

### 4.3 Übungsaufgaben zum Kompetenzbereich „Grammatik – Sprachliche Korrektheit“

Worksheet

1. Give the correct progressive forms of the following verbs:

- a) change \_\_\_\_\_
- b) read \_\_\_\_\_
- c) carry \_\_\_\_\_
- d) sit \_\_\_\_\_
- e) die \_\_\_\_\_
- f) stop \_\_\_\_\_
- g) fly \_\_\_\_\_
- h) hope \_\_\_\_\_

2. The progressive form is usually used to explain what is happening in a photograph or an illustration. Look at the photograph and write 5 sentences about it.



- a) The man in the van \_\_\_\_\_ ice creams. (*verkaufen*)
- b) The ice-cream man \_\_\_\_\_ out of the side window. (*sehen*)
- c) Another man \_\_\_\_\_ behind the ice-cream van. (*stehen*)
- d) The man behind the ice-cream van \_\_\_\_\_ a friend. (*telefonieren*)
- e) No one \_\_\_\_\_ an ice cream. (*kaufen*)

3. Adverbs of frequency are signal words for the *present tense*. First underline any adverbs of frequency you can find in the sentences. Then fill in the correct verb form using the *present simple* or the *present progressive*.

- a) Karen always \_\_\_\_\_ to school. (*laufen*)
- b) The old man \_\_\_\_\_ a large bag. (*tragen*)
- c) John often \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema. (*gehen*)
- d) Mr and Mrs Smithson \_\_\_\_\_ to England. Normally, they \_\_\_\_\_ there. (*fliegen / fahren*)
- e) Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper every day. On Saturdays she also \_\_\_\_\_ a magazine to read. (*kaufen / kaufen*)
- f) Jake \_\_\_\_\_ with his computer. When he is busy he never \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone. (*arbeiten / antworten*)

4. Give the *simple past* and the *present perfect* form of the following verbs:

	<b>simple past</b>	<b>present perfect</b>
e.g. cry	cried	has/ have cried
a) carry	_____	_____
b) ask	_____	_____
c) plan	_____	_____
d) look	_____	_____
e) travel	_____	_____
f) stay	_____	_____
g) stop	_____	_____
h) tape	_____	_____
i) try	_____	_____

5. There are many irregular verbs to learn. Here are some you use often, but learn all of them from your English book. Give the *simple past* and the *present perfect* forms.

	<b>simple past</b>	<b>present perfect</b>
a) be	_____	_____
b) have	_____	_____
c) say	_____	_____
d) go	_____	_____
e) take	_____	_____
f) write	_____	_____
g) buy	_____	_____



6. The *present perfect* has two forms: the simple form and the progressive form.  
 For example: I have lived in Germany. (a fact)  
 I have been living in Germany ... (something in progress – an action)

Put the following sentences into the *present perfect simple* and the *present perfect progressive*.

- a) I live in New York.

---



---

- b) She rides a bike.

---



---

- c) They work in the garden.

---



---

- d) You walk to school.

---



---

- e) He writes an e-mail.

---



---

7. Below are signal words for the *past tense* and the *present perfect*. Put the correct signal words with the correct tense.

how long / last week / since / in (2004) / already / ever / yesterday / not ... yet / last year / for / just / (5 years) ago

past tense signal words

---



---



---



---



---



---

present perfect signal words

---



---



---



---



---



---

8. *Simple past or present perfect – progressive or simple?*  
 Underline the key words – one colour for the *simple past*, another colour for the *present perfect*. Fill in the correct verb form.
- Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.
  - She \_\_\_\_\_ (write) since 3 o'clock.
  - He \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) his homework.
  - It was many years ago that I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) America.
  - How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (wait)?
  - In 1999 we \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to Italy. Then two years ago we \_\_\_\_\_ (fly). We \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there since then.
  - Last week we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) our last English lesson before our exams.
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) very much this week yet. But for six hours today I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) very hard.

9. Which word takes *since* and which word takes *for*?  
 Remember: *since* is for dates or where a date is possible, for example Christmas  
*for* is for the number of hours, days, months or years

2002	_____	my birthday	_____
six days	_____	Easter	_____
the weekend	_____	a long time	_____
three hours	_____	many years	_____
last summer	_____	seven days	_____

10. Look at the list of things you started doing last year.  
 Give two sentences about each thing. Use the *present perfect progressive* with *since* and *for*.

**Last year**

- learn to fly (January)
- paint my room (December)
- play my new guitar (Christmas)
- build a computer (2 months)
- repair an old motorbike (April)
- write to my penfriend every month (Easter)

It is now January.

a) I have been learning to fly since January.

I \_\_\_\_\_ to fly for twelve months.

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_

e) \_\_\_\_\_

f) \_\_\_\_\_

11. Use the *will-future* or the *going to-future* to make the notes into full sentences.

Remember: *will* – something  
that is not planned  
or always happens  
*going to* – something  
that is planned

send Karen an e-mail (spontaneous)

27th Dec. - Venice

cinema with friends

dentist - tomorrow 4.30 p.m.

next week: school holidays start

Grandma is 70

meet Luke 11.00

buy Julie a present: sometime next

week

a) *I'll send Karen an e-mail.*

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_

e) \_\_\_\_\_

f) \_\_\_\_\_

g) \_\_\_\_\_

h) \_\_\_\_\_