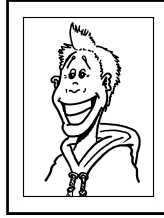


Exercise 1

Cool pictures

Put in: *I – you – he – she – it – we – you – they*

1. Here is Timmy Cool.



\_\_\_\_\_ is Holly's brother.

2. Here is Bobby Cool.



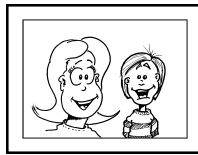
\_\_\_\_\_ is Molly's brother.

3. Here is Billy's and Carla's house.



\_\_\_\_\_ is old.

4. Here are Holly and Ben.



\_\_\_\_\_ are cousins.

5. Lilly Cool:



"\_\_\_\_\_ am Holly's and Timmy's mother."

6. Billy and Carla:



"\_\_\_\_\_ are from Manchester."

7. Ben:



"\_\_\_\_\_ are my cousins, Holly and Timmy."

8. Holly:



"\_\_\_\_\_ are my uncle, Maxi."

## 12. Die einfache Gegenwart II – 3. Person Singular (*simple present* – 3rd person singular)

Du hast bereits gelernt, dass bei den Personen *I, you, we, you* und *they* das *simple present* ganz einfach gebildet wird: Man benutzt nur die Grundform des Verbs (Infinitiv).

Bei der 3. Person Singular, also bei **he, she, it**, wird noch ein „s“ an die Grundform angehängt.

### Lerntipp:

Oder anders ausgedrückt:

**He, she, it – das „s“ muss mit.**

#### Beispiele:

He plays the guitar. She reads German books.  
This is our house, it looks new.  
Mrs Swift makes breakfast in the morning.  
Ricky buys food for his dog.  
A big dog eats a lot of dog biscuits.

Wenn ein Verb in seiner Grundform mit einem Zischlaut endet, z. B. mit „-sh“ oder „-ch“, hängst du an die Grundform **-es** an.

#### Beispiele:

Mrs Swift watches a TV programme with her children.  
Mrs White teaches English and German at school.  
Ricky finishes his homework in the evening.

Auch die Verben **do** und **go** erhalten bei **he, she, it** ein **-es** angehängt.

#### Beispiele:

Mrs Swift does the shopping. She goes jogging in the park.  
Ricky goes out on Fridays. Punky does his work together with Pinky.

Wenn ein Verb auf **-y** endet und vor dem **y** ein Mitlaut (Konsonant) steht, ist die Endung bei **he, she, it -ies**.

#### Beispiele:

She carries a box.  
The bird flies away.

**\*Exercise 1**

**Ron's week**

Don't forget to use **-s, -es** or **-ies**.

a) Put in:

start – have – watch – come – go

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ to work by bike.



2. His work \_\_\_\_\_ at 7.45.



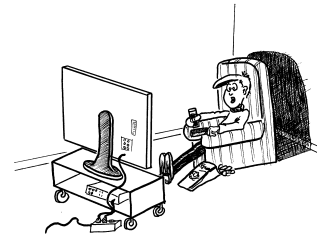
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at 12.30.



4. He \_\_\_\_\_ home at 18.00.



5. He \_\_\_\_\_ TV after 20.15.



b) Put in:

play – carry – do – finish – wash

1. On Wednesdays he \_\_\_\_\_ a basket full of dirty



clothes to the bathroom and \_\_\_\_\_ his clothes in



an old washing machine.

2. On Thursdays he \_\_\_\_\_ his homework for a computer



evening class.

3. On Fridays his work \_\_\_\_\_ at 3.30 in the afternoon.



4. On Saturdays he \_\_\_\_\_ football with his friend Ricky.

