

Übungen Englisch
BVJ/1,2,3

Liebe Schülerinnen und Schüler,

in den nächsten Wochen werden Sie nach und nach hier Übungen finden.
Wenn Sie einen PC haben – wie Brandon – dann schreiben Sie die Aufgaben doch einfach ab, (dabei prägen Sie sich die Wörter gut ein), oder arbeiten auf einem Ausdruck, fotografieren Ihre Lösung oder scannen sie ein und mailen Sie mir dann.

In jedem Fall können Sie mich – auch für Fragen – per E-Mail erreichen unter:

merkel@pierer-schule.de

Teilen Sie sich Ihren Tag ein und arbeiten Sie jeden Tag etwas, damit Sie nicht „aus dem Training“ kommen und Ihnen der Wiedereinstieg gelingt.

In Gedanken bei Ihnen grüßt Sie herzlich

J. Merkel

The Simple Present

Peter, Sue and Liz are interviewing Sally. She is lucky as she has got a job in an old people's home. As all of them are interested in the job, they visit the home and interview Sally about what she usually does. They do not want to know what Sue is doing right now (→ for present progressive see Unit 1), but they want to know what Sally does **every day**. To ask such questions they use the simple present. → See page 166 for rules



A Fill in the gaps, using the simple present.

Peter When **do you start** (you, start) work in the morning?

Sally Well, when I **am** (be) on day shift, my working day starts (start) at 6 a.m.

Liz **Do you have** (you, have) more shifts than the day shift?

Sally Yes, of course. We **have** (have) the late shift and the night shift, too.

Sue 1. From when to when _____ (be) the shifts?

Sally 2. Well, the day shift _____ (be) from 6 a.m. to 3 p.m.

3. The late shift _____ (start) at 2 p.m. and _____ (end) at 11 p.m.

4. Finally, the night shift _____ (last) from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Liz 5. Why _____ (the working hours overlap)?

Sally 6. Well, if an old person _____ (have) health problems, my colleague _____ (tell) me about those.

7. And he or she _____ (inform) me about the medicine I _____ (have) to give that person.

Peter 8. What _____ (you like) most about your job?

Sally 9. Well, I _____ (love) playing games with the old people.

10. And I _____ (sometimes, go) for a walk with them and _____ (push) their wheel chair.

Liz 11. And _____ (be) there anything you _____ (not like)?

Sally 12. Yes, I _____ (hate) when an old person _____ (die).

13. All of us _____ (be) very sad then.

14. But we _____ (not forget) that none of us _____ (live) forever.

Tip

Use do

- for questions (Does she work?)
- for negations (She doesn't work.)

Tip

Do not use do

- with must, can, may (Can you help me?)
- with forms of the verb to be (Is she ill?)
- with have/has got (Have you got a minute?)

Present Progressive or Simple Present?

When do you use present progressive and when do you use simple present?

The progressive form of the present tense is used to express an activity which is happening *at the time of speaking*.

- **Signal words:** at the moment - now - today - just - these days - Look!

The simple form of the present tense is used to express what always occurs or to express what happens again and again.

- **Signal words:** always - never - normally - regularly - sometimes usually - every day - every month - every year on Saturdays/on Sundays/on ...

A

Put the verb in brackets in the present progressive or the simple present.

→ For rules see page 166

Examples:

At the moment I (look) for some bargains.

*- At the moment I'm **looking** for some bargains.*

Mark usually (work) in the evening.

*- Mark usually **works** in the evening.*

1. At the moment I (shop) in a department store.
2. Mark (help) students with their personal problems.
3. The pullover I (wear) now is only size L.
4. The signs on the label (give) you some information about the cleaning and the drying of the pullover.
5. Look! Mark and Laura (leave) the department store.
6. Mr Kelly, what are you doing this afternoon?
- I (interview) the customers.
7. Laura (have) a shower every morning.
8. Mark: "I (work) every day from 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 10:30 p.m."



Konjugationstabelle

Simple Present - Einfache Gegenwart

to be	
I am	ich bin
You are	du bist
He is	er ist
She is	sie ist
It is	es ist
We are	wir sind
You are	ihr seid
They are	sie sind

to have	
I have	ich habe
You have	du hast
He has	er hat
She has	sie hat
It has	es hat
We have	wir haben
You have	ihr habt
They have	sie haben

Present Progressive - Verlaufsform der Gegenwart

I am cooking
You are cooking
He, she, it is cooking
We are cooking
You are cooking
They are cooking

Simple Past - Einfache Vergangenheit

to be
I was
You were
He, she, it was
We were
You were
They were

to have
I had
You had
He, she, it had
We had
You had
They had

→ Achtung, bei irregulären Verben wird die zweite Verbform genommen.

Past Progressive - Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit

I was cooking
You were cooking
He, she, it was cooking
We were cooking
You were cooking
They were cooking

I was having a meal
You were having a meal
He, she, it was having a meal
We were having a meal
You were having a meal
They were having a meal

Present Perfect - Unvollendete Gegenwart

to be
I have been
You have been
He, she, it has been
We have been
You have been
They have been

to have
I have had
You have had
He, she, it has had
We have had
You have had
They have had

Past Perfect - Vollendete Vergangenheit

to be
I had been
You had been
He, she, it had been
We had been
You had been
They had been

to have
I had had
You had had
He, she, it had had
We had had
You had had
They had had

The Months of a Year - Die Monatsnamen

January



February



March



April



May



June



July



August



September



October



November



December

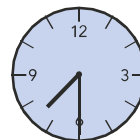
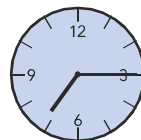
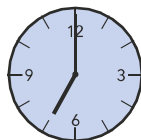
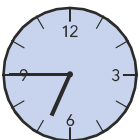


And these are the seasons (Jahreszeiten): spring - summer - autumn (BrE)/fall (AmE) - winter

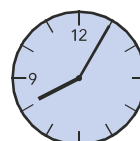
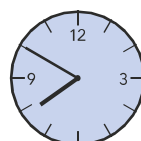
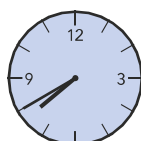
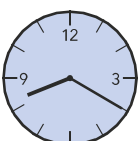
1. Do you know when each season starts? Which month belongs to which season?
2. Close your books. Tell your neighbour to write down three different months. Control if she or he has written them correctly. Then switch roles.

→ **Remember:** You write months in capital letters (Monate werden groß geschrieben).

What's the Time? - Die Uhrzeit



a.m. = from midnight till twelve o'clock
p.m. = from twelve o'clock till midnight



1. Read these times out loud with a partner.
2. Now show your partner five different times on your watch. You both have to write them down. Compare your results. Then switch roles.