

# Satzbau

## **A - Bilde aus folgenden Wörtern/Wortgruppen einen Aussagesatz.**

1. she / writes / letters / often \_\_\_\_\_
2. to music / Marlen / is listening / now \_\_\_\_\_
3. play / they / handball / in the evening / always \_\_\_\_\_
4. did / I / my homework / do / in my room / not \_\_\_\_\_
5. in Berlin / can / his uncle / he / visit \_\_\_\_\_
6. lunch / we / not / yesterday / have / at school / did \_\_\_\_\_
7. often / it / in Scotland / rains \_\_\_\_\_
8. Victoria Station / leaves / the bus / at 7 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_
9. he / speaks / well / French \_\_\_\_\_
10. Alex / under the shower / the song / sang / loudly \_\_\_\_\_

## **B - Bilde aus folgenden Wörtern/Wortgruppen einen Fragesatz.**

1. when / get up / you / in the morning / do \_\_\_\_\_
2. like / they / do / cola \_\_\_\_\_
3. who / the window / broke \_\_\_\_\_
4. Kaito and Sakura / from Tokyo / are \_\_\_\_\_
5. why / James / so tired / is \_\_\_\_\_
6. you / your homework / have / done / yet \_\_\_\_\_
7. what / Angela / like / for breakfast / does \_\_\_\_\_
8. How / your grandmother / is \_\_\_\_\_
9. where / has / bought / John / his car \_\_\_\_\_
10. the girls / text messages / are / writing \_\_\_\_\_

## **C - Schreibe die Sätze/Fragen noch einmal mit dem/den in Klammern stehenden Wort/Wörtern.**

1. Have you been to Canada? (*ever*) \_\_\_\_\_
2. We watched the film. (*last weekend*) \_\_\_\_\_
3. The cat is playing. (*in the garden*) \_\_\_\_\_
4. The boy ran out of the room. (*quickly*) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Rita speaks English. (*fluently*) \_\_\_\_\_
6. We have met him. (*before*) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Did you see Mr Fisher? (*yesterday morning*) \_\_\_\_\_
8. They are flying. (*to Rome / on Tuesday*) \_\_\_\_\_
9. She goes to school by bus. (*always*) \_\_\_\_\_
10. He is late. (*never*) \_\_\_\_\_

## **D - Welcher Satz ist richtig?**

### **1. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) She always arrives late in the morning.
- b) She arrives always late in the morning.
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **2. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) Who are you?
- b) Where are you?
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **3. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) Where are you from?
- b) From where are you?
- c) Beide Fragen sind richtig.

### **4. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) In the evening I watch TV.
- b) I watch TV in the evening.
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **5. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) Who are you waiting for?
- b) For who are you waiting?
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **6. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) My friend gave me a book.
- b) My friend gave a book to me.
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **7. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) He's going to buy a present for his sister.
- b) He's going to buy his sister a present.
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **8. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) They play hockey in the stadium every Friday.
- b) Every Friday they play hockey in the stadium.
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **9. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) Judy reads often magazines.
- b) Judy often reads magazines.
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **10. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) We saw last Wednesday a film.
- b) Last Wednesday we saw a film.
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

## **E - Bestimme die unterstrichenen Satzteile.**

### **1. We often play in the gym.**

- a) Subjekt
- b) Verb
- c) Häufigkeitsadverb
- d) Ortsangabe

### **2. I can sing well.**

- a) Hilfsverb
- b) Verb
- c) Adverb
- d) Subjekt

### **3. Who was in the cinema?**

- a) Verb
- b) Ortsangabe
- c) Fragewort

### **4. Every Friday he goes to the club.**

- a) Zeitangabe
- b) Subjekt
- c) Ortsangabe
- d) Verb

### **5. Emma often arrives late at school.**

- a) Subjekt
- b) Häufigkeitsadverb
- c) Ortsangabe
- d) Verb
- e) Zeitangabe

### **6. Do you like cornflakes?**

- a) Hilfsverb
- b) Objekt
- c) Subjekt
- d) Verb

### **7. James is telling jokes.**

- a) Subjekt
- b) Verb
- c) Objekt

### **8. I can't go to the party.**

- a) Subjekt
- b) Hilfsverb
- c) Ortsangabe
- d) Verb

### **9. Why do you buy comics?**

- a) Hilfsverb
- b) Fragewort
- c) Subjekt
- d) Objekt
- e) Verb

### **10. Jack flew to Detroit in 2004.**

- a) Subjekt
- b) Zeitangabe
- c) Verb
- d) Ortsangabe

# Simple Past oder Present Perfect

## A - Setze die in Klammern stehenden Verben in die Lücken.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ in a restaurant in May 2001. (*to work*)
2. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ the window of the gym this morning. (*to break*)
3. I'm sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ my diary. (*to forget*)
4. Last Monday she \_\_\_\_\_ her computer. (*to check*)
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ the bike. It looks new again. (*to clean*)
6. Two years ago Mary \_\_\_\_\_ Bath. (*to visit*)
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Siberia yet. (*not/to be*)
8. Yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball. (*to play*)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ magic tricks? (*to do*)
10. The children \_\_\_\_\_ their room. It's still dirty. (*not/to clean*)

## B – Signalwörter in Sätzen – Welcher Satz/welche Frage ist richtig?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1.</b><br>a) Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.<br>b) Alexander Fleming just discovered penicillin. | <b>6.</b><br>a) Have you ever seen a rattlesnake?<br>b) Have you seen a rattlesnake yesterday?                         |
| <b>2.</b><br>a) Did he ride his bike two hours ago?<br>b) Did he ride his bike yet?                                  | <b>7.</b><br>a) They have never written a text message.<br>b) They have not written a text message in the last lesson. |
| <b>3.</b><br>a) We have cleaned the car last Thursday.<br>b) We have just cleaned the car.                           | <b>8.</b><br>a) They just went to town.<br>b) They went to town yesterday.   |
| <b>4.</b><br>a) My grandmother has already got up.<br>b) My grandmother got up an hour ago.                          | <b>9.</b><br>a) We already bought this car.<br>b) We bought this car in 2003.  |
| <b>5.</b><br>a) I have not visited my uncle two weeks ago.<br>b) I have not visited my uncle yet.                    | <b>10.</b><br>a) Anke ever moved to England.<br>b) Anke moved to England in August 2006.                               |

## C - Welche Zeitform wird bei folgenden Handlungen verwendet?

### 1. Handlung begann in der Vergangenheit und dauert bis in die Gegenwart

- a) Present Perfect
- b) Simple Past

### 2. Resultat einer Handlung ist in der Gegenwart wichtig

- a) Present Perfect
- b) Simple Past

### 3. Handlung hat in der Vergangenheit begonnen und ist abgeschlossen

- a) Present Perfect
- b) Simple Past

**D - Setze die richtigen Verbformen ein.**

**1. My father \_\_\_\_\_ his video camera yesterday.**

- a) forgets
- b) forgot
- c) forgotten

**2. Steven \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic.**

- a) has never flew
- b) has never flown
- c) has never fly

**3. \_\_\_\_\_ a snake?**

- a) Have you ever touch
- b) Have you ever touched

**4. We \_\_\_\_\_ the film at home.**

- a) have already saw
- b) have already see
- c) have already seen

**5. She \_\_\_\_\_ the contest three years ago.**

- a) didn't win
- b) didn't won

**6. They \_\_\_\_\_ their books out yet.**

- a) haven't take
- b) haven't taken
- c) haven't took

**7. The thieves \_\_\_\_\_ the painting in 1999.**

- a) steal
- b) stole
- c) stolen

**8. Last week my uncle \_\_\_\_\_ a new car.**

- a) driven
- b) drives
- c) drove

**9. I \_\_\_\_\_ the blue pen.**

- a) have just choose
- b) have just chose
- c) have just chosen

**10. When \_\_\_\_\_ this morning?**

- a) did you wake up
- b) did you woke up
- c) did you woken up

## ***E - Welche Antworten sind richtig?***

### **1. Was sind typische Signalwörter für das Present Perfect?**

- a) already
- b) ever
- c) just
- d) last week
- e) tomorrow
- f) yesterday
- g) yet

### **2. Was sind typische Signalwörter für das Simple Past?**

- a) ever
- b) in 2004
- c) just
- d) last week
- e) now
- f) two days ago
- g) yesterday

### **3. Welche Verbformen kennzeichnen das Present Perfect?**

- a) 2. Spalte der unregelmäßigen Verben
- b) 3. Spalte der unregelmäßigen Verben
- c) had + past participle
- d) has + Infinitiv + -ed
- e) have + Infinitiv + -ed
- f) have/has + past participle

### **4. Welche Verbformen kennzeichnen das Simple Past?**

- a) 2. Spalte der unregelmäßigen Verben
- b) Infinitiv + -ed
- c) had + past participle
- d) have/has + past participle

### **5. Welche Sätze/Fragen stehen im Present Perfect?**

- a) Did you finish your letter this morning?
- b) Have you finished your letter?
- c) She is reading the book.
- d) She's read the book.

### **6. Welche Sätze stehen im Simple Past?**

- a) He has read a book.
- b) He read a book.
- c) He reads a book.
- d) I listened to music.
- e) I'm listening to music.

**F - Verneine die vorgegebenen Sätze.**

1. Simon ordered a pizza.
2. The pupils were in the gym.
3. She has sent an invitation card.
4. The children have cleaned their teeth.
5. A thief stole the handbag.
6. Matthew looked after the baby.
7. He has missed the school bus.
8. I woke up at 8 o'clock.
9. You have understood the text.
10. We've worked in a snack bar.

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# Satzbau

# Lösungen

## A - Bilde aus folgenden Wörtern/Wortgruppen einen Aussagesatz.

1. she / writes / letters / often She often writes letters.
2. to music / Marlen / is listening / now  
auch richtig: Now Marlen is listening to music.  
Marlen is listening to music now.
3. play / they / handball / in the evening / always  
auch richtig: They always play handball in the evening.  
In the evening they always play handball.
4. did / I / my homework / do / in my room / not  
auch richtig: I did not do my homework in my room.  
I didn't do my homework in my room.
5. in Berlin / can / his uncle / he / visit He can visit his uncle in Berlin.
6. lunch / we / not / yesterday / have / at school / did  
auch richtig: We did not have lunch at school yesterday.  
We didn't have lunch at school yesterday.  
auch richtig: Yesterday we did not have lunch at school.  
auch richtig: Yesterday we didn't have lunch at school.
7. often / it / in Scotland / rains It often rains in Scotland.
8. Victoria Station / leaves / the bus / at 7 o'clock  
auch richtig: The bus leaves Victoria Station at 7 o'clock.  
At 7 o'clock the bus leaves Victoria Station.
9. he / speaks / well / French He speaks French well.
10. Alex / under the shower / the song / sang / loudly  
auch richtig: Alex sang the song loudly under the shower.  
Alex loudly sang the song under the shower.

## B - Bilde aus folgenden Wörtern/Wortgruppen einen Fragesatz.

1. when / get up / you / in the morning / do When do you get up in the morning?
2. like / they / do / cola Do they like cola?
3. who / the window / broke Who broke the window?
4. Kaito and Sakura / from Tokyo / are Are Kaito and Sakura from Tokyo?
5. why / James / so tired / is Why is James so tired?
6. you / your homework / have / done / yet Have you done your homework yet?
7. what / Angela / like / for breakfast / does What does Angela like for breakfast?
8. How / your grandmother / is How is your grandmother?
9. where / has / bought / John / his car Where has John bought his car?
10. the girls / text messages / are / writing Are the girls writing text messages?

## **C - Schreibe die Sätze/Fragen noch einmal mit dem/den in Klammern stehenden Wort/Wörtern.**

1. Have you been to Canada? (ever) Have you ever been to Canada?
2. We watched the film. (last weekend)  
auch richtig: Last weekend we watched the film.  
We watched the film last weekend.
3. The cat is playing. (in the garden)  
auch richtig: The cat is in the garden, playing.  
The cat is playing in the garden.
4. The boy ran out of the room. (quickly)  
auch richtig: The boy ran out of the room quickly.  
auch richtig: Quickly the boy ran out of the room.  
The boy quickly ran out of the room.
5. Rita speaks English. (fluently) Rita speaks English fluently.
6. We have met him. (before) We have met him before.
7. Did you see Mr Fisher? (yesterday morning) Did you see Mr Fisher yesterday morning?
8. They are flying. (to Rome / on Tuesday)  
auch richtig: On Tuesday they are flying to Rome.  
They are flying to Rome on Tuesday.
9. She goes to school by bus. (always) She always goes to school by bus.
10. He is late. (never) He is never late.

## **D - Welcher Satz ist richtig?**

### **1. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) She always arrives late in the morning.
- b) She arrives always late in the morning.
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **2. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) Who are you?
- b) Where are you?
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **3. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) Where are you from?
- b) From where are you?
- c) Beide Fragen sind richtig.

### **4. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) In the evening I watch TV.
- b) I watch TV in the evening.
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **5. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) Who are you waiting for?
- b) For who are you waiting?
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### **6. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) My friend gave me a book.
- b) My friend gave a book to me.
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **7. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) He's going to buy a present for his sister.
- b) He's going to buy his sister a present.
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **8. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) They play hockey in the stadium every Friday.
- b) Every Friday they play hockey in the stadium.
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **9. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) Judy reads often magazines.
- b) Judy often reads magazines.
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.

### **10. Welche Aussage stimmt?**

- a) We saw last Wednesday a film.
- b) Last Wednesday we saw a film.
- c) Beide Sätze sind richtig.



## **E - Bestimme die unterstrichenen Satzteile.**

**1. We often play in the gym.**

- a) Subjekt
- b) Verb
- c) Häufigkeitsadverb
- d) Ortsangabe

**2. I can sing well.**

- a) Hilfsverb
- b) Verb
- c) Adverb
- d) Subjekt

**3. Who was in the cinema?**

- a) Verb
- b) Ortsangabe
- c) Fragewort

**4. Every Friday he goes to the club.**

- a) Zeitangabe
- b) Subjekt
- c) Ortsangabe
- d) Verb

**5. Emma often arrives late at school.**

- a) Subjekt
- b) Häufigkeitsadverb
- c) Ortsangabe
- d) Verb
- e) Zeitangabe

**6. Do you like cornflakes?**

- a) Hilfsverb
- b) Objekt
- c) Subjekt
- d) Verb

**7. James is telling jokes.**

- a) Subjekt
- b) Verb
- c) Objekt

**8. I can't go to the party.**

- a) Subjekt
- b) Hilfsverb
- c) Ortsangabe
- d) Verb

**9. Why do you buy comics?**

- a) Hilfsverb
- b) Fragewort
- c) Subjekt
- d) Objekt
- e) Verb

**10. Jack flew to Detroit in 2004.**

- a) Subjekt
- b) Zeitangabe
- c) Verb
- d) Ortsangabe

# Simple Past oder Present Perfect

# Lösungen

## A - Setze die in Klammern stehenden Verben in die Lücken.

1. We worked in a restaurant in May 2001.
2. Jack broke the window of the gym this morning.
3. I'm sorry. I have forgotten my diary. auch richtig: 've forgotten
4. Last Monday she checked her computer.
5. They have cleaned the bike. It looks new again. auch richtig: 've cleaned
6. Two years ago Mary visited Bath.
7. I have not been to Siberia yet. auch richtig: haven't been oder 've not been
8. Yesterday we played volleyball.
9. Have you ever done magic tricks?
10. The children have not cleaned their room. It's still dirty. auch richtig: haven't cleaned oder 've not cleaned

## B - Signalwörter in Sätzen - Welcher Satz/welche Frage ist richtig?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>1.</b><br>a) <u>Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.</u><br>b) Alexander Fleming just discovered penicillin. | <b>6.</b><br>a) <u>Have you ever seen a rattlesnake?</u><br>b) Have you seen a rattlesnake yesterday?                         |
| <b>2.</b><br>a) <u>Did he ride his bike two hours ago?</u><br>b) Did he ride his bike yet?                                  | <b>7.</b><br>a) <u>They have never written a text message.</u><br>b) They have not written a text message in the last lesson. |
| <b>3.</b><br>a) We have cleaned the car last Thursday.<br>b) <u>We have just cleaned the car.</u>                           | <b>8.</b><br>a) They just went to town.<br>b) <u>They went to town yesterday.</u>   |
| <b>4.</b><br>a) My grandmother has already got up.<br>b) <u>My grandmother got up an hour ago.</u>                          | <b>9.</b><br>a) We already bought this car.<br>b) <u>We bought this car in 2003.</u>  |
| <b>5.</b><br>a) I have not visited my uncle two weeks ago.<br>b) <u>I have not visited my uncle yet.</u>                    | <b>10.</b><br>a) Anke ever moved to England.<br>b) <u>Anke moved to England in August 2006.</u>                               |

## C - Welche Zeitform wird bei folgenden Handlungen verwendet?

### 1. Handlung begann in der Vergangenheit und dauert bis in die Gegenwart

- a) Present Perfect
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### 2. Resultat einer Handlung ist in der Gegenwart wichtig

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## **D - Setze die richtigen Verbformen ein.**

**1. My father \_\_\_\_\_ his video camera yesterday.**

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**2. Steven \_\_\_\_\_ across the Atlantic.**

- a) has never flew
- b) has never flown
- c) has never fly

**3. \_\_\_\_\_ a snake?**

- a) Have you ever touch
- b) Have you ever touched

**4. We \_\_\_\_\_ the film at home.**

- a) have already saw
- b) have already see
- c) have already seen

**5. She \_\_\_\_\_ the contest three years ago.**

- a) didn't win
- b) didn't won

**6. They \_\_\_\_\_ their books out yet.**

- a) haven't take
- b) haven't taken
- c) haven't took

**7. The thieves \_\_\_\_\_ the painting in 1999.**

- a) steal
- b) stole
- c) stolen

**8. Last week my uncle \_\_\_\_\_ a new car.**

- a) driven
- b) drives
- c) drove

**9. I \_\_\_\_\_ the blue pen.**

- a) have just choose
- b) have just chose
- c) have just chosen

**10. When \_\_\_\_\_ this morning?**

- a) did you wake up
- b) did you woke up
- c) did you woken up

## **E - Welche Antworten sind richtig?**

### **1. Was sind typische Signalwörter für das Present Perfect?**

- a) already
- b) ever
- c) just
- d) last week
- e) tomorrow
- f) yesterday
- g) yet

### **2. Was sind typische Signalwörter für das Simple Past?**

- a) ever
- b) in 2004
- c) just
- d) last week
- e) now
- f) two days ago
- g) yesterday

### **3. Welche Verbformen kennzeichnen das Present Perfect?**

- a) 2. Spalte der unregelmäßigen Verben
- b) 3. Spalte der unregelmäßigen Verben
- c) had + past participle
- d) has + Infinitiv + -ed
- e) have + Infinitiv + -ed
- f) have/has + past participle

### **4. Welche Verbformen kennzeichnen das Simple Past?**

- a) 2. Spalte der unregelmäßigen Verben
- b) Infinitiv + -ed
- c) had + past participle
- d) have/has + past participle

### **5. Welche Sätze/Fragen stehen im Present Perfect?**

- a) Did you finish your letter this morning?
- b) Have you finished your letter?
- c) She is reading the book.
- d) She's read the book.

### **6. Welche Sätze stehen im Simple Past?**

- a) He has read a book.
- b) He read a book.
- c) He reads a book.
- d) I listened to music.
- e) I'm listening to music.

## **F - Verneine die vorgegebenen Sätze.**

1. Simon ordered a pizza.      Simon did not order a pizza. oder  
Simon didn't order a pizza.
2. The pupils were in the gym.      The pupils were not in the gym. oder  
The pupils weren't in the gym.
3. She has sent an invitation card.      She has not sent an invitation card. oder  
She hasn't sent an invitation card. oder  
She's not sent an invitation card.
4. The children have cleaned their teeth.      The children have not cleaned their teeth. oder  
The children haven't cleaned their teeth.
5. A thief stole the handbag.      A thief did not steal the handbag. oder  
A thief didn't steal the handbag.
6. Matthew looked after the baby.      Matthew did not look after the baby. oder  
Matthew didn't look after the baby.
7. He has missed the school bus.      He has not missed the school bus. oder  
He hasn't missed the school bus. oder  
He's not missed the school bus.
8. I woke up at 8 o'clock.      I did not wake up at 8 o'clock. oder  
I didn't wake up at 8 o'clock.
9. You have understood the text.      You have not understood the text. oder  
You haven't understood the text. oder  
You've not understood the text.
10. We've worked in a snack bar.      We've not worked in a snack bar.