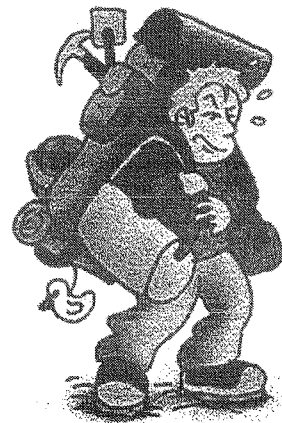
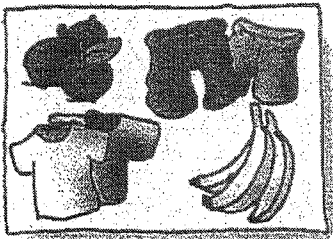


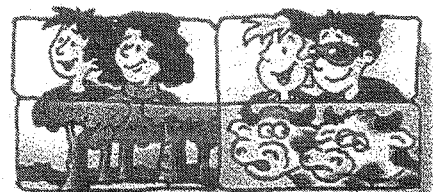
Plurals (Plural)

- 1 Tim geht mit seinen Freunden zelten. Was hat er eingepackt? Schreibe die Anzahl der Gegenstände auf. Die Regel unten hilft dir. Beachte: Wenn du trousers in die Mehrzahl setzt, musst du sagen: two pairs of trousers.



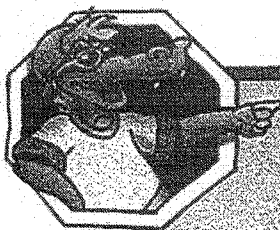
- 2 Was kannst du alles auf dem Zeltplatz entdecken? Schreibe jeweils das richtige Mehrzahlwort auf.

There are



girl (Mädchen)

boy (Junge)



Regel:

Die Mehrzahl (den Plural) bildest du, indem du einfach ein s an die Einzahl (den Singular) anhängst. Beispiel: one pen, two pens.

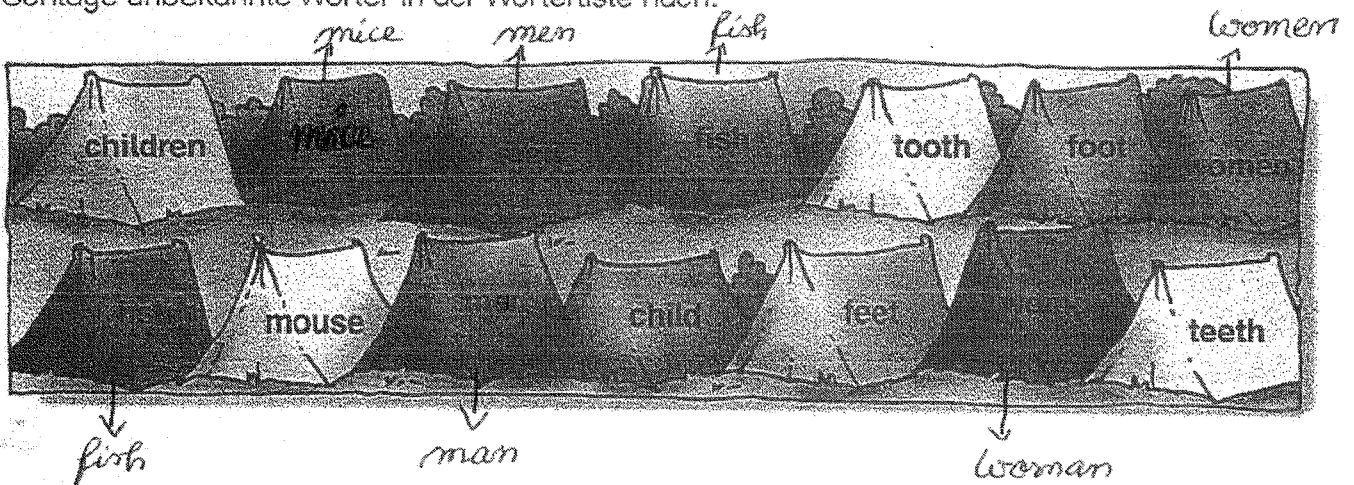
Wenn ein Wort schon auf einen s-Laut endet, hängst du ein -es an, Beispiel: one sandwich, two sandwiches.

Achtung: aus -y wird -ie, aus -f wird -ve.

Beispiel: one family, two families; one scarf, two scarves.



























Aber: Wenn vor dem -y oder -f ein Vokal (a, e, i, o, u) steht, wird nur -s angehängt. Beispiel: one boy, two boys

- 3 Es gibt auch Wörter, die eine unregelmäßige Form im Plural haben. Verbinde die zusammengehörigen Paare. Schlage unbekannte Wörter in der Wörterliste nach.



-



																									
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

- three worn

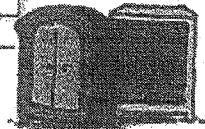
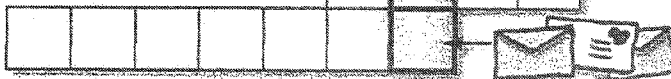
[illegible]

Page 2

three scar_____s

six child_____ four bo_____

- 



GRAMMAR Questions for you

3

___/5

Beantworte die Fragen. Verwende Kurzantworten.

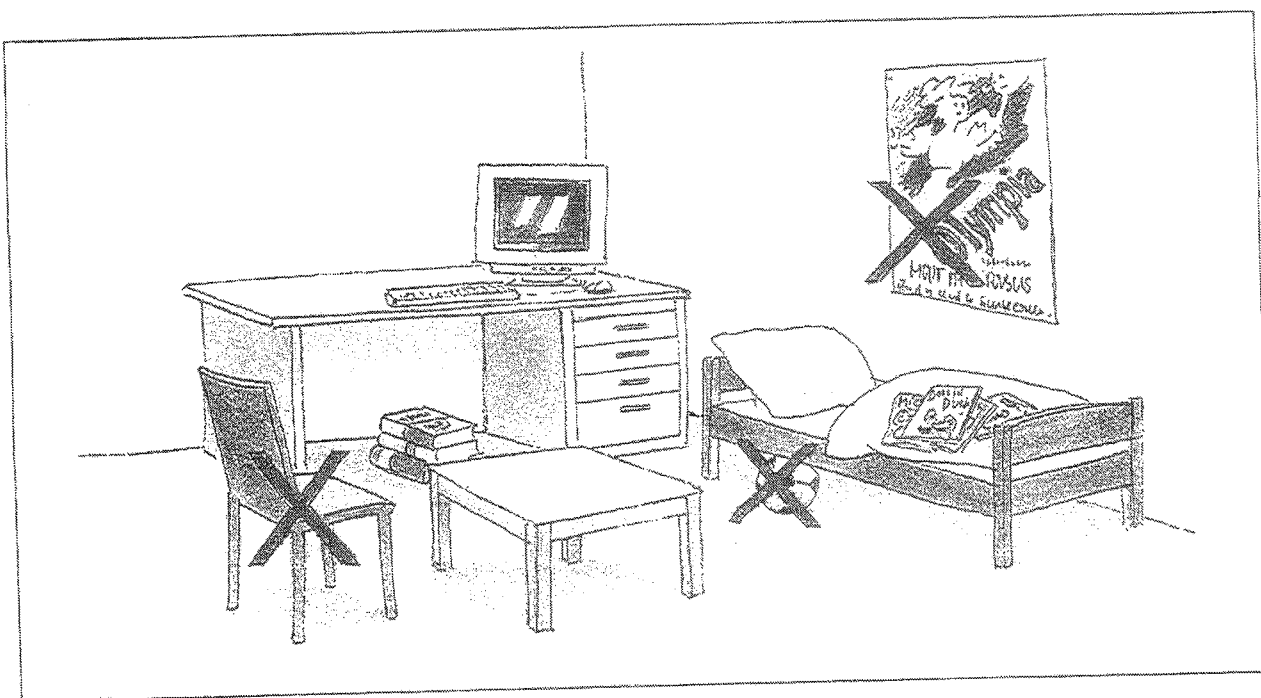
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|
| 1 Sophie | Are you from Germany? | You | Yes, _____ |
| 2 Jo | Are your friends from Germany too? | You | Yes, _____ |
| 3 Dan | Are you and your friends in Form 7? | You | No, _____ |
| 4 Jack | Is your English teacher nice? | You | _____ |
| 5 Dilip | Is your school a big school? | You | _____ |

GRAMMAR / WORDS What's there in Sam's room? What isn't there?

___/10

Ergänze die Sätze mit

there is • there are • is there • are there • there isn't • there aren't



- 1 _____ a table, but _____ a chair.
- 2 _____ a computer on his desk and _____ books on the floor.
- 3 _____ a football under his bed? – No, _____.
- 4 _____ comics on his bed? – Yes, _____.
- 5 _____ posters on the wall? – No, _____.

WORDS At the Galleries Shopping Centre

___ / 10

a) Use **this** or **these** and the correct pronouns.

(Singular - this / Plural - these)

4

Example: I like **this** top here. Can I buy it?

- 1 What about _____ sweatshirt? _____'s nice too.
- 2 _____ shoes are great. How much are _____?
- 3 I like the colour of _____ shirt. _____'s my favourite colour.
- 4 I like _____ shoes. Are _____ expensive?
- 5 _____ dress is really pretty. How much is _____?

b) Use **that** or **those** and the correct pronouns.

(Singular - that / Plural - those)

Example: **That** T-shirt there is cool. I'd like to buy it!

- 1 _____ top in the magazine is really pretty. Is _____ expensive?
- 2 _____ socks are funny. I'd like to buy _____ for Luke.
- 3 I don't like _____ shirt - _____'s too big.
- 4 Look at _____ boots. _____'re really great.

this } here (hier)
these }

that } over there
those } (dort, da
hin/ten)

In the card shop

Complete the dialogue with **this**, **that**, **these** or **those**.

Alice: Look, Max. (1) These cards here with pet pictures are very nice. And (2)

_____ cards on the right are funny. Grandpa likes funny things. And (3)

_____ cards play music when you open them. Listen.

Max: I think (4) _____ big cards over there are better. Look, (5)

_____ card here has got pictures of different sports, baseball too. And

what about a present? Look at (6) _____ big poster in the corner. It's cool,

but maybe it's too big - and too expensive. Have we got enough money for (7)

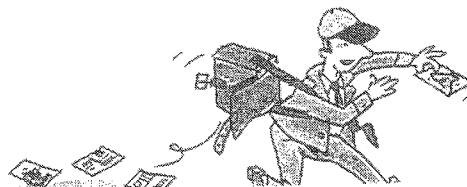
_____ one here?

Alice: Well, I think (8) _____ card with the elephants is good. A poster is a good

idea, but maybe there are posters with scenes of Cornwall and the sea.

Max: Boring, Alice. Boring. Let's take the card with the sports, and the poster with the cool skateboarders!

Alice: Boring, Max. Boring.



s-genitive (Genitiv-s)

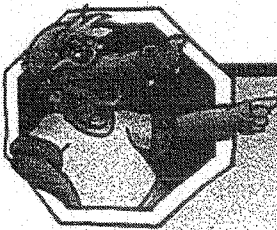
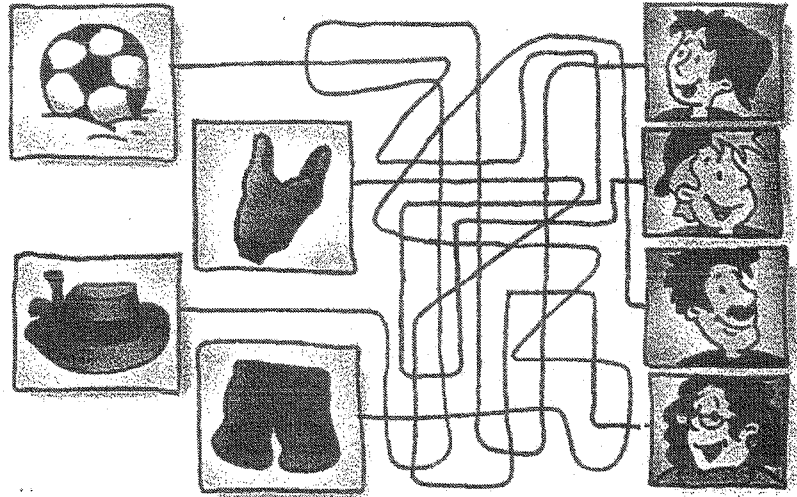
- 1** Die Familien von Tim und Tammy machen einen Ausflug an den Strand. Wer hat was eingepackt? Die Regel unten hilft dir.
Beachte: this is = das ist, these are = das sind.

1. This is Tim's football.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



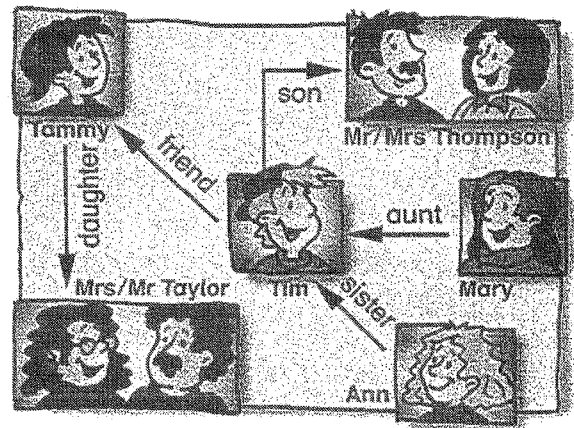
Regel:

Wenn du sagen willst, dass jemand oder etwas zu einer Person gehört, dann hängst du 's an. Wenn du sagen willst, dass jemand oder etwas zu mehreren Personen gehört, dann hängst du nur ein ' (Apostroph) an das s.

Beispiel: Tim's book. The Thompsons' house.

- 2** Wer gehört zu wem? Schreibe auf.

Mary is Tim's aunt.



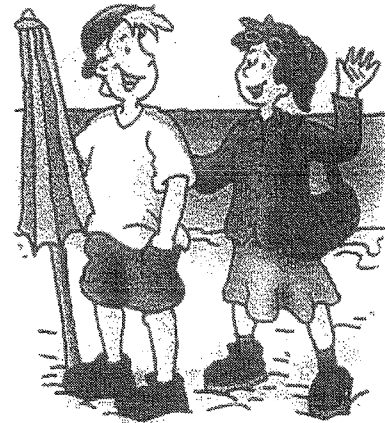
- 3** Was passiert auf dem Ausflug? Fülle die Lücken im Text.
Unbekannte Wörter kannst du in der Wörterliste nachschlagen.

The Taylor_____ and the Thompson_____ take the train to the beach.

On the beach it's windy and Tammy_____ hat gets lost. Tammy_____

mother is angry, but the Thompson_____ dog brings it back.

4 Welche Farben haben die Kleider von Tim und Tammy?
Schreibe auf.



- a) Tim's T-shirt is white.
- b) Tim's shorts are _____.
- c) Tim's and Tammy's shoes are _____.
- d) Tammy's skirt is _____.
- e) Tammy's blouse is _____.

5 Der Hund von Tims Familie langweilt sich. Er verteilt alle Gegenstände über den ganzen Strand. Wo liegen sie?



- Tammy is in the water.
- Ann are under the towel.
- Tim is in the bag.
- Tim's sunglasses are in the sand.
- And now the Thompson is lying on the towel.

6 Trenne die Wörter, schreibe sie auf und setze das ' richtig.

THE THOMPSONS DOG TAMMY'S SHIRT TIM'S BAG THE TAYLOR'S BAG

7 Wem gehört das Surfbrett? Vervollständige den Text mit s, s' oder 's. Kreise die Lösungsbuchstaben ein und setze sie der Reihe nach in die Kästchen ein.

- a) This is Tim's cat. (s = T, 's = I, s' = M)
- b) These are the Thompson's two dogs. (s = A, 's = I, s' = T)
- c) This is the Taylor's TV. (s = M, 's = T, s' = S)
- d) These are Tammy's trousers. (s = S, 's = T, s' = M)
- e) These are skateboarders. (s = I, 's = Y, s' = S)
- f) These are trousers. (s = M, 's = S, s' = I)
- g) These are Tim's books. (s = T, 's = S, s' = M)



Five-Minute Activities (21)

1) Indefinite Article – Setze den unbestimmten Artikel ein:

...a..... child

..... man

..... old man

..... young woman

..... exercise

..... hour

..... orange tree



..... unit

..... teddy bear

..... English car

..... idea

..... wild cat

..... hot dog

..... useful address

2) Unbestimmter Artikel und Nomen. Setze "a" oder "an" ein:

Here is ...a... book. It's ...an... English book. This is easy exercise. That is glass. It's empty glass. Mrs Miller is young woman. Her mother is old lady. The walk to the station will take you hour. Fred is rather unfriendly person. But he has nice sister. Have you got headache? Why don't you take Aspirin. friend in need is friend indeed. (Ein Freund in der Not ist ein echter Freund.)

↑ Denke dran: Folgt auf „a“ ein Vokal (a, e, i, o, u), der gesprochen wird, schreibst und sprichst du „an“!

3) Use the s-genitive. Den Genitiv einsetzen:

The boy has a new shirt. – ... The *boy's shirt* is new.

Lisa has a green bike. –

Marge has a good hairdresser. –

The Simpsons have nice neighbours. –

The girls have pink socks. –

The lady has a pretty dress. –

Our friends have a house in Springfield. –

The man has yellow shoes. –

4 GRAMMAR Do this! Don't do that!

___/5

8

Was sagt Mr Kingsley? Was sollen die Kinder tun und was nicht?

do • give • listen • look • open • read • take out • not/talk • tell • not/throw

- 1 _____ me your names, please.
- 2 Jack, _____ me your pencil, please, but _____ it.
- 3 Now, _____ your English books and _____ your books at page 29.
- 4 _____ at the picture and _____ exercise 10.
- 5 Dan and Jo, _____! _____ to me, please.
- 6 Ananda, _____ sentence 1, please.



5 PRONUNCIATION 'a' or 'an'?

___/5

Put the words in the right list. Schreibe die Wörter in die richtige Liste.

red ruler • uniform • exercise book • yellow pen • idea •
empty bag • apple • new word • joke • art lesson

a _____
a _____
a _____
a _____
a _____

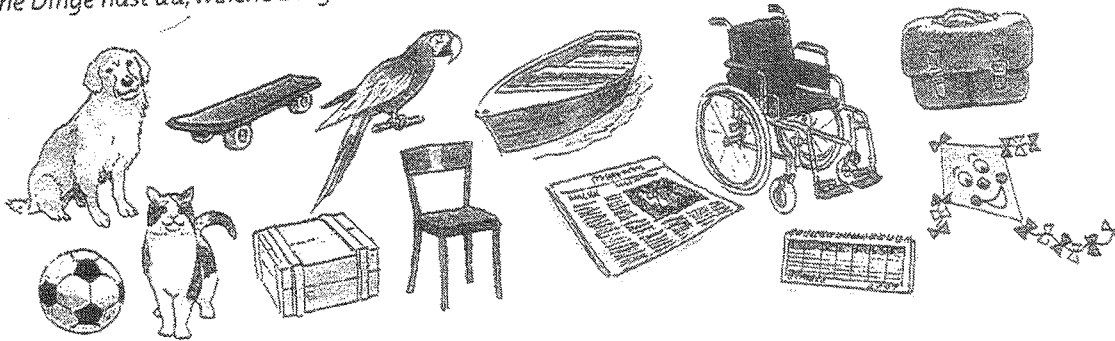
an _____
an _____
an _____
an _____
an _____

4 GRAMMAR What have you got?

____/10

9

Welche Dinge hast du, welche Dinge hast du nicht. Schreibe 5 Sätze.



- 1 I've got _____, but I haven't got _____ and I haven't got _____.
- 2 I _____, but _____ and I haven't got _____.
- 3 I _____, but _____.
- 4 I _____, but _____.
- 5 I _____, but _____.

5 GRAMMAR Do this! Don't do that!

____/5

Was wollen sie von Sam? Ergänze ein Verb und *don't*, wenn nötig.

come • not / drop • have • hurry • meet • open • not / play • sit • take • not / throw

- 1 Sarah _____ your things on my table and _____ football with my school bag!
- 2 Mrs Evans _____ up, Sam and _____ this box to Mrs Kapoor, but _____ it.
- 3 Mrs Kapoor _____ in, Sam. _____ my friend Dinaz. She's from India.
- 4 Dinaz Hi, Sam. _____ with us and _____ a cup of tea.
- 5 Mrs Kapoor This is a big box, Sam. Can you _____ it for me, please?

____/5

6 WORDS Birthdays

Write their birthdays. Schreibe auf, wann sie Geburtstag haben.

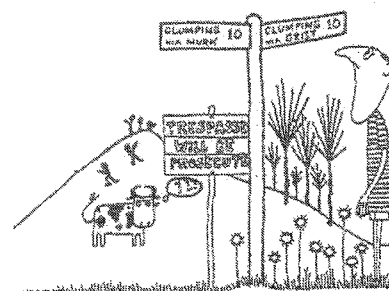
- 1 Sarah My birthday is on _____.
- 2 Sam My birthday _____.
- 3 Anna My _____.
- 4 Jessica & Luke Our _____.
- 5 You My _____.

Day	Month	Person
22	10	Sarah
3	3	Sam
15	12	Anna
31	7	Jessica & Luke
?	?	You

Five-Minute Activities (3)

1) SINGULAR - PLURAL - Setze das Subjekt in die Mehrzahl:

- I play with my ball. - *We play with our ball.*
- I want to ride my bicycle.
- Do you often play with your dog?
- Maud is on her way to school. (Maud and Paul)
- She's got a problem.
- Is there a picture on the wall?
- He isn't at home at the moment.
- She has lost her cell phone.
- Can I have a glass of water, please?
- Does he play in a good team?
- Why are you smoking?
- He has lost his way.
- He doesn't know where to go.



2) Der „Sächsisch Genitiv“ hat im Gegensatz zum deutschen Genitiv immer ein Apostroph.

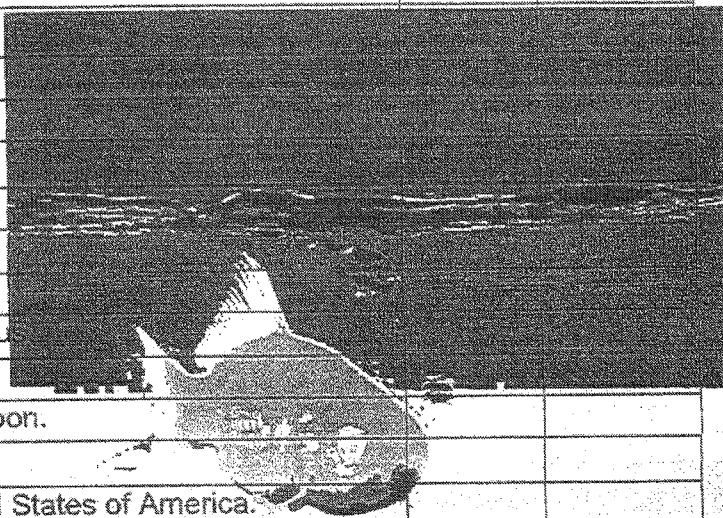
- the uncle of George *George's uncle*
- the cousin of Sue
- the aunt of Helen
- the grandfather of James
- the sisters of my friends
- the mother of Mr Jones
- the lover of Joan
- the garden of our neighbours
- the boat of Mr. Jones
- the toys of my little brother



Five-Minute Activities (2)

Richtig (right) oder falsch (wrong)?

	right	wrong
Fish can live only in water.		
A lion is a bird.		
The river Thames flows through London.		
Potatoes grow under the ground.		
An ant is a big animal.		
A rat is bigger than a mouse.		
French is spoken in Canada.		
America is named after Christopher Columbus.		
Mozart was a famous composer.		
Homer Simpson was the first man on the moon.		
The Eiffel tower is in Paris.		
Roger Federer is the President of the United States of America.		
Oliver Cromwell was a King of England.		
Death Valley is a hotter place than Mount Everest.		
Spring begins in November.		



Der unbestimmte Artikel: „a“ (vor Konsonanten) oder „an“ (vor Vokalen)?

I read ...a... book. It's ...an... interesting book. That's awful song. Is she English teacher?

You need umbrella. Is it orange tree? One swallow (Schwalbe) does not make summer. We have fast car. It's American car. She has nice name. It's Italian name. We live inold house. There is very large garden. There is white cross in the Swiss flag. There is Indian stamp on this letter. We had accident. Can you read American newspaper?

„some“ oder „any“?

SOME (einige) steht in bejahenden Sätzen, ANY (kein,e) in fragenden oder verneinten Sätzen.

Have you got ...any.....money? Yes, I've gotsome..... - In my room, there are.....CDs, but there aren'tbooks. - I can see.....houses, but I can't see cars. - Is therething in this box? Yes, there arecoins. - I couldn't find mistakes in the text. - Our teacher knows..... good jokes. - You don't need cream to make this cake, you need milk. - Is there lemonade left?

SOME and ANY - Exercises

Faustregel: SOME steht in bejahenden Sätzen (Aussagesätzen).

ANY steht in fragenden und verneinten Sätzen (und auch in fragend-verneinten Sätzen)

SOME deutet auf Bestimmtes hin.

ANY bedeutet „irgendein“.

1. I'd likeice cream.
2. Here are.....letters for you.
3. Are therestudents in the classroom?
4. There'sstrawberry shake for you.
5. You must buy.....new pencils.
6. I took.....nice photographs of your house.
7. Are thereeggs in the fridge?
8. I'm sorry, we haven't got.....postcards at the moment.
9. She always throwscoins into the beggar's hat.
10. Aren't there.....sandwiches left?
11. I've seen.....very nice shoes.
12. Have you readgood books lately?
13. There were.....very nice boys at the party.
14. Are there.....magazines in the cupboard?
15. Take.....sugar in your tea!
16. Have you got.....idea what I could do?
17. I haven't got.....matches.(Zündhölzchen)
18. Is there.....bad news today?
19. I haven't got.....stamps (Briefmarken) at home.
20. There is.....money for you on the desk.
21. Can I offer you.....cake?
22. Would you give me.....information about sailing?
23. Have you got.....money?
24. Can I haveice tea?
25. idiot parked his car in front of the door.
26. Would you like.....wine?
27. I bought.....nice flowers.
28. You will find the word in..... dictionary.
29. students want to go to the cinema.
30. credit card will be O.K
31. To Rome? – Take road direction south.
32. broken hearts never mend.

SOME or ANY

① Fill in **SOME** or **ANY** !

- 1) Let's make _____ snowballs and have a fight!
- 2) Mr. Brown, have you got _____ letters for me today? – Sorry, Steve, I haven't got _____ letters for you. But I have _____ for your parents!
- 3) Did you get _____ orange juice at the shop, Sally? – No, I'm sorry. They didn't have _____. But you can have _____ apple juice if you like.
- 4) Jimmy can't buy this cassette because he hasn't got _____ money.
- 5) Mum, can I have _____ money for the train, please? – But David, I gave you _____ money yesterday. What did you do with it?
- 6) Alex, did you know _____ of the boys we met at the party? – No, but I knew _____ of the girls.
- 7) There is _____ tea left, but we haven't got _____ more cookies.
- 8) In Susan's class there are _____ pupils from England, but there aren't _____ from America.
- 9) Can you borrow me _____ of your cassettes? – No, you can't have _____, but you can have _____ of my new CDs.

② Write the opposite of the following sentences!

- 1) I have **some** interesting books at home.

- 2) Peter doesn't know **any** famous people.

- 3) We haven't got **any** homework today.

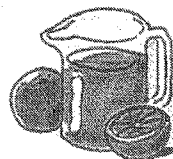
- 4) I have to learn **some** English words.

- 5) You can't go to the cinema if you haven't got **any** money.

REVISION We need some milk (some and any)

What do Dan and Jo need to make these things? Write sentences with some or any.

1 tea:

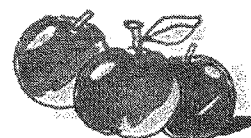
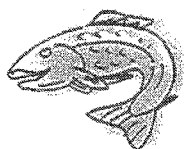


They need some tea and some milk. They don't need any

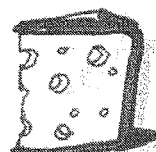
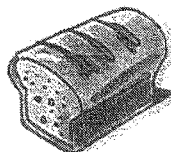
2 fish and chips:



3 fruit salad:



4 cheese sandwiches:



Does anybody know ...? (some and any compounds)

Complete with: something – anything, somebody – anybody, somewhere – anywhere

Tim Does _____ know where my French book is?

Becky Sorry, I don't know _____ about your things.

Tim Well, _____ must know what happened to it.

I can't find it _____.

Becky Maybe it's under your bed – or in your wardrobe?

Tim Ha, ha! You're mad.

Becky Well, it must be _____. Ask Mum. Or maybe one of your friends knows _____ about it.

Tim My friends haven't got it. Who wants two French books? One is enough!
Now, where's my sandwich box for school? (Opens the fridge door.) Oh, no! Mum put my French book in the fridge with my sandwiches.
Mum! It says 'French verbs' not 'French cheese'!