## I) friends or friend's

(\_\_\_/10)

Wenn du die Mehrzahl von einem Wort bilden möchtest, musst du einfach ein $\underline{\mathbf{s}}$ ans Ende des Wortes anhängen.
one book $\rightarrow$ two book $\underline{s}$
Wenn du ausdrücken willst, dass etwas zu jemandem dazugehört, verwendest du <a href="mailto:'s.">'s.</a> In der Mehrzahl und bei Wörtern, die mit "s" oder "z" enden, verwendest du nur
This is Mary <u>'s</u> book. Our parent <b>s</b> ' friends live in England.

- car parente_mente m = ng.ana.					
- My <u>sister's</u> room is next to the kitchen. (	(sister)				
- Look! There are many in the garden. (flower) - Have you seen the banana? (monkey) - The T-shirts are dirty. (boys)					
- Have you seen the banana? (monkey)					
- The T-shirts are dirty. (boys	s)				
- I got two computer for my	birthday. (game)				
- I got two computer for my birthday. (game) - My window is very big. (room)					
- mother is very friendly. (James)					
- The shoes are behind the door. (girl) - Alex didn't find his English yesterday. (book)					
- Alex didn't find his English	_ yesterday. (book)				
- Our best friend lives in a bi	g nouse. (brotner)				
- Listen! The dog is barking	very loud! (neighbors)				
II) <u>should – should not</u>		(/8			
Decreased at about	and the same of the same of the				
Du verwendest should um zu sager Du verwendest should not um zu sager	n, was jemand tun solite.				
Du verwendest <u>should not</u> um zu sage	ni, was jemana ment tan some				
Pit has hurt his knee.	( <del>go skiing</del> )				
** 1 11	(50 skiing)				
The should not so sharing	<u>-</u>				
My best friend found a key in the garden.	(bring it to the police)				
- She	(ering it to the pones)				
Our neighbors are having a big party.	(be so loud)				
- They					
Linda read her best friend's diary.	(say that she is sorry)				
- She					
Tom and Jerry are very bad at school.	(learn more)				
- They	·				
Watch out! The tea is very hot!	( <del>drink it</del> )				
- You	<u>.</u>				
Sally doesn't understand the question.	(help him)				
- We					
You have a Maths test tomorrow.	(go to bed at midnight)				
- You					
Caroline is only 12 years old.	(go out every weekend)				
- She	<u>.</u>				

(\_\_\_/5)

## III) could – couldn't – was/were able to – wasn't/were't able to

Mit **could** oder **was/were able to** sagst du, was jemand in der Past Tense (Mitvergangenheit) tun konnte.

Mit <u>couldn't</u> oder <u>wasn't/weren't able to</u> sagst du, was jemand in der Past Tense (Mitvergangenheit) <u>nicht</u> tun konnte.

could	was able to	<del>couldn't</del>	wasn't able to	were able to	weren't able to
- Rupert tr	ried hard, but he	couldn't	climb the rope.		
- The cat _ - We		catch the tight	tch TV until midni run faster, s ne mouse, because est in 15 minutes. I through the kitcher	it hid in a little h t was very easy!	m wasn't at home. e bus. ole.
IV) Quest Ask fo	tions or the underlined	words.			(/13)
				?	
	ok is <u>under the ta</u>			?	
	ched a beautiful	-	y.	?	
	vrites a letter.			?	
				0	
6. I do <u>my</u>	homework eve	ery afternoon.		?	
	cher is writing			?	
	ls were listening			?	
_				?	

V) Negation	(/14)
Negate the sentences.	
- Sunny is a very nice girl.  Sunny isn't a very nice girl	<u>.</u>
- Kate and her sister live in Chicago.	
- I have got a very nice dog.	<u>.</u>
- The house had many big windows.	<u>.</u>
- Anthony could go skiing on Saturday.	<u>.</u>
- We were in a beautiful hotel last summer.	<u>.</u>
- Grandma wore a boring dress.	<u>.</u>
- I am reading an interesting book about ghosts.	<u>.</u>
- The teacher gives us much homework every day.	<u>.</u>
- I like vanilla ice cream.	<u>.</u>
- The girl was able to do her homework alone.	<u>.</u>
- My sister's cat jumped from the tree.	<u>.</u>
- We are writing a test at the moment.	<u>.</u>
- I gave him the blue book.	<u>.</u>
- The phone rang at 7 in the morning.	-
	<u>.</u>

(\_\_\_\_/50)