

Beispiel: Entscheide dich zwischen **Adjektiv** und **Adverb**!

1. She is smiling _____. (happy/happily) [01]
2. The children are very _____. (happy/happily) [02]

ADJECTIVE / ADVERB	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich kann Adjektive und Adverbien korrekt anwenden.			

Beispiel: Entscheide dich zwischen **Aktiv** und **Passiv**!

1. The house _____ (built/was built) in 2011. [03]
2. My brother _____ (washed/was washed) the dog. [04]

ACTIVE / PASSIVE	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich kann Aktiv und Passiv korrekt anwenden.			

Beispiel: Entscheide zwischen „a“, „an“, „the“ und keinem **Artikel** (Ø).

1. Many students think that ____ Monday is ____ worst day of ____ week. [05]
2. You have to take ____ medicine three times ____ day. [06]

ARTICLES	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich kann Artikel korrekt anwenden.			

Beispiel: Wähle den korrekten **Genitiv**!

1. _____ (Shakespeares/Shakespeare's/Shakespeares') work. [07]
2. _____ (Toms/Tom's/Toms') [08]

GENITIVE	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich kann den Genitiv korrekt anwenden.			

Beispiel: Wähle die Korrekte Form für die **Konditionalsätze** (If-Sätze)!

1. If Tom hurries, he _____ (will catch/would catch/
would have caught) the bus. [09]
2. If I had a car, I _____ (will lend/would lend/
would have lent) it to you. [10]
3. If you had tried, you _____ (will be/would be/
would have been) successful. [11]

CONDITIONALS	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich kann Konditionalsätze (If-Sätze) korrekt anwenden.			

Beispiel: Setze die korrekte **Präposition** ein!

1. Last week there was a terrible storm _____ (in/at/on) England. [14]
2. He looked _____ (to/towards) the sky. [15]

PREPOSITION	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich kann Präpositionen korrekt anwenden.			

Beispiel: Wähle die korrekte Form der **indirekten Rede**!

1. Direct speech: He says "I worked in London." [16]
Indirect speech: He _____ (says that he worked/ said that he
worked) in London.
2. Direct speech: The teacher explained, "When we go to France, you'll all have to
look after your luggage yourselves."
Indirect speech: the Teacher explained that _____ (when they
went to France, they would all have to look after their luggage themselves/when
we will you to France, we will all have to look after our luggage ourselves) [17]

INDIRECT SPEECH	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich kann die Indirekte Rede korrekt bilden.			

Beispiel: Setze das **simple present** oder das **present progressive** ein!

1. He _____ (reads/is reading) an exciting book right now. [18]

2. I always _____ (get /am getting) up at 5 am. [19]

SIMPLE PRESENT / PRESENT PROGRESSIVE	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich kann das simple present und das present progressive korrekt anwenden.			

Beispiel: Setze das **simple past** oder das **past progressive** ein!

1. He _____ (read/was reading) an exciting book when the telephone _____ (rang/was ringing) [20]

2. Last weekend I _____ (visited/was visiting) my friends. [21]

SIMPLE PAST / PAST PROGRESSIVE	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich kann das simple past und das past progressive korrekt anwenden.			

Beispiel: Setze **present perfect simple** oder **present perfect progressive** ein!

1. Lucy _____ (has never visited/has never been visiting) New York [22]

2. I _____ (have been waiting/have waited) here for 3 hours. [23]

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE / PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich kann das present perfect simple und das present perfect progressive korrekt anwenden.			

Beispiel: Setze das **past perfect simple** oder das **past perfect progressive** ein!

1. The boy scout _____ (had been walking/ had walked) for half an hour when it began to rain. [24]

2. After the students _____ (had been getting/ had got) their certificates they had a big party. [25]

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE / PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich kann das past perfect simple und das past perfect progressive korrekt anwenden.			

Beispiel: Setze die **going to future** oder das **will future** ein!

1. When _____ (are you going to/ will) you arrive in New York? [26]
2. There are a lot of clouds. It _____ (is going to rain/ will rain) soon. [27]

GOING TO FUTURE / WILL FUTURE	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich kann das going to future und das will future korrekt anwenden.			

Beispiel: Setze das **will future I** oder das **will future II** ein!

1. We _____ (will visit/ will have visited) Portobello Road Market tomorrow morning. [28]
2. By the time Mary gets home her mother _____ (will finish/ will have finished) ironing. [29]

WILL FUTURE I / WILL FUTURE II	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich kann das will future I und das will future II korrekt anwenden.			

Beispiel: Setze das korrekte **Relativpronomen** ein!

1. I have an uncle _____ (who/which) is a famous singer. [30]
2. The book _____ (who/which) you are looking for is on the green shelf. [31]

RELATIVE PRONOUNS	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich kann die Relativpronomen korrekt anwenden.			

Beispiel: Bringe die Wörter in die korrekte Reihenfolge (**Satzstellung**)!

1. my father / a new car / bought / some years ago [32]

2. his father / didn't / him / see [33]

WORD ORDER	Stimmt	Unsicher	Stimmt nicht
Ich beherrsche die Englische Satzstellung.			

- [01] happily
- [02] happy
- [03] was built
- [04] washed
- [05] Ø, the, the
- [06] the, a
- [07] Shakespeare's
- [08] Tom's
- [09] will catch
- [10] would lend
- [11] would have been
- [12] to have
- [13] seeing
- [14] in
- [15] towards
- [16] says that he worked
- [17] when they went to France, they would all have to look after their luggage themselves
- [18] is reading
- [19] get
- [20] was reading; rang
- [21] visited
- [22] has never visited
- [23] have been waiting
- [24] had been walking
- [25] had got
- [26] will
- [27] going to
- [28] will visit
- [29] will have finished
- [30] who
- [31] which
- [32] My father bought a new car some years ago.
- [33] His father didn't see him.