



1. Vocabulary

a) Find the words

the day after today is: _____

to write down some information: _____

sb. who lives next to you is your: _____

at the moment (synonym): _____

b) translate

vorankommen: _____

sich fertig machen: _____

aufstehen: _____

aussteigen: _____

zur anderen Seite gelangen: _____

c) find the opposites:

safe: _____

regular: _____

d) label the pictures:



2. Fill in the correct forms of the simple past.

Sally's week. That's what she _____ (do):

On Monday she _____ (not go) to the Big Wheel but she _____

(go) to the cinema. _____ (she / play) tennis on Tuesday? No,

she _____ (not play) tennis, because she _____ (visit)



her grandpa. On Wednesday Sally _____ (buy) books for school in the afternoon. In the evening she _____ (read) them. On Thursday she _____ (ride) her bike and in the evening she _____ (watch) a film. _____ (she / finish) her homework on Friday? Yes, she _____ (finish) it so she _____ (have) a free weekend.

3. Write sentences and put the verbs in the **correct** tense and form.

Sarah / her homework / not to do / in the living room / at weekend / usually / before lunch

at school / why / you / to laugh / last Friday

my parents / in the living room / to watch / yesterday / a film /

4. Put the sentences into the going to-future. Use the given verbs. Setze die Sätze ins going to-future. Verwende die angegebenen Verben.

a) They _____ the lunch basket. (not/to pack)

b) I _____ somebody the way. (/to ask)

c) Rita _____ Jim's book. (not/to read)

d) _____ a T-shirt? (We /to buy)



5. Fill in the correct possessive pronouns. Setze die richtigen Possessivpronomen ein.

- a) **They**'ve got a new car. It's _____ .
- b) I've got some new shoes. They're _____ .
- c) Mary, are these pencils _____? No, they belong to **Sally**, they're _____ .

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjective.

a) Going to Paris by car takes _____ (long) than going to Paris by plane because a plane is _____ (fast) than a car. But a plane ticket is _____ (expensive) than taking the car.

b) English is as _____ (difficult) as French and it is _____ (easy) than Chinese. The _____ (easy) language for us is German.

c) Write 4 **different** sentences about the cities and use the information.
Schreibe 4 unterschiedliche Sätze über die Städte. Verwende unterschiedliche Vergleichsformen. Verwende immer „big“.

big : Peking 21 million / Berlin 3 million / Tokyo 10 million / London 10 million



Peking is _____

Berlin _____

Tokyo _____

Peking _____



7. Writing. Write to your pen-friend about your school in Germany. Schreibe deinem Brieffreund über deine Schule in Deutschland. Berücksichtige dabei folgende Stichpunkte: Schulbeginn – 2 Halbjahre – Schuluniform – Unterrichtsdauer – Mittagessen – Aktivität im nächsten Jahr – Füge noch eine weitere Information eigenständig hinzu. (mind. 100 Wörter)



1. Vocabulary

a) Find the words

the day after today is:	tomorrow
to write down some information:	to make notes on sth.
sb. who lives next to you is your:	neighbour
at the moment (synonym):	right now

b) translate

vorankommen:	to get on
sich fertig machen:	to get ready
aufstehen:	to get up
aussteigen:	to get off
zur anderen Seite gelangen:	to get to the other side

c) find the opposites:

safe:	dangerous
regular:	irregular

d) label the pictures:



glasses



dishes



feet

2. Fill in the correct forms of the simple past.

Sally's week. That's what she did (do):

On Monday she didn't go to the Big Wheel but she went to the cinema. Did she play tennis on Tuesday? No, she didn't play tennis, because she visited



her grandpa. On Wednesday Sally bought books for school in the afternoon. In the evening she read them. On Thursday she rode her bike and in the evening she watched a film. Did she finish her homework on Friday? Yes, she finished it, so she had a free weekend.

3. Write sentences and put the verbs in the **correct** tense and form.

Sarah / her homework / not to do / in the living room / at weekend / usually / before lunch
Sarah usually doesn't do her homework in the living room before lunch at the weekend.

at school / why / you / to laugh / last Friday
Why did you laugh at school last Friday?

my parents / in the living room / to watch / a film / yesterday
My parents watched a film in the living room yesterday.

4. Put the sentences into the going to-future. Use the given verbs. Setze die Sätze ins going to-future. Verwende die angegebenen Verben.

- a) They aren't going to pack the lunch basket.
- b) I 'm going to ask somebody the way.
- c) Rita isn't going to read Jim's book.
- d) Are we going to buy a T-shirt?



5. Fill in the correct possessive pronouns. Setze die richtigen Possessivpronomen ein.

- a) **They**'ve got a new car. It's theirs .
- b) I've got some new shoes. They're mine .
- c) Mary, are these pencils yours? No, they belong to **Sally**, they're hers. .

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjective.

a) Going to Paris by car takes longer than going to Paris by plane because a plane is faster than a car. But a plane ticket is more expensive than taking the car.

b) English is as difficult as French, and it is easier (easy) than Chinese. The easiest language for us is German.

c) Write 4 **different** sentences about the cities and use the information.

Schreibe 4 unterschiedliche Sätze über die Städte. Verwende unterschiedliche Vergleichsformen. Verwende immer „big“.

Peking is the biggest city.

Berlin isn't as big as Tokyo, Peking or London.

Tokyo is as big as London.

Peking is bigger than Berlin, Tokyo and London.

big : Peking 21 million / Berlin 3 million
/ Tokyo 10 million / London 10 million





7. Writing. Write to your pen-friend about your school in Germany. Schreibe deinem Brieffreund über deine Schule in Deutschland. Berücksichtige dabei folgende Stichpunkte: Schulbeginn – 2 Halbjahre – Schuluniform – Unterrichtsdauer – Mittagessen – Aktivität im nächsten Jahr – Füge noch eine weitere Information eigenständig hinzu. (Mind. 100 Wörter)

Lösungsvorschlag:

Hi,

Today I'm writing to you about my school in Germany. It's quite different from English schools. School starts in September and ends in August. There are two terms in a school year. My school starts every day at 8 o'clock in the morning and finishes at 1 pm. On three days there are lessons in the afternoon until 3 pm. That's boring. I love my free afternoons. We have a canteen at our school, but I don't like the food. I go home after school. When school finishes at 3 pm I eat some sandwiches. We don't have school uniforms in Germany. That's great. Everybody can wear what they like. We have many clubs at our school. I'm in the basketball club and I'm going to play in the school team next year. I'm going to join the music and drama clubs, too. My favorite subject is art. We do fantastic things there. I don't like maths.