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Auszug aus:

Klassenarbeiten Englisch Grammatik - Sekundarstufe I

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Thema:

Test/Übung zu verschiedenen grammatikalischen Themen – mit Lösungen

TMD: 3084

Kurzvorstellung des Materials:

- Complete the following list of irregular verbs (unregelmässige Verben)
- Fill in: how much, how many, how often, how long (Look at the answers first.)
- Fill in the past tense form of the verbs in brackets.
- Find the questions. (Look at the answers first.)
- Fill in: by, at, from, through, to, in, on
- Lösungen

Übersicht über die Teile

•

Information zum Dokument

- Ca. Seiten, Größe ca. 51 KByte

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_____ began _____

bring _____

_____ sold _____

2. Fill in: how much, how many, how often, how long (Look at the answers first.)

- a) _____ eggs did the king want? He wanted two or three eggs.
- b) _____ money did he pay? He paid a lot of money.
- c) _____ horses pulled the carriage? Four horses pulled the carriage.
- d) _____ did they stop? They stopped five times.
- e) _____ did they travel? They travelled for a week.
- f) _____ did the king go to Hanover? He went to Hanover four times a year. g)
_____ did the king stay at the inn? He stayed at the inn for one hour.

3. Fill in the past tense form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) The taxi driver (to drive) _____ carefully.
- b) Sherlock Holmes (to catch) _____ a lot of burglars.
- c) Peter (to buy) _____ a ticket.
- d) The taxi driver (to take) _____ the money.
- f) Peter (to meet) _____ his friend in London.



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|---|---|
| Thema: | Klassenarbeit - Grammatik - Passiv |
| TMD: 3076 | |
| Kurzvorstellung des Materials: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Klausur für zwei Gruppen für die siebte bis neunte Klasse über den Gebrauch des Passivs • Passivformen in die richtige Zeit setzen / Sätze im Passiv bilden |
| Übersicht über die Teile | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aufgabenstellungen für zwei Gruppen • Lösungen |
| Information zum Dokument | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ca. 9 Seiten, Größe ca. 65 KByte |
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- e) to buy / a new CD / Peter / tomorrow "Will" - Future
- f) to cut / the butcher / the meat Simple Present
- g) to run over / old / our dog Simple Past
- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____

III. Setze die Verben (in Klammern) in die richtige Passivform. Achte auf die Zeit!

to bite to build to cut to do to hit to open

to pass to pick to shoot to sing to water to score

- The plants _____ by us tomorrow.
- The postman _____ by the dog every week.
- The professor _____ by three snowballs last winter.
- The rabbit _____ by the hunter in the early morning.
- The ripe apples _____ by us 10 days ago.
- The roses _____ by the gardener tomorrow.
- The song "Yesterday" _____ by The Beatles.
- This church _____ in 1785.
- This difficult active/passive test successfully _____ by each of us.
- Your homework _____ by you next week.
- The important goal _____ by Ronaldo two weeks ago.
- The new disco _____ by Prince Charles next Sunday.



Thema:

English Grammar - Prepositions

TMD: 3719

**Kurzvorstellung
des Materials:**

- 186 Beispielsätze mit Lösungen zum Thema Präpositionen im Englischen. Es werden wichtige Redewendungen und viele feste Ausdrücke mit Präpositionen vermittelt, die Schülern immer wieder Schwierigkeiten machen, weil sie im Deutschen andere Präpositionen haben. Das Material eignet sich für Oberstufenschüler ebenso wie für diejenigen, die ihr Vokabular noch weiter ausbauen wollen.

**Übersicht über die
Teile**

- Einleitung
- 186 Übungssätze zum Ausfüllen
- Lösungen und Erklärungen

**Information zum
Dokument**

- Ca. 16 Seiten, Größe ca. 105 KByte

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91. We are not dealing computer software. (mit)
92. She's mad the boy. (nach)
93. my watch it is now a quarter six. (auf; nach)
94. To judge his pronunciation he must be German. (nach)
95. The college was named Abe Lincoln. (nach)
96. Nobody can tell whether God is really working plan. (nach)
97. One egg five was rotten. (von)
98. This is the only exception the rule. (-)
99. 500 years ago people would have thought that she was possessed evil spirits. (von)
100. He is someone who understands cars. (von)
101. Nine times ten he is not right. (von)
102. She slammed the door his face. (in)
103. I'll meet you the pub! (im)
104. She was crying joy. (vor)
105. His heart attack was a shot the bows of the bank manager. (Schuss vor den Bug)
106. The couple's boat was riding anchor in a beautiful bay. (vor)
107. Please, not the children! (vor)
108. The latest opinion polls give Bush a three-point lead vice-president Gore. (vor)
109. She was green envy when she saw her boyfriend with the beautiful girl. (vor)
110. God's love man is great. (zu)
111. Your constant car crashes are giving cause concern. (zu)
112. He invited me lunch. (zu)
113. May I congratulate you your new job? (zu)
114. He's learning Japanese fun. (zum)
115. Do you have any questions the risks of the operation? (zu)
116. Would you mind if I asked the Flenders dinner? (zu)
117. Does anybody have a question the last sentence? (zu)
118. The book belongs Daria. It belongs the other books on the bottom shelf.

- ! in the market: auf dem Markt
put sth.on the market: verkaufen
25. The two referees could not agree . . . upon. a decision whether the basket should count or not.
26. From this room you have a magnificent view . . . of/over. Central Park.
27. Though he knew his Father gets mad . . .at him for using his car without asking, he took it for a ride to the North sea.
28. The hamster was lamein. . . . the left front leg.
29. Let's drink . . . to. your success.
30. You never know what life has gotin store until you live it.
31. I'm sorry, I guess I put three spoons of salt in your tea . . . by. mistake!
32. I know . . . by. experience how difficult it is to drive a car after eight beers.
33. She takes Thai lessons . . .with Mr Nunsapaatha.
34. At. . . night all cats are grey. (by in vielen ähnlichen Fällen auch im Gebrauch)
35. His mother told me that he works . . .with/ for an internet company.
36. Can you help me with. . . . the translation of this text?
37. We'll start shouting for help . . . on the /on a count of. three.
38. He didn't expect you to take him . . . at. his word.
39. Do you think you'll have finishedby four o'clock? (bis)
40. All cakes turned out well . . . except for. Rita's, which started to burn. (bis auf)
41. Allbut two paintings had been destroyed by the fire. (bis auf)
42.Until now she hasn't said anything. (bis jetzt)
43. I'll countto three. (bis)
44. . . .See you tomorrow! (bis)
45. We know nothing about him . . . except for. his age. (bis auf)
46. Milk costs . . . up to. 80p a litre this year. (bis zu)
47. The storm lasted two . . . to. three hours. (bis)
48. . . .How far. does this train go? (bis wohin)
49. . . Until when. when does this ridiculous freakshow last? (bis)
50. Cautiously she put her head round. the bathroom door.
51. After the boring photos they showed us . . . round/over. the house.
52. The killer escaped . . .by /through the back door.
53. This is a classic exampleof expressionist art.



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|---|--|
| Thema: | Übungen zum Aktiv / Passiv |
| TMD: 2980 | |
| Kurzvorstellung des Materials: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Umfangreiche Übung, die sehr hilft das englische Passiv in den Griff bekommen |
| Übersicht über die Teile | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 43 Sätze deutsche Aktiv Sätze sollen übersetzt werden• Anschließend diese Sätze in das Passiv setzen• Mit Lösungen |
| Information zum Dokument | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ca. 6 Seiten, Größe ca. 58 KByte |
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Übungen zum Aktiv / Passiv

1. ÜBERSETZE DIE FOLGENDEN SÄTZE INS ENGLISCHE!

1. Meine Mutter liest täglich die Zeitung.
2. Er wird den Bus verpassen.
3. Die Babysitterin behandelte die Kinder gestern Abend sehr gut.
4. Der Kinofilm hatte mich und meine Freundinnen begeistert. (had thrilled)
5. Man sah den Dieb bereits gestern im Kaufhaus.
6. Nächste Woche werde ich eine Brille tragen müssen.
7. Der Schneider wird die neue Kollektion ins Schaufenster stellen.
8. Er hat das spannende Buch sicherlich schon gelesen.
9. Mutter hat uns befohlen, unser Zimmer aufzuräumen.
10. Mein Vater hat ein neues Auto gekauft.
11. Mathias Sammer schoss den Ball ins Tor.
12. Wir grüßen unsere Nachbarn immer.
13. Der Arbeiter hat die Maschine nicht gut verpackt.
14. Mein Freund wird die Gäste zum Bahnhof fahren.
15. Sie werden die englische Sprache erlernen.
16. Man hat dem Bettler einen Anzug geschenkt.
17. Man sah das Boot gestern.
18. Der Lehrer hat diesen Fehler übersehen.
19. Niemand hatte ihm geholfen.
20. Sie ernten gerade die Früchte.
21. Deine Eltern werden deine Wünsche nicht erfüllen.
22. Die Schülerin verschwieg ihren Eltern die schlechte Note.



| | |
|---|---|
| Thema: | Kurztest zum Thema London und Passiv |
| TMD: 34964 | |
| Kurzvorstellung des Materials: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Einfacher Englisch-Test für Klasse 7• zu Unit 4 (Lehrbuch English G 2000) |
| Übersicht über die Teile | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3 Aufgaben• Lösungen |
| Information zum Dokument | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ca. 4 Seiten, Größe ca. 51 KByte |
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2.) Fill in the passive form:

Tom: "Be careful now. I _____ (to rob) three times this year.

Jo: "Three times? That's terrible! _____ the police _____ (to catch) anyone ?

Tom: "No, they haven't."

Jo: "They told me a new machine _____ (to invent), which should help, catching the robbers."

Tom: "A new machine? "

Jo: "Yes, it _____ also _____ (to show) on TV.

3.) What's the Buckingham Palace?

Benotung:



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| Thema: | Klassenarbeit – Klasse 5/6 |
| TMD: 3070 | |
| Kurzvorstellung des Materials: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Übung oder Test zum Thema “Simple Past” - “Present Perfect” and future: “will” or “going to”. |
| Übersicht über die Teile | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I. Put in the verbs in the simple past • II. Put in the right verbs in the present perfect. • III. Put in "will" or "going to". Be careful - some sentences are negative. • IV. Answer the following questions • Solutions |
| Information zum Dokument | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ca. 7 Seiten, Größe ca. 113 KByte |
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Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Englishtest No.:

I. Put in the verbs in the simple past

Last summer Klaus _____ (spend) two weeks at his pen-friend's in England. He _____ (set off) from Hamburg one afternoon and _____ (fly) to London. Before he _____ (take) his luggage through the customs at Gatwick, he _____ (read) two signs, "To declare" and "Nothing to declare". He _____ (not know) what they _____ (mean) and _____ (think) he had to follow the green sign because he _____ (have) nothing to declare. He _____ (go) past several customs officers. They _____ (stand) behind a long table and _____ (wear) smart uniforms. "One moment please, Sir. May I see inside your suitcase?" _____ (say) one of the officers, and soon Klaus's case _____ (be) open on the table. The officer _____ (take) a bottle of whisky from the bottom of the suitcase and _____ (hold) it up. "Are you over 17, Sir?" - "No, I'm not," answered Klaus and his face _____ (turn) very red. "I'm sorry then, you must leave the whisky here."

Last Sunday _____ Alan's birthday. After breakfast his parents and his sister _____ him a poster, a book and a record. Alan _____, "Thanks. These are great presents." He _____ his presents very much.

At ten o'clock there _____ some races at the playing - field and Mr Johnson _____ Alan and Sarah to the playing - field in the car. There _____ six runners in the first race, the girls' 100 metres. Then there _____ the boys' 100 metres race. Dick King, the best runner in York _____ in three races.

In the afternoon Alan and Peter _____ with Alan's model railway. Peter _____ tea at the Johnsons and after tea they _____ into the living - room and _____ an exciting TV programme.

/30

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| <p>SCHOOL-SCOUT:</p> <p>Thema:</p> <p>TMD: 3069</p> | <p>Englisch</p> <p>Test: „The surprise“</p> |
| <p>Kurzvorstellung des Materials:</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textverständnis- und Grammatik – Test auf der Grundlage einer kurzen Geschichte |
| <p>Übersicht über die Teile</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions on the text. (Answer in complete sentences.) • Choose the right sentence and mark it with a cross. • One word is wrong; cross it out. • Write down the names of four pieces of furniture. • Fill in the correct form of the verb. • Fill in : everything, something, anything, nothing. • Fill in : there, their. |
| <p>Information zum Dokument</p> | <p>Ca. 4 Seiten, Größe ca. 40 KByte</p> |
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c) Someone sent the tickets to the Smiths because...

- ...the Smiths were nice people.
- ...he wanted the Smiths out of the house.
- ...the film was very good.

d) The postman's letters were in a

- basket.
- pocket.
- bag.

e) When the doorbell rings someone want to

- leave your house.
- enter your house.
- speak to you on the telephone.

3. One word is wrong; cross it out.

a) You must buy a ticket when you want to go by
- train - bus - taxi - plane - ship - underground -

b) The Smiths enjoyed the film because it was
- exciting - interesting - wonderful - funny - terrible - amusing -

c) The police arrests
- burglars - detectives - robbers - thieves - murderers -

d) The postman brings you
- letters - cards - parcels - tickets - telegraphs

4. Write down the names of four pieces of furniture.

From the living-room the burglars had stolen:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____



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|---|---|
| Thema: | Übungen zur indirekten Rede (reported Speech) |
| TMD: 3051 | |
| Kurzvorstellung des Materials: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 Übungen zu reported speech |
| Übersicht über die Teile | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umfangreiche Sammlung von Aufgaben zur indirekten Rede – im Unterricht erprobtes Material |
| Information zum Dokument | Ca. 6 Seiten, Größe ca. 83 KByte |
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2. "There will be several thousand million people in the world in the year 2010."

The speaker pointed out _____

3. "Life was better a hundred years ago."

He believed _____

4. "Young people don't know very much about the dangers of pollution."

He complained _____

5. "We won't have enough oil in the year 2000."

He thought _____

6. "We've already used too much oil and other energy resources."

He explained _____

7. "When will we stop destroying (zerstören) our forests?"

He asked _____

8. "What did the government do last year to fight pollution?"

He wanted to know _____

9. "Stop smoking and live a healthier life"

He told us _____

10. "Underwater life isn't less important than life above the water."

He told us _____

Some sentences of a news program

1. A bus crashed into a tree at Beach Road last night and three passengers were injured.

2. There was a storm during the night. It did some damage to the pier.

3. German children are arriving at a language school here next week. The kids are from Freiburg and they're staying in Brighton for 3 weeks.

Jean: How many planes is the airport using every day?

Ian: About 800 take off and land every 24 hours. Some airlines have suggested more terminals,, but the airport is becoming too small for so much traffic, you know.

Jean: But why didn't you mention that before, Ian?

Ian: Oh, I've tried, Jean, but nobody is really interested in these facts."

Aufgabe 5: Gib das Gespräch in indirekter Rede wieder

The next day Jean met a friend at a pub near the airport. Jean told her about the talk with Ian: "I met Ian last night. He did not seem to be very happy about his job. I asked him

_____ , and he told me that _____

_____. When I asked him _____ tired, he answered _____ tower, but _____ job.

I asked Ian _____ busy, and he explained that _____

_____ pilots. Of course I wanted to know _____ day, and he said _____ hours. He added that _____ traffic.

Then I asked him _____ it. He told me _____ facts.



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|---|---|
| Thema: | Indirekte Rede (Reported speech) |
| TMD: 3050 | |
| Kurzvorstellung des Materials: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ausführliche Erklärungen zur indirekten Rede im Englischen, mit Beispielen und Übungen inklusive Lösungen. • Weitere Übungen zur reported speech finden Sie unter den Materialnummern 3051 und 3058 |
| Übersicht über die Teile | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direkte und indirekte Rede (Direct and reported speech) • Veränderungen der Pronomen -(Changes in pronouns and possessive adjectives • Die Verschiebung der Zeiten in der indirekten Rede • Keine Verschiebung der Zeiten in der indirekten Rede (No back-shift in reported speech) • Modale Hilfsverben in der indirekten Rede (Modals in reported speech) • "must", "needn't", "mustn't" mit oder ohne Zeitenverschiebung (Back-shift or no back-shift with "must", "needn't", "mustn't") • Befehle, Einladungen, Bitten, Ratschläge, Vorschläge in der indirekten Rede (Reported commands, invitations, requests, advice, suggestions) • Veränderungen der Adverbialbestimmungen des Ortes und der Zeit in der indirekten Rede (Changes in adverbial expressions of place and time in reported speech) • Exercises (mit Lösungen) |
| Information zum Dokument | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ca. 13 Seiten, Größe ca. 92 KByte |
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a) **Modale Hilfsverben mit Verschiebung der Zeiten (Modals with back-shift)**

| Direkte Rede | Indirekte Rede |
|---|---|
| Tom: "Decorating rooms can be very tiring." | Tom thought that decorating rooms could be very tiring. |
| Sue: "I may be late." | Sue said she might be late. |
| Kathy: "Shall we leave at six o'clock?" | Kathy wondered if they should leave at six o'clock. |
| Ted: "Damn it! The car won't start." | Ted grumbled that the car wouldn't start. |

Ein in der direkten Rede stehendes *can, may, shall, will* wird in der indirekten Rede zu *could, might, should, would*.

b) **Modale Hilfsverben ohne Verschiebung der Zeiten (Modals without back-shift)**

| <u>Direkte Rede</u> | <u>Indirekte Rede</u> |
|--|--|
| Jane: "I would buy the ring if I could." | Jane said that she would buy the ring if she could. |
| Fred: "Tim might come, too." | Fred thought Tim might come, too. |
| Derek: "Peter should/ought to pay the electricity bill." | Derek thought that Peter should/ought to pay the electricity bill. |

would, could, might, should, ought to werden in der indirekten Rede **nicht** verändert. Ebenso verhalten sich *used to, would like to und had better*.

"must", "needn't", "mustn't" mit oder ohne Zeitenverschiebung (Back-shift or no back-shift with "must", "needn't", "mustn't")

a) **must**

1. Doctor: "You **must** take these pills twice a day." (Verpflichtung)
The doctor told me that I **must** take these pills twice a day.

had to

2. Rose: "A little boy on the phone? Oh, it **must** be Johnny." (Schlussfolgerung)
Rose thought it **must** be Johnny on the phone.

Befehle, Einladungen, Bitten, Ratschläge, Vorschläge in der indirekten Rede (Reported commands, invitations, requests, advice, suggestions)

a) Wenn man einen Satz richtig in der indirekten Rede wiedergeben will, muss man wissen, **was** man mit ihm ausdrücken will. Der Satz " *Why don't you hire a new assistant, Herb?*" beispielsweise kann in der indirekten Rede - je nach Sprechabsicht - verschieden wiedergegeben werden:

1. Tom **asked** Herb **why** he didn't hire a new assistant. (Frage nach dem Grund)
2. Tom **asked** Herb **to hire** a new assistant. (Bitte)
3. Tom **suggested** that Herb **should hire** a new assistant. (Vorschlag)
4. Tom **advised** Herb **to hire** a new assistant. (Ratschlag)

Das die indirekte Rede einleitende Verb macht also sofort die jeweilige Sprechabsicht deutlich.

b) **Befehle (Commands)**

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|--|--|
| <p><u>Direkte Rede</u> Mr Blake told Harry: "Be home by eleven o'clock and don't forget your key."</p> | <p><u>Indirekte Rede</u> Mr Blake told Harry to be home by eleven o'clock and not to forget his key.</p> |
|--|--|

Befehle werden in der indirekten Rede durch einen Infinitiv mit to (verneinte Form: *not to*) wiedergegeben. Als einleitende Verben können auch *order, command, instruct* verwendet werden.

c) **Einladungen, Bitten, Ratschläge (invitations, requests, advice)**

| <u>Direkte Rede</u> | <u>Indirekte Rede</u> |
|--|--|
| Einladung: | |
| Carl: "Won't you have another serving, Pat?" | 1. Carl invited Pat to have another serving. Oder: 2. Carl offered Pat another serving. Oder: 3. Carl asked Pat if she wouldn't have another serving. |
| Bitte: | |
| Jerry: "Can/Could/Would you pass me the butter, please, Kate?" | 4. Jerry asked Kate to pass him the butter. Oder: 5. Jerry asked Kate for the butter. Oder: 6. Jerry asked Kate if she could pass him the butter. |
| Ratschlag: | |



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|---|---|
| Thema: | Revisionstest – Wortdiktat mit anschließendem Verständnis- und Grammatik – Test. Mit Lösungen! |
| TMD: | 3072 |
| Kurzvorstellung des Materials: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dieses Material beinhaltet zahlreiche Rechtschreib- und Grammatikübungen mit Lösungen. Damit bietet es einen idealen Überblick zu zentralen Problemen, die Schüler im Umgang mit der englischen Grammatik haben. |
| Übersicht über die Teile | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I. What Robert asks his father at the circus • II. Make the following sentences negative (Verneinungsform) • III. Put the verbs into the past tense • IV. Fill in the correct forms of the adjectives • V. Fill in the missing (personal and possessive) pronouns • VI. Make sentences. Put the following words in their correct order • VII. Comprehension • Lösungen |
| Information zum Dokument | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ca. 7,5 Seiten, Größe ca. 69 Kbyte, geeignet für Stufe 6/7 |
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Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Englishtest No.:

I. What Robert asks his father at the circus

1. Robert: _____

Father: The clowns made that loud noise.

2. Robert: _____

Father: The people laughed because one of the clowns fell down.

3. Robert: _____

Father: The acrobats will be on the programme at about five o'clock.

4. Robert: _____

Father: The monkey ate a banana.

5. Robert: _____

Father: The cowboy gets on the horse by jumping on it /10

II. Make the following sentences negative (Verneinungsform)

1. Robert likes animals. Jack _____

2. Monkeys eat bananas. Dogs _____

3. Parrots can speak. Hens _____

4. I will go to the zoo. My friend _____

5. Tom saw the lion's teeth. Dick _____

/5

- ...broke the eggs.
- ...didn't take old eggs.
- c) When the old lady, who was very polite, ordered something to eat, she said:
- "Can I have something to eat?"
- "Fetch me something to eat."
- "You must bring me something to eat."
- d) The old lady's dog is a manager.
- The manager of the supermarket has a dog.
- The old lady is the manager of the supermarket.

3. Questions on the text. Answer in complete sentences.

- a) What were the dogs doing in the restaurant?

- b) What did the two dogs buy in the supermarket?

- c) What did the gentlemen tell each other?



| | |
|---|---|
| Thema: | Klassenarbeit zur indirekten Rede / Passiv |
| TMD: 3075 | |
| Kurzvorstellung des Materials: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verschiedene Aufgaben zum Passiv mit Lösungen |
| Übersicht über die Teile | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setze die Verben (in Klammern) in die richtige Passivform. Achte auf die Zeitform! • Finde heraus, wer was tat. • Setze die Sätze ins Passiv. • Bilde Passivsätze. Benutze die angegebenen Zeitformen. • Lösungen |
| Information zum Dokument | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ca. 6 Seiten, Größe ca. 54 KByte |
| SCHOOL-SCOUT – schnelle Hilfe per E-Mail | <p>SCHOOL-SCOUT ♦ Der persönliche Schulservice Internet: http://www.School-Scout.de E-Mail: info@School-Scout.de</p> |

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Englishtest No.:

1. Setze die Verben (in Klammern) in die richtige Passivform. Achte auf die Zeit!

(to inform) (to run) (to send) (to take) (to search) (to injure) (to kill) (to find) (to teach) (to discover) (to wear) (to understand) (to buy) (to show) (to take)

a) Yesterday a man _____ over by a lorry in Baker Street.

He _____ to hospital at once.

The man's pockets _____ and a wallet _____ in the inside pocket of his jacket.

His name, address and phone number _____ on a visiting-card.

The man's wife _____ immediately.

She rushed to the hospital where she _____ to the first floor.

b) Every day, hundreds of people _____ or _____ in road accidents.

Blouses _____ by girls and women.

German _____ at many English schools.

c) The Cup Final at Wembley next Saturday _____ on TV.

The writer hopes that his book _____ by many people.

If you speak louder, you _____ better.

Mrs Parker _____ to hospital tomorrow.



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Unterrichtsmaterialien in digitaler und in gedruckter Form

Auszug aus:

Klassenarbeiten Englisch Grammatik - Sekundarstufe I

Das komplette Material finden Sie hier:

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