

## **Arbeitsaufträge für die Woche vom: 16.03. bis 08.04.2020**

Thema: Allgemeine Wiederholung und **ÜBEN für die KLASSENARBEIT**

Klassenstufe: 5

Englisch

Liebe Schülerinnen und Schüler,

auch in dieser „*unterrichtsfreien Zeit*“ solltet ihr euch auf die nächste Klassenarbeit vorbereiten und die hier angebotenen Zusatzaufgaben annehmen.

Ich habe euch bereits in unserer letzten Stunde genau gesagt, was euch in der Arbeit erwartet. Ihr findet hier für die kommenden Wochen eine Vielzahl von verschiedenen Übungen, die ihr zusätzlich machen könnt. Außerdem gibt es nochmal jede Menge Wiederholungsübungen.

Ganz liebe Grüße,

C. Wilhelm 😊

**Aufgabenblock I) Allgemeine Wiederholungen für unsere KA!**

Die kennt ihr teilweise **ABER** und sie ja schon eingetragen.  
Hier nochmal die Leerexemplare. **Bitte ausfüllen OHNE auf die  
alten Blätter zu schauen!!!!**

**Aufgabenblock II) Bitte wiederholt und **LERNT die Vokabeln**. Für die KA  
sind alle wichtig – besonders die von Lektion 4 und 5.**

Ziel 4: Ich kann einen dramatischen Text verstehen.

→ © cx3p3a

In Mr Safi's shop

- 1 Narrator: Jay is in the corner shop.  
 Jay: Hello Mr Safi. Can I have a box of eggs, a bag of sugar and a bag of sweets, please? I want to make a cake.  
 5 Mr Safi: Wow! You can make a cake! But with sweets in it?  
 Jay: No, they're for me!  
 Mr Safi: Here you are.  
 Jay: Thank you. How much is it?  
 10 Mr Safi: That's £3.89, please.  
 Jay: Oh no! The money! It's at home! Sorry, I must go –  
 Mr Safi: That's OK, Jay. It's your birthday present!  
 Jay: Wow, Mr Safi! That's nice. Thank you! You can come to my party too.  
 15 Mr Safi: Thank you, Jay, but I'm in the shop this afternoon.  
 Jay: OK. Bye!

Read the text. Then tick ✓ the correct box.

	right	wrong
1. Jay wants to put sweets in the cake.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Jay finds the sugar in the shop.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Jay's money is at home.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Mr Safi goes to Jay's party.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ziel 5: Ich kann Informationen über ein Stadtfest weitergeben.

INTERNET

**The Old Town Festival** takes place every year one weekend in August. There are exciting shows and activities for everyone. Teenagers love the rock bands in the park. You don't need money. – The concerts are free! Lots of people go to the Old Town Festival for a snack at one of the street stalls. You can buy Indian or Chinese food.



Beantworte die Fragen deines kleinen Bruders zum Old Town Festival.

1. Wann findet das Festival statt? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Muss man für alle Attraktionen bezahlen? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Was kann man essen? \_\_\_\_\_

## Ziel 1: Ich kann über Feste sprechen.

Einige Wörter und  
Ausdrücke bleiben übrig!

- a) Schau dir die Wörter an. Nimm zwei verschiedenfarbige Stifte und umkreise die Wörter und Ausdrücke, die zu „Halloween“ und zu „Eid“ passen.

special day for Muslims      wear a scary costume      "Trick or treat!"      November  
collect money for other people      October      a big fire      on a different day every year

- b) Schreibe über „Halloween“ und „Eid“ jeweils zwei Sätze.

Halloween is in \_\_\_\_\_. People \_\_\_\_\_ and say, \_\_\_\_\_

Eid is a \_\_\_\_\_. It is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Ziel 2: Ich kann über Geburtstage sprechen.

- a) Welche Wörter und Bilder gehören zusammen? Verbinde sie.

get a p...

have a p...

eat c...

wear a c...

go to the c...



- b) Schreibe drei Sätze über deinen Geburtstag.

1. I always \_\_\_\_\_      2. I often \_\_\_\_\_      3. I never \_\_\_\_\_

- Ziel 3: Ich kann ein Einkaufsgespräch führen.

Setze ein Häkchen hinter die richtige Antwort. Was sagst du zum Verkäufer, ...

1. ... wenn du eine Flasche Milch möchtest?

- a) What is milk?
- b) I need a bottle of milk.
- c) Is the milk 85p?

3. ... wenn du wissen willst, ob man Luftballons kaufen kann?

- a) Where are the balloons?
- b) Do you have balloons?
- c) Are the balloons very big?

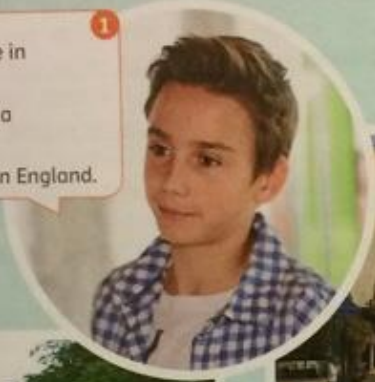
2. ... wenn du wissen willst, was die Orangen kosten?

- a) How much are the oranges?
- b) No oranges, thanks.
- c) Can I have two oranges?

Unit 5

# Where I live

Hi, I'm Jayden. I live in Manchester. That's a town in England.



Our \_\_\_\_\_ is in that big house.



There are \_\_\_\_\_ and there's a \_\_\_\_\_ too. I love their \_\_\_\_\_!



In the summer I often meet my friends in the \_\_\_\_\_ after school.



On Saturdays I sometimes go to the big \_\_\_\_\_.



My \_\_\_\_\_ shop is the sports shop.

1 Put in the right words.

90/1

- park
- town ✓
- flat
- shops
- café
- shopping centre
- sandwiches
- favourite

2 (LISTENING) Right or wrong? Tick ✓ the right box.

23  
90/2

	right	wrong
1. Holly lives in Brook Lane with her mum and her sister.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. She often goes shopping on Fridays.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. She doesn't like swimming.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. You can see London from a park in Greenwich.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 (YOUR TURN) Make a poster about a / your town.

91/3

- My favourite ...
- There is ...
- You can do / see ...

# 5

## Station 1

5 Finish the sentences with the right simple past form.

94/9

- watch go clean play



- On Saturday morning Olivia cleaned her bike.
- On Saturday afternoon \_\_\_\_\_
- In the evening \_\_\_\_\_ a movie.
- On Sunday afternoon \_\_\_\_\_

95/10

6 Put in the right verb forms.

infinitive	simple past	infinitive	simple past
1. have	had	6. do	
2. play		7.	won
3.	went	8. open	
4.	saw	9.	bought
5. help		10. want	

95/10b)

7 Read what Jay tells his friend on the phone.

Put the activities in the right order. Use then or after that.

Yesterday I went to the shopping centre at 11 o'clock. Oh no, I'm sorry. - First I had a sandwich in the café. That was at 10 o'clock. In the shopping centre I bought a birthday present for Dad. Then it was lunchtime. In the evening I watched a movie at the cinema. Oh yes, in the afternoon I did my homework.

First Jay had \_\_\_\_\_. Then he \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 8 Put in the right simple past form of the verb.

see

go

do ✓

watch

buy

have

play

1. Sherlock did lots of things on Saturday.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast with Luke at ten o'clock.
3. Then he \_\_\_\_\_ a black cat in the garden.
4. Luke \_\_\_\_\_ a new football for him.
5. Sherlock and Luke \_\_\_\_\_ to the park  
and \_\_\_\_\_ with the football.
6. Then Sherlock \_\_\_\_\_ other dogs in the park.



## 9 (WRITING) Look at Dave's list and write down what he did.

## TO DO

- Do my homework! ✓
- Help Grandma in the kitchen ✓
- Go swimming with Luke ✓
- Buy a new computer game ✓
- Make pizza for my family ✓
- Phone Jay ✓

1. He did his homework.
2. He
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

## 10 (YOUR TURN) Act your weekend.

- a) Stelle deiner Partnerin / deinem Partner pantomimisch dar, was du am Wochenende gemacht hast. Wechselt euch ab.

Example:

Lena: (macht z. B. Schwimm-Bewegungen)

Lukas: You went swimming.

Lena: Yes, that's right. / No, that's wrong.

- b) Denke zurück an die Tiere aus Unit 3. Sage, welches Tier du bist und stelle deiner Partnerin / deinem Partner pantomimisch dar, was das Tier am Wochenende gemacht hast. Wechselt euch ab.

Example:

Lena: I'm Edgar, the elephant. (macht z. B. Fußball-Bewegungen)

Lukas: Edgar played football.

Lena: Yes, that's right. / No, that's wrong.

4 ( WRITING ) Holly's weekend

98/7

a) Write five questions about the pictures. The words under the pictures can help.



Margate - go



in the sea - go swimming



frisbee - play



fish and chips - have



buy - postcards

1. Did Holly go to Margate? *Yes, she did.*
2. Did she \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

b) Read about Holly's day in Margate in your book on page 96 again. Now make short answers for the questions from a).

5 ( YOUR TURN ) Questions and answers

98/8

a) Write questions for your partner about his / her weekend.

1. *Did you see your friends?*
2. *Did*
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

see your friends?

go to the cinema?

have fish and chips?

buy ...?

do ...?

b) Ask and answer the questions from a). Take turns.



## 6 Put in the right question words.

Dave asks Jay about his weekend. Put in What, Where, When or Who.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ did you go at the weekend? - I went to the park.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ did you see in the park? - I saw my friends.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ did you play in the park? - We played football.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ did you do your homework? - I did it on Sunday.

## 7 Complete Olivia's questions.



1. Where \_\_\_\_\_ that T-shirt? - I bought it at the shopping centre.
2. When \_\_\_\_\_ to the shopping centre? - I went there on Saturday morning.
3. Where \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday afternoon? - I went to town.
4. Who \_\_\_\_\_ there? - I saw my uncle.

## 8 (MEDIATION) Help a German tourist in Margate.

Du bist in der Touristeninformation in Margate. Eine deutsche Touristin, die kein Englisch spricht, bittet dich um Hilfe. Vermittle zwischen ihr und dem Angestellten im Büro.

Touristin: Kannst du ihn bitte fragen, ob es hier einen schönen Strand gibt?

Du: \_\_\_\_\_

Angestellter: Yes, there's one big beach here in Margate and some small beaches too.

Du: \_\_\_\_\_

Touristin: Sag ihm vielen Dank für seine Hilfe.

Du: \_\_\_\_\_

# 5

## Checkpoint

**Ziel 1: Ich kann meinen Wohnort vorstellen.**

→ 37ej63p

What does Anna say about her town?

I live in Stoke.

---



---



---



---



Anna

live: Stoke  
 flat: Victoria Road  
 swimming pool: next to cinema  
 favourite place: park

3P  
 → p. 78/1

**Ziel 2: Ich kann über mein Wochenende sprechen.**

→ c72h2c

What did Jay say about his weekend? Finish the sentences. Use the simple past.

go to Dave's house

listen to music

see Ray-B at the shopping centre

do my homework

1. On Saturday morning I \_\_\_\_\_
2. Then I \_\_\_\_\_
3. In the afternoon I \_\_\_\_\_
4. In the evening I \_\_\_\_\_

4P  
 → p. 78/2

**Ziel 3: Ich kann mich über einen Tagesausflug unterhalten.**

→ jz5mi6 → d9c5dv

Write what Charlotte says about her trip to Southend.



1 go · Southend · train



2 buy · postcards · shop



3 go swimming · sea



4 have fish · chips · café

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

4P  
 → p. 78/3

**Ziel 4: Ich kann Auszüge aus einem Tagebuch verstehen.**

→ © s7xq8r

a) Read the pages from Jessie's diary.

<p>Saturday, 4th May</p> <p>Yesterday I went to London by train. My big sister Gemma lives here. We went to a big book shop this morning. I bought an interesting book about London. After that we went to the Cutty Sark in Greenwich by bus. It's a very old and beautiful ship. In the evening we had fish and chips in a nice café. What a cool day!</p>	<p>Sunday, 5th May</p> <p>My last day in London. Gemma and I had breakfast at ten o'clock. Then we went to town. We got lost on the Underground. It was scary. A man helped us. Gemma bought me a poster of London for my room. Now I'm home with my mum, my dad and my dog.</p>
--	--

b) Right or wrong? Tick ✓ the correct box.

	right	wrong
1. Jessie went to London on Friday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. She bought a magazine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The Cutty Sark is an old bus.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. They had breakfast at 10:00.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. They helped a man in the Underground.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Jessie has a dog.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Ziel 5: Ich kann touristische Informationen über Greenwich weitergeben.**

Help a German tourist in the Tourist Information Centre.

Frau: Kannst du bitte fragen, wann ich auf die Cutty Sark gehen kann?

Du: \_\_\_\_\_

Mann: It's open every day from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Du: \_\_\_\_\_

Frau: Wie kann ich von hier nach Greenwich fahren?

Du: How \_\_\_\_\_, please?

Mann: There's the train, the Underground and there are a lot of buses too.

Du: Man kann \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# 4

## Checkpoint

### Ziel 1: Ich kann über Feste sprechen.

→ © mi5sw9

What can you say about these special days?

Red Nose Day	November	wear ... collect ...
Halloween	March	wear ...
Bonfire night	October	make

7P  
→ p. 62/1

- Halloween is \_\_\_\_\_ . People \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Bonfire night is \_\_\_\_\_ . People \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Red Nose Day is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

### Ziel 2: Ich kann über Geburtstage sprechen.

→ © 8vh3gz

What does Jeff say about his birthday?

My birthday is on 15th February.

I \_\_\_\_\_

My \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3P  
→ p. 62/2

**Jeff**



15th February  
 (+++) get - nice presents  
 (++) - sisters - make - birthday cake  
 (+++) invite - friends - party

### Ziel 3: Ich kann ein Einkaufsgespräch führen.

→ © yc8g4v → © 6ei838

You are in Mr Safi's shop. Finish the sentences.

4P  
→ p. 62/3

- Mr Safi: Hello. How can I help you?
- You: Can I have a bag of crisps, please?
- Mr Safi: Here you are. Anything else?
- You: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ lemonade.
- Mr Safi: Here you are. Anything else?
- You: No, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Mr Safi: That's £2.58, please.
- You: \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr Safi: Here's your change.
- You: \_\_\_\_\_

### Aufgabenblock III) Verschiedene Übungen zum *Past Tense*/ Verneinung im *Past Tense*/ Fragen mit *do/did*.

#### 3 Emma's party

Trage die Wörter aus den Kästchen in die Lücken ein.

department      expensive      excited      rings      buy  
 party      How much      invite      present      birthday

Lisa is in a department store. She wants to \_\_\_\_\_ a new T-shirt. There are very nice blue shirts and they aren't \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ are they? Only £ 3!

Then Lisa's mobile \_\_\_\_\_ It's Emma. She wants to \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa to a \_\_\_\_\_

It's Emma's \_\_\_\_\_. Lisa is \_\_\_\_\_. Now she needs a \_\_\_\_\_ for

Emma. Oh, yes! She gets Emma a nice pink T-shirt. Emma likes pink!

#### 4 Activities at a party

Was kannst du auf einer Party tun? Bringe die Buchstaben in die richtige Reihenfolge und vervollständige den Wortstern.

eat -

(sspric) crisps  
 (aswnicehds) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (zipza) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (keca) \_\_\_\_\_

drink -

(likm) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (tewar) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (medalone) \_\_\_\_\_

party

- presents

(nepo) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (veig) \_\_\_\_\_

- music

(kema) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (siteln ot) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (lyap) \_\_\_\_\_

play -

(sucim) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (mesga) \_\_\_\_\_

6 When are the birthdays? (Datumsangaben)

Hör Rob zu und trage die fehlenden Geburtstage ein.

Ben is my best friend. He's eleven, and his birthday is on 26th June.

Elena and her family live next to our house. Elena is nice, and she's good at football. Her birthday is on \_\_\_\_\_, and she's eleven, too. Kim is Elena's best friend, and I like her, too. Kim's birthday is on \_\_\_\_\_. Phil's birthday is on \_\_\_\_\_. He's twelve. I play the guitar with him in the school band. Tim lives in our road, too. We ride our bikes to school together. He's eleven, and his birthday is on \_\_\_\_\_.

7 In Sarah's kitchen (want to)

Sarah will eine Party geben und braucht noch einige Dinge. Sieh dir die Vorgabe an und schreibe Sarahs Sätze.

1. Sarah wants to buy tomatoes. \_\_\_\_\_ (tomatoes)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (cheese)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (apples)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (eggs)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (milk)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (biscuits)

8 Sarah's shopping list (Mengenangaben mit of)

Sarah hat sich jetzt mit den Sätzen aus Aufgabe 7 eine Einkaufsliste gemacht. Trage die fehlenden Wörter ein.

5	<u>bags of</u>	tomatoes for the pizza
1	_____	cheese
1	_____	apples
2	_____	eggs
6	_____	lemonade
1	_____	milk for the cake
1	_____	cornflakes
3	_____	biscuits



## 7 What I did

- a Read the sentences and match the pictures.  
(Lies die Sätze und verbinde sie mit den Bildern.)



Yesterday I went to the zoo with Emma and Jade.

We looked at the animals. When we were hungry, we bought sandwiches and ate them.



Sam, his mum and I went to see a football match yesterday!

It was great. We sat in a café. Sam's mum bought hot chocolate for everyone.



- b And what did you do yesterday? Complete the sentences.  
(Und was hast du gestern gemacht? Vervollständige die Sätze.)

Yesterday I went to \_\_\_\_\_.

Yesterday I ate \_\_\_\_\_.

I drank \_\_\_\_\_.



What did you do yesterday?

What did you eat yesterday?

What did you drink?

### 3 Did you ...?

- a Where do the words end? Draw a line after each word.  
(Wo enden die Wörter? Ziehe Striche nach jedem Wort.)

“Didyouwatchtelevisionyesterday?”

NoIdidn't.

YesIdid.

Didyougoshoppingyesterday?

- b What did Tim do yesterday? Tick the right answer and fill in the missing words.  
(Was hat Tim gestern gemacht? Kreuze die richtige Antwort an und füge die fehlenden Wörter ein.)

1. Did he play football?



Yes, he did.



No, he didn't.

2. Did he read a book?



Yes, he did.



No, he didn't.



3. Did he do his homework?



Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.



No, \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Did he call his friend?



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_





4 What we didn't do

a What belongs together? Match the pictures and the sentences.  
(Was gehört zusammen? Verbinde die Bilder und Sätze.)

Lisa and Sara  
didn't go  
ice-skating.

Lisa and Sara  
went to the disco.

Sam and Terry  
didn't play outside.

Sam and Terry  
talked about the  
weekend.



b Look at the pictures. Right or wrong? Tick the box.  
(Sieh dir die Bilder an. Richtig oder falsch? Kreuze an.)

	right	wrong
1. They played computer games.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. They didn't do their homework.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. They didn't ride their bikes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. They ate hamburgers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Wie haben die Übungen geklappt? Male mit deiner Lieblingsfarbe aus.

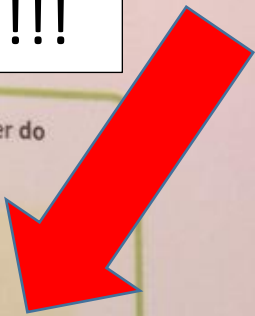
Das kann ich!

Das kann ich mit Hilfe!

Das muss ich noch üben.

**G10 Die einfache Gegenwart: Fragen**  
The simple present: questions

**LERNEN !!!!**



Bei Fragen mit Vollverben, auf die man mit Ja oder nein antworten kann, steht immer **do** oder **does** am Satzanfang.

Do I have ...?	Habe ich ...?
Do you have ...?	Hast du ...? / Haben Sie ...?
Does he have ...?	Hat er ...?
Does she have ...?	Hat sie ...?
Does it have ...?	Hat es ...?
Do we have ...?	Haben wir ...?
Do you have ...?	Habt ihr ...? / Haben Sie ...?
Do they have ...?	Haben sie ...?


Bei Fragen mit Fragewörtern steht das Fragewort immer am Satzanfang.

What do you do on Mondays?	Was machst du montags?
Where do they meet?	Wo treffen sie sich?
When does Holly eat breakfast?	Wann frühstückt Holly?
Why does Fred work at the zoo?	Warum arbeitet Fred im Zoo?

**G11 Language tip: Personalpronomen und Possessivbegleiter**  
Personal pronouns and possessive determiners

Pronomen stehen für ein anderes Nomen, z. B. **the boy** → **he**, **the girl** → **she** usw.  
Personalpronomen haben eine Subjektform und eine Objektform.  
Possessivbegleiter drücken aus, wem oder zu wem etwas gehört.

Personalpronomen Subjektform	Objektform	Possessivbegleiter (Besitzform)
I ich	me mir / mich	my mein(e)
you du / Sie	you dir / dich / Ihnen / Sie	your dein(e) / Ihr(e)
he er	him ihm / ihn	his sein(e)
she sie	her ihr / sie	her ihr(e)
it es	it ihm / es	its sein(e)
we wir	us uns	our unser(e)
you ihr / Sie	you euch / Ihnen / Sie	your euer(e) / Ihr(e)
they sie	them ihnen / sie	their ihr(e)

 It steht im Englischen für alle Dinge. Im Deutschen ist das nicht so. Vergleiche:

the pen → It is blue.	der Stift → Er ist blau.
the bag → It is nice. I like it.	die Tasche → Sie ist schön. Ich mag sie.
the house → It is old.	das Haus → Es ist alt.

## G16 Die einfache Vergangenheit von **be**

The simple past of **be**

LERNEN !!!!

Das Verb **be** hat in der Vergangenheit zwei verschiedene Formen: **was** und **were**. Für die Verneinung setzt du einfach **not** dahinter. Es gibt dabei Langformen und Kurzformen.

I <b>was</b>	ich war	I <b>was not</b>	I <b>wasn't</b>	ich war nicht
you <b>were</b>	du warst / Sie waren	you <b>were not</b>	you <b>weren't</b>	du warst nicht
he <b>was</b>	er war	he <b>was not</b>	he <b>wasn't</b>	er war nicht
she <b>was</b>	sie war	she <b>was not</b>	she <b>wasn't</b>	sie war nicht
it <b>was</b>	es war	it <b>was not</b>	it <b>wasn't</b>	es war nicht
we <b>were</b>	wir waren	we <b>were not</b>	we <b>weren't</b>	wir waren nicht
you <b>were</b>	ihr wart / Sie waren	you <b>were not</b>	you <b>weren't</b>	ihr wart nicht
they <b>were</b>	sie waren	they <b>were not</b>	they <b>weren't</b>	sie waren nicht

Bei Fragen, die man mit Ja oder Nein beantworten kann, steht **was** oder **were** am Satzanfang.

**Was** Sid at home?

War Sid zu Hause?

**Were** they at Highfield Farm?

Waren sie auf der Highfield Farm?

Bei Fragen mit Fragewörtern steht das Fragewort am Satzanfang. Darauf folgt **was** oder **were**.

**Where** was Sid at the weekend?

**When** were they at Highfield Farm?

## G17 Die einfache Vergangenheit: Verneinung

The simple past: negatives

Du kennst schon die Verneinung für die Gegenwart mit **don't** und **doesn't**. Um zu sagen, was in der Vergangenheit nicht passiert ist, setzt du **didn't** vor das Verb.

### Signalwörter

last Monday  
last week  
yesterday

letzten Montag  
letzte Woche  
gestern

I	<b>didn't go</b>	ich ging nicht
you	<b>didn't go</b>	du gingst nicht / Sie gingen nicht
he	<b>didn't go</b>	er ging nicht
she	<b>didn't go</b>	sie ging nicht
it	<b>didn't go</b>	es ging nicht
we	<b>didn't go</b>	wir gingen nicht
you	<b>didn't go</b>	ihr gingt nicht / Sie gingen nicht
they	<b>didn't go</b>	sie gingen nicht

💡 didn't = did not



Das Verb nach **didn't** steht immer in der Grundform. Vergleiche:

We went to the farm last weekend.

Aber: We **didn't go** to the farm last weekend.

Wir fuhren letztes Wochenende auf die Farm.

Wir fuhren letztes Wochenende nicht auf die Farm.

### 3 What did you do in London yesterday?

a Answer the questions. (Beantworte die Fragen.)

😊 = Yes, I did. • ☹️ = No, I didn't.

Did you text your friends? ☹️ No, I didn't.

Did you get up early? ☹️ \_\_\_\_\_

Did you meet your friends? 😊 \_\_\_\_\_

Did you visit the Tower? 😊 \_\_\_\_\_

Did you see the London Eye? 😊 \_\_\_\_\_

b Read the questions about a pickpocket in London and fill in the missing verbs.  
(Lies die Fragen über einen Taschendieb in London und füge die fehlenden Verben ein.)

tell • go • stop • steal • leave

1. When did the pickpocket leave home? → At 9 o'clock.
2. Where did he \_\_\_\_\_? → To Oxford Street.
3. What did he \_\_\_\_\_? → A rucksack and a wallet.
4. When did the police \_\_\_\_\_ him? → At 1 o'clock.
5. How did the police \_\_\_\_\_ his parents? → On the phone.