

## Simple Present - Test 2 - Lösungen

### A - Setze die richtigen Verbformen ein.

1. She might \_\_\_\_\_ at Gatwick airport.

- a) arrive
- b) arrives
- c) arrivs

2. Anne and Peggy \_\_\_\_\_ too late.

- a) am
- b) are
- c) be
- d) is

3. What time \_\_\_\_\_ the film begin?

- a) do
- b) dos
- c) does

4. They \_\_\_\_\_ wear school uniform.

- a) don't
- b) doesn't
- c) don' t

5. The lesson \_\_\_\_\_ at 8.30.

- a) start
- b) starts

6. The museum \_\_\_\_\_ open on Mondays.

- a) does'nt
- b) doesn't
- c) don't
- d) doesn 't

7. He \_\_\_\_\_ be at home by 10 o'clock.

- a) schould
- b) should

8. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain later.

- a) may
- b) mays

9. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ to bed at 11 o'clock.

- a) go
- b) goes
- c) gos

10. Tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.

- a) am
- b) are
- c) be
- d) is

### B - Schreibe die Sätze noch einmal und benutze die Kurz- oder Langform, je nachdem was nicht dasteht.

1. He cannot come with us.

He can't come with us.

2. We're late.

We are late.

3. She need not come.

She needn't come.

4. I'm not Spanish.

I am not Spanish.

5. They are in the attic.

They're in the attic.

6. She does not like rice.

She doesn't like rice.

7. They don't walk to school.

They do not walk to school.

8. He isn't from Peking.

He is not from Peking.

9. That is a pity.

That's a pity.

10. You shouldn't eat so much meat.

You should not eat so much meat.

### C - Welche Antworten sind richtig?

#### 1. Was sind typische Signalwörter für das Simple Present?

- a) just
- b) normally
- c) seldom
- d) two weeks ago
- e) usually
- f) yet

#### 2. Welche Verbformen sind richtig gebildet?

- a) she agrees
- b) she annoys
- c) she cries
- d) she hurrys
- e) she kisis
- f) she rushes
- g) she teachs
- h) she worrys

#### 3. Welche Handlungen kennzeichnen das Simple Present?

- a) Handlungen geschehen im Moment des Sprechens
- b) Handlungen haben in der Vergangenheit begonnen und dauern jetzt noch an
- c) Handlungen sind abgeschlossen
- d) Handlungsfolgen
- e) allgemeine Aussagen
- f) feststehende Handlungen (auch Zukunft)
- g) regelmäßige, wiederholte Handlungen

#### 4. Welche Sätze/Fragen stehen im Simple Present?

- a) Are you Greek?
- b) Do you have a brother?
- c) I don't usually have lunch at school.
- d) Martin has been to Montreal.
- e) Peggy was on holiday.
- f) The largest number of people lives in Brooklyn.
- g) We have two cars.

### D - Verneine die vorgegebenen Sätze.

- 1. Dave believes in ghosts.                    Dave does not believe in ghosts. auch richtig:  
   Dave doesn't believe in ghosts.
- 2. We are from Nigeria.                    We are not from Nigeria. auch richtig:  
   We aren't from Nigeria.
- 3. The phone rings.                        The phone does not ring. auch richtig:  
   The phone doesn't ring.
- 4. She flies to Sofia every April.           She does not fly to Sofia every April. auch richtig:  
   She doesn't fly to Sofia every April.
- 5. They hate fish.                         They do not hate fish. auch richtig:  
   They don't hate fish.
- 6. The sun goes around the earth.        The sun does not go around the earth. auch richtig:  
   The sun doesn't go around the earth.

7. The banks close at 2 o'clock.     *The banks do not close at 2 o'clock.* auch richtig:  
*The banks don't close at 2 o'clock.*
8. She wants to become a superstar.     *She does not want to become a superstar.* auch richtig:  
*She doesn't want to become a superstar.*
9. Jane and Sue teach Spanish.     *Jane and Sue do not teach Spanish.* auch richtig:  
*Jane and Sue don't teach Spanish.*
10. Anne has lunch at home.     *Anne does not have lunch at home.* auch richtig:  
*Anne doesn't have lunch at home.*

### **E - Bilde Fragen.**

1. can / I / to get / you / a glass of water     *Can I get you a glass of water?*
2. may / I / to come in     *May I come in?*
3. you / to speak / any Roman language     *Do you speak any Roman language?*
4. your parents / to wait up for you     *Do your parents wait up for you?*
5. what / can / we / to do / to find / the stolen bike     *What can we do to find the stolen bike?*
6. who / to help / Roger / in the shop (*Wer hilft Roger im Laden?*)  
*Who helps Roger in the shop?*
7. who / to help / Roger / in the shop (*Wem hilft Roger im Laden?*)  
*Who does Roger help in the shop?*
8. how / you / to feel     *How do you feel?*
9. Pat / not to come / with us     *Does Pat not come with us?* auch richtig:  
*Doesn't Pat come with us?*
10. why / not to clean / you / your shoes     *Why do you not clean your shoes?*  
auch richtig: *Why don't you clean your shoes?*

### **F - Setze die in Klammern stehenden Verben in die Lücke.**

1. They *have* a nice garden.
2. She *tries* to lose weight.
3. Hawaii *is* in the Pacific Ocean.
4. My aunt often *jumps* queues.
5. Ally *cannot read* his handwriting. auch richtig: *can't read*
6. We sometimes *look* around the shops.
7. I *enjoy* travelling.
8. Water *expands* when it *freezes*.
9. David usually *speaks* French on the telephone.
10. Stan *gathers* Pat and Steve *are* rather popular.

**G - Frage nach den unterstrichenen Satzteilen.**

1. They usually go on holiday in July.                    When do they usually go on holiday?
2. Mel works in an office.                                Where does Mel work?
3. He works 60 hours a week.                            How many hours a week does he work?
4. The child plays the trumpet.                        What does the child play?
5. We write to four pen friends.                        How many pen friends do we write to?
6. I like cycling because it's fun.                     Why do you like cycling?
7. Susan is 25 years old.                                 How old is Susan?
8. Jerry comes from Leeds.                             Where does Jerry come from?
9. Pamela does not like squash.                        Who does not like squash?
10. Lisa talks about Danny.                            Who does Lisa talk about?