

Auftrag 2:

1. Simple Present: Forme das Präsens mit den untenstehenden Verben. Forme einen Positiv-, Negativ- und Fragesatz. Das erste Beispiel ist gegeben. Zuerst notierst du alle Personen, dann die Verben dazu.

Positive +	Question ?	Negative -
I know	Do I know?	I do not know.
You	Do you know?	You do not know.
He, She, It	Does he/she/it know?	He/she/it does not know.
We	Do we know?	We do not know.
You	Do you know?	You do not know.
They	Do they know?	They do not know.
Positive +	Question ?	Negative -
I ask	Do I ask?	I do not ask.
You ask.	Do you ask?	You do not ask.
He/She/It asks.	Does he/she/it ask?	He/She/It does not ask.
We ask.	Do we ask?	We do not ask.
You ask	Do you ask?	You do not ask.
They ask.	Do they ask?	They do not ask.

2. More exercises

Examples:

I like pizza. Anna likes pizza too!

Do you like pizza? Does Mary like pizza?

I know Peter does not like pizza.

John and Martin also don't like pizza.

1. I know how to swim.

N: I do not know how to swim.

Q: Do you know how to swim? (you)

2. My best friend walks to school every day.

N: My best friend does not walk to school every day.

Q: Does my best friend walk to school every day?

3. Anna's parents go out every Friday.

N: Anna's parents do not go out every Friday.

Q: Do Anna's parents go out every Friday?

4. We dance very well.

N: We do not dance very well.

Q: Do we dance very well?

5. They watch TV every night.

N: They do not watch TV every night.

Q: Do they watch TV every night?

6. Your sister goes to the movies every week.

N: Your sister does not go to the movies every week.

Q: Does your sister go to the movies every week?

7. You always sleep in the afternoon.

N: You do not always sleep in the afternoon.

Q: Do you always sleep in the afternoon?

8. Anna drives very well.

N: Anna does not drive very well.

Q: Does Anna drive very well?

9. I look good in blue.

N: I do not look good in blue.

Q: Do I look good in blue?

10. Joann needs to pee.

N: Joann does not need to pee.

Q: Does Joann need to pee?

11. Joann and Susan need to pee.

N: Joann and Susan do not need to pee.

Q: Do Joann and Susan need to pee?

3. Simple Present: Setze die Verben in der Klammer in der richtigen Form ein.

1. She (work) works in a school.

2. She (be) is a teacher.

3. They (come) come from Basel.

4. He (think) thinks at his homework.

5. We (love) love ~~indish~~ Indian food.

6. I (visit) visit my grandfather.

4. Make positive present simple sentences:

1. (he / go to school every day)

_____He goes to school every day_____

2. (I / like swimming)

I like swimming

3. (you / play badminton on Saturdays)

You play badminton on Saturdays.

4. (the class / begin at 9 a.m.)

The class begins at 9 a.m.

5. (they / sometimes go to the cinema)

They sometimes go to the cinema.

6. (she / love chocolate)

She loves chocolate.

7. (we / study French)

We study French.

8. (they / live in London)

They live in London.

9. (he / work in a restaurant)

He works in a restaurant.

10. (Lucy / play the guitar)

Lucy plays the guitar.

5. Simple Past

Complete the sentences using the correct past tense form.

Example:

Our cats _____ (want) food and water.

Solution: Our cats **wanted** food and water.

I **borrowed** _____ (borrow) a pencil.

He **liked** _____ (like) the schoolbag.

The teacher **talked to** _____ (talk to) the children.

Liam **acted** _____ (act) in the history drama.

He **answered to** _____ (answer to) the question.

Jalen **listened to** _____ (listen to) the song.

Grandpa **opened** _____ (open) the door.

Grandma **closed** _____ (close) the door.

My sister **looked at** _____ (look at) a new blazer.

The guys **played** _____ (play) next to the stadium.

We **finished** _____ (finish) the science project.

6. Find the correct questions to the answers.

Example:

No, my dad did not make breakfast on Monday.

→ Solution: Did your dad make breakfast on Monday?

Did Mia wash her hair?

Yes, Mia washed her hair.

Did Michael's grandpa die in 2002?

Yes, Michael's grandpa died in 2002.

Did the horse like the grass?

Yes, the horse liked the grass.

Did your grandma love cakes?

Yes, my grandma loved cakes.

Did your mum work in a restaurant?

No, my mum did not work in a restaurant.

Grammar Exercises - Simple Past Tense

Do the exercises below on the simple past tense.

Put the verbs into the simple past:

1. Last year I (go) went to England on holiday.
2. It (be) was fantastic.
3. I (visit) visited lots of interesting places. I (be) was with two friends of mine.
4. In the mornings we (walk) walked in the streets of London.
5. In the evenings we (go) went to pubs.
6. The weather (be) was strangely fine.
7. It (not / rain) did not rain a lot.
8. But we (see) saw some beautiful rainbows.
9. Where (spend / you) did you spend your last holiday?

Write the past forms of the irregular verbs.

	Infinitive	Simple Past
1.	To meet	met
2.	To drive	drove
3.	To speak	spoke
4.	To put	put
5.	To write	wrote
6.	To sing	sang
7.	To do	did
8.	To sit	sat
9.	To stand	stood
10.	To run	ran

Complete the table in simple past.

Affirmative	Negative	Question
He wrote a book.	He did not write a...	Did he write a book?
He sang.	He did not sing	Did he sing?
She was pretty.	She was not pretty.	Was she pretty?

Put the sentences into simple past.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. We move to a new house. | <u>We moved to a new house.</u> |
| 2. They bring a sandwich. | <u>They brought a sandwich.</u> |
| 3. He doesn't do the homework. | <u>He didn't do the homework.</u> |
| 4. They sell cars. | <u>They sold cars.</u> |
| 5. Does he visit his friends? | <u>Did he visit his friends?</u> |

Write sentences in simple past.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Janet / miss / the bus | <u>Janet missed the bus.</u> |
| 2. she / tidy / her room | <u>She tidied her room</u> |
| 3. Nancy / watch / not / television | <u>Nancy did not watch television.</u> |
| 4. she / read / a book | <u>She read a book.</u> |

Choose "was" or "were":

- The teacher was nice.
- The students were very clever.
- But one student was in trouble.
- We were sorry for him.
- He was nice though.

Reading skills practice: Job adverts – exercises

Do you need some cash? Are you looking for work? Well, look at these job adverts and do the exercises to improve your reading skills.

Preparation

Match the vocabulary with the correct definition and write a–f next to the numbers 1–6.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1..... ^c cash | a. talkative |
| 2..... ^e a trainee | b. having a special ability or training |
| 3..... ^a chatty | c. an informal word for money |
| 4..... ^d valuable | d. very useful or important |
| 5..... ^f a career | e. a person who is being trained to do a job |
| 6..... ^b skilled | f. a person's chosen job and life's work |

JOBS

A Support Worker

Do you have the ability to care for others? Can you understand how older people feel? Are you a good communicator? Do you have good listening skills? Can you work weekends?

If you have answered **YES** to the above, we would like to hear from you:

- Starting rate of £8.56 per hour
- Free uniform
- Excellent training

Golden care careers@golden-care.com

B Trainee hairdresser

Full Time - 40 hours per week
Permanent
Brighton City Centre

Learn from some of the best hairdressers in the world!

You will work 40 hours a week Monday to Saturday. Your responsibilities will include: welcoming clients, washing hair, bringing coffee and tea to customers, and keeping the salon clean and tidy at all times.

No previous experience is necessary.
Please apply NOW!
cathy@cut-above.brighton.com

C WOWEE MAGAZINE

Writers wanted!

Wowie Magazine is looking for writers for its website. Pay is based on the number of people who read your articles. You may also receive free tickets to events and free products to test. This is a great opportunity to get valuable work experience.

We want people who are:
chatty interesting
passionate skilled

Contact us at info@wowie.com

D CALLING ALL MODELS

Think you could be a model? If so, we'd like to meet you!

Working as a successful fashion model isn't easy but it is very exciting and could be a great opportunity.

Girls should be **over 16** with a minimum height of 172 cm and boys should have a minimum height of 182 cm. If you are under 16 and do not yet have the required height, we would still be interested in meeting you, but you must bring a parent.

info@top-model-agency.uk

E WORK FOR COFFEE BEANS

Join Britain's number one café at **COFFEE BEANS**, where every café has the same aims: to create family-like teams and to give excellent customer service.

Many different kinds of people come and work with us, so start your career at **COFFEE BEANS** today:

- choose the hours you work
- get management experience
- share your love of coffee

Join us as a **Team Member, Assistant Manager** or **Café Manager**, depending on your skills and experience.

Email us at jobs@coffeebeans.co.uk

1. Check your understanding: matching

Complete the recommendations with a job from the box.

A: Support worker

B: Trainee hairdresser

C: Wowee Magazine writer

D: Model

E: Coffee Beans café worker

- Nina is studying English and has her own blog. She is a very sociable person, and is interested in music and fashion.
- Dave has just finished school and is looking for a full-time job. He is sociable, likes working with his hands and cares about his appearance.
- Dewei enjoys helping people. He wants to make a difference to other people's lives. He is looking for opportunities to learn new things that will help him in his career.
- Sarah is a student and she is looking for flexible, part-time work. She doesn't want to work in a restaurant or shop. She is tall, beautiful and has her own unique look.
- Sam is friendly and sociable. He has experience working in a restaurant and wants a job with more responsibility. He is studying part-time so he needs flexible working hours.

Recommended job
..... C
..... B
..... A
..... D
..... E

2. Check your understanding: gap fill

Complete the sentences with *A, B, C, D* or *E*. You can use each letter more than once.

- You never have to wear your own clothes for job **A**.
- Job **D** offers possibilities for children under 16 years old.
- Your pay for job **C** depends on how successful you are at the job.
- Job **B** requires physical contact with customers.
- Job **E** offers management opportunities.
- You might get some 'freebies' if you do job **C**.
- You need to work closely with your team for job **E**.
- Job **A** is for someone who likes working with older people.

Discussion

Do you have a part-time job? Which of these jobs would you most like to do?

Reading skills practice: The history of zombies – exercises

Zombies are big news at the moment, but do you know how it all started? Read this to find out where zombie mania comes from.

Preparation

Write the sentences in the correct group.

a. They change from human to beast when there is a full moon.	b. You can kill them by putting a stake through the heart.	c. Their brains don't work properly and their bodies are decomposing.	d. They eat human flesh.
e. They sleep in coffins.	f. They drink human blood.	g. They are hairy, with sharp teeth and long claws.	h. You can kill them by cutting off the head and destroying the brain.

Zombies	Werewolves	Vampires
c, d, h	a, g	b, e, f

THE HISTORY OF ZOMBIES

Zombies are everywhere these days – on television, in movies and in books. The current image of the terrifying flesh-eating zombie comes from George Romero's 1968 classic film *Night of the Living Dead*. Nowadays many people like to frighten themselves with the idea of the 'Zombie Apocalypse', and enjoy learning how to destroy zombies by decapitation or shooting them in the head.

However zombies are not new. The term, from the Kongo word *nzambi* which means 'spirit of a dead person', has been long associated with the Vodou religion of Haiti (popularly known as Voodoo). As with West African Vodun, from which it is descended, Vodou has strong ties to the supernatural and magic practised by witch doctors called *bokors*.

In Haitian culture zombies are not evil creatures but victims. They are said to be people who have been killed by poisoning, then reanimated and controlled by *bokors* with magic potions for some specific purpose, usually to work as slave labour. The *bokors* were widely feared and respected. It is said that they used to be in the service of the secret police and those who defied the authorities were threatened with being turned into the living dead.

For a long time most people assumed that zombies were nothing more than mythical figures, like werewolves and vampires. However this changed in the 1980s when a man called Clairvius Narcisse claimed that he had been turned into a zombie by means of drugs and forced to work on a sugar plantation for two years before escaping. Wade Davis, a Harvard scientist, investigated the claim and obtained something called 'zombie powder' from Haitian *bokors*. The main active ingredient was a neurotoxin found in puffer fish which could be used to simulate death. The *bokors* also explained to Davis that a second poison, made from the *datura* plant, known as the zombie cucumber, was given to victims after they were revived from their death-like state. This kept the 'zombies' in a submissive state so that it was easy to force them to work. Davis wrote several books on the topic, including *The Serpent and the Rainbow*, later made into a horror film by director Wes Craven.

Although the book was very popular with the public, some scientists were sceptical of Davis's claims. They said the amounts of toxin in the powder samples he found were inconsistent and not high enough to produce zombifying effects. Although many people in Haiti still believe in zombies, there have been no publicised cases in the last few decades and Davis's theory remains controversial. The Zombie Apocalypse seems unlikely to take place soon.



1. Check your understanding: multiple choice

Circle the best option to complete these sentences.

1. According to the text ...
 - a. zombies are represented in different ways in different TV programmes, films and books.
 - b. our current understanding of what a zombie is comes from a seminal sixties film.
 - c. people do not find zombies as frightening now as they did in the past.
 - d. people like zombies because they show us the dark side of humankind.

2. 'Zombie' ...
 - a. is a Haitian and West African religion.
 - b. is a witch doctor who practises magic.
 - c. comes from the Kongo word 'nzambi'.
 - d. means 'victim'.

3. In Haitian culture, zombies are ...
 - a. living people who are kept in a death-like state by poisoning.
 - b. dead people who have been brought back to life by poisoning.
 - c. people who are being punished for disloyalty to the secret police.
 - d. witch doctors who have poisoned themselves with their own medicine.

4. Clairvius Narcisse ...
 - a. claimed he was a real-life zombie.
 - b. said working on a sugar plantation turned people into zombies.
 - c. took 'zombie powder' to appear dead in order to escape the plantation where he worked.
 - d. told a Harvard scientist that he knew how to turn people into zombies.

5. Wade Davis ...
 - a. identified the poisons in Clairvius Narcisse's blood.
 - b. experimented with different substances naturally available where Clairvius Narcisse lived.
 - c. thought Clairvius Narcisse's condition was psychological.
 - d. asked local witch doctors how to make a zombie.

6. *The Serpent and the Rainbow* ...
 - a. proved Narcisse's theory with rigorous scientific evidence.
 - b. presented the case with scepticism.
 - c. was popular with zombie fans but not scientists.
 - d. was a fictional account based on the real-life story.

Reading skills practice: The history of zombies – exercises
2. Check your vocabulary: gap fill

Complete the gaps with a word from the box.

widely	controversial	mythical	sceptical
evil	horror	submissive	inconsistent

- In Haitian culture, zombies are victims, rather than evil (*morally bad or wrong*) creatures.
- In Haiti, the 'bokors' were widely (*by a large number of people*) feared and respected.
- Many people think that zombies are mythical (*based on a traditional or legendary story*) creatures, like vampires or werewolves.
- The 'bokors' told Wade Davis that poison was used to keep the 'zombies' in a (*obedient and unresisting*) submissive state.
- The Serpent and the Rainbow* was made into a horror (*a genre made to cause fear in the audience*) film.
- Some scientists were sceptical (*not convinced*) about Davis's claims.
- They said the amounts of toxin in the powder sample were inconsistent (*not always the same*) and not enough to cause zombifying effects.
- Many people still believe in zombies in Haiti, but Davis's theory remains controversial (*causing public disagreement*).

Discussion

Are you a zombie fan?

Why do you think people like frightening themselves with zombies so much?

Vocabulary Box

Write any new words you have learnt in this lesson.