SIMPLE PRESENT

Luke and Dave are (be) from Greenwich and they want (want) to go to the Cutty Sark Museum because there is (be) interesting things to see.

Luke loves (love) ships and Dave likes (like) the stories about the Cutty Sark.

Jay doesn’t want (not want) to go with them because he has got (have got) a theatre workshop at TTS.

Before the workshop starts (start), Jay and his friends ask (ask) their teacher some questions about the workshop.

When/start/the workshop?

When does the workshop start?

My friend Sandy/can come/to the workshop?

Can my friend Sandy come to the workshop?

What/cost/the workshop?

What does the workshop cost?

Who/do/the workshop?

Who does the workshop? (No auxiliary because you ask for the subject!)

The students/act/ scenes/ for their families?

Do the students act scenes for their families?

⇨ NEGATIVE sentences and QUESTIONS: use auxiliary verb (AV) = form of “do”

WORD ORDER

Subject + Predicate + Object + Place + Time

Subject + Adverb + Predicate + Object + Place + Time

Subject + AV + Adverb+ Main Verb + Object + Place + Time (Time can also be in 1st position if you want to stress that sentence part)

To school/Luke and Dave/at 8 a.m./go/always

Luke and Dave always go to school at 8 a.m.

To school/Luke and Dave/at 8 a.m./go/always?

Do Luke and Dave always go to school at 8 a.m.?

On Monday/Luke/to Dave’s house/after/because/Dave’s dad/can go/for them/cook/school.

On Monday Luke can go to Dave’s house after school because Dave’s dad cooks for them.

Luke’s mum/in Greenwich Market/often/on Mondays/work.

Luke’s mum often works in Greenwich Marker on Mondays.

Luke’s mum/in Greenwich Market/often/on Mondays/work?

Does Luke’s mum often work in Greenwich Marker on Mondays.

Have got/Luke/a cool room/in the loft?

Has Luke got a cool room in the loft?

Yes, he has. (short answer!)

ARTICLES/DETERMINERS AND NOUNS

Find the correct indefinite article (a/an)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a house  a university (pronounced like “j”= consonant)  a man  an exciting book  a beautiful ending | a school building  an hour (pronounced like a vowel)  a riding centre  an evening  a bathroom |

WHAT’S THE RULE? *an*+ vowel (a,e,i,o)/ *a*+ consonant

Find the correct SINGULAR/PLURAL form

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SINGULAR** | **PLURAL** | **SINGULAR** | **PLURAL** |
| man  child  woman  Life  City (consonant in front of “y”) | men  children  women  lives  cities | house  knife  body  sandwich  boy (vowel in front of “y”) | houses  knives  bodies  sandwiches  boys |

WHAT ARE THE RULES?

Find the correct determiner (this/that/these/those)

That house over there is really nice.

This (1st) dog is nice and that (2nd)dog is friendly too.

These (1st)boats are old and rusty in Greenwich. Those (further away) boats in Cornwall are much nicer.

Those sheep over there are black.

That sheep over there is white.

These boys aren’t nice to their friend.

WHAT ARE THE RULES? Singular: *this/that*; Plural: *these/those*

*there*/*they’re* or *their*?

Translate into GERMAN

*There* = dort

*There is/are*= es gibt

*They’re* = sie sind

(Personal Pronoun+ form “be”)

*Their* = ihr/deren (Possessive determiner)

On Mudchute Farm there are lots of animals. There are sheep, goats, horses, chicken and dogs. They’re all very nice.

You can even ride the horses. They’re in the Riding Centre next to Mudchute Kitchen. Their food is fantastic. I really like their sandwiches. Yummy!

Look, there is Olivia and her family. They’re often on the farm on the weekend because their house isn’t far from the farm.

**Groß- und Kleinschreibung**

Look at the underlined first letters of the words. Capital letter (A) or no capital letter (a)? If the form is correct tick ✓ it off. Correct it if it’s wrong.

In english ( E ) countries ( ✓ ) people have different school ( ✓ ) subjects. They have got Science ( ✓ ) and physical ( P ) Education (✓ ). At Thomas Tallis school ( S ) they have a class in which you can learn sign language.

In Germany ( ✓ ) we have got geography ( G ). My friends and I ( ✓ ) like this subject because we learn about different peoples ( ✓ ), e.g. the Kenyans, the People ( p )from Brazil ( ✓ ) or the people (✓ ) from the

people’s ( P ) Republic ( )of China.

Großschreibung:

Eigennamen

Schulfächer

Nationalitäten