

Sommerlernpaket

ENGLISCH





Liebe Schülerin! Lieber Schüler!

Im Sommerlernpaket des Gegenstandes Englisch findest du einfache Übungsbeispiele. Arbeite die Aufgaben der Reihe nach durch.

So wird das nächste Jahr sicher ein Erfolg!

Wir wünschen schöne Ferien!

Deine LehrerInnen

Erstellt im Rahmen eines Projektes aller Humanberuflicher Schulen Wiens

Leitung: Mag. Dr. Alexandra Metz-Valny

Mitarbeit:

Mag. Veronika Eberhart-Schindl, Mag. Alexandra Elbling, Dipl.-Päd. Ulrike Hlavin, Mag. Michael Hollauf,

Mag. Elisabeth Löffelberger, Mag. Adriana Paunovic, Mag. Alexandra Ryda, Mag. Sarah Schuh,

Esmeralda Smajlovic, Mag. Natascha Stadler-Rosam, Mag. Susanne Welser, FL Ludwig Wieshofer,

Mag. Jacob Wolkenstein

Inhalt

1. Grammar and spelling.....	4
1.1. Word categories	4
1.2. Questions	7
1.3. Tenses.....	9
1.5. Singular and Plural	14
1.6. Capital letters	16
1.7. Comparative Adjectives (Steigerungsform des Adjektivs).....	18
2. Reading	20
2.1. Seven tips for a tidy desk	20
2.2. Teenagers' problems	21
2.3. In the shopping mall.....	23
3. Listening	24
3.1. Shopping for clothes	24
3.2. At the restaurant	25
3.3. Sports centres.....	26
4. Writing.....	27
4.1. A postcard	27
4.2. E-Mail	28
4.3. Diary Entry.....	28
4.4. Continue the story	29
5. Miscellaneous.....	29
5.1. Telling the time	29
5.2. Editing tasks	33
6. Links	39
7. Attachment	40

1. Grammar and spelling

1.1. Word categories

Noun (Hauptwort):

e.g. flower, bus, building, car, glasses, sandwich, man, woman, Sarah, Paul, beauty

Verb (Zeitwort):

e.g. swim, talk, go, sleep, jump, explain, tell

Adjective (Eigenschaftswort):

e.g. beautiful, nice, tall, stupid, intelligent, long, big, smart, happy

Adverb (Umstandswort):

e.g. beautifully, nicely, easily, quickly, happily

Pronouns (Fürwörter):

e.g. he, she, it, my, your, his, their, our

Prepositions (Vorwörter):

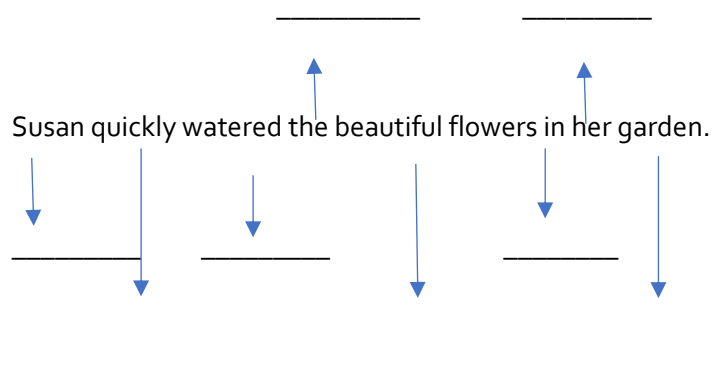
e.g. at, in, by, on, under, between

Articles (Artikel):

e.g. a, an, the

Exercise 1.1:

Which word category is it?



Subject:

The subject of a sentence is the person or thing that **performs the action**:

- **We** want some fruit juice.
- **Karen** likes Fred.
- **Smoking** causes cancer.

Predicate:

The predicate of a sentence is the **action**

- The dog **is running** around in the garden.
- Sarah **is combing** her hair.
- Peter **tells** jokes in the classroom.

Object:

The object of a sentence is the person or thing that **is acted upon, or receives the action**:

- We want **some fruit juice**.
- Karen likes **Fred**.
- Smoking causes **cancer**.

Exercise 1.2:

Put the sentences into correct order.

- 1) running/children/The/around/kitchen/are/in.

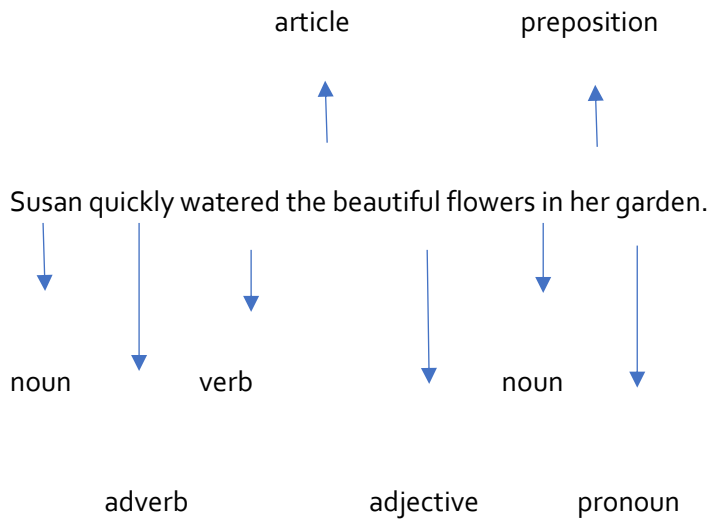
- 2) mother/My/cake/a/baked.

- 3) heavily/It/raining/was.

- 4) forest/There/bears/wild/in/are/the.

Solutions:

Exercise 1.1:



Exercise 1.2:

- 1) running/children/The/around/kitchen/are/in.

The children are running around in the kitchen.

- 2) mother/My/cake/a/baked.

My mother baked a cake.

- 3) heavily/It/raining/was.

It was raining heavily.

- 4) forest/There/bears/wild/in/are/the.

There are wild bears in the forest.

1.2. Questions

Examples:

John is not coming to the party.

Who is not coming to the party?

Helen is buying a black sweater.

What is Helen buying?

Our train leaves at 9 o'clock.

When does our train leave?

Peter and Tom meet at the tennis club.

Where do Peter and Tom meet?

The school choir (Schulchor) sang beautifully.

How did the school choir sing?

Sue did not go to the cinema because she had to do her homework.

Why didn't Sue go to the cinema?

Peter borrowed his father's car last weekend.

Whose car did Peter borrow last weekend?

Exercise 2:

Ask for the underlined word(s) and don't change the tense!

1) Yesterday Peter repaired the car in the garage.

_____?

2) Sarah is watering the flowers in the garden.

_____?

3) John is singing beautifully.

_____?

4) My parents have a dog called Fluffy.

_____?

5) The train from London arrives at platform three.

_____?

6) Eve can go to the cinema now because she has finished all her homework.

_____?

7) Tom washes the dishes every Saturday.

_____?

8) Kyle met my mother at the supermarket.

_____?

Solutions:

Exercise 2

- 1) When did Peter repair the car in the garage?
- 2) What is Sarah watering in the garden?
- 3) How is John singing?
- 4) Who has a dog called Fluffy?
- 5) Where does the train from London arrive?
- 6) Why can Eve go to the cinema?
- 7) What does Tom wash every Saturday?
- 8) Who did Kyle meet at the supermarket?

1.3. Tenses

Simple present tense

We use the simple present tense to describe activities and actions that happen in the present or to describe habits and facts.

e.g. The sun rises in the morning.

 The car is expensive.

 Paul has brown hair.

Present progressive

We use the present progressive to describe actions and activities that happen at the moment of speaking or that last longer.

e.g. My mum is watching TV at the moment.

 The children are studying for the test.

 I am reading a magazine.

Simple past

We use the simple past to describe finished actions in the past.

e.g. I forgot my key at home.

 Shakespeare was born in Stratford Upon Avon.

 We went to the cinema yesterday.

Will future

We use the will future to talk about actions and activities that happen in the future.

e.g. I will visit my grandparents next weekend.

 Will you marry me?

 I think it won't (will not) rain today.

Exercise 1

Present simple or present progressive? Choose the correct tense!

- 1) Peter usually _____ (take) the dog for a walk in the morning.
- 2) I can't help you at the moment . I _____ (do) my homework at the moment.
- 3) John _____ (read) a book while Sarah _____ (have) a bath.
- 4) Clara _____ (watch) TV when suddenly somebody _____ (knock) at her door.
- 5) Berny _____ (be) a successful business man. He often _____ (work) long hours. Today he _____ (fly) to London and _____ (not/come) home until next week.
- 6) _____ (you/still/think) about buying a car? Or do you still _____ (go) to work by bus every day?

Exercise 2

Present simple, progressive or simple past? Choose the correct tense!

- 1) Peter _____ (be) in the cinema yesterday, but his friends _____ (not be) with him. He _____ (see) a very good thriller. At the moment he _____ (watch) a DVD and he _____ (enjoy) it very much.
- 2) What _____ (you/do) last weekend?
We _____ (not/go) to the seaside as we had planned.
We _____ (take) the train to Stratford to see a play.

- 3) Jane _____ (visit) her cousin every month.
They _____ (meet) at her cousin's house and then they _____
(spend) a good time together.
- 4) What _____ (you/buy) at the boutique yesterday when you
_____ (be) in London? I _____ (buy) a nice black dress, but
I _____ (not/get) the sweater I was looking for.

Exercise 3

Present simple, progressive, simple past or will future? Choose the correct tense!

- 1) Tomorrow, I _____ (take) the dog for a walk.
- 2) John _____ (eat) his sandwich in the canteen at the moment.
- 3) Every day I _____ (go) to school by bus.
- 4) Sandra _____ (watch) TV yesterday.
- 5) I promise I _____ (never/lie) to you again.
- 6) A week ago Lara _____ (fail) her driving test.

Solutions:

Exercise 1

- 1) Peter usually **takes** the dog for a walk in the morning.
- 2) I can't help you at the moment . I **am doing** my homework at the moment.
- 3) John **is reading** a book while Sarah **is having** a bath.
- 4) Clara **is watching** TV when suddenly somebody **knocks** at her door.
- 5) Berny **is** a successful bussiness man. He often **works** long hours. Today **he flying** to London and **is not coming** home until next week.
- 6) **Are you still thinking** about buying a car? Or do you still **go** to work by bus every day?

Exercise 2

1. was, weren't, saw, is watching, is enjoying
2. did you do, didn't go, took
3. visits, meet, spend
4. did you buy, were, bought, didn't get

Exercise 3

- 1) Tomorrow, I will take the dog for a walk.
- 2) John is eating his sandwich in the canteen at the moment.
- 3) Every day I go to school by bus.
- 4) Sandra watched TV yesterday.
- 5) I promise I will never lie to you again.
- 6) A week ago Lara failed her driving test.

1.4. Negation

	Positive	Negative
Present simple	My parents travel to Croatia.	My parents do not travel to Croatia.
	Sarah travels to Croatia.	Sarah does not travel to Croatia.
Present progressive	Mum is watching TV.	Mum is not watching TV.
	My sisters are watching TV.	My sisters are not watching TV.
Past simple	They forgot their key.	They did not forget their key.
Will future	We will rock you.	We will not/won't rock you.

Exercise 4

Negate the following sentences:

1) Ellen takes the bus to school.

2) John will marry Ellen in two weeks.

3) Peter wrote a postcard to his best friend.

4) My parents are watching TV in the living room.

5) My friends go shopping every Saturday.

6) Your dog is barking at the postman.

Solutions:

Exercise 4

- 1) Ellen takes the bus to school.
Ellen does not take the bus to school
- 2) John will marry Ellen in two weeks.
John will not/won't marry Ellen in two weeks.
- 3) Peter wrote a postcard to his best friend.
Peter did not write a postcard to his best friend.
- 4) My parents are watching TV in the living room.
My parents are not watching TV in the living room.
- 5) My friends go shopping every Saturday.
My friends do not go shopping every Saturday.
- 6) Your dog is barking at the postman.
Your dog is not/isn't barking at the postman.

1.5. Singular and Plural

When forming the plural (Mehrzahl), you usually add an -s to the noun.

e.g. one apple/two apples, one house/two houses, one car/two cars

When the word ends with a vowel (Vokal – a, e, i, o, u) and a y, you also add an -s.

e.g. one boy/two boys, one day/two days

If there is a consonant (Konsonant) and a y, you replace the y by -ies.

e.g. one bunny/two bunnies, one lady/two ladies

There are some irregular forms:

e.g. one woman/two women, one man/two men, one child/two children, one mouse/two mice, one fish/two fish, one sheep/two sheep, one foot/two feet, one tooth/two teeth...

Exercise 5

Fill in the gaps

Singular	Plural
mouse	
	fingers
woman	
	feet
tooth	
	brushes
country	
holiday	
	buses
sheep	

Solutions:

Exercise 5

Singular	Plural
mouse	mice
finger	fingers
woman	women
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
brush	brushes
country	countries
holiday	holidays
bus	buses
sheep	sheep

1.6. Capital letters

Use capital letters (= Großbuchstaben) for the following:

- **countries and cities:** Great Britain, Vienna
- **sights:** London Eye, State Opera
- **people's names:** Eva, Tommy
- **brands:** Nike, Puma
- **nationalities and languages:** British, American, Austrian, English, German
- **words at the start of sentences:** On a beautiful summer day Suzy is swimming in the pool.
- **I:** I have three sisters.
- **days and months:** Monday, March
- **public holidays:** Easter, Christmas

Exercises:**A. Circle the words in the following sentences that need a capital letter.**

1. my favorite books are green eggs and ham and charlie and the chocolate factory.
2. on sunday, i will see the movie star wars and eat at taco bell.
3. terry and louis went to central park last july.
4. she has a friend from london, england.
5. did you know that abraham lincoln was the sixteenth president?

B. Write the following sentences correctly.

1. every december, i can hardly wait for santa claus.
2. friday is the best day because we order pizza from domino's.
3. the best television shows are spongebob and ed, edd, and eddie.
4. my favorite song is we will rock you.
5. king arthur ruled over camelot.

Solutions**A.**

1. My favorite books are Green Eggs and Ham and Charlie and the Chocolate Factory.
2. On Sunday, I will see the movie Star Wars and eat at Taco Bell.
3. Terry and Louis went to Central Park last July.
4. She has a friend from London, England.
5. Did you know that Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president?

B.

1. Every December, I can hardly wait for Santa Claus.
2. Friday is the best day because we order pizza from Domino's.
3. The best television shows are Spongebob and Ed, Edd, and Eddie.
4. My favorite song is We Will Rock You.
5. King Arthur ruled over Camelot.

Source: <https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/for-teachers/capitalization-practice.html>

1.7. Comparative Adjectives (Steigerungsform des Adjektivs)

Wenn du zwei Dinge oder Personen miteinander vergleichen möchtest, verwendest du im Englischen comparative adjectives (Steigerungsform des Adjektivs) + **than** (= als).

Comparative adjectives compare two things. They go with "than". Here are some examples:



- I am taller than my sister.
- She is older than Paul.
- The bicycle is bigger than the pen.

Bildung:

Du hängst an das Adjektiv die Silbe **-er**, wenn es aus einer oder zwei Silben besteht. Bei Adjektiven, die aus mehr als zwei Silben bestehen, stellst du das Wort **more** vor das Adjektiv.

Base Adjective	Add...	Example:	
2 Syllables or less	ER	Tall	Taller
3 Syllables or more	MORE	Beautiful	More Beautiful

The basic idea is short adjectives use **-er** and longer adjectives use **more**. Here are some short ones:



- The cat is smaller than the dog.
- I am older than my brother.
- The laptop is cheaper than the tablet.

And here are some longer words:

- The tablet is more expensive than the laptop.
- Mary is more intelligent than Michael.
- The book was more interesting than the movie.

Wenn zwei Dinge oder Personen gleich sind, verwendest du **as + adjective + as** (=genauso + Adjektiv + wie).

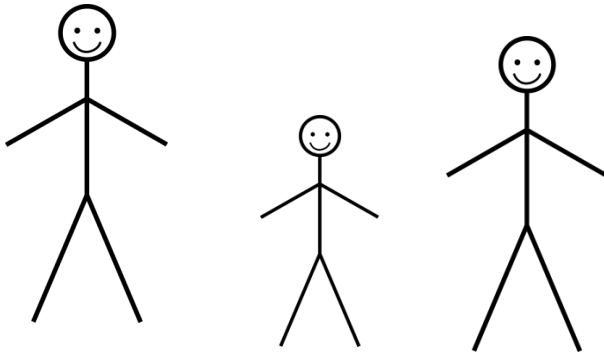
- Tim is as tall as Joe.

Source: <http://www.learnenglish-online.com/grammar/comparativeadjectives.html>

Exercises:

Form meaningful sentences and compare the people:

1



Tom

Sam

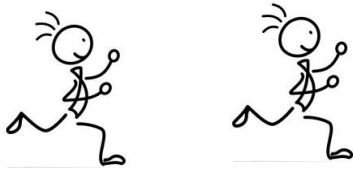
Jim

Tom is _____ (tall) than Sam and Jim.

Jim is _____ (small) _____ Tom but _____ (tall) _____ Sam.

Jim is not _____ (small) _____ Sam.

2



John

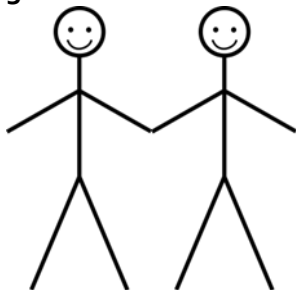
Peter

John is not _____ (fast) _____ Peter.

John is _____ (slow) _____ Peter.

Peter is _____ (fast) _____ John.

3



Hans

Kyle

Hans is _____ (tall) _____ Kyle.

Solutions:

1

Tom is **taller than** Sam and Linda.

Linda is **smaller than** Tom but **taller than** Sam.

Linda is **not as small as** Sam.

2

John is **not as fast as** Peter.

John is **slower than** Peter.

Peter is **faster than** John.

3

Hans is **as tall as** Kyle.

2. Reading

2.1. Seven tips for a tidy desk

1. Only keep things you really need on and near your desk.

Use a tray for any papers you have to read. Have a jar for pens and pencils and have a bin near your desk.

2. Don't keep any drinks on your desk.

Go to the kitchen when you want to have a drink or, if you prefer, keep a drink on a small table near your desk.

3. Reduce the amount of paper that you use.

Try to keep as much information as possible in folders on your computer. Before printing a document, ask yourself, 'do I really need to read this on paper?'

4. Scan your notes.

If you have a lot of paper (magazine articles, notes, worksheets, etc.), use a scanner and keep a digital version as a PDF on your computer.

5. Use your smartphone to take photos of things you need to remember.

For example, take photos of notes to yourself, the name and address of a place you need to visit or diagrams you need to study for school.

6. Get a noticeboard.

If you really do need to keep small bits of paper, use a noticeboard on the wall. Check it every day and throw old notes in the bin.

7. Clean your desk at the end of every day.

Choose a time to tidy your desk and do it! If you do it every day, it will only take five minutes and you can start each new day with a clean and tidy space.

Are the sentences true or false?

	TRUE	FALSE
1. You should put everything you will possibly need on your desk.		
2. You should only have one pen or pencil.		
3. It's a good idea to have a bin close to your desk.		
4. It's better to keep information on your computer than on paper if possible.		
5. If you have written notes on paper you should type them into the computer.		
6. The camera in your phone can help you remember things.		
7. A noticeboard is a good way to organise bits of paper.		
8. You should clean your desk once a week.		

Source: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/elementary-a2-reading/7-tips- tidy-desk> (30/04/2019)

2.2. Teenagers' problems

Read the following four problem letters and the answers. Match letter and correct answer and fill the numbers in the grid.

Be careful – one answer letter does NOT fit!

Problem letters:

A

I am so much in love with my boyfriend, but he always hurts my feelings. We arrange a date, but then he makes other plans and doesn't even let me know. It is so frustrating when I sit at home waiting for his phone call. I don't know what to do.

B

I've been going steady with this girl for four months. She's on a school trip with her class, and last night when I visited her mum I found letters to her ex-boyfriend in her room. I was shocked. She is still sending him notes signed "love you". She also met him at a party and lied to me about where she had been. Should I still trust her?

C

My mum is always in my room looking through my personal things. Once I was writing an e-mail to a girl in my class and then went into a different room for a minute. When I came back to the computer my mum was reading my message. How can I tell her to stop doing that?

D

My dad is so strict about boys! He says that thirteen is not old enough to date boys at the weekend. It is no problem for all of my friends to go out with the opposite sex. What can I do so that he allows me to have the same rights as all my girlfriends?

Answer letters:

1

Children often feel that their parents act unfairly. Maybe your dad is slowly realizing that his little girl is not so little anymore. For a father this is not always easy to accept. Show your dad that he can trust you. Then sit down and talk to him. Explain why this is important for you.

2

Be honest, tell her that you are old enough to have some privacy of your own. Explain that your relationship would be better if she trusted you to tell her about things or if she asked you openly. Just make sure you stay calm when you are talking to her.

3

Go and say sorry for what you said. It will make things better. It's hard, I know – but it's the best way. Then try and explain how you feel – but do it calmly. Tell her that you do understand why she is worried, and tell her you need some privacy.

4

You have to understand that a boy who treats you badly is bad for you. Do what you like and go to the places you want to go. Running after people who do not treat you with respect doesn't make sense.

5

The basic values of every relationship are love and trust. Both of you broke the trust necessary to a relationship, so both your future has changed. She was not honest to you, but you did not trust her. So in fact you have already finished with each other.

Problem letter	Answer letter
A	
B	
C	
D	

Source:

http://www.oesz.at/FSSNEU/include_fss.php?fe1=2&eig1=4&x=19&y=10&showpdf=../download/fss/qg.pdf&open=428&showpdf=../download/fss/251.pdf&open=250&showpdf=../download/fss/244.pdf&open=244&showpdf=../download/fss/244.pdf&open=244#a244 (30/04/2019)

2.3. In the shopping mall

Read the text about a visit to a shopping mall. Then fill in the gaps with the ten words below.

Words:

friendly – Christmas – counter – coke – presents
shopping mall – bags – African American – hotdog – snack bars

Some days before Christmas, an elderly lady went to a _____ to buy some _____ for her family. After she had been looking for presents for some time, she became hungry and decided to go to one of the _____ in the shopping mall. She ordered a _____ and French fries and took them to one of the empty tables. Because she had forgotten to bring along a drink, she went back to the counter to get herself a _____. When she came back, she saw that a young _____ was standing at her table and was just biting into her hotdog. At first she was angry, but then she decided to be friendly and tolerant because it was just a few days before _____. So she smiled at the man and took the French fries. He replied with a _____ nod and continued eating the hotdog. When they had finished, he went to the _____ and came back with two cups of coffee, one for himself and one for the lady. Then he smiled again and left. When the lady had finished her cup of coffee, she took her _____ and turned round – and what did she see? A hotdog and French fries on the table next to her!

Source:

http://www.oesz.at/FSSNEU/include_fss.php?fe1=2&eig1=4&x=19&y=10&showpdf=../download/fss/qg.pdf&open=428&showpdf=../download/fss/251.pdf&open=250&showpdf=../download/fss/092.pdf&open=92#a92 (30/04/2019)

Solutions

2.1 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True 7. True 8. False

2.2 A5, B4, C2, D1

2.3

Some days before Christmas, an elderly lady went to a shopping mall to buy some presents for her family. After she had been looking for presents for some time, she became hungry and decided to go to one of the snack bars in the shopping mall. She ordered a hotdog and French fries and took them to one of the empty tables. Because she had forgotten to bring along a drink, she went back to the counter to get herself a coke. When she came back, she saw that a young African American was standing at her table and was just biting into her hotdog. At first she was angry, but then she decided to be friendly and tolerant because it was just a few days before Christmas. So she smiled at the man and took the French fries. He replied with a friendly nod and continued eating the hotdog. When they had finished, he went to the counter and came back with two cups of coffee, one for himself and one for the lady. Then he smiled again and left. When the lady had finished her cup of coffee, she took her bags and turned round – and what did she see? A hotdog and French fries on the table next to her!

3. Listening

3.1. Shopping for clothes

Link for listening: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/elementary-a2-listening/shopping-clothes>

Exercise:

Do this exercise while listening – gap filling:

1. What size T-shirt does the customer want? _____
2. Does the shop have a medium size purple T-shirt? _____
3. What colour T-shirt does the customer try on? _____
4. Does the customer buy the red T-shirt? _____
5. How much does it cost? _____
6. Does the customer pay by credit card or with cash? _____

3.2. At the restaurant

Link for listening: <http://www.oesz.at/download/fss/aa.mp3>

Exercise:

Wendy and Peter are at a nice restaurant.

Listen to the two young people and then tick (X) the correct answers below. You will hear their discussion or the tape/CD twice.

(1) Wendy and Peter are at a restaurant

- ☐ in the middle of town
- ☐ on top of a mountain
- ☐ on the beach

(2) Wendy and Peter got there

- ☐ by taxi
- ☐ on foot
- ☐ by bike

(3) Getting there took Wendy and Peter

- ☐ 15 minutes
- ☐ 30 minutes
- ☐ 40 minutes

(4) Wendy thinks the food there is

- ☐ excellent
- ☐ exciting
- ☐ expensive

(5) When they are sitting at their table Peter tells Wendy that he likes

- ☐ her dress
- ☐ her hairstyle
- ☐ her smile

(6) Wendy would like to eat

- ☐ fish and vegetables
- ☐ fish and rice
- ☐ fish and roast potatoes

(7) Peter would like to eat

- ☐ steak and vegetables
- ☐ steak and rice
- ☐ steak and roast potatoes

(8) Tick the correct sentence:

- ☐ Peter will pay for both meals
- ☐ Wendy will pay for both meals
- ☐ Each of them will pay for her/his meal

3.3. Sports centres

Link for listening: <http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/intermediate-b1-listening/sports-centres>

Exercise:

Do this exercise while you listen. Circle the best option to complete these sentences.

1. **Gym A has** lots of activities in the evenings / a few different activities at different times / lots of activities at different times of day.
2. **Gym A** moved into a new building / built a sauna / opened **ten years ago**.
3. **In gym A, you can have a massage** at a reasonable price / free if you are a member / if you book in advance .
4. **You can borrow** towels and yoga mats / towels / yoga mats **from the gym**.
5. **Gym B can give you advice about** training, lifestyle and diet / sports injuries and diet / how to become a professional athlete.
6. **In the main gym, you must** use a towel / wear trainers / take a bottle of water.
7. **The lifeguard can also** give you some tips to improve your swimming / demonstrate the best way to swim / give you swimming lessons .
8. **The timetable for the classes is** available online / in a brochure / on the noticeboard

Solutions

3.1

1. Medium
2. No
3. Red
4. Yes
5. 10.95
6. Cash

3.2

- 1) on top of a mountain
- 2) by taxi
- 3) 30 minutes
- 4) Expensive
- 5) Her dress
- 6) Fish and vegetables
- 7) Steak and roast potatoes
- 8) Wendy will pay for both meals

3.3

1. lots of activities at different times of day
2. opened
3. at a reasonable price
4. yoga mats
5. training, lifestyle and diet
6. wear trainers
7. give you some tips to improve your swimming
8. in a brochure

4. Writing

4.1. A postcard

Tips for writing a postcard:

- Start your postcard with: Dear + name
- Make paragraphs
- Finish your postcard with: Yours,/ Kisses, + Name
- Present and past tense

Instructions:

You are on holiday and want to inform your friends/parents about your stay.

In you text...

- explain where you are and who is with you
- describe your activities
- tell them about things you don't like there

Write around 100-20 words.

4.2. E-Mail

Tips for writing an e-mail:

- Start your e-mail with: Dear + name,
- Ask your friend how she/he is
- Give the reason for writing (e.g. *Today I want to tell you about...*)
- End your e-mail in a nice way (e.g. *Hope to hear from you soon/ Looking forward to your reply/etc.*)
- Finish your postcard with: Yours, + name
- Make paragraphs

Instructions:

You have just moved to another town/village.

Write a letter to your American/English friend in which you tell him/her about your new situation.

Inform him/her about

- your new place of living.
- the reason for moving.

Describe

- the town/village you're living in now (buildings, people, ...).
- your new home.

Tell him/her about

- the first days of your 'new life' (new school, teachers, ...).
- how you feel about your new situation.

Write around 120-150 words:

4.3. Diary Entry

Tips for writing a diary entry:

- Start your diary entry with: Dear diary,
- Write down the date on the top right corner
- You might begin your entry with: *Today I want to write about...; I am happy/upset today because...*
- Finish your postcard with: Yours, + name
- Make paragraphs
- Present tense and past tense

Instructions:

Write a diary entry about one of your best days in your summer holidays.

In your text...

- explain who was with you...
- describe your activities...
- present your favorite part...

...of the day

Write around 120 words.

4.4. Continue the story

Tips for writing:

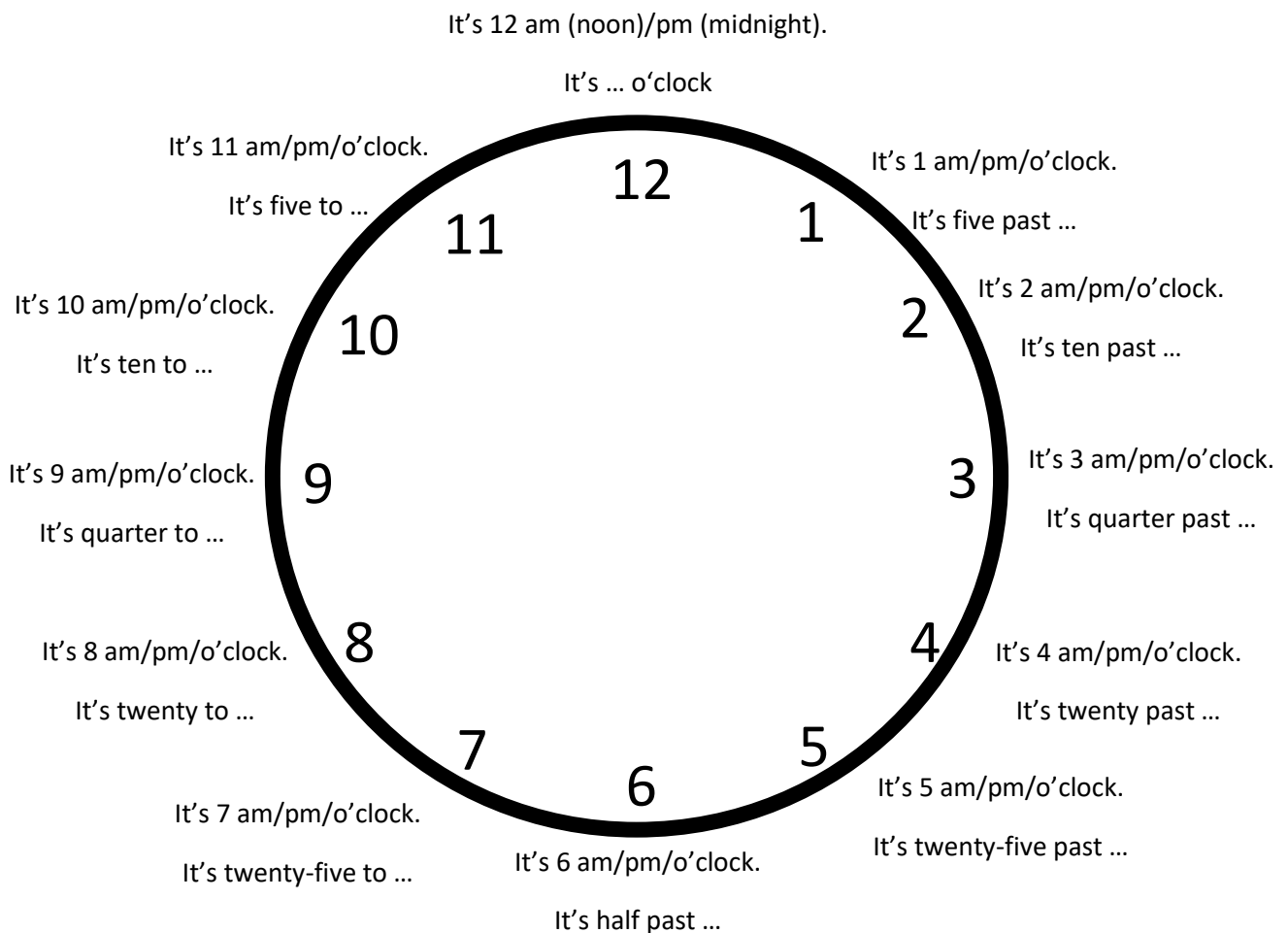
- Stay in the same tense
- Remember to use the same characters

One day, Sarah and her best friend Jimmy walk back from school and want to go outside in the sun. They decide to go to the park to hang out by the river. Suddenly, they hear some noise in the woods, which sounds like a big roar from an animal. The two friends are excited and afraid at the same time. Sarah says: "Come on Jimmy, let's check this out!" ...

5. Miscellaneous

5.1. Telling the time

Exercise 1



Exercise 2

Match the left side of the sentence with the correct ending. o has been done for you.

o	I wake up		A	at twenty to seven am.
1	I have a shower and brush my teeth		B	at noon.
2	I eat breakfast	o	C	at half past six am.
3	I leave home		D	at half past three pm.
4	School starts		E	at seven am.
5	I eat lunch		F	at quarter past four pm.
6	I go home		G	at ten pm.
7	I do my homework		H	at six o'clock in the evening.
8	I have dinner with my family		I	at twenty past seven am.
9	I watch a movie		J	at quarter past eight pm.
10	I go to bed		K	at eight o'clock in the morning.

Exercise 3

You are at Vienna Airport. Look at the schedule of departures and answer the questions below. Write full sentences.

TIME	TO	FLIGHT	TERMINAL	GATE	AIRLINE
24.04.2019					
10:30	NICE	W6 2849	1A	C33	Wizz Air
10:45	NEW YORK JFK	OS 087 <u>UA 9819</u>	3	G01	Austrian
10:45	BARCELONA	VY 903P	1A		Vueling
11:00	ZURICH	LX 1577	3	F22	SWISS
11:10	HANOVER	EW 5802	1	C36	Eurowings
11:10	NICE	EW 5868	1	C41	Eurowings
11:10	FRANKFURT	LH 1235 <u>SK 3302 OS 7203 TG 7681 UA 8961</u>	3	F08	Lufthansa
11:10	BERLIN TXL	OS 227 <u>LH 6427</u>	3	F02	Austrian
11:10	CAIRO	OS 863 <u>MS 9200</u>	3	G16	Austrian
11:15	HELSINKI	AY 1472	1	C38	Finnair

https://www.viennaairport.com/en/passengers/arrival__departure/departures (24th April, 2019)

1) When does the second flight to Nice leave?

2) What's the flight number of the flight to the United States?

3) How many airplanes are leaving for Germany?

4) Which flight leaves after 11:10 am?

5) From which gate does the SWISS Air flight to Zurich leave?

Solutions

2

0	C
1	A
2	E
3	I
4	K
5	B
6	D
7	F
8	H
9	J
10	G

3

- 1) When does the second flight to Nice leave?

The second flight to Nice leaves (Vienna Airport) at 11:10 am.

- 2) What's the flight number of the flight to the United States?

The flight number (to the United States) is OS 087.

- 3) How many airplanes are leaving for Germany?

Three (air)planes are leaving for Germany (Hanover, Frankfurt and Berlin).

- 4) Which flight leaves after 11:10 am?

The (Finnair) flight to Helsinki leaves after 11:00 am/at 11:15 am.

- 5) From which gate is the SWISS Air flight to Zurich leaving?

The (SWISS Air) flight to Zurich leaves from gate F22.

5.2. Editing tasks

Editing practice – Present simple

Read about Harry's day. There are 15 mistakes in the text below – can you find them?

Add -s, -es or -ies.

Harry's typical morning

Some of Harry's friends say that his morning routine is really boring,	___OK___
but he <u>don't</u> think so. Harry's day starts at 7 o'clock in the morning.	___doesn't___
His alarm clock go off at 7:10 but he usually wake up a bit earlier. He	_____
open his eyes and stretches. Then he gets up, put on his dressing	_____
gown and go downstairs. He is usually the first one up so he start the	_____
coffee machine and set the table for his parents and his sister Helen.	_____
They are usually late but today, Helen come down early and help with	_____
the breakfast. Harry feed the dog Toby, too. After breakfast, he go	_____
upstairs to get dressed. Next, he goes to the bathroom and brush his	_____
teeth, comb his hair and wash his face. School starts at 8:00, so Helen	_____
and Harry must hurry to catch the school bus which take them to	_____
school.	_____

Questions: *What do you usually do in the morning? What is your favourite part of the day?*

Solution

Editing practice – Present simple

Read about Harry's day. There are 15 mistakes in the text below – can you find them?

Add -s, -es or -ies.

Harry's typical morning

Some of Harry's friends say that his morning routine is really boring,	___OK___
but he don't think so. Harry's day starts at 7 o'clock in the morning.	___doesn't___
His alarm clock go off at 7:10 but he usually wake up a bit earlier. He	goes off/wakes up /opens
open his eyes and stretches. Then he gets up, put on his dressing	___puts on / goes ___
gown and go downstairs. He is usually the first one up so he start the	___starts / sets ___
coffee machine and set the table for his parents and his sister Helen.	___comes___
They are usually late but today, Helen come down early and help with	___ helps / feeds _
the breakfast. Harry feed the dog Toby, too. After breakfast, he go	___goes ___
upstairs to get dressed. Next, he goes to the bathroom and brush his	brushes / combs / washes
teeth, comb his hair and wash his face. School starts at 8:00, so Helen	___takes ___
and Harry must hurry to catch the school bus which take them to	
school.	

Foto-URL: <https://images.all-free->

[download.com/images/graphicthumb/students_02_hd_pictures_168122.jpg](https://images.all-free-download.com/images/graphicthumb/students_02_hd_pictures_168122.jpg) (free stock photo)

What is happening in the picture?

Grammar spot: We use the *present continuous* to speak about events that happen at the moment of speaking – they are not finished.

to be + verb + ing

Right now, she is washing the dishes.

"I am talking to my friend right now, can I call you back?"

Look at the picture and complete the sentences, using the present continuous.



1. Jack and Julie _____
2. Claudia _____
3. Susan _____
4. Tim and his mum _____
5. Tara and Lorraine _____
6. Tim is not _____

Write sentences to describe the picture. Use linking words (and / but / so) to link your ideas.

Solution

What is happening in the picture?

Grammar spot: We use the *present continuous* to speak about events that happen at the moment of speaking – they are not finished.

to be + verb + ing

Right now, she is washing the dishes.

"I am talking to my friend right now, can I call you back?"

Look at the picture and complete the sentences, using the present continuous.



1. Jack and Julie are going for a run / are going jogging in the park.
2. Claudia is texting her friend / is playing on her mobile phone / is using her phone.
3. Susan is riding her bike / is cycling / is riding her bicycle through the park.
4. Tim and his mum are taking the dog for a walk / are walking with their dog / are going for a walk with their dog.
5. Tara and Lorraine are doing yoga together.
6. Tim is not (own ideas).

FOTO-URL: <https://www.shutterstock.com/de/image-vector/young-people-doing-physical-activity-outdoors-1020104740> (free stock photo)

Editing practice: Present continuous

Correct the 12 grammar mistakes below. The first one has been done for you.

At home on Sunday

<p>Today is Sunday and my family and I relaxing at home. My brother usually goes to the cinema on Sunday but he not go to the cinema today. Now he is read a book about famous musicians and he is meet his friends tonight. My mother usually paints on weekdays, but she not painting now. At the moment, she watch a documentary on TV. I also have a sister, Susan, who usually does her homework on Sunday, but she isn't do her homework now. Right now, she is talk to her friend on the phone. They are plan to see each other in the afternoon. My little brother Toby usually helps my grandfather wash his sports car but he not help him now. Now he is play with his toy truck. And me? Usually, I play with my cat but right now, I do my homework. What about you?</p>	<p>_____are relaxing_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
--	--

Solution

Editing practice: Present continuous

Correct the 12 grammar mistakes below. The first one has been done for you.

At home on Sunday

Today is Sunday and my family and I relaxing at home. My	___are relaxing___
brother usually goes to the cinema on Sunday but he not go to	___isn't going___
the cinema today. Now he is read a book about famous	___is reading / is meeting
musicians and he is meet his friends tonight. My mother usually	___isn't painting___
paints on weekdays, but she not painting now. At the moment,	___is watching ___
she watch a documentary on TV. I also have a sister, Susan, who	___OK___
usually does her homework on Sunday, but she isn't do her	___isn't doing___
homework now. Right now, she is talk to her friend on the	___is talking / are planning
phone. They are plan to see each other in the afternoon. My	___OK___
little brother Toby usually helps my grandfather wash his sports	___isn't helping / is playing
car but he not help him now. Now he is play with his toy truck.	___am doing___
And me? Usually, I play with my cat but right now, I do my	___OK___
homework. What about you? What are you doing now?	

6. Links

British Council LearnEnglishTeens:

<http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/>

Hier findest du eine Vielzahl von verschiedenen Übungen zu allen Skills (Reading, Listening, Writing, Speaking), die auch am Handy abrufbar sind.

Extra English:



Extra English ist eine Serie, die du dir auf YouTube ansehen kannst.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a339H_aqXxo

Zusätzlich gibt es auch noch Grammatikübungen sowie Fragen zum Inhalt:

<https://www.planet-schule.de/wissenspool/extra/inhalt/unterricht/unterrichtsmaterial-extra-english.html#>

The Survivor:

The Survivor ist ein spannendes Hörbuch. Den Schwierigkeitsgrad kannst du selbst bestimmen (elementary oder intermediate).

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/study-break/graded-listening>

7. Attachment

englisch-hilfen.de – SCHNELLE HILFE KOSTENLOS

infinitive	simple past	past participle	Deutsch
be	was/were	been	sein
bear	bore	borne/born (AE)	etwas tragen (literarisch)
beat	beat	beaten	schlagen
become	became	become	werden (FALSE FRIEND!)
begin	began	begun	beginnen, anfangen
bend	bent	bent	biegen
bet*	bet	bet	wetten
bid	bid, bade	bid, bidden	jmd. bitten
bind	bound	bound	binden
bite	bit	bitten	beißen, stechen
bleed	bled	bled	bluten
blow	blew	blown	blasen
break	broke	broken	zerbrechen
breed	bred	bred	züchten
bring	brought	brought	herbringen
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	senden, übertragen, ausstrahlen
build	built	built	bauen
burst	burst	burst	(zer)platzen
bust*	bust	bust	kaputtgehen
buy	bought	bought	kaufen
cast	cast	cast	werfen
catch	caught	caught	fangen
choose	chose	chosen	wählen
cling	clung	clung	(sich) klammern, festhalten
come	came	come	kommen
cost	cost	cost	kosten
creep	crept	crept	kriechen schleichen
cut	cut	cut	schneiden
deal	dealt	dealt	verhandeln, verteilen
dig	dug	dug	graben
dive	dived/dove(AE)	dived	tauchen
do	did	done	tun, machen
draw	drew	drawn	zeichnen
drink	drank	drunk	trinken
drive	drove	driven	ein Fahrzeug führen
eat	ate	eaten	essen
fall	fell	fallen	fallen
feed	fed	fed	füttern
feel	felt	felt	fühlen
fight	fought	fought	kämpfen
find	found	found	finden
flee	fled	fled	fliehen, flüchten
fling	flung	flung	schleudern
fly	flew	flown	fliegen
forbid	forbade, forbad	forbidden	verbieten
forecast*	forecast	forecast	vorhersagen, prognostizieren
forget	forgot	forgotten	vergessen
forsake	forsook	forsaken	(jmd.) verlassen, (etw.) aufgeben
freeze	froze	frozen	frieren
get	got	got, gotten (AE)	bekommen

englisch-hilfen.de – SCHNELLE HILFE KOSTENLOS

unregelmäßige Verben - Seite 1

englisch-hilfen.de – SCHNELLE HILFE KOSTENLOS

give	gave	given	geben
grind	ground	ground	zerkleinern, mahlen
go	went	gone	gehen
grow	grew	grown	wachsen
hang	hung	hung	hängen, aufhängen
have	had	had	haben
hear	heard	heard	hören
hide	hid	hidden	verstecken
hit	hit	hit	schlagen, treffen
hold	held	held	halten
hurt	hurt	hurt	verletzen
keep	kept	kept	behalten
know	knew	known	wissen, kennen
lay	laid	laid	legen
lead	led	led	führen, leiten
leave	left	left	verlassen
lend	lent	lent	verleihen
let	let	let	lassen
lie	lay	lain	liegen
light*	lit	lit	anzünden
lose	lost	lost	verlieren
make	made	made	machen (herstellen)
mean	meant	meant	bedeuten
meet	met	met	treffen
pay	paid	paid	bezahlen
prove*	proved	proven	beweisen
put	put	put	setzen, stellen, legen
quit*	quit	quit	verlassen, aufhören
read	read	read	lesen (Aussprache!)
rid	rid	rid	(jmd. von etwas) befreien
ride	rode	ridden	reiten
ring	rang	rung	klingseln, läuten
rise	rose	risen	aufgehen, ansteigen
run	ran	run	rennen
say	said	said	sagen
see	saw	seen	sehen
seek	sought	sought	suchen
sell	sold	sold	verkaufen
send	sent	sent	schicken
set	set	set	setzen, stellen, legen
sew*	sewed	sewn	nähen
shake	shook	shaken	schütteln
shear*	sheared	shorn	scheren (Schafe), abbrechen
shed	shed	shed	abstoßen, ablegen
shine	shone	shone	scheinen
shoot	shot	shot	schießen
show*	showed	shown	zeigen
shut	shut	shut	schließen
sing	sang	sung	singen
sink	sank	sunk	sinken, untergehen
sit	sat	sat	sitzen
slay	slew	slain	erlegen, bezwingen (lit.)

englisch-hilfen.de – SCHNELLE HILFE KOSTENLOS

unregelmäßige Verben - Seite 2

englisch-hilfen.de – SCHNELLE HILFE KOSTENLOS

sleep	slept	slept	schlafen
slide	slid	slid	ausrutschen
sling	slung	slung	werfen, schleudern
slink	slunk	slunk	schleichen
slit	slit	slit	aufschlitzen
sow	sowed	sown	säen
speak	spoke	spoken	sprechen
speed*	sped	sped	sausen, flitzen, rasen
spend	spent	spent	Geld ausgeben, Zeit verbringen
spin	spun	spun	drehen, rotieren
spit	spat, spit	spat, spit	spucken
split	split	split	teilen
spread	spread	spread	(sich) ausbreiten, verteilen
spring	sprang	sprung	springen
stand	stood	stood	stehen
steal	stole	stolen	stehlen
stick	stuck	stuck	steckenbleiben
sting	stung	stung	stechen
stink	stank, stunk	stunk	stinken
stride	strode	stridden	(auf etw.) zugehen
strike	struck	struck	schlagen, treffen (Blitz, Kugel)
string	strung	strung	auffädeln, aufziehen
strive	strove	striven	(sich) bemühen
swear	swore	sworn	schwören
sweep	swept	swept	kehren
swell*	swelled	swollen	anwachsen, anschwellen
swim	swam	swum	schwimmen
swing	swung	swung	schwingen
take	took	taken	nehmen, (weg)bringen; dauern
teach	taught	taught	lehren, unterrichten
tear	tore	torn	zerreißen
tell	told	told	erzählen, berichten
think	thought	thought	denken
thrive*	throve	thrived	gedeihen
throw	threw	thrown	werfen
thrust	thrust	thrust	stoßen
tread	trod	trodden, trod	treten
understand	understood	understood	verstehen
wake*	woke	woken	aufwecken
wear	wore	worn	anhaben, tragen (Kleidung)
weave	wove	woven	weben
weep	wept	wept	weinen
wet*	wet	wet	befeuchten
win	won	won	gewinnen
wind	wound	wound	schlängeln, spulen
wring	wrung	wrung	(aus)wringen
write	wrote	written	schreiben

* Diese Verben bilden auch eine regelmäßige Form (mit Endung -ed).

Folgende unregelmäßige Verben werden mittlerweile im Amerikanischen und meist auch im Britischen Englisch in ihrer regelmäßigen Form verwendet:

burn, dream, dwell, kneel, lean, learn, mow, smell, spell, spill, spoil

englisch-hilfen.de – SCHNELLE HILFE KOSTENLOS

unregelmäßige Verben - Seite 3