be) very big.
- p) Peter always _____ (watch) TV in the evening.
- q) I often _____ (see) my friends.
- r) Jane can _____ (play) the guitar.
- s) He _____ (cry) every night.
- t) Susan never _____ (do) her homework.
- u) Tom _____ (love) his dog a lot. He _____ (take) it for a walk every day.
- v) My friends often _____ (play) chess. They _____ (be) really good at it.
- w) My grandpa _____ (live) in England, so I often _____ (write) him letters.
- x) Emma and I _____ (be) best friends. She _____ (be) really fun. We _____ (meet) almost every day.
- y) You _____ (have) got a pet. Peter _____ (have) got a pet, too.
- z) He _____ (try) to sing but he _____ (be) not good at it.

EXERCISE 4 Setze die Verben ein, die in die Lücke passen, und füge das 3rd person singular s hinzu, wenn es nötig ist: *read – lie – clean – listen – make – wash – watch – play*


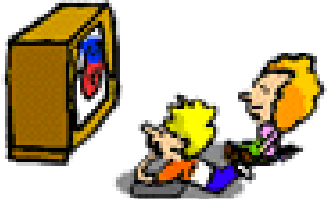




- a) Sally often _____ books.
- b) Can you _____ a cake for me, please?
- c) In the evening Paul and Eva always _____ TV.
- d) The girls _____ football in the park.
- e) My mom _____ on the beach.
- f) My friend _____ to music in his room.
- g) The washing machine _____ my clothes.
- h) You _____ the bathroom.

EXERCISE 5 Nur zwei Sätze in dieser Aufgabe sind richtig. Finde die Fehler in den anderen Sätzen und verbessere sie.

- a) Sally playes football with her friends.
- b) I sees my grandparents every day.
- c) She carrys the bags home.
- d) Susan washs her T-shirt.
- e) You visits your uncle.
- f) The boy musts help.
- g) They listen to music.
- h) Tim buies tomatoes at the supermarket.
- i) The teacher go home.
- j) Tony does his homework.

EXERCISE 6 Hier siehst du ein paar Leute bei ihrem Hobby. Schreibe ganze Sätze darüber, was sie tun. Füge auch noch Informationen hinzu, wo, wann oder wie oft sie ihren Hobbies nachgehen. Du kannst die Vokabeln aus Aufgabe 6 verwenden.

Ex.: This is Lisa. In the evening, she always reads a book in the living room. ...

a) 	b) 	c) 
d) 	e) 	f) 

EXERCISE 7 Schreibe Sätze darüber, wie oft du die Tätigkeiten in der Box machst. Verwende die Zeitausdrücke aus der Tabelle.

Tätigkeit	wie oft?
play football – do sports – read a book – read a magazine – do my homework – meet my friends – get up late – watch TV – play computer games – dance – go to the swimming pool	sometimes – often – never – always – usually – every day – every weekend – on Mondays

The simple present – Aussagesätze – Lösungen

EXERCISE 1 1. Ein *y* nach einem Konsonanten (!) wird zu **-ie-**: I try -> **he tries**.

2. Nach einem Zischlaut (*s, sh, ch ...*) oder nach *o* hängt man **-es** an: **you wash – she washes**.

3. Bei *have* lautet die dritte Person Singular: *he/she/it has*.

4. Das Verb *to be* (I am, you are ...) lautet in der dritten Person: *he/she/it is*.

5. Bei Modalverben wie *can* oder *must* **hängt man kein -s an**.

I like	Dennis likes	my friends are	my friend is
you play	she plays	you have	it has
I go	Kate goes	I carry	he carries
you catch	he catches	we sing	the girl sings
they wash	Jane washes	I am	the house is
we can	the cat can	they do	Ben does
we try	my dad tries	you must	she must

EXERCISE 2 Setze die richtige Form von *to be* im simple present ein – am, is oder are.

- a) I **am** from Germany. b) Tony **is** silly. c) Emma and Sally **are** very nice.
 d) My favourite sport **is** table tennis. e) We **are** friends. f) Dad, **are** you happy?
 g) The cat **is** asleep.

EXERCISE 2 a) Sally and Kate **are** from London.

c) My father **works** at a shop.

e) Dennis **loves** dogs.

g) She must **go** to bed early tonight.

i) The cat **washes** itself.

k) Tom, **have** you got a pet?

m) My friends **like** to cook together.

o) This house **is** very big.

q) I often **see** my friends.

s) He **cries** every night.

u) Tom **loves** his dog a lot. He **takes** it for a walk every day.

v) My friends often **play** chess. They **are** really good at it.

w) My grandpa **lives** in England, so I often **write** letters to him.

x) Emma and I **are** best friends. She **is** really fun. We **meet** almost every day.

y) You **have** got a pet. Peter **has** got a pet, too.

z) He **tries** to sing but he **is** not good at it.

b) We **have** got a rabbit. Its name **is** "Jumper".

d) The kids often **play** football.

f) My parents **live** in London.

h) You **are** very nice.

j) My grandpa **has** a big garden.

l) My mum **makes** fantastic cakes.

n) Ben and I **play** ... my sister **plays** the guitar.

p) Peter always **watches** TV in the evening.

r) Jane can **play** the guitar.

t) Susan never **does** her homework.

EXERCISE 3 Setze die Verben ein, die in die Lücke passen, und füge das 3rd person singular s hinzu, wenn es nötig ist:

a) Sally often **reads** books.

c) In the evening Paul and Eva always **watch** TV.

e) My mom **lie** on the beach.

g) The washing machine **washes** my clothes.

b) Can you **make** a cake for me, please?

d) The girls **play** football in the park.

f) My friend **listens** to music in his room.

h) You **clean** the bathroom.

EXERCISE 4

- a) Linda always reads a book in the evening.
- b) The kids often watch TV in the living room.
- d) On Saturdays Jane dances at the gym.
- e) The boys play football in the park.
- f) We usually go to the swimming pool at the weekend.
- g) On Fridays my mum plays tennis at the tennis court.

EXERCISE 5 Nur zwei Sätze in dieser Aufgabe sind richtig. Finde die Fehler in den anderen Sätzen und verbessere sie.

- a) Sally **plays** football with her friends.
- b) I **see** my grandparents every day.
- c) She **carries** the bags home.
- d) Susan **washes** her T-shirt.
- e) You **visit** your uncle.
- f) The boy **must** help.
- g) They listen to music. – **correct!**
- h) Tim **buys** tomatoes at the supermarket.
- i) The teacher **goes** home.
- j) Tony does his homework. – **correct!**

EXERCISE 6

Example: I sometimes play football. I do sports every day. I read a book every weekend. I never read a magazine. I always do my homework. I often meet my friends. I get up late every weekend. I never watch TV. I sometimes play computer games.

Das simple present – Fragen und Verneinung

Im simple present verwendet man bei allen “normalen” Verben das Hilfsverb *do / does*, um Fragen und Verneinungen zu bilden. Nach *do / does* kommt immer der Infinitiv – das heißt, wenn vorher ein –s am Verb war, verschwindet es!

	Verneinung	Frage
he / she / it, Peter, the cat	He doesn't play.	Why does he play ?
I / you / we / they	You don't play.	Why do you play ?

Bei folgenden Verben braucht man kein Hilfsverb. Man verneint mit *not* und bildet Fragen, indem man Subjekt und Prädikat vertauscht¹:

	Verneinung	Frage
to be (am, is, are)	You are not (=aren't) nice.	Why are you nice ?
Modalverben (can, must, should, ...)	You cannot read.	Why can you read ?
have got	You haven't got a dog.	Have you got a dog?

EXERCISE 1 To be. Verneine diese Sätze mit *not*.

- a) Sally is from London. -> Sally isn't from London.
- b) We are teachers.
- c) I'm 12 years old.
- d) He is in the garden.
- e) You are very nice.
- f) Peter and Steve are best friends.
- g) The kids are in my class.
- h) We are from Manchester.
- i) The dog is under the bed.
- j) I am at home.

EXERCISE 2 Modalverben. Verneine diese Sätze mit *not*.

- a) Peter can sing.
- b) My brothers can read.
- c) You can help me.
- d) We can come to your party.
- e) I can play the drums.

EXERCISE 3 „Normale“ Verben: Verneine diese Sätze mit *don't* und *doesn't*.

- a) I go to school every day.
- b) Peter plays the piano.
- c) Emma has a sister.
- d) You go cycling on Mondays.
- e) We read a lot of books.
- f) My mom works in London.
- g) They like cats.
- h) I love ice-cream.
- i) You eat hamburgers.
- j) We have a new teacher.

¹ Eine weitere Form von Fragen, die ohne *do* gebildet werden, sind Fragen mit *who?* und *what?*, bei denen das Fragewort das Subjekt ist: „Who loves Bob?“ (= Wer liebt Bob?) – Dazu gibt es im Bereich 6. Klasse ein eigenes Arbeitsblatt.

EXERCISE 4 Hier sind nun verschiedene Formen gemischt. Verneine die Sätze!

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Peter is good at maths. | b) I have good friends. |
| c) Sally can sing. | d) You like ice-cream. |
| e) We drink tea. | f) The cat sleeps on the sofa. |
| g) She tries on the dress. | h) We are from Manchester. |
| i) Bob is a pupil. | j) I can read. |
| k) You eat a hamburger. | l) I'm very clever. |
| m) The books are interesting. | n) They play the guitar. |

EXERCISE 5 Übersetze diese Sätze ins Englische.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Ich arbeite nicht. | b) Du bist nicht nett. |
| c) Er kann nicht schwimmen. | d) Peter liest nicht. |
| e) Wir sind nicht aus Deutschland. | f) Ich lebe nicht in London. |
| g) Wir können nicht helfen. | h) Das Baby schläft nicht. |
| i) Meine Schwester kann nicht kochen. | j) Bob schreibt nicht. |

EXERCISE 6 Fragen mit Modalverben: Bilde Fragen, indem du Subjekt und Verb vertauschst.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| a) Sarah is from London. | b) I can sing. |
| c) Bob and his brother are in trouble. | d) You must go now. |
| e) The dog has got a new ball. | f) We are very tired. |
| g) The students can speak English. | h) We have got a blue car. |
| i) I am ten years old. | j) They can do their homework. |
| k) Lizzie and Jake have got a house. | l) The kids are at home. |

EXERCISE 7 Bilde Ja-Nein-Fragen mit dem Hilfsverb *do / does*.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| a) Your parents like cats. | b) The Smiths live over there. |
| c) Peter reads the Harry Potter books. | d) His dog loves our cats. |
| e) We do our homework. | f) The teacher makes a cake. |
| g) You open the window. | h) He does sports. |
| i) She puts on her shirt. | j) They eat a hamburger. |

EXERCISE 8 Frage nach den fett markierten Satzteilen. Nun kommen sowohl Fragen mit *do / does* als auch Fragen mit Inversion vor.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) I play the piano . -> What do you play ? | |
| b) She arrives at 9 o'clock . | c) We work in the garden . |
| d) I see my friend . | e) No , Tom can't sing. (Ja/Nein-Frage) |
| f) My mum buys milk . | g) Sally is a teacher. |
| h) We get up early in the morning . | i) I go to school by bus . |
| j) I cry because I am sad . | k) Yes , they are from Manchester. |
| l) The girls are at school . | m) Tom must stay at home because he is sick . |
| n) Jane meets my brother . | o) We love cats . |

Lösungen – Fragen und Verneinung

EXERCISE 1 Verneine diese Sätze mit *not*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Sally is from London. → Sally isn't from London. | b) We are not / aren't teachers. |
| c) I m not 12 years old. | d) He is not / isn't in the garden. |
| e) You are not / aren't very nice. | |
| f) Peter and Steve are not / aren't best friends. | g) The kids are not / aren't in my class. |
| h) We are not / aren't from Manchester. | i) The dog is not / isn't under the bed. |
| j) I am not / I'm not at home. | |

EXERCISE 2 Verneine diese Sätze mit *not*.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a) Peter can't sing. | b) My brothers can't read. |
| c) You can't help me. | d) We can't come to your party. |
| e) I can't play the drums. | |

EXERCISE 3 Verneine diese Sätze mit *don't* und *doesn't*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) I don't go to school every day. | b) Peter doesn't play the piano. |
| c) Emma doesn't have a sister. | d) You don't go cycling on Mondays. |
| e) We don't read a lot of books. | f) My mom doesn't work in London. |
| g) They don't like cats. | h) I don't love ice-cream. |
| i) You don't eat hamburgers. | j) We don't have a new teacher. |

EXERCISE 4 Hier sind nun verschiedene Formen gemischt. Verneine die Sätze!

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Peter isn't good at maths. | b) I don't have good friends. |
| c) Sally can't sing. | d) You don't like ice-cream. |
| e) We don't drink tea. | f) The cat doesn't sleep on the sofa. |
| g) She doesn't try on the dress. | h) We aren't from Manchester. |
| i) Bob isn't a pupil. | j) I can't read. |
| k) You don't eat a hamburger. | l) I m not very clever. |
| m) The books aren't interesting. | n) They don't play the guitar. |

EXERCISE 5 Übersetze diese Sätze ins Englische.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) I don't work. | b) You aren't nice. |
| c) He can't swim. | d) Peter doesn't read. |
| e) We aren't from Germany. | f) I don't live in London. |
| g) We can't help. | h) The baby doesn't sleep. |
| i) My sister can't cook. | j) Bob doesn't write. |

EXERCISE 6 Fragen mit Modalverben: Bilde Fragen, indem du Subjekt und Verb vertauschst.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| a) Is Sarah from London? | b) Can I sing? |
| c) Are Bob and his brother in trouble? | d) Must you go now? |
| e) Has the dog got a new ball? | f) Are we very tired? |
| g) Can the students speak English? | h) Have we got a blue car? |
| i) Am I ten years old? | j) Can they do their homework? |
| k) Have Lizzie and Jake got a house? | l) Are the kids at home? |

EXERCISE 7 Fragen mit *do* / *does*: Bilde Fragen mit dem Hilfsverb *do*.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| a) Do your parents like cats? | b) The Smiths live over there. |
| c) Does Peter read the Harry Potter books? | d) Does his dog love our cats? |

- e) Do we (you) do our (your) homework?
- g) Do you (I) open the window?
- i) Does she put on her shirt?

- f) Does the teacher make a cake?
- h) Does he do sports?
- j) Do they eat a hamburger?

EXERCISE 8 Frage nach den fett markierten Satzteilen. Nun kommen sowohl Fragen mit do / does als auch Fragen mit Inversion vor.

a) I play **the piano**. -> What **do you play**?

b) When does she arrive?

d) Who do you see?

f) What does my mum buy?

h) When do we get up?

j) Why do I (you) cry?

l) Where are the girls?

n) Who does Jane meet?

c) Where do we (you) work?

e) Can Tom sing?

g) Who is a teacher?

i) How do I (you) go to school?

k) Are they from Manchester?

m) Why must Tom stay at home?

o) What do we love?

Die Bildung des simple present

EXERCISE 1 Bilde die dritte Person Singular dieser Verben! Achte dabei auf die Besonderheiten beim Anhängen des 3rd person singular s. Beispiel: I play -> he plays

I go	Peter	I am	Tom
you are	she	we worry	it
they carry	my father	Liz and Bob wash	Bob
we are	the cat	you do	the cat
you have	it	they can	she
I sit	the cat	the men buy	the man
they catch	he	we wish	Emma
you must	Sally	we try	my friend

EXERCISE 2 Setze die richtige Form von *to be* im simple present ein – *am, is* oder *are*.

- I _____ from Germany.
- Tony _____ silly.
- Emma and Sally _____ very nice.
- My favourite sport _____ table tennis.
- We _____ friends.
- Dad, _____ you happy?
- The cat _____ asleep.

EXERCISE 3 Setze die richtige Verbform ein. Denke an das –s in der dritten Person Singular.

- Tom _____ (love) his dog a lot. He _____ (take) it for a walk every day.
- My friends often _____ (play) chess. They _____ (be) really good at it.
- My grandpa _____ (live) in England, so I often _____ (write) him letters.
- Emma and I _____ (be) best friends. She _____ (be) really fun. We _____ (meet) almost every day.
- You _____ (have) got a pet. Peter _____ (have) got a pet, too.
- He _____ (try) to sing but he _____ (be) not good at it.

EXERCISE 4 Verneine die Sätze.

- Peter is good at maths.
- I have good friends.
- Sally can sing.
- You like ice-cream.
- We drink tea.
- The cat sleeps on the sofa.
- She tries on the dress.
- We are from Manchester.
- Bob is a pupil.

EXERCISE 5 Stelle Fragen.

- I play **the piano**. -> What **do you play**?
- She arrives at **9 o'clock**.
- We work **in the garden**.
- I see **my friend**.
- No, Tom can't sing. (Ja/Nein-Frage)
- My mum buys **milk**.
- Sally** is a teacher.

Die Bildung des simple present – Lösungen

AUFGABE 1

I go	Peter goes	I am	Tom is
you are	she is	we worry	it worries
they carry	my father carries	Liz and Bob wash	Bob washes
we are	the cat is	you do	the cat does
you have	it has	they can	she can
I sit	the cat sits	the men buy	the man buys
they catch	he catches	we wish	Emma wishes
you must	Sally must	we try	my friend tries

Erklärungen:

In der dritten Person Singular hängst du normalerweise ein –s an: I sing – he sings.

Bei der Rechtschreibung gibt es dabei diese drei Ausnahmen:

1. Ein –y nach einem Konsonanten wird zu –ie-: I carry – he carries; we worry – it worries; we try – she tries.

Achtung: Ein –y nach einem Vokal wird nicht zu –ie-: they buy – he buys.

2. Nach einem Zischlaut wie s, sh oder ch wird –es angehängt: they catch – he catches; they wash – he washes; we wish – she wishes.

3. Das Gleiche geschieht bei do und go: he does, she goes.

Die folgenden Verben sind unregelmäßig:

1. Have wird in der dritten Person zu has.

2. Modalverben (can, must, needn't ...) verändern sich in der dritten Person nicht: I can – he can.

3. To be (sein) ist ein unregelmäßiges Verb: I am, you are, he/she/it is, we are, they are.

EXERCISE 2 Setze die richtige Form von to be im simple present ein – am, is oder are.

- a) I **am** from Germany. b) Tony **is** silly. c) Emma and Sally **are** very nice.
d) My favourite sport **is** table tennis. e) We **are** friends. f) Dad, **are** you happy?
g) The cat **is** asleep.

EXERCISE 3 Setze die richtige Verbform ein. Denke an das –s in der dritten Person Singular.

- a) Tom **loves** his dog a lot. He **takes** it for a walk every day.
b) My friends often **play** chess. They **are** really good at it.
c) My grandpa **lives** in England, so I often **write** letters to him.
d) Emma and I **are** best friends. She **is** really fun. We **meet** almost every day.
e) You **have** got a pet. Peter **has** got a pet, too.
f) He **tries** to sing but he **is** not good at it.

EXERCISE 4 Verneine die Sätze.

- b) I don't have good friends. / I haven't got good friends. c) Sally can't sing.
d) You don't like ice-cream. e) We don't drink tea. f) The cat doesn't sleep on the sofa.
g) She doesn't try on the dress. h) We aren't from Manchester. i) Bob isn't a pupil.

ERKLÄRUNG: Verneinung im simple present	
Mit <i>not</i> verneint man:	Mit <i>do / doesn't</i> verneint man:
- Formen von to be: I am not nice. She is not twelve. - Modalverben: She can't sing. We will not go. - have got: Ben hasn't got a dog.	- alle anderen Verben: I don't like cats. Peter doesn't play chess.

EXERCISE 5 Stelle Fragen.

- b) **When does she arrive?** c) **Where do we work?** d) **Who do I see?**
e) **Can Tom sing?** f) **What does my mum buy?** g) **Who is a teacher?**

*Harry Potter***EXERCISE 1** Setze die Verben ins simple present.

- a) Harry Potter _____ (live) with his aunt and uncle because his parents _____ (be) dead. He _____ (think) that he _____ (be) an ordinary² boy.
- b) One day, he _____ (get) a letter. He _____ (try) to read it, but his aunt and uncle _____ (not let) him. They just _____ (not give) it to him.
- c) More and more letters _____ (arrive). Finally, a giant³ called Hagrid _____ (give) Harry his letter.
- d) Hagrid _____ (tell) Harry that he _____ (be) a wizard⁴. He will go to Hogwarts, a school for wizards. Harry _____ (cannot) believe his ears. Hagrid also _____ (tell) him that it was Voldemort, a very evil⁵ wizard, who killed his parents.
- e) Then Hagrid and Harry _____ (go) to Diagon Alley together. There they _____ (buy) lots of things, for example, a magic wand⁶.
- f) A bit later, Harry _____ (take) the train to Hogwarts. On the train, he _____ (meet) a boy. His name _____ (be) Ron. Soon Harry and Ron _____ (become) best friends.
- g) The boys _____ (love) Hogwarts. The classes _____ (be) interesting, but sometimes they _____ (can) be difficult, too. Most of the teachers _____ (be) nice, but some _____ (not be). One teacher, Professor Snape, _____ (not like) Harry. Snape _____ (teach) Potions⁷.
- h) Harry _____ (find) new friends and _____ (have) lots of fun. He _____ (learn) to do magic and he _____ (play) Quidditch – that _____ (be) a sport played on flying broomsticks⁸.
- i) There _____ (be) only one problem: Voldemort, the evil wizard, _____ (want) to come back and to kill Harry. Harry and his friends _____ (not, have) much time. _____ (can, Harry, stop) him? What _____ (you, think)?

² ordinary: normal³ giant: Riese⁴ wizard: Zauberer⁵ evil: böse⁶ wand: Zauberstab⁷ potions: Zaubерtränke⁸ flying broomstick: fliegende Besen

Harry Potter

EXERCISE 1

- a) Harry Potter **lives** with his aunt and uncle because his parents **are** dead. He **thinks** that he **is** an ordinary boy.
- b) One day, he **gets** a letter. He **tries** to read it, but his aunt and uncle **don't let** him read it. They just **don't give** it to him.
- c) More and more letters **arrive**. Finally, a giant called Hagrid **gives** Harry his letter.
- d) Hagrid **tells** Harry that he **is** a wizard. He will go to Hogwarts, a school for wizards. Harry **cannot** believe his ears. He also **tells** him that it was Voldemort, a very evil wizard, who killed his parents.
- e) Then Hagrid and Harry **go** to Diagon Alley together. There they **buy** lots of things, for example, a magic wand.
- f) A bit later, Harry **takes** the train to Hogwarts. On the train, he **meets** a boy. His name **is** Ron. Soon Harry and Ron **become** best friends.
- g) The boys **love** Hogwarts. The classes **are** interesting, but sometimes they **can** be difficult, too. Most of the teachers **are** nice, but some **aren't**. One teacher, Professor Snape, **doesn't like** Harry. Snape **teaches** Potions.
- h) Harry **finds** new friends and **has** lots of fun. He **learns** to do magic and he **plays** Quidditch – that **is** a sport played on flying broomsticks.
- i) There **is** only one problem: Voldemort, the evil wizard, **wants** to come back and to kill Harry. Harry and his friends **don't have** much time. **Can Harry stop** him? What **do you think**?

Welcome to Australia

EXERCISE 1 Setze die Verben in den Klammern ins simple present.



A kangaroo with a baby in its pouch.
Picture by Fir0002/Flagstaffotos.

a) Australia _____ (be) a continent in the southern hemisphere⁹. What

_____ (you / know) about Australia?

b) The outback _____ (be) in the center of the continent. It _____ (get) very hot there, and there _____ (not be) much rain.

c) Few people _____ (live) in the outback. There _____ (not be) any big cities; there _____ (be) only a few farms and lots of sheep.

Most people _____ (not / want) to live there. _____ (you / can / image) living there?

f) Kangaroos _____ (eat) grass. Usually they _____ (come) out at night. They

_____ (not come) out at day.

e) A kangaroo _____ (carry) its baby in a pouch¹⁰. The baby _____ (stay) in the pouch for a long time. At first the babies _____ (be) very small, but they _____ (grow) quickly!

f) A platypus¹¹ _____ (look) very strange. Platypuses _____ (lay¹²) eggs but they also _____ (feed) their babies milk. _____ (not touch) a platypus when you see one: They _____ (can / sting¹³)!

g) The Aborigines _____ (be) the native people¹⁴ of Australia.

h) Many animals in Australia _____ (can) be dangerous. For example, there _____ (be) snakes, crocodiles and sharks. _____ (you, be) afraid of these animals? I _____ (not be)!

i) _____ (you, like) sports? Australians _____ (love) sports. You _____ (can) surf or play Aussie Rules Football in Australia. Or you just _____ (enjoy) a day at the beach.

⁹ southern hemisphere: Südhalbkugel

¹⁰ pouch: Beutel

¹¹ platypus: Schnabeltier

¹² lay eggs: Eier legen

¹³ sting: stechen

¹⁴ the native people: die Eingeborenen

Lösung: Welcome to Australia

EXERCISE 1 Setze die Verben in den Klammern ins simple present.

- a) Australia **is** a continent in the southern hemisphere. What **do** you **know** about Australia?
- b) The outback **is** in the center of the continent. It **gets** very hot there, and there **isn't** much rain.
- c) Few people **live** in the outback. There **aren't** any big cities; there **are** only a few farms and lots of sheep. Most people **don't want** to live there. **Can you imagine** living there?
- f) Kangaroos **eat** grass. Usually they **come** out at night. They **don't come** out at day.
- e) A kangaroo **carries** its baby in a pouch. The baby **stays** in the pouch for a long time. At first the babies **are** very small, but they **grow** quickly!
- f) A platypus **looks** very strange. Platypuses **lay** eggs but they also **feed** their babies milk. **Do not touch** a platypus when you see one: They **can sting**!
- g) The Aborigines **are** the native people of Australia.
- h) Many animals in Australia **can** be dangerous. For example, there **are** snakes, crocodiles and sharks. **Are you** afraid of these animals? I **am not**!
- i) **Do you like** sports? Australians **love** sports. You **can** surf or play Aussie Rules Football in Australia. Or you just **enjoy** a day at the beach.