

## Aufgaben Englisch Kl. 6a Arbeitsphase 2 (26.03. – 03.04.) Kiefer-Martin

- 1) Sam and Justin spent a day at the Tizzard's farm. They had a great time there. They're back home now. Justin skypes with his father. Mr Skinner has lots of questions. Imagine their conversation and **write the dialogue** into your exercise book. Use the simple past. Before you start please read p. 68-69 again.
  
- 2) Complete the worksheet "The present perfect: questions and short answers" (pdf). Fill in all the gaps and check your answers with the help of GF9 d-e, p. 170, 171.
  
- 3) Time to practice! Please complete the exercises on the worksheet "Practice the present perfect" (pdf).
  
- 4) Revise all the irregular past participles of Unit 4. Learn them by heart (auswendig).

Extra for volunteers:

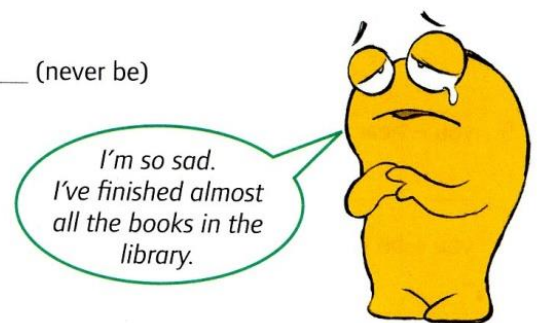
WB, p. 54 -55, ex. 1, 2, 3

## 1

Wähle ein passendes Adjektiv aus dem Kasten und vervollständige die Sätze.  
Verwende das *present perfect*.

angry • excited • lonely •  
nervous • scared • sick •  
tired • worried

- 1 Our neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a really big dog. I feel \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Amelia feels \_\_\_\_\_ because she \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) too many biscuits.
- 3 Gareth is \_\_\_\_\_. He \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the kitchen and the bathroom.
- 4 Mr Roberts is \_\_\_\_\_ because some children \_\_\_\_\_ (break) one of his windows.
- 5 The Smiths are \_\_\_\_\_ because they \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) where they parked their car.
- 6 Jonathan feels \_\_\_\_\_ because he \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) hard enough for the test.
- 7 Lisa and Ray are \_\_\_\_\_ because they \_\_\_\_\_ (never be) to a live concert before.
- 8 Little Sally feels \_\_\_\_\_.  
Her parents \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping and she is all alone<sup>1</sup>.



## 2

Hier sind 12 Verben mit ihren *simple past*-Formen. Ergänze die 3. Form (das Partizip Perfekt).

Vorsicht – acht Verben sind unregelmäßig. ➔ Unregelmäßige Verben: S. 62–63, Abschnitt 51

infinitive	simple past	past participle	infinitive	simple past	past participle
1 (to) arrive	arrived	<u>arrived</u>	7 (to) have	had	_____
2 (to) be	was/were	<u>been</u>	8 (to) hurry	hurried	_____
3 (to) come	came	_____	9 (to) leave	left	_____
4 (to) do	did	_____	10 (to) need	needed	_____
5 (to) eat	ate	_____	11 (to) see	saw	_____
6 (to) go	went	_____	12 (to) stop	stop	_____

## 3

Vervollständige die Sätze. Achte darauf, ob du die bejahte oder die verneinte Form brauchst.

- 1 I'm sorry, but you're too late for the 9:15 to Bristol. The train \_\_\_\_\_ left (just leave).
- 2 My bike is so dirty. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time to clean it.
- 3 Emily can't say anything about the film because she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it.
- 4 George \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) the cake – you can have it.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) any DVDs this week. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) out with Sue every evening.
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) my homework yet, so I can't meet you in the park.

## 4

Schüler und Schülerinnen einer englischen Schule unterhalten sich über einen geplanten Schüleraustausch mit einer deutschen Schule. Vervollständige die Fragen und Kurzantworten.

1 your parents – agree to have a visitor from Germany? – (Yes)

Have your parents agreed to have a visitor from Germany? – Yes, they have.

2 Mr Mills – give you a timetable for the visit yet? – (No)

\_\_\_\_\_ Mr Mills \_\_\_\_\_ you a timetable for the visit yet? – No, \_\_\_\_\_

3 he – tell you your partner's name yet? – (Yes)

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

4 you – write to your partner yet? – (No)

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

5 you – hear from your partner? – (Yes)

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

6 you – be to Germany before? – (No)

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

7 you – clean your room yet? – (No)

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

8 your parents – start to organize<sup>1</sup> the welcome party yet? – (Yes)

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

## 5

Es hat einen Unfall gegeben. Schreib auf, was schon geschehen ist und was noch nicht geschehen ist.

Achte auf die richtige Wortstellung der Wörter *already, just, yet*.

1 **already** Alan – call – the police Alan has already \_\_\_\_\_

2 **just** two police officers – arrive Two police officers \_\_\_\_\_

3 **already** the police officers – talk to – the boy and the driver

The police officers \_\_\_\_\_

4 **just** the paramedics<sup>2</sup> – take the boy – to hospital

The paramedics \_\_\_\_\_

5 **already** the police officers – phone – the boy's parents

The police officers \_\_\_\_\_

6 **yet** the police officers – not write – the report<sup>3</sup>

The police officers \_\_\_\_\_

7 **yet** the driver of the car – not go – home

The driver of the car \_\_\_\_\_

## The present perfect: questions and short answers

► pp. 72–73

### Das present perfect: Fragen und Kurzantworten

- 1 Complete the questions and short answers from 1 (p. 72).

Vervollständige die Fragen und Kurzantworten aus 1 (S. 72).

\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ sheep's milk, Maya? – No, I \_\_\_\_\_.

Maya, \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to Tavistock Abbey? – No, \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ our new lambs yet? – No, \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any other shoes with you, Maya?

- 2 a) Which is the correct rule for **questions in the present perfect** – a, b or c?

Was ist die richtige Regel für **Fragen im present perfect** – a, b oder c?

You make questions in the present perfect with ...

- a have/has + subject + past participle.  
b have/has + subject + infinitive.  
c had + subject + past participle.

- b) Look at the dialogue and complete the questions.

Sieh dir den Dialog an und vervollständige die Fragen.

\_\_\_\_\_ Lucy been to Tavistock Abbey before? – Yes, she has.

And Maya? \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ to Tavistock Abbey? – No, she hasn't.

And Sam and Justin? \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ there? – I don't know.

- 3 Now complete these questions and answer them.

Jetzt vervollständige diese Fragen und beantworte sie.

(be) \_\_\_\_\_ you ever been to England? – Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. / No, I \_\_\_\_\_.

(do) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework yet? – \_\_\_\_\_

(make) \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ a video film? – \_\_\_\_\_

(clean) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your room yet? – \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Now look at **Grammar File 9d–e** on pp. 170–171.



Schau dir jetzt **Grammar File 9d–e** auf S. 170–171 an.