

Name: _____

Class: _____

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Present Tense Simple - Revision

Affirmative <i>Bejahter Satz</i>	Negative <i>Verneinter Satz</i>	Question <i>Fragesatz</i>
I work.	I don't work.	Do I work?
You work.	You don't work.	Do you work?
He works.	He doesn't work.	Does he work?
She works.	She doesn't work.	Does she work?
It works.	It doesn't work.	Does it work?
We work.	We don't work.	Do we work?
You work.	You don't work.	Do you work?
They work.	They don't work.	Do they work?

Rule for affirmatives:

Rule for negatives:

Rule for questions:

Now you: Fill out the following table!

Use the following verbs*	Affirmative <i>Bejahter Satz</i>	Negative <i>Verneinter Satz</i>	Question <i>Fragesatz</i>
walk →	I walk.	I	Do I
talk →	You		
read →	He		
meet →	She		
write →	It		
listen →	We		
speak →	You		
play →	They		

* If you don't know the meaning of the verbs, look them up and write its translation next to them.

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Formation of Affirmatives*- Bildung von bejahten Sätzen -*

Use the INFINITIVE. Only when you use the third person singular you add an "-(e)s".

Example: I work.
 He workss.
 She workss.
 It workss.
 I watch TV.
 He watches TV.
 She watches TV.



Spelling of the third person singular forms:

Most verbs: add "-s" to infinitive	work → work <u>s</u> sit → sit <u>s</u> stay → stay <u>s</u>
Verbs ending in consonant + y: change "y" to "i" and add "-es"	cry → cri <u>es</u> hurry → hurri <u>es</u> reply → repli <u>es</u>
Verbs ending in -s, -z, -ch, -sh, -o, or -x: add "-es" to infinitive	miss → miss <u>es</u> buzz → buzz <u>es</u> watch → watch <u>es</u> push → push <u>es</u> fix → fix <u>es</u> go → go <u>es</u>
Exceptions:	have → ha <u>s</u>

Now you: Decide whether to put an "-s" behind the verb.

1. I _____ (read) a book.
2. Paul _____ (see) an airplane.
3. The Bakers _____ (live) in New York.
4. Mr and Mrs Palmer _____ (read) the newspaper every day.
5. The boys _____ (like) playing football.

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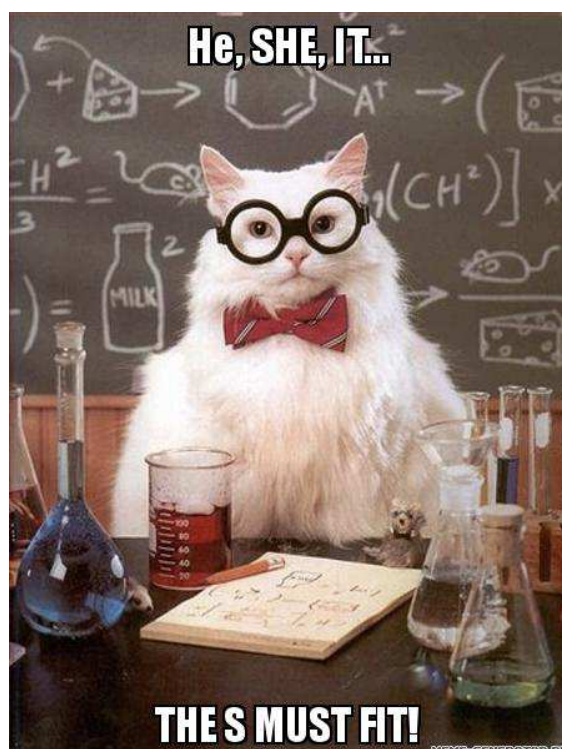
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Formation of Negatives And Questions*- Bildung von verneinten Sätzen und Fragen -*

Use "do" to make a negative or a question.

Example:I don't work.Do I work?He doesn't work.Does he work?She doesn't work.Does she work?It doesn't work.Does it work?**Now you: Make up questions and negatives. Use the following verbs:**

verbs	Negative	Question
hurry	I	
watch	You	
cook	He	
see	She	
come	It	
write	We	
visit	You	
phone	They	



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😊 Exercises 😊

Part One: Decide whether to put an "-s" behind the verb.

Teil Eins: Entscheide, ob Du ein "-s" an das Verb anhängst.

1. You _____ (see) my parents in the streets.
2. They _____ (come) home.
3. Maud _____ (play) the piano.
4. The children _____ (write) letters to their grandparents.
5. The teacher _____ (explain) the exercises.
6. Dad _____ (cook) at home.
7. We _____ (visit) our friends in New York.
8. The neighbour _____ (work) at the fire station.
9. The secretary _____ (telephone) most of the day.
10. The fire fighters _____ (put) out the fire.



Part Two: Decide whether an "-e" is missing.

Teil Zwei: Entscheide, ob ein "-e" fehlt.

1. He read__s a text.
2. She watch__s TV.
3. Mary teach__s English at a High school.
4. Peter do__s his homework.
5. The student look__s out of the window.

Part Three: Decide whether the "-y" turns into "-ie" when the "-s" is added.

Teil Drei: Entscheide, ob das "-y" zu "-ie" wird, wenn das "-s" angehängt wird.

1. Michael _____ (hurry) to school.
2. The teacher _____ (annoy) the pupils with bad jokes.
3. He _____ (say) something to his neighbour.
4. The boss _____ (stay) calm when he is angry.
5. Mrs Mayer _____ (worry) about the weather.

Part Four: Form affirmatives, negatives or questions.

Teil Vier: Bilde bejahte Aussagesätze, verneinte Aussagesätze oder Fragen.

1. _____ (live, you) in Brighton?
2. I _____ (not/ live) in England.
3. The Parkers _____ (live) there.
4. Mr Parker _____ (work) at the harbor.
5. He _____ (not/ like) his work.
6. Mrs Parker _____ (like) her job as a secretary.

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☺ More Exercises ☺

Part One: Decide whether to put an "-s" behind the verb.

Teil Eins: Entscheide, ob Du ein "-s" an das Verb anhängst.

1. The workers _____ (put) much effort into what they do.
2. The three girls from next door _____ (walk) through the park.
3. The boy _____ (think) about how to solve the problem.
4. The dog _____ (bark), because he is happy.
5. It _____ (rain) all day long.
6. The flowers _____ (grow) beautifully.
7. Paul and his brother _____ (play) in the garden.
8. The telephone _____ (ring) three times.
9. My father _____ (drive) me home after school.
10. The pictures _____ (hang) at the wall.



Part Two: Decide whether an "-e" is missing.

Teil Zwei: Entscheide, ob ein "-e" fehlt.

1. The lady say__s something to the gentleman.
2. The bus park__s at the side of the street.
3. She push__s her friend through the door.
4. Susan rush__s to the supermarket.
5. The postman bring__s the daily mail.

Part Three: Decide whether the "-y" turns into "-ie" when the "-s" is added.

Teil Drei: Entscheide, ob das "-y" zu "-ie" wird, wenn das "-s" angehängt wird.

1. The cat _____ (play) with the wool.
2. The butcher _____ (carry) lots of meat.
3. The pupil _____ (try) to understand what the teacher says.
4. She _____ (hurry) to the pharmacy.
5. The child _____ (cry) all night long.

Part Four: Form affirmatives, negatives or questions.

Teil Vier: Bilde bejahte Aussagesätze, verneinte Aussagesätze oder Fragen.

1. Mrs Parker _____ (not/ want) to stay at home all day.
2. The children, Cindy and Bert, _____ (go) to school.
3. _____ (come, the children) home after school?
4. Cindy _____ (attend) a grammar school.
5. She _____ (not/ cycle) to school. She _____ (take) the bus.
6. How _____ (do, you) get to school?