

Stone Fox



TEACHERS' KEY

English Workbook

TO THE TEACHER

In this new workbook accompanying the reader, *STONE FOX*, the exercises are divided into two sections.

- ✧ The first of these you may well recognise if you know any of the English readers in the series *Materials for Language Teaching* These exercises are text-centred and called *Understanding, Speaking and Writing*.
- ✧ In the second section, *Grammar Skills*, I have provided exercises to cover the basic grammar normally worked on at this level. These too are keyed as far as possible to the text of the reader.

Obviously this division is in large part arbitrary, as the presence of exercises on tense-changing in Part 1 makes clear. What could we understand, speak or write without grammar?

Still, it would be fair to see a difference of emphasis in the two sections, and I hope the separation may prove useful in classroom practice, giving teachers the chance to concentrate on different grammar topics as needed, partly independent of the main reader work, while still linked to it.

An important point to mention to parents:

There are over 150 exercises here — far more than are needed for a normal “English year”. The intention is to give teachers a wide selection of material from which to choose what best suits their particular class. The corollary of this is that many of the exercises will not be covered, or perhaps tackled only by pupils doing extra work, or on a faster track.

Do make sure people are not expecting 60+ fully completed pages at the end of the year, or there will be disappointment and recriminations!

I wish you all the best in using this workbook!

Peter Morris

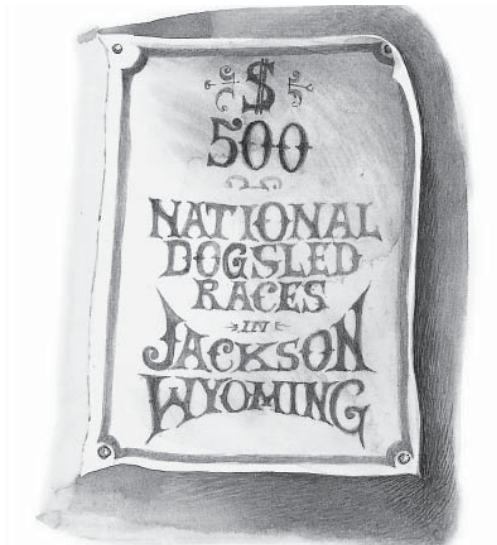
Gr
17

*refers to a page number in the accompanying book,
“English Grammar — An Introduction”
(A short and simple English grammar for the Middle School).
Peter Morris, Engelberg, 2013*

THANKS

***Special thanks to Gabriele Esser, who sparked the idea for this new,
more extensive form of workbook for the Waldorf English readers!***

Stone Fox



English Workbook

by Peter Morris

I. Understanding, Speaking & Writing

II. Grammar Skills

*The exercises in this workbook are keyed to the reader,
"STONE FOX", which is available separately.*

Edited by Christoph Jaffke in cooperation with the
Pädagogische Forschungsstelle beim Bund der Freien Waldorfschulen
Stuttgart 2017

Part 1:

Understanding, Speaking & Writing

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Chapter 2	<i>Exercises 9–16</i>	6
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Understanding the text **Exercise numbers**

Basic content

<i>Either / or</i>	2, 10, 18, 27, 34, 41, 50, 58, 67, 76
<i>Questions with question words</i>	1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 20, 26, 29, 35, 38, 42, 46, 49, 54, 57, 63, 66, 72, 75, 81

Overall content

<i>Why? / What really happened?</i>	23, 31, 51, 59, 68, 77
<i>Did you understand the chapter?</i>	7, 15, 24, 32, 39, 47, 55, 64, 73, 82

Speaking and writing **Exercise numbers**

Basic skills

<i>Vocabulary</i>	6, 14, 22, 30, 36, 45, 53, 62, 70, 80
<i>Changing tenses</i>	3, 11, 19, 28, 43, 52, 60, 61, 69, 71, 78, 79

Text production

<i>Completing sentences</i>	4, 12, 21, 37, 44
<i>Your own text</i>	8, 16, 25, 33, 40, 48, 56, 65, 74, 83, 84

EXERCISE 1 – WHAT AND WHERE (PAGES 3–4)

CHAPTER 1

1. What did Grandfather stare at? ... the ceiling.
2. Where did Little Willy live? ... on a farm / on a small potato farm in Wyoming (etc.).
3. Where did Grandfather dress up as the scarecrow? ... in the garden.
4. What filled up with tears when Grandfather cried? His beard / Grandfather's beard ...
5. Where was the dog sleeping? ... on the porch / the front porch.
6. What did Searchlight have on her forehead? ... a white spot.
7. What did they come to, down the road? ... a log cabin / a small log cabin.
8. Where was Doc Smith sitting? ... under a tree.
9. What was she doing? ... reading a book.

EXERCISE 2 – EITHER / OR (PAGES 3–4)

Put a ring around the correct answer!

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. What did Grandfather stare at? | <u>the ceiling</u> | Willy |
| 2. Where did Willy live? | in a small town | <u>on a farm</u> |
| 3. Who got up first in the morning? | Willy | <u>Grandfather</u> |
| 4. When did Willy sleep late? | often | <u>only once</u> |
| 5. Where was the dog sleeping? | <u>on the porch</u> | in the garden |
| 6. What did Searchlight have on her forehead? | a black spot | <u>a white spot</u> |
| 7. What did they come to, down the road? | <u>a log cabin</u> | a small farm |
| 8. What was Doc Smith doing? | <u>reading a book</u> | making breakfast |

EXERCISE 3 – PUT INTO THE PAST TENSE. (PAGE 4)

Example: Little Willy goes back to sleep. ⇨ Little Willy went back to sleep.

1. A dog *is* sleeping on the front porch. ... was ...
2. The dog *jumps* to its feet. ... jumped ...
3. Together they *run* off down the road. ... ran ...
4. Down the road they *come* to a small log cabin. ... came ...
5. Doc Smith *has* white hair and a black dress. ... had ...
6. Doc Smith *continues* to read. ... continued ...
7. Grandfather *goes* to bed. ... went ...
8. Willy *hitches* up the wagon. ... hitched ...
9. Together they *ride* back to the farm. ... rode ...

EXERCISE 4 — COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. (PAGES 4–7)

You can stay close to the text of the story or use your own ideas – not too long, please, but also not too short. The sentences can be serious or amusing, whichever you like, but NOT embarrassing!

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---|
| 1. How late did ... ? | For example: | How late did you go to bed last night? |
| 2. ... without ???-ing ... | | She came to school without eating breakfast. |
| 3. ... put ... | | He put his books in his bag and said goodbye. |
| 4. ... everything ... | | Do you tell your friends everything? |
| 5. ... wrong with ... | | Something is wrong with my phone. |
| 6. ... doesn't want to ... | | My dad doesn't want to do my homework. |
| 7. Do you want to ... ? | | Do you want to see these photos? |
| 8. My teacher wants me to ... | | My teacher wants me to work harder. |

EXERCISE 5 – MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGES 4–7)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Where did Searchlight put her paws? | ... up on the bed / on Grandfather's bed. |
| 2. What did she lick? | ... Grandfather's / his beard. |
| 3. What did Doc Smith use from her little black bag? | ... just about everything / almost everything. |
| 4. When did she put everything back in her bag? | ... when she had finished. |
| 5. How is the potato crop this year? | (Grandfather says) It's the best ever. |
| 6. What is wrong with Grandfather? | (Medically,) Nothing. |
| 7. What did Grandfather do now? | He shut his eyes and tears rolled down his cheeks. |
| 8. Who put her arm around Willy? | Doc Smith ... |

EXERCISE 6 – VOCABULARY (PAGES 3–7)

To find the answers here, turn to the 'Vocabulary Page by Page' section, looking in the middle column. You can use this as your dictionary!

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. What is the word for to look at s.th. /s.o. for a long time? | to stare at |
| 2. What is the opposite of happy? | sad |
| 3. What is the word for sixty minutes? | hour |
| 4. What a difficult question. I can't it. | answer |
| 5. What is the word for the front of your head? | face |
| 6. You didn't answer my | question |
| 7. This is the word for twelve months . | year |
| 8. Dollars, pounds and euros are | money |
| 9. What is the part of a room that you walk on? | floor |

EXERCISE 7 – DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 3–7)

1. Was Grandfather asleep in bed that morning?

No — he was staring at the ceiling.

2. Why was living on the farm often a lot of fun?

... because Grandfather often felt like playing.

3. What was Grandfather’s normal routine early in the morning?

He always got up early. Then he would make a fire, make breakfast and call Willy.

4. What was the special thing about Willy and his dog?

They were (both) born on the same day.

5. What was the doctor like?

She was old. She had white hair and a wrinkled face.

6. What did the doctor do when she got to the farm?

She used the things in her (doctor’s) bag to examine Grandfather.

7. What is wrong with Grandfather? *(Read the text carefully!)*

Medically, nothing. But he doesn’t want to live anymore.

EXERCISE 8 — WRITE YOUR OWN SENTENCES.

Your teacher will tell you how much to write!

1. Willy’s visit to Doc Smith.

(Who did Willy take with him? Where did he go? Where was the house? What was Doc Smith like?

What was she doing? What did they say? What did Doc Smith do then?)

Willy called Searchlight, his dog, and they ran off together.

Down the road they came to a little house where the doctor lived.

This was an old lady, Doc Smith. She had white hair and a wrinkled face, and

she was sitting outside reading. At first she thought that there was nothing wrong.

But Willy said that Grandfather had not played his harmonica before he went to bed.

Then Doc Smith got her bag, and they rode back to the farm.

2. Back at the farm – examination and diagnosis (= *Untersuchung und Diagnose*).

Grandfather was still in bed. Doc Smith took her things from her bag and examined him.

When she was finished, she just looked out of the window.

She asked Willy about the crop and about money.

Then she said, “Medically, there is nothing wrong with your grandfather.

He just doesn’t want to live anymore.”

* Tell your kids to use DIRECT SPEECH here: “...”. Otherwise they’ll need tense-changes (said there was) which they probably haven’t learned yet.

EXERCISE 9 – WHAT AND WHEN (PAGES 7–8)

CHAPTER 2

1. What was Willy going to do? grow potatoes / He was going to grow potatoes.
2. When would Grandfather get well? after the harvest
3. When did Doc Smith say he was getting worse? three weeks later
4. When did she say Willy could come live with her? when she got / stepped into the wagon.
5. What did Searchlight do when Willy shouted? She barked loudly.
6. What did Willy do when the wagon disappeared? He broke out laughing.
7. When was Willy playing the harmonica? that evening
8. What would Searchlight do when he missed a note? She would howl.

EXERCISE 10 – EITHER / OR (PAGES 7–9)

Put a ring around the correct answer!

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Who did Willy shout at? | <u>Doc Smith</u> | Searchlight |
| 2. Where was Doc Smith? | <u>in the wagon</u> | next to Willy |
| 3. What did Willy do? | He took off running. | <u>He broke out laughing.</u> |
| 4. Who was playing the harmonica that evening? | <u>Willy</u> | Grandfather |
| 5. Who could play the harmonica better? | Willy | <u>Grandfather</u> |
| 6. How long had Grandfather not talked for? | three days | <u>three weeks</u> |
| 7. How did he make signs for 'yes' and 'no'? | with his eyes | <u>with his hand</u> |
| 8. What was the sign for 'yes'? | <u>palm up</u> | palm down |
| 9. What was the sign for 'no'? | palm up | <u>palm down</u> |

EXERCISE 11 – PUT INTO THE PAST TENSE. (PAGES 7–9)

Example: *Doc Smith shakes her head.* ⇔ *Doc Smith shook her head.*

1. Willy and Searchlight *look* at each other. ... looked ...
2. He *puts* his arms round the dog's neck. ... put ...
3. In the evening Willy *is* playing the harmonica. ... was ...
4. He *isn't* as good as Grandfather. ... wasn't ...
5. He often *misses* a note. ... missed ...
6. Searchlight *runs* out of the room. ... ran ...
7. Willy *asks* Grandfather a question. ... asked ...
8. Grandfather *closes* and *opens* his hand (**2 verbs!**) ... closed ... / ... opened ...
9. Then he *turns* his hand over on the bed. ... turned ...

EXERCISE 12 — COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. (PAGES 9–10)

You can stay close to the text of the story or use your own ideas – not too long, please, but also not too short. The sentences can be serious or amusing, whichever you like, but NOT embarrassing!

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. The next day ... | FOR EXAMPLE: | ... Willy began his work. |
| 2. There was ... | | There was no horse, because the old mare had died. |
| 3. ... had to ... | | He had to mend the sacks and sharpen the plow. |
| 4. ... was sure that ... | | Willy was sure that he could help Grandfather. |
| 5. ... remembered ... | | He remembered his money in the bank. |
| 6. ... enough ... | Remember: 'pay someone',
but 'pay for something'. | He had enough money to pay for everything. |
| 7. ... in front of ... | | Searchlight stood in front of the plow with the harness. |
| 8. It took (Willy/me/us/them etc.) ... | | It took them more than a week to do the work. |

EXERCISE 13 – MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGES 9–10)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. When did Willy begin to prepare for the harvest? | ... the next day. |
| 2. What had to be rented? | ... a horse (for the plow / to pull the plow). |
| 3. Where did Grandfather keep his money? | ... in a strongbox (under ... / in the ...). |
| 4. What was in the box when Willy opened it? | ... nothing, except for some letters (no money). |
| 5. What did Grandfather signal about Willy's plan? | ... "no, no, no!" |
| 6. Where did Searchlight stand now? | ... in front of the plow. |
| 7. What did she have in her mouth? | ... the harness for the snow sled. |
| 8. How long did it take to complete the harvest? | ... ten days. |

EXERCISE 14 – VOCABULARY (PAGES 7–9)

To find the answers here, turn to the 'Vocabulary Page by Page' section, looking in the middle column. You can use this as your dictionary!

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. What is the word for to stop living? | to die |
| 2. We will wait the rain stops. | till |
| 3. What is the expression for to look after? | to take care of |
| 4. What is the opposite of weak? | strong |
| 5. What do we call the time between afternoon and night? | evening |
| 6. We all that two and two make four. | know |
| 7. Milk is an food for babies. | important |
| 8. What is the word for a risk, a chance that s.th. bad will happen? | danger |
| 9. What is the opposite of to forget? | to remember |

EXERCISE 15 – DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 7–10)

1. Doc Smith and Willy had different ideas about Grandfather. What did Willy think would happen?

Willy was sure that after the harvest, Grandfather would get well.

2. What is Doc Smith’s plan for Searchlight?

Searchlight can go to a farmer who needs a good work dog.

3. How did Willy react (= reagieren) to this?

He shouted, “No! We’re a family!”

4. What made Grandfather begin the hand signals for ‘yes’ and ‘no’?

He began when Willy asked (him) about (playing) the harmonica.

5. How did Willy come to discover that there was no more money?

He opened Grandfather’s / the strongbox to find money for a horse / to rent a horse.

6. How did Searchlight solve the problem?

She stood in front of the plow with her sled harness.

7. ‘Willy had been wrong all along.’ In what way?

Willy thought / had thought that the problem was the harvest / that Grandfather was worried about the harvest.

EXERCISE 16 – WRITING YOUR OWN TEXT

Your teacher will tell you how much to write!

1. ‘Yes’ and ‘no’ – finding the code.

(The harmonica; Willy’s question; Grandfather’s reaction; Willy’s next question; what Grandfather did then ...)

FOR One evening Willy was sitting with Grandfather.

EXAMPLE:

He was trying to play the harmonica, but he wasn’t very good.

He asked Grandfather, “Shall I play some more?”

Grandfather had not talked for three weeks, but now he put his hand on the bed, palm up.

Willy asked questions, and Grandfather turned his hand palm up or palm down.

Palm up meant “yes”, and palm down meant “no”.

2. Making Grandfather better – Willy’s plan to help.

For a shorter version, start at page 9, line 27. Change line 4 here to: “use his college money to rent a horse” and go on from there.

Willy thought that after a good harvest Grandfather would get well.

So his plan was to do the work without Grandfather.

But there was no horse for the plow, and no money to rent one.

Willy wanted to use his college money, but Grandfather made the signal / signaled, “no!”

Then Searchlight stood in front of the plow with her sled harness.

So Searchlight pulled the plow and they finished the harvest.

EXERCISE 17 – WHAT, WHEN AND WHERE (PAGES 10–12)

CHAPTER 3

1. Where do you find snow in Wyoming in winter? **... on everything (or: everywhere).**
2. What had Willy chopped and stocked? **... wood and food.**
3. What would Willy do when he got up? **... make a fire.**
4. What would he make for breakfast? **... oatmeal.**
5. Where would Willy and his dog go after school? **... into (to) the town of Jackson / into (to) town.**
6. What would they do in Jackson? **... pick up supplies and look at all the people.**
7. What did Willy have at the bank? **... fifty dollars / a savings account.**

EXERCISE 18 – EITHER / OR (PAGES 11–12)

Put a **ring** around the correct answer!

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Who had chopped wood? | Grandfather | Willy |
| 2. What had Willy stocked enough of? | food | water |
| 3. When did school begin here? | in summer | in winter |
| 4. How did Willy feel about school? | He liked school. | He hated it. |
| 5. What did Willy do first in the morning? | He made a fire. | He made oatmeal. |
| 6. How did Grandfather eat? | Grandfather fed himself. | Willy fed him. |
| 7. When did Willy hitch Searchlight to the sled? | before breakfast | after breakfast |
| 8. What was Willy's sled like? | It was light. | It was heavy. |
| 9. How did Willy ride on the sled? | sitting down | standing up |
| 10. Where was the schoolhouse? | in the middle of town | on the outskirts |

EXERCISE 19 – PUT INTO THE PRESENT TENSE. (PAGES 11–12)

Example: *Doc Smith shook her head.* ⇔ *Doc Smith shakes her head.*

1. Willy *was* ready for winter. **... is ...**
2. In the morning Willy always *made* a fire. **... makes ...**
3. He *ate* oatmeal for breakfast. **... eats ...**
4. He *fed* the oatmeal to Grandfather with a spoon. **... feeds ...**
5. After breakfast he *hitched* Searchlight to the sled. **... hitches ...**
6. Willy *could* pick the sled up with one hand. **... can ...**
7. He *rode* on the sled standing up. **... rides ...**
8. Searchlight *pulled* him five miles across the snow. **... pulls ...**
9. She *loved* the snow. **... loves ...**

EXERCISE 20 – MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGES 12–13)

1. Who did Willy love to look at in town? *... all the people.*
2. Why couldn't you miss the "city slickers"? *... because they looked as if they were going to a wedding.*
3. When would Willy position his sled by the church? *... just before / at a little before six (o'clock).*
4. What was Willy looking at while he waited? *... the church clock (overhead / above him).*
5. How would Searchlight start running? *... with such force that Willy almost fell from the sled.*
6. Why could they go so fast on this dangerous road? *... because they had run this race so often.*
7. Was Grandfather's farmhouse a big place? *No, it was small / a small building.*
8. What didn't they notice when they got home? *... the horse outside, and a man on the porch.*

EXERCISE 21 — COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. (PAGES 11–13)

You can stay close to the text of the story or use your own ideas – not too long, please, but also not too short. The sentences can be serious or amusing, whichever you like, but NOT embarrassing!

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|
| 1. Each morning ... | FOR | <i>... Willy made / would make breakfast for everyone.</i> |
| 2. After breakfast ... | EXAMPLE: | <i>... Searchlight would pull Willy to school on the sled.</i> |
| 3. Every month ... | | <i>... Grandfather put money in the bank for Willy.</i> |
| 4. ... wanted (<i>Willy/me/us/them etc.</i>) to ... | | <i>Grandfather wanted Willy to go to college.</i> |
| 5. ... looked as if ... (<i>had/was/were etc.</i>) ... | | <i>Some people looked as if they had a lot of money.</i> |
| 6. ... waited ... | | <i>Every evening they waited for the race to begin.</i> |
| 7. ... almost ... | | <i>Willy almost fell from the sled when the race began.</i> |
| 8. ... didn't notice ... | | <i>They didn't notice that someone was waiting for them.</i> |

EXERCISE 22 – VOCABULARY (PAGES 10–13)

To find the answers here, turn to the 'Vocabulary Page by Page' section, looking in the middle column. You can use this as your dictionary!

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. What is the opposite of <i>difficult</i> ? | <i>easy</i> |
| 2. What is the opposite (or: one of the opposites) of <i>nothing</i> ? | <i>everything</i> |
| 3. What do we call <i>the first meal of the day</i> ? | <i>breakfast</i> |
| 4. What is the opposite of <i>before</i> ? | <i>after</i> |
| 5. What do we call the <i>place where you can send letters and buy stamps</i> ? | <i>a post office</i> |
| 6. What is another word for <i>university</i> ? | <i>college</i> |
| 7. What is another word for <i>nearly</i> ? | <i>almost</i> |
| 8. <i>Who can run fastest? Who will finish first?</i> We call this a | <i>race</i> |
| 9. <i>An animal that can gallop and has four legs and a mane</i> is a | <i>horse</i> |

EXERCISE 23 – WHY (PAGES 10–12)

1. Why is it easy to tell when it's winter in Wyoming? *... because there is snow on everything.*
2. Why would they not be cold? *... because Willy had chopped enough wood.*
3. Why would they not go hungry? *... because Willy had stocked enough food.*
4. Why didn't Willy mind that school would soon begin? *... because he liked school.*
5. Why did Willy have to feed Grandfather? *... because Grandfather couldn't feed himself.*
6. Why did Willy hitch Searchlight to the sled? *... so that Snowlight could pull it (through the snow).*
7. Why did Willy go into town after school? *... to pick up supplies and to look at the people.*
8. Why did Grandfather put money in the bank? *... because he wanted Willy to go to college.*
9. Why did Searchlight often pull Willy on Main Street? *... because he liked to look at all the people.*
10. Why couldn't you miss the "city slickers"? *... because they looked as if they were going to a wedding.*

EXERCISE 24 – DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 11–13)

1. What had Willy done to make things ready for the winter?
..... *He had chopped a lot of wood and stocked / bought a lot of food.*
2. What was Willy's "morning routine" before he went to school?
..... *He made a fire, made oatmeal, fed Grandfather and ate his own breakfast. (First ..., then ...)*
3. What does the text tell us about Willy's sled?
..... *Grandfather had bought it from the Indians. It was very light, but also strong / but strong too.*
4. What does the text say about Willy's journey to school, and about the school itself?
..... *The school was on the outskirts of town, five miles from Grandfather's / the farm.*
5. What sort of things did Willy do when he was in town?
..... *He picked up supplies or went to the bank or the post office. Or he just looked at the people.*
6. What does the text tell us about money?
..... *Willy had fifty dollars at the bank. It was for college, and he had earned it working on the farm.*
7. What does the text tell us about "city slickers"?
..... *It was easy to see / You couldn't miss them because they looked as if they were going to a wedding.*
8. How did the race begin?
..... *Searchlight jumped forward so hard that Willy almost fell from the sled.*
9. What was different from normal when they came to the farmhouse this time?
..... *There was a horse outside, and the / its owner was on the front porch.*
10. Why didn't Willy and Searchlight see that something was different?
..... *... because they were so tired / exhausted from the race.*

EXERCISE 25 – WRITING YOUR OWN TEXT

1. Willy's money.

(The bank account; where the money came from; what Grandfather said; what it was for: how Willy felt.)

FOR Willy had fifty dollars in a savings account at the bank in town.
 EXAMPLE: Grandfather (had) paid money every month for Willy's work on the farm.
 The money was for Willy to go to college and become educated.
 Willy only / just wanted to work on the farm.
 But he respected his grandfather, and he would do what Grandfather said / wanted.

2. Running the race.

..... Just before six o'clock, Willy and Searchlight would get ready for the / their / the day's race.
 They always began in front of the old church on Main Street. The first stroke of six was
 the signal (for them) to start. Searchlight would run as fast as she could.
 And this was VERY fast, because they had run the race often and knew all the problems.
 When they arrived at the farm they were (both) exhausted / very tired.

EXERCISE 26 – WHAT AND WHERE (PAGE 14)

CHAPTER 4

1. Where was the man when Searchlight barked? in the opening of the door.
2. What was he holding? a small derringer.
3. What did Willy yell? "Don't shoot!"
4. What happened to Mr. Snyder's face when he yelled? It / His face turned red.
5. Where did Willy leave Searchlight? outside.
6. When did Clifford Snyder put his gun away? when they were in Grandfather's bedroom.
7. How did Grandfather look now? much older and much more tired.

EXERCISE 27 – EITHER / OR (PAGES 14–16)

Put a ring around the correct answer!

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Where did the man point the pistol? | at Willy | at Searchlight |
| 2. Where was Clifford Snyder from? | the state | the bank |
| 3. What kind of man was he? | a city slicker | a farmer |
| 4. What did Searchlight do? | She came into the house. | She stayed outside. |
| 5. Where did they talk? | by the fire | in Grandfather's bedroom |
| 6. Who smoked a thin cigar? | Grandfather | Clifford Snyder |
| 7. Who did Willy hold up the mirror for? | Grandfather | Clifford Snyder |
| 8. How often does the state send a tax bill? | every month | every year |

EXERCISE 31 – WHY (PAGES 14–18)

1. Why couldn't Willy move? *... because he was shocked / surprised.*
2. Why did the man step back into the house? *... because Searchlight was running toward him.*
3. Why was the man's hand shaking? *... because he was afraid / frightened.*
4. Why did Searchlight stop barking? *... because Willy touched her gently.*
5. Why did the man aim his gun at Searchlight again? *... because she had begun to growl.*
6. Why did the man's face turn red? *... because Willy said / saw that he was afraid.*
7. Why did Willy hold up the mirror for Grandfather? *... so that he could see (how Willy had combed his hair).*
8. Why did he remove the boards in the corner? *... because he (had) remembered the strongbox.*
9. Why did his eyes pop open? *... because he saw they owed five hundred dollars.*
10. Why did Clifford Snyder smile? *... because the state could take the farm away.*

EXERCISE 32 – DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 14–18)

1. Why did the man go into the house so quickly?
..... *... because Searchlight was running toward him.*
2. How can we see that he was afraid?
..... *His hand was shaking.*
3. Why did Searchlight stop barking?
..... *... because Willy touched her gently.*
4. How do we see that Clifford Snyder is not just a normal visitor?
..... *He is a city slicker.*
5. How do we see that he has been in the house before Willy came back?
..... *He knows that Grandfather is inside and that he can't talk.*
6. Why does Clifford Snyder's face turn red?
..... *... because Willy says / sees / knows that he is afraid of Searchlight.*
7. Why does Grandfather owe money?
..... *... because he hasn't been paying / hasn't paid his taxes.*
8. Willy had looked in the strongbox before. Why hadn't he seen the tax bills?
..... *... because he just / only wanted to find money / ... because he was just / only looking for money.*
9. What two things show us that five hundred dollars is a very big sum of money?
..... *Willy's eyes pop open when he sees the number. And the whole farm is worth five hundred dollars.*
10. Why can the state take the farm away?
..... *... because everyone has to / must pay taxes.*

EXERCISE 33 – WRITING YOUR OWN TEXT

1. The gun.

(When did Willy see the gun? Why did Mr. Snyder take it out? What did he tell Willy to do? When did he put it away?)

FOR Willy saw the gun when the man opened the door a little / a little bit. Searchlight was
 EXAMPLE: barking and snarling [really has to be the Progressive form here], so the man was
 afraid. He pointed / was pointing the gun at Searchlight. Willy said, "Don't shoot!"
 He said that Searchlight was barking because of the gun. But the man only put it
 away when they were in Grandfather's bedroom, with Searchlight outside.

2. The strongbox and what was in it.

FOR The strongbox was under the boards / floorboards in the corner of Grandfather's room.
 EXAMPLE: Willy had looked in it / inside when he wanted to find money. He remembered that
 there were some papers in it. Now he opened the box and took out the papers (out).
 Clifford Snyder looked at them and said, "Yes. These are the tax bills / tax letters."

EXERCISE 34 – EITHER / OR (PAGES 18–20)

CHAPTER 5

- | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Who has to pay taxes? | everybody | only Grandfather |
| 2. Who had to pay five hundred dollars now? | everybody | only Grandfather |
| 3. Where did Willy go that afternoon? | to the store | to the bank |
| 4. What was he wearing? | special clothes | his work clothes |
| 5. Where did Mr. Foster work? | at the store | at the bank |
| 6. What did everybody tell Willy? | "Sell the farm." | "Don't sell the farm." |
| 7. Where did Willy see the poster? | in the bank | in the store |
| 8. When were the National Dogsled Races? | every year | only this year |

EXERCISE 35 – WHO AND WHAT (PAGES 18–20)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What will happen if Willy can pay the taxes? | Grandfather will get better. |
| 2. What was Willy wearing when he went to the bank? | his blue suit and his blue tie. |
| 3. Who was Mr. Foster? | the president of the bank. |
| 4. What did Willy show him? | the papers from the strongbox. |
| 5. What did he tell him? | everything the tax man had said. |
| 6. What did Mr. Foster tell Willy to do? | "Sell the farm and pay the taxes." |
| 7. What can the state do if they don't pay? | They can take the farm away (from them (!)). |
| 8. Who did Willy talk to the next day? | everyone he could think of. |
| 9. Who was the person who didn't say "sell"? | Grandfather. |

EXERCISE 36 – VOCABULARY (PAGES 18–20)

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. What is the opposite of <i>intelligent</i> ? | stupid |
| 2. We ten minutes for the bus. | wait / waited |
| 3. What is the word for <i>to say 'yes', to say that something is true</i> ? | to agree |
| 4. What do we call the <i>part of the day between morning and evening</i> ? | afternoon |
| 5. In the summer we often T-shirts and shorts. | wear |
| 6. What is the opposite of <i>to buy</i> ? | to sell |
| 7. What do we call a <i>table where you sit to write</i> ? | desk |
| 8. What is the opposite of the <i>ceiling</i> ? | floor |
| 9. Laura wears a ring on finger. | every |
| 10. What is the word for <i>to try to hear something</i> ? | to listen |

EXERCISE 37 — COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. (PAGES 18–21)

You can stay close to the text of the story or use your own ideas – not too long, please, but also not too short. The sentences can be serious or amusing, whichever you like, but NOT embarrassing!

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. (<i>Doing/Working etc.</i>) ... is the reason ... | Being a good worker is the reason Willy has 50 dollars. |
| 2. ... wearing ... | He was wearing a special T-shirt for his birthday. |
| 3. ... told (<i>me/him/you etc.</i>) everything ... | I told my friends everything that happened. |
| 4. Do you know (<i>what/how/where/ etc.</i>) ...? | Do you know what the answer to this question is? |
| 5. ... talked to everybody ... | She talked to everybody, but nobody could help her. |
| 6. ... when (<i>I/we/he/she/they etc.</i>) saw ... | He was on the phone when he saw a text from the President. |
| 7. ... never ... | I never answer mails from people I don't know. |
| 8. ... had to ... | I had to work for a long time to finish all my homework. |

EXERCISE 38 – MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGES 20–22)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. What did Willy show Mr. Foster? | ... the papers from the strongbox. |
| 2. What can the state do if the taxes are not paid? | They can take the farm away. |
| 3. When did Willy talk to other people? | ... the next day. |
| 4. What was Grandfather's answer to Willy's question? | Nothing / He didn't answer. |
| 5. Where did Willy see the poster? | ... at Lester's General Store. |
| 6. When were the National Dogsled Races held? | ... every February. |
| 7. Who was Stone Fox? | ... a mountain man, and an Indian. |
| 8. What did Willy hold in front of Grandfather's face? | ... the poster. |

EXERCISE 39 – DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 18–20)

1. Why was Willy wearing a suit and tie that afternoon?
 ... because he wanted to see an important man — Mr. Foster, the president of the bank.
2. Why did Mr. Foster say they should sell the farm?
 ... because they could end up with nothing / the state could take the farm away.
3. Why couldn't Willy just grow more potatoes, and not sell the farm?
 ... because potatoes wouldn't bring in enough money, and there wasn't enough time.
4. Why did things look hopeless?
 ... because everybody said they should sell the farm [and/or] Grandfather didn't say anything.
5. Why did Willy think the National Dogsled Races were the answer to his problem?
 ... because the prize was five hundred dollars ... enough to pay the taxes / for the taxes / tax bill.
6. Why might Stone Fox come to town for this race?
 ... because it was a big prize. [His 'dream' isn't mentioned till page 25!]
7. Why has Stone Fox never lost a race?
 ... because he has five Samoyeds / wonderful dogs to pull his sled.
8. Why wasn't Willy listening as he ran out with the poster?
 ... because he just / only wanted to tell Grandfather that he had found the answer.

EXERCISE 40 – WRITING YOUR OWN TEXT

1. Willy and Mr. Foster.

(Who was Mr. Foster? What was he like? Why had Willy come to see him? What did Willy do? What did Mr. Foster say? Why? How did he react to Willy's last ideas?)

FOR Mr. Foster was the president of the bank. He was big, and he had a big cigar.
 EXAMPLE: He kept the cigar in his mouth when he talked, so it bobbed up and down.
 Willy gave him all the tax letters to read and told him everything about the problem.
 Mr. Foster finished reading and said that they should sell the farm to get money for
 the taxes. If they didn't pay, the state could take the farm, and Willy and Grandfather
 would have nothing. Five hundred dollars was too much money, and time* was too short.

* Not "... the time ..." — sorry!

2. Willy and Lester.

FOR Willy talked about the problem with all the people he could think of. When he was at
 EXAMPLE: Lester's store / General Store, Lester showed him a poster. It was for a big dogsled race
 which was held in the town every year. The prize was five hundred dollars — enough
 money to pay the taxes. This prize would solve the problem and save the farm.
 Lester said that Stone Fox might come — he had never lost a race. But Willy only
 wanted to tell Grandfather the news. So he wasn't listening as he ran out with the poster.

EXERCISE 41 – EITHER / OR (PAGES 22–24)

CHAPTER 6

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Where did Willy see Mayor Smiley? | at the bank | at City Hall |
| 2. Where were the mayor's feet? | on the red chair | on the table |
| 3. When is the children's race? | before the big race | after the race |
| 4. Do you have to pay to enter the race? | No, it's free. | Yes, there's an entrance fee. |
| 5. Where is Willy's money? | in the bank | in his pockets |
| 6. Who is the big race for? | amateurs | the best people |
| 7. How many gold pieces did Willy get? | five | ten |
| 8. Who did Willy give the money to? | Mr. Foster | Mayor Smiley |
| 9. How long was the race? | five miles | ten miles |

EXERCISE 42 – WHO AND WHAT (PAGES 22–24)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Who did Willy go to see at City Hall? | ... Mayor Smiley. |
| 2. What was large? | The mayor's office ... |
| 3. What was on the desk? | The mayor's feet ... |
| 4. Who did Willy speak to at the bank? | ... Mr. Foster. |
| 5. Who will be entering the big race? | The best dog teams ... |
| 6. What is the money in Willy's account for? | ... for college / for Willy's college. |
| 7. What did Willy take from the bank? | ... five ten-dollar gold pieces. |
| 8. What was the prize for winning the race? | ... five hundred dollars. |
| 9. What was in Willy's pocket when he came out? | ... a map showing the ten miles of the race. |

EXERCISE 43 – PUT INTO THE PRESENT TENSE. (PAGES 22–24)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Willy <i>went</i> to see Mayor Smiley. | ... goes ... |
| 2. The mayor <i>sat</i> with his feet on the desk. | ... sits ... |
| 3. Willy <i>ran</i> back to the bank. | ... runs ... |
| 4. Mr. Foster <i>told</i> him not to be stupid. | ... tells ... |
| 5. Willy <i>left</i> the bank with five gold pieces. | ... leaves ... |
| 6. He <i>was</i> sure he <i>could</i> win. (2 verbs!) | ... is ... / ... can ... |
| 7. Something in the street <i>caught</i> his eye. | ... catches ... |
| 8. The Samoyeds <i>held</i> their heads up proudly. | ... hold ... |
| 9. There <i>was</i> a really big man on the sled. | ... is ... |
| 10. He <i>looked</i> at Willy, and his eyes <i>were</i> cunning. (2!) | ... looks ... / ... are ... |

EXERCISE 44 — COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. (PAGES 23–24)

You can stay close to the text of the story or use your own ideas – not too long, please, but also not too short. The sentences can be serious or amusing, whichever you like, but NOT embarrassing!

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|
| 1. ... a lot of ... | FOR
EXAMPLE: | Willy paid a lot of money to be in the race. |
| 2. ... as (quickly/loudly/well etc.) as ... | | She did her homework as quickly as she could. |
| 3. You know (I/you/he/she etc.) can't ... | | You know I can't speak Japanese. |
| 4. When ..., (he/she/they etc.) felt great. | | When everyone clapped, we felt great. |
| 5. ... could hardly ... | | I was so tired that I could hardly stay awake. |
| 6. ... caught (my/his/her/their etc.) eye. | | I was just leaving YouTube when this video caught my eye. |
| 7. ... the most ... (I/he/she etc.) have ever ... | | This is the most incredible story I have ever read. |
| 8. (My/His/Her/Our/Their etc.) dream is to ... | | Her dream is to become a doctor and work in Africa. |

EXERCISE 45 – VOCABULARY (PAGES 22–24)

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. What do we call the <i>chief person of a town or city</i> ? | mayor |
| 2. What do we call a <i>room where people do business</i> ? | office |
| 3. What is the word for <i>sixty minutes</i> ? | hour |
| 4. What is the word for a <i>road in a town or village</i> ? | street |
| 5. What is another word for <i>foolish</i> ? | stupid |
| 6. What is the word in the text for <i>truly</i> ? | really |
| 7. What is a word for <i>totally correct</i> ? | exact |
| 8. What is a word for <i>very good, wonderful</i> ? | great |
| 9. What do we call a <i>small bag in your clothes for carrying things</i> ? | pocket |
| 10. What is the word for a <i>flat plan of a country, town etc.</i> ? | map |

EXERCISE 46 – MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGES 22–26)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Where did Willy find Mayor Smiley? | at City Hall / in his office (at City Hall). |
| 2. Where did Willy get the fifty dollars for the race? | from the bank / from his account. |
| 3. What problem did Mr. Foster see with the money? | The money in the account was for college. |
| 4. What are Samoyeds? | (They are) dogs / sled dogs. |
| 5. How was Stone Fox dressed? | in furs and leather. |
| 6. What was Stone Fox's dream? | for his people to return to their homeland. |
| 7. When would the race take place? (... on) | on Saturday morning at ten o'clock. |
| 8. How many people were going to be in the race? | (only) nine. |

EXERCISE 47 – DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 22–26)

1. Why did Willy go to see Mayor Smiley?
 (... because he wanted) to sign up for the race.
2. Why did the mayor say “You must be funning“?
 He thought that Willy should be in the race for kids / children / youngsters, not in the big race.
3. Why did Mr. Foster tell Willy not to be stupid?
 ... because the best dog teams would be there and he thought Willy would lose.
4. Why do you think Willy felt great when he left City Hall?
 ... because he would be in the big race, and he was sure he could win.
5. The man and the dogs in the street were both unusual (= ungewöhnlich). How?
 The dogs were the most beautiful Willy had ever seen, and the man was a giant.
6. Why did Stone Fox not speak to white people?
 ... because white people had taken his tribe’s land (or: quote page 25, lines 2–3).
7. Why does the text say that Stone Fox was smart?
 ... because he was using the money he won to buy (back) his tribe’s land back.
8. What was the difference in how Willy and Stone Fox practiced for the race?
 Willy practiced every day, but Stone Fox hardly practiced at all.
9. There was a big prize for the race. Why were only nine sleds entered?
 ... because (most) people thought Stone Fox would win, and they wanted to save their money.

EXERCISE 48 – WRITING YOUR OWN TEXT

1. At City Hall.
 FOR Willy went to City Hall to sign up for / enter the race.
 EXAMPLE: The mayor was in a big office and had his feet on the desk.
 He told Willy that he should be in the kids’ race.
 But Willy got all his money from the bank and paid the entrance fee.
 The mayor entered him and gave him a map of the big race.
2. Stone Fox.
 FOR Stone Fox was an Indian, dressed in furs and leather.
 EXAMPLE: He had mocassins up to his knees, and his skin and hair were dark.
 His face was as hard as stone, and he was as big as a giant.
 He and his dogs had never lost a race, and he was using the money that
 he won to buy back his tribe’s land.
 He never spoke to white people because they had taken the Indians’ land.

EXERCISE 49 – WHAT AND WHERE (PAGES 26–27)

CHAPTER 7

1. What did Grandfather need (= brauchen!)? **... medicine.**
2. Where did Willy go? **... to Lester's store.**
3. What did the doctor give him? **... a piece of paper (about Grandfather's medicine).**
4. What did Willy wish he could eat? **... some of the cake that Doc Smith was baking.**
5. Doc Smith thought that Willy was – what? **... a fool (for using his college money for the race).**
6. What did the doctor say to him now? **(She said,) "Win that race tomorrow."**
7. What will the doctor give him if he stays a minute? **... some cake.**
8. What did Lester give Willy? **... a big bottle (of what looked like dirty milk).**
9. What was in the bottle that Lester gave Willy? **... medicine for Grandfather / Grandfather's medicine.**
10. Where were the dogs that Willy heard barking? **... in the old barn near the schoolhouse.**

EXERCISE 50 – EITHER / OR (PAGES 26–27)

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Who was the piece of paper for? | Lester | Grandfather |
| 2. What would Willy like to have? | some cake | some medicine |
| 3. What did Doc Smith think of Willy? | that he was clever | that he was stupid |
| 4. What did she want Willy to do? | win the race | put his money back in the bank |
| 5. What was in the big bottle? | milk | medicine for Grandfather |
| 6. How was Grandfather? | not so good | getting better |
| 7. Where did Willy hear dogs? | in the old barn | in the schoolhouse |
| 8. What did he do when he heard them? | He stopped. | He drove the sled on. |
| 9. What were the dogs doing when Willy went in? | They were still barking. | They had stopped. |
| 10. What did Willy see? | The dogs were sleeping. | They were looking at Willy. |

EXERCISE 51 – WHAT REALLY HAPPENED? (PAGES 26–27)

The person who wrote these sentences has got everything wrong. Can you tell the story as it really was?

1. It was Saturday morning, the day before the race. **It was Friday night, the night before the race.**
2. Grandfather said Willy could have some medicine. **Grandfather was out of / had no more medicine.**
3. The doctor didn't want Willy to win the race. **She wanted Willy to win (and told him this).**
4. The big bottle was full of dirty milk. **It was full of medicine for Grandfather.**
5. Stone Fox has never won a race. **He has never lost a race / has won every race.**
6. Willy heard dogs growling outside Lester's store. **He heard them in the old barn near the schoolhouse.**
7. When Willy saw the dogs, they were barking. **They had stopped barking, and were looking at him.**

EXERCISE 52 – PUT INTO THE PRESENT TENSE. (PAGES 27–28)

1. Willy *heard* dogs barking in the old barn. ... **hears** ...
2. He *went* to see what was there. ... **goes** ...
3. He *opened* the barn door quietly. ... **opens** ...
4. The dogs *were* on a bed of straw. ... **are** ...
5. He *held* out his hand to pet them. ... **holds** ...
6. Then a hand *hit* him in the face. ... **hits** ...
7. Willy *fell* over backward. ... **falls** ...
8. He *saw* Stone Fox standing there. ... **sees** ...
9. The dogs all *barked*. ... **bark** ...

EXERCISE 53 – VOCABULARY (PAGES 26–28)

1. The British say *shop*. What do Americans say? **store**
2. On their birthdays, most people eat some birthday **cake**
3. What is the word for *to cook something in an oven*? **to bake**
4. You with your nose. **smell**
5. If today is Friday, will be Saturday. **tomorrow**
6. I don't think I can eat all this cake, but I'll **try**
7. Go and wash your hands! They're ! **dirty**
8. What is another word for *to go on or not to stop*? **to continue**
9. What is the opposite of *to pull*? **to push**

EXERCISE 54 – MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGES 26–28)

1. Why did Willy go to see Doc Smith? ... **because Grandfather was out of medicine.**
2. Where would Willy find Lester? ... **in the store / in his store in town.**
3. It's night-time. How can Willy get the medicine? **He can knock on the back door, and Lester will hear.**
4. What was Doc Smith doing before Willy came? **She was baking a cake.**
5. "One other thing" is three things. What is the second? **She tells him to win the race.**
6. What is the third (and last) thing she tells him? **She tells him he can have some cake.**
7. Where was the old barn? ... **near the schoolhouse.**
8. What did Willy do that made Stone Fox hit him? **He held out his hand to pet the Samoyeds / dogs.**
9. Why does Willy have to win the race? **If he doesn't, the state will take away the farm.**
10. Why couldn't Willy sleep that night? ... **because his eye was killing him.**

EXERCISE 55 – DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 26–28)

1. What day was the race?

..... It was on Saturday.

2. Why did Doc Smith's room smell so good?

..... because she was baking a cake.

3. Why did Doc Smith think Willy was a fool?

..... because he had used all his college money to enter the race.

4. Why did Willy give her a big smile?

..... because she told him to win the race.

5. Why does Lester say that Willy has got courage?

..... because he is in a race with Stone Fox, and Stone Fox has never lost.

6. Why did Willy stop by the barn and go in?

..... because he heard dogs barking.

7. Why did Stone Fox hit Willy?

..... because he wanted to pet / stroke / touch the Samoyeds / Stone Fox's dogs.

8. What would Stone Fox do with the money if he won the race?

..... He would buy back more land that white people had taken from his tribe / the Indians.

9. What would Willy do with the money if he won the race?

..... He would pay the taxes (tax bill) so that (and then) the state could not take the farm away.

EXERCISE 56 – WRITING YOUR OWN TEXT

1. Willy and Doc Smith.

FOR Willy went to see Doc Smith because Grandfather needed medicine.

EXAMPLE: The doctor gave him a piece of paper to get it.

..... She said, "Using your college money for the race is stupid.

..... But I want you to win (I will be rooting for you).

..... Wait a minute, and I will give you some cake."

2. The old barn.

FOR Willy was going back to the farm with Grandfather's medicine.

EXAMPLE: On the way he heard barking near the schoolhouse. It came from the old barn.

..... Willy stopped and went to see. In the barn, the barking had stopped.

..... He saw the Samoyeds in the corner. They were so beautiful that he wanted to touch them.

..... But then a big hand hit him in the face and he fell down. It was Stone Fox.

..... Maybe (Perhaps) Stone Fox thought that Willy wanted to hurt his dogs.

EXERCISE 57 – WHO, WHAT AND WHERE (PAGES 29–30)

CHAPTER 8

1. What was swollen shut? Willy's (right) eye ...
2. What did Willy put on the fire? ... more wood.
3. Where did Willy see crowds of people? ... on Main Street.
4. Who had the best clothes? The city slickers ...
5. What came first, before the big race? A race for the youngsters / children / kids ...
6. Who stood right across the street? The contestants (in the race) ...
7. Where did Willy stand? ... next to Stone Fox in the middle.
8. Who were the other contestants? ... well-known mountain men.
9. What did they have with them? ... excellent dog teams ...

EXERCISE 58 – EITHER / OR (PAGES 29–30)

1. When did Willy get up? early late
2. Where was he going? to town to school
3. What was Main Street like? empty full of people
4. Who talked to Willy? the man from the store his teacher
5. When was the big race? It came first. It was second on the list.
6. How many contestants were there? ten only nine
7. What happened when the mayor came out? The crowd became quiet. They shouted "Hurrah!"
8. Who had the cigar? the man from the bank the tax man
9. How was Willy feeling? He was smiling. His heart was thumping.

EXERCISE 59 – WHAT REALLY HAPPENED? (PAGES 29–30)

The person who wrote these sentences has got everything wrong. Can you tell the story as it really was?

1. On the day of the race Willy's eye felt fine. His (right) eye was swollen shut.
2. In town, there was nobody on Main Street. Main Street was jammed with / full of people.
3. He didn't know any of the people. He knew a lot of them / the people.
4. Lester gave him some medicine for Grandfather. Lester talked to him.
5. The big race was first. The race for the youngsters was first.
6. The children's race was to the school and back. It was to the end of Main Street and back.
7. Stone Fox stood behind Willy. He stood next to Willy.
8. People had bet hundreds of dollars on Willy. Nobody had bet a cent / Not one cent had been bet on Willy.
9. It was a real problem that Willy's eye was swollen. It didn't matter, because Searchlight knew the route.

EXERCISE 60 – PUT INTO THE PAST TENSE. (PAGES 29–30)

1. Willy *gets* up early on the day of the race. *... got ...*
2. He *can't* believe what he *sees* on Main Street. *... couldn't ... / ... saw ...*
3. There *are* people everywhere. *... were ...*
4. Searchlight *pulls* the sled down Main Street. *... pulled ...*
5. Lester *keeps* talking to Willy. *... kept ...*
6. They *have* the children's race first. *... had ...*
7. The contestants *stand* next to one another. *... stood ...*
8. Searchlight and Willy *know* the route perfectly. *... knew ...*
9. Stone Fox *doesn't* look at Willy. *... didn't ...*

EXERCISE 61 – PUT INTO THE FUTURE TENSE. (PAGES 29–30)

Example: Willy went into town. ⇨ Willy will go into town.
 Did Willy go into town? ⇨ Will Willy go into town?
 Willy didn't go into town. ⇨ Willy won't go into town.

1. Searchlight *pulled* the sled down Main Street. *... will pull ...*
2. *Did* Willy see his teacher in the crowd? *Will Willy see ...*
3. Clifford Snyder *didn't talk* to Willy. *... won't talk ...*
4. They *had* a race for the kids first. *... will have ...*
5. *Did* the big race *start* at ten o'clock? *Will the big race start ...*
6. Searchlight *didn't bark* at Stone Fox. *... won't bark ...*
7. The crowd *became* silent. *... will become ...*
8. Willy *felt* his heart thumping. *... will feel ...*
9. *Did* Mayor Smiley *fire* his pistol? *Will Mayor Smiley fire ...*

EXERCISE 62 – VOCABULARY (PAGES 29–30)

1. I put more on the fire. *wood*
2. What is the word for *to think that something is true or right*? *to believe*
3. What is the word for *many people together*? *crowd*
4. What is a word meaning *to shout "hurrah"*? *to cheer*
5. you are tired, you must do your homework. *although*
6. What is another way of saying *it wasn't important*? *It didn't matter.*
7. When I run, my beats fast. *heart*
8. Wonderful! The sun is shining and the is blue. *sky*

EXERCISE 63 – MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGES 29–30)

1. When did Willy get up on the day of the race? *... early.*
2. What did he do after hitching up Searchlight? *He started off for town.*
3. Who came and talked to Willy? *Lester (from the store) ...*
4. How long was the children's race? *It was (just) to the end of Main Street and back.*
5. How did the contestants stand before the race? *They stood abreast (next to each other) across the street.*
6. How did Stone Fox react to what Willy said? *He didn't look at Willy, and his face was like ice.*
7. How are the people feeling? (See page 30, 21–24.) *(They are all) (very) nervous.*

EXERCISE 64 – DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 29–30)

1. Why was Willy surprised when he got to town?
..... *... because Main Street was full of (jammed with) people.*
2. Why were there so many people there?
..... *... because they wanted to see the race.*
3. Why was there a special short race for the youngsters?
..... *... because the big race was too hard / difficult for kids / them.*
4. Why were there only nine contestants in the big race?
..... *... because people thought Stone Fox would win, and wanted to save their money.*
5. Why was Willy smiling although his eye was so swollen?
..... *... because he was sure that he was going to win (the race).*
6. Why did the crowd become silent when the mayor came out?
..... *... because the race was going to begin now.*
7. Why did Willy's throat become dry?
..... *... because now it was just before the race.*
8. Why did the mayor fire his pistol?
..... *(He fired his pistol) (as a signal) to start the race.*

EXERCISE 65 – WRITING YOUR OWN TEXT

1. In town.

FOR EXAMPLE: *When Willy got to town he saw Main Street was full of people. He knew a lot of them — Doc Smith, the mayor and Mr. Foster from the bank, his teacher and even the city slickers and the tax man. Everybody wanted to see the race. Lester came and said, "You can win, Willy." Soon it was almost time, and the contestants stood across the street, ready. Stone Fox was in the middle, and Willy was next to him. Now the race could begin!*

EXERCISE 66 – WHAT AND WHERE (PAGES 30–33)

CHAPTER 9

1. What did Willy do after traveling down Main Street? **He turned onto North Road.**
2. What did he pass after the schoolhouse? **... the old barn.**
3. What was well packed today? **The snow ...**
4. Where was the frozen lake? **... about three miles out of town.**
5. Where did Willy go, to take the shortcut? **... across the lake.**
6. What had Willy asked Mayor Smiley? **... if he was permitted to go across the lake.**
7. Where did the racers have to leave town? **... heading north.**
8. Where did they have to come back? **... on South Road.**
9. Why did none of the others try to cross the lake? **The risk (of falling through the ice) was too great.**

EXERCISE 67 – EITHER / OR (PAGES 30–33)

1. What was Willy's position just after the start? **first** first last
2. Where was Stone Fox at this time? first **last**
3. What did Willy pass first? **the schoolhouse** the old barn
4. What was the road like here? flat and straight **full of twists and turns**
5. How fast could Willy travel on the sled? **at full speed** He had to slow down.
6. Where was the lake? near the school **a few miles out of town**
7. What did Willy do now? He followed the turn. **He took a shortcut.**
8. Where did the shortcut go? **across the lake** around it
9. Where would the racers come back into town? heading north **on South Road**

EXERCISE 68 – WHAT REALLY HAPPENED? (PAGES 32–34)

The person who wrote these sentences has got everything wrong. Can you tell the story as it really was?

1. Willy went round the lake on the road. **Willy went across the lake.**
2. All the other racers crossed the lake too. **None of the others crossed (the lake).**
3. The risk on the ice was extremely small. **The risk on the ice was great / high.**
4. Stone Fox was second, and going very slowly. **He / Stone Fox was still last / in last place.**
5. South Road was full of twists and turns. **It / South Road was straight and very smooth.**
6. Grandfather was standing outside the farmhouse. **Grandfather was looking out / out of the window.**
7. Grandfather waved to Willy to stop. **He / Grandfather waved Willy on.**
8. Willy always looked back, thinking about Stone Fox. **He was thinking about Grandfather and didn't look back.**
9. Stone Fox's dogs couldn't run fast. **They moved effortlessly across the snow. OR: They were very / extremely fast.**

EXERCISE 72 – MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGES 30–34)

1. Who began the race fastest? Willy
2. Why didn't Willy slow down on the twists and turns? because he had only one dog and a small sled.
3. Where was the frozen lake? about three miles out of town.
4. Why couldn't the other racers cross the lake? because they were bigger and heavier than Willy.
5. How was South Road different? It was straight and smooth(, with no twists and turns).
6. What did Searchlight do near the farmhouse? She began / started to pick up speed.
7. Where did Willy see Grandfather? in his window / in the window of the farmhouse.
8. Why could Stone Fox go faster than Willy? because he had five (wonderful / excellent) dogs.
9. When did Willy first see Stone Fox coming? when Stone Fox was nearly on top of him.

EXERCISE 73 – DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 32–34)

1. Why was everyone on Main Street sure that something was wrong?
..... because Stone Fox started last and went so slowly down Main Street.
2. Why was the race going to be a fast one today?
..... because the snow was good for a race / well packed.
3. Why was the shortcut "tricky going"?
..... because the ice was not very strong.
4. Why had Willy asked the mayor if the shortcut was permitted? (Normale Verbform bitte; not wanting geht nicht!)
..... because he didn't want to be disqualified.
5. Why couldn't Willy see anybody behind him after five miles?
..... because he was so far ahead / in front / in the lead.
6. Why did Searchlight go faster when she saw Grandfather's farmhouse?
..... because normally the race finished / ended there (that was where the race finished).
7. Why was Willy mad when he finally looked back?
..... because he was / had been busy thinking about Grandfather and hadn't looked back more often.

EXERCISE 74 – WRITING YOUR OWN TEXT

1. Passing Grandfather's farm.

FOR When Willy and Searchlight came near the farmhouse, Willy saw someone in the window.

EXAMPLE: At first he wasn't sure, because he only had one good eye.

..... But then he saw it was a man — a man with a big beard. It was Grandfather!

..... Willy wanted to stop the sled, but Grandfather waved him on. "Yes," said Willy. "I haven't won the race yet!" But now he was crying with joy, because Grandfather was better.

EXERCISE 75 – WHAT AND WHERE (PAGES 36–38)

CHAPTER 10

1. What did the crowd do when they saw Willy? **They cheered madly.** (“It” is not possible here!)
2. Where was Searchlight when she died? **... a hundred feet from the finish line.**
3. Where did Willy’s sled come to a stop? **... about ten feet from the finish line.**
4. What did Stone Fox do when he saw this? **He stopped his sled (alongside / next to Willy).**
5. What was Willy doing now? **He had Searchlight in his arms.**
6. Where did Stone Fox put his hand? **... on Searchlight’s chest.**
7. What did Willy understand? **... that Searchlight was dead.**
8. What did Stone Fox do with his moccasin? **He drew a long line in the snow.**
9. What did he do as the other racers came nearer? **He fired his rifle into the air.**

EXERCISE 76 – EITHER / OR (PAGES 36–38)

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Who did the crowd see first? | Willy | Stone Fox |
| 2. Where was Stone Fox? | a long way from Willy | just behind him |
| 3. What did the people do when Searchlight fell? | They shouted. | They became very quiet. |
| 4. What did Doc Smith do? | She stayed in the crowd. | She went over to Willy. |
| 5. What did Stone Fox do? | He stopped. | He rode to the finish line. |
| 6. Where was Willy now? | He was on the sled. | He was holding Searchlight. |
| 7. What did Stone Fox do now? | He sat down. | He went down on his knees. |
| 8. How did Stone Fox answer Willy’s question? | with a look | in words |
| 9. What did Stone Fox take from his sled? | some moccasins | a rifle |
| 10. Where did he fire? | into the air | at the other racers |

EXERCISE 77 – WHAT REALLY HAPPENED? (PAGES 36–38)

The person who wrote these sentences has got everything wrong. Can you tell the story as it really was?

1. The crowd cheered to see Stone Fox in front. **... when they saw Willy in front of Stone Fox.**
2. Searchlight didn’t try to win the race. **... tried as hard as she could / gave it everything she had.**
3. She died right on the finish line. **She died a hundred feet from the finish line.**
4. It had been snowing since the start of the race. **It had just started to snow.**
5. The crowd never stopped cheering. **The crowd became (completely / totally) silent / quiet.**
6. Doc Smith put her hand on Searchlight’s chest. **Stone Fox put his hand on Searchlight’s chest.**
7. Stone Fox drove his sled over the finish line. **He drew a line in the snow and pulled out / took his rifle.**
8. Searchlight was very, very tired. **Searchlight was dead.**

EXERCISE 78 – PUT INTO THE PRESENT TENSE. (PAGES 36–38)

1. The people *cheered* Willy madly. ... cheer ...
2. They *saw* Stone Fox on his tail. ... see ...
3. Searchlight *gave* it everything she *had*. **(2 verbs!)** ... gives ... / ... has ...
4. Suddenly she *collapsed* on the snow. ... collapses ...
5. She *died* instantly. ... dies ...
6. Stone Fox *stopped* his sled. ... stops ...
7. The other racers *began* to appear. ... begin ...
8. He *pulled* out his rifle and *fired* a shot. **(2 verbs!)** ... pulls ... / ... fires ...

EXERCISE 79 – PUT INTO THE FUTURE TENSE. (PAGES 36–37)

Example: *The crowd cheered madly.* ⇨ *The crowd will cheer madly.*
Did they see Stone Fox? ⇨ *Will they see Stone Fox?*
Stone Fox didn't win the race. ⇨ *Stone Fox won't win the race.*

1. Stone Fox *stood* in the icy wind. ... will stand ...
2. *Did* he *look* down at Willy? Will he look ...
3. Searchlight *didn't get* up. ... won't get ...
4. *Did* Willy *ask* Stone Fox a question? Will Willy ask ...
5. Stone Fox *didn't speak* to Willy. ... won't speak ...
6. But he *kneel* down on the snow. ... will kneel ...
7. *Did* he *feel* a heartbeat in the dog's chest? Will he feel ...
8. Willy *understood* the big Indian. ... will understand ...
9. Stone Fox *didn't brush* the snow off Searchlight. ... won't brush ...
10. *Did* he *take* his rifle? Will he take ...

EXERCISE 80 – VOCABULARY (PAGES 36–38)

1. What do we call a *big group of people*? crowd
2. What is the opposite of *to live* or *to be born*? to die
3. What do we call the *hair on a dog or a cat*? fur
4. The opposite of a *short* person is a person. tall
5. What is the opposite of *everybody, everyone*? no one
6. What is the opposite of *to win*? to lose
7. Can you write the 3 forms (e.g. *sing, sang, sung*) of the answer to No. 6? lose, lost, lost
8. What do we call a *gun that you normally fire from your shoulder*? rifle

EXERCISE 81 – MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGES 36–38)

1. Where was Stone Fox when the crowd saw him? **... just behind Willy / right on Willy's tail.**
2. Where was Searchlight when she died? **... a hundred feet from the finish line.**
3. How far did the sled slide along the snow? (!) **... about ninety feet (100 – 10!).**
4. What did the crowd do? ("They ...") **They became quiet / silent.**
5. Where did Stone Fox stop his sled? **... next to / alongside Willy.**
6. What did he do to see if Searchlight was dead? **He put one hand on Searchlight's / her chest.**
7. What did he do after walking to his sled? **He pulled out / took out his rifle.**
8. What did he do when the other racers appeared? **He fired (his rifle) into the air.**
9. Now Stone Fox did something new. What was it? **He said something / he spoke.**
10. How did Willy cross the finish line? **... carrying Searchlight / with Searchlight in *his arms.**
(* "the" is not possible here!)

EXERCISE 82 – DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 36–38)

1. Why did the crowd cheer when they saw Willy?
 **... because they knew Willy and liked him. And many of them knew about the taxes and the farm.**
2. Why did they cheer even more when they saw Stone Fox? (Did they like Stone Fox better?)
 **... because (now) the finish would be (very) exciting.**
3. Why did Searchlight die?
 **... because she was an old dog and she had tried too hard.**
4. Why did the sled slide so far after Searchlight had died?
 **... because it was / they were going so fast.**
5. Why did the crowd become so silent?
 **... because it was terrible/ a shock to see this / something like this (happen).**
6. Why do you think Stone Fox stopped?
 **Perhaps because he was so surprised. No one stops just before the finish. And no other racers were there yet. BUT: It was clear that Willy's dog was dead. And perhaps Stone Fox too loved dogs.**
7. Why did Stone Fox feel the dog's chest?
 **... because then he could be sure that she was really dead.**
8. Why didn't he speak to Willy?
 **... because normally he never spoke to white people.**
9. Why did Stone Fox stand up but then at first do nothing?
 **... because he was thinking. He had to decide what to do / what he would / should do.**
10. Why did he fire his rifle to stop the other racers?
 **... because he wanted Willy to win. And Willy had to have time to carry Searchlight over the line.**

EXERCISE 85 — FILL IN THE CORRECT PLURAL FORMS. (= Mehrzahlformen).

CHAPTER 1

Examples: door ⇨ doors glass ⇨ glasses baby ⇨ babies

****EXTRA**** Read each word and its answer aloud, and be careful with numbers 6, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 15!

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1. bed | beds | 9. porch | porches (pronunciation?) |
| 2. garden | gardens | 10. woman | women |
| 3. day | days | 11. lady | ladies |
| 4. chicken | chickens | 12. book | books |
| 5. city | cities | 13. page | pages (pronunciation?) |
| 6. man | men | 14. eye | eyes |
| 7. town | towns | 15. dress | dresses (pronunciation?) |
| 8. house | houses (pronunciation?) | 16. child | children |

Gr
2

EXERCISE 86 — FILL IN THE CORRECT PLURAL FORMS.

CHAPTER 2

Examples: tomato ⇨ tomatoes watch ⇨ watches story ⇨ stories

****EXTRA**** Read each word and its answer aloud, and be careful with numbers 4, 7, 12, 14 and 16!

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1. father | fathers | 9. way | ways |
| 2. potato | potatoes | 10. copy | copies |
| 3. hand | hands | 11. plan | plans |
| 4. horse | horses (pronunciation?) | 12. college | colleges (pronunciation?) |
| 5. evening | evenings | 13. idea | ideas |
| 6. bedroom | bedrooms | 14. harness | harnesses (pronunciation?) |
| 7. box | boxes (pronunciation?) | 15. problem | problems |
| 8. letter | letters | 16. face | faces (pronunciation?) |

Gr
2

EXERCISE 87 — FILL IN THE CORRECT PLURAL FORMS.

CHAPTER 3

****EXTRA**** Read each word and its answer aloud, and be careful with numbers 8, 9, 12 and 16!

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. road | roads | 9. life | lives |
| 2. year | years | 10. baby | babies |
| 3. country | countries | 11. city slicker | city slickers |
| 4. sled | sleds | 12. knife | knives |
| 5. play | plays | 13. church | churches (pronunciation?) |
| 6. farm | farms | 14. race | races (pronunciation?) |
| 7. supply | supplies | 15. gully | gullies |
| 8. office | offices (pronunciation?) | 16. foot | feet |

Gr
2

EXERCISE 88 — A OR AN? WHICH DO WE NEED?**CHAPTER 1**

Write out these words with a or an, as needed.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. bed / empty* bed (* = leer) | a bed / an empty bed |
| 2. grandfather / old grandfather | a grandfather / an old grandfather |
| 3. German breakfast / American breakfast | a German breakfast / an American breakfast |
| 4. morning / early morning | a morning / an early morning |
| 5. plate / new plate | a plate / a new plate |
| 6. old dog / black dog | an old dog / a black dog |
| 7. easy book / English book | an easy book / an English book |
| 8. younger brother / older sister | a younger brother / an older sister |
| 9. question / answer | a question / an answer |

Gr
5**EXERCISE 89 — A OR AN? WHICH DO WE NEED?****CHAPTER 2**

Write out these words with a or an, as needed.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. excellent crop / good crop | an excellent crop / a good crop |
| 2. summer harvest / October harvest | a summer harvest / an October harvest |
| 3. animal / wild animal | an animal / a wild animal |
| 4. good dog / work dog | a good dog / a work dog |
| 5. interesting story / exciting story | an interesting story / an exciting story |
| 6. evening / winter evening | an evening / a winter evening |
| 7. difficult book / orange book | a difficult book / an orange book |
| 8. cheap harmonica / expensive guitar | a cheap harmonica / an expensive guitar |
| 9. open hand / closed hand | an open hand / a closed hand |

Gr
5**EXERCISE 90 — A OR AN? WHICH DO WE NEED?****CHAPTER 3**

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. tree / oak* tree (* = Eiche) | a tree / an oak tree |
| 2. intelligent plan / stupid plan | an intelligent plan / a stupid plan |
| 3. good idea / idea | a good idea / an idea |
| 4. old sled / very old sled | an old sled / a very old sled |
| 5. simple errand / errand | a simple errand / an errand |
| 6. city slicker / big city slicker | a city slicker / a big city slicker |
| 7. happy person / unhappy person | a happy person / an unhappy person |
| 8. owner / new owner | an owner / a new owner |

Gr
5

EXERCISE 91 — HE, SHE, IT OR THEY? WHICH DO WE NEED?

CHAPTER 2

Write out these sentences with he, she or it instead of the underlined nouns.

1. The harvest was just weeks away. It ...
2. Willy thought Grandfather would get well. He ...
3. Doc Smith was not sure about this. She ...
4. Your Grandfather is going to die. He ...
5. Doc Smith and Willy must make plans. They ...
6. A farmer needs a good work dog. He ... OR She ...
7. Willy and Searchlight are a family. They ...
8. The horse ran off when Searchlight barked. It ...

Gr
6

EXERCISE 92 — HE, HIM OR IT? SHE OR HER? THEY OR THEM? WHICH DO WE NEED?

CH. 3

Write out these sentences with he, him or it, she or her, they or them instead of the underlined nouns.

1. Snow is everywhere* (* = überall) in winter. It ...
2. Snow covers* (* = bedecken) all the houses. It ... / ... them
3. People outside are soon covered too. They ...
4. Grandfather wasn't eating much now. He ...
5. Willy fed Grandfather his breakfast. He ... / ... him
6. He hitched Searchlight to the sled. ... her / ... it
7. Searchlight loved the snow. She ... / ... it
8. The fifty dollars were Willy's college money. They ...
9. Searchlight could pull the sled very fast. She ... / ... it

Gr
6

EXERCISE 93 — HE, HIM OR IT? SHE OR HER? THEY OR THEM? WHICH DO WE NEED?

CH. 4

1. The voice cut through the air like a bullet. It ...
2. Willy couldn't move. But Searchlight could. He ... / she ...
3. Searchlight jumped at the closed door. She ... / ... it
4. The door opened a crack. It ...
5. The man pointed a pistol at Searchlight. He ... / ... it / ... her
6. The man's face turned red. It ...
7. Willy and the man went into the bedroom. They ... / ... it
8. Grandfather's eyes were wide open. They ...
9. The man looked at Willy and Grandfather. ... them

Gr
6

EXERCISE 94 — READ THESE NUMBERS ALOUD & WRITE THEM IN FIGURES.

Example: *thirty-two* ⇨ 32 *ninety-eight* ⇨ 98 *seventeen* ⇨ 17

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. twenty-three |23..... | 10. fourteen hundred and thirty |1430..... |
| 2. seventy-four |74..... | 11. sixty-one |61..... |
| 3. fifteen |15..... | 12. six hundred and nineteen |619..... |
| 4. forty-two |42..... | 13. twenty-two |22..... |
| 5. fifty-eight |58..... | 14. three hundred and thirty-four |334..... |
| 6. thirteen |13..... | 15. eleven |11..... |
| 7. eighty-nine |89..... | 16. a thousand |1000..... |
| 8. thirty-seven |37..... | 17. ninety-six |96..... |
| 9. a hundred and twelve |112..... | 18. sixty-nine |69..... |

Gr
9

EXERCISE 95 — WRITE THE FOLLOWING TIMES IN FIGURES AND READ THEM ALOUD.

Example: *twenty past four* ⇨ 4:20 / 16:20 *half past ten* ⇨ 10:30 / 22:30 *quarter to two* ⇨ 1:45 / 13:45

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ten past eight |8:10 / 20:10..... | 10. twenty-five past three |3:25 / 15:25..... |
| 2. five o'clock |5:00 / 17:00..... | 11. half past eight |8:30 / 20:30..... |
| 3. half past two |2:30 / 14:30..... | 12. quarter past twelve |12:15 / 00:15..... |
| 4. five to twelve |11:55 / 23:55..... | 13. twenty to eleven |10:40 / 22:40..... |
| 5. quarter to seven |6:45 / 18:45..... | 14. eleven minutes past one |1:11 / 13:11..... |
| 6. twenty past nine |9:20 / 21:20..... | 15. ten a.m. |10:00..... |
| 7. twenty-five to ten |9:35 / 21:35..... | 16. midnight |0:00 / 24:00..... |
| 8. quarter past four |4:15 / 16:15..... | 17. two p.m. |14:00..... |
| 9. ten to six |5:50 / 17:50..... | 18. twenty-five to five |4:35 / 16:35..... |

Gr
11

EXERCISE 96 — WRITE THE FOLLOWING DATES IN TWO WAYS AND READ THEM ALOUD.

Example: 5.8. ⇨ 5th August / August 5th 23.11. ⇨ November 23rd / 23rd November

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. 3.10. |3rd October / October 3rd..... | 9. 8.2. |8th February / February 8th..... |
| 2. 22.3. |22nd March / March 22nd..... | 10. 2.11. |2nd November / November 2nd..... |
| 3. 19.6. |19th June / June 19th..... | 11. 17.1. |17th January / January 17th..... |
| 4. 1.1. |1st January / January 1st..... | 12. 11.4. |11th April / April 11th..... |
| 5. 29.9. |29th September / September 29th..... | 13. 12.3. |12th March / March 12th..... |
| 6. 13.5. |13th May / May 13th..... | 14. 21.7. |21st July / July 21st..... |
| 7. 25.12. |25th December / December 25th..... | 15. 23.8. |23rd August / August 23rd..... |
| 8. 30.6. |30th June / June 30th..... | 16. 10.7. |10th July / July 10th..... |

Gr
10/11

EXERCISE 97 — WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE PAST TENSE.

Examples: I jumped (ich sprang) ⇒ did I jump? (sprang ich?) ⇒ I didn't jump (ich sprang nicht)
 you jumped (du sprangst) ⇒ did you jump? (sprangst du?) ⇒ you didn't jump (du sprangst nicht)
 he jumped (er sprang) ⇒ did he jump? (sprang er?) ⇒ he didn't jump (er sprang nicht)
 she jumped (sie sprang) ⇒ did she jump? (sprang sie?) ⇒ she didn't jump (sie sprang nicht)
 it jumped (es sprang) ⇒ did it jump? (sprang es?) ⇒ it didn't jump (es sprang nicht)
 we jumped (wir sprangen) ⇒ did we jump? (sprangen wir?) ⇒ we didn't jump (wir sprangen nicht)
 you jumped (ihr sprangt) ⇒ did you jump? (sprangt ihr?) ⇒ you didn't jump (ihr sprangt nicht)
 they jumped (sie sprangen) ⇒ did they jump? (sprangen sie?) ⇒ they didn't jump (sie sprangen nicht)

1. warten wait	a) er wartete <u>he waited</u>	b) wartete er? <u>did he wait?</u>	c) er wartete nicht <u>he didn't wait</u>
2. tragen carry	a) sie trug <u>she carried</u>	b) trug sie? <u>did she carry?</u>	c) sie trug nicht <u>she didn't carry</u>
3. spielen play	a) wir spielten <u>we played</u>	b) spielten wir? <u>did we play?</u>	c) wir spielten nicht <u>we didn't play</u>
4. geschehen happen	a) es geschah <u>it happened</u>	b) geschah es? <u>did it happen?</u>	c) es geschah nicht <u>it didn't happen</u>
5. rufen shout	a) ich rief <u>I shouted</u>	b) riefen sie? <u>did they shout?</u>	c) er rief nicht <u>he didn't shout</u>
6. anhalten stop	a) er hielt an <u>he stopped</u>	b) hieltst du an? <u>did you stop?</u>	c) ich hielt nicht an <u>I didn't stop</u>
7. trocknen dry	a) du trocknetest <u>you dried</u>	b) trockneten sie? <u>did they dry?</u>	c) sie trocknete nicht <u>she didn't dry</u>
8. lächeln smile	a) sie lächelte <u>she smiled</u>	b) lächeltest du? <u>did you smile?</u>	c) sie lächelten nicht <u>they didn't smile</u>
9. brauchen need	a) wir brauchten <u>we needed</u>	b) brauchte sie? <u>did she need?</u>	c) ich brauchte nicht <u>I didn't need</u>
10. planen plan	a) sie plante <u>she planned</u>	b) planten sie? <u>did they plan?</u>	c) er plante nicht <u>he didn't plan</u>
11. ankommen arrive	a) er kam an <u>he arrived</u>	b) kam ich an? <u>did I arrive?</u>	c) wir kamen nicht an <u>we didn't arrive</u>
12. zuhören listen	a) sie hörten zu <u>they listened</u>	b) hörte er zu? <u>did he listen?</u>	c) du hörtest nicht zu <u>you didn't listen</u>

Gr
31

Gr
32

EXERCISE 98 — WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE PAST TENSE.

Examples: *I went (ich ging)* ⇒ *did I go? (ging ich?)* ⇒ *I didn't go (ich ging nicht)*
you went (du gingst) ⇒ *did you go? (gingst du?)* ⇒ *you didn't go (du gingst nicht)*
he went (er ging) ⇒ *did he go? (ging er?)* ⇒ *he didn't go (er ging nicht)*
she went (sie ging) ⇒ *did she go? (ging sie?)* ⇒ *she didn't go (sie ging nicht)*
it went (es ging) ⇒ *did it go? (ging es?)* ⇒ *it didn't go (es ging nicht)*
we went (wir gingen) ⇒ *did we go? (gingen wir?)* ⇒ *we didn't go (wir gingen nicht)*
you went (ihr gingt) ⇒ *did you go? (gingt ihr?)* ⇒ *you didn't go (ihr gingt nicht)*
they went (sie gingen) ⇒ *did they go? (gingen sie?)* ⇒ *they didn't go (sie gingen nicht)*

1. machen make	a) du machtest <u>you made</u>	b) machtest du? <u>did you make?</u>	c) du machtest nicht <u>you didn't make</u>
2. kommen come	a) er kam <u>he came</u>	b) kam er? <u>did he come?</u>	c) er kam nicht <u>he didn't come</u>
3. haben have	a) wir hatten <u>we had</u>	b) hatten wir? <u>did we have?</u>	c) wir hatten nicht <u>we didn't have</u>
4. nehmen take	a) sie nahm <u>she took</u>	b) nahm sie? <u>did she take?</u>	c) sie nahm nicht <u>she didn't take</u>
5. wissen know	a) ich wusste <u>I knew</u>	b) wussten wir? <u>did we know?</u>	c) du wusstest nicht <u>you didn't know</u>
6. sein be (!)	a) er war <u>he was</u>	b) warst du? (!) <u>were you?</u>	c) sie waren nicht (!) <u>they weren't</u>
7. verlieren lose	a) du verlorst <u>you lost</u>	b) verloren sie? <u>did they lose?</u>	c) es verlor nicht <u>it didn't lose</u>
8. erzählen tell	a) sie erzählten <u>they told</u>	b) erzählte sie? <u>did she tell?</u>	c) ich erzählte nicht <u>I didn't tell</u>
9. denken think	a) wir dachten <u>we thought</u>	b) dachtet ihr? <u>did you think?</u>	c) ich dachte nicht <u>I didn't think</u>
10. bringen bring	a) sie brachte <u>she brought</u>	b) brachten sie? <u>did they bring?</u>	c) er brachte nicht <u>he didn't bring</u>
11. fliegen fly	a) er flog <u>he flew</u>	b) flogen sie? <u>did they fly?</u>	c) wir flogen nicht <u>we didn't fly</u>
12. verstehen understand	a) sie verstanden <u>they understood</u>	b) verstand er? <u>did he understand?</u>	c) du verstandst nicht <u>you didn't understand</u>

Gr
31

Gr
32

EXERCISE 102 – MAKE NORMAL STATEMENTS. (PAGES 7–9)

CHAPTER 2

Example: *Willy didn't stare at the floor.* ⇨ *Willy stared at the floor.*

Gr
31

- 1. Grandfather *didn't grow* potatoes. ... **grew** ...
- 2. Doc Smith *didn't shake* her head. ... **shook** ...
- 3. She *didn't step* up into the wagon. ... **stepped** ...
- 4. Doc Smith *didn't look* at Searchlight. ... **looked** ...
- 5. Doc Smith's horse *didn't take off* running. ... **took** ...
- 6. Willy *wasn't sitting* by the bed that evening. (!) ... **was** ...
- 7. Searchlight *didn't grab* the harmonica. ... **grabbed** ...
- 8. She *didn't run* out of the room with it. ... **ran** ...
- 9. Willy *didn't ask* Grandfather a question. ... **asked** ...

EXERCISE 103 – MAKE THESE SENTENCES INTO QUESTIONS. (PAGES 8–9)

Example: *Doc Smith stopped reading.* ⇨ *Did Doc Smith stop reading?*

Gr
32

- 1. Willy *put* his arms around the dog's neck. **Did Willy put** ...
- 2. He *was playing* the harmonica that evening. (!) **Was he playing** ...
- 3. He often *missed* a note. **Did he often miss** ...
- 4. Searchlight *grabbed* the harmonica once. **Did Searchlight grab** ...
- 5. Willy *looked* at Grandfather's hand. **Did Willy look** ...
- 6. Grandfather *closed and opened* his hand. (!) **Did Grandfather open and close** ...
- 7. Willy *began* to prepare for the harvest. **Did Willy begin** ...
- 8. There *was* a lot of work to be done. (!) **Was there** ...
- 9. Willy *told* Grandfather about his plan. **Did Willy tell** ...

EXERCISE 104 – MAKE THESE STATEMENTS NEGATIVE.

Example: *Grandfather grew carrots.* ⇨ *Grandfather didn't grow carrots.*
Willy was very big. ⇨ *Willy wasn't very big.*

Gr
32

- 1. Willy *was* just going to sit at home. (!) ... **wasn't just going** ...
- 2. Grandfather *played* the harmonica. ... **didn't play** ...
- 3. Grandfather *looked* at Searchlight. ... **didn't look** ...
- 4. He *whispered*, "Yes." ... **didn't whisper** ...
- 5. Grandfather *got* out of bed. ... **didn't get** ...
- 6. Willy *asked* lots of difficult questions. ... **didn't ask** ...
- 7. Searchlight *licked* Grandfather's beard. ... **didn't lick** ...

EXERCISE 105 – MAKE THESE STATEMENTS NEGATIVE.

Example: Grandfather had a horse. ⇒ Grandfather didn't have a horse.
 The shed was clean. ⇒ The shed wasn't clean.

1. Willy *slept* late in the morning. ... **didn't sleep** ...
2. He *waited* for Grandfather to get up. ... **didn't wait** ...
3. He *ate* a different breakfast every day. ... **didn't eat** ...
4. He *stayed* at home all day. ... **didn't stay** ...
5. He *rode* on the sled sitting down. ... **didn't ride** ...
6. Searchlight *pulled* the sled into town. ... **didn't pull** ...
7. Searchlight *hated* the snow. ... **didn't hate** ...
8. Willy *went* straight home after school. ... **didn't go** ...

Gr
32

EXERCISE 106 – MAKE THESE SENTENCES INTO QUESTIONS. (PAGES 11–12)

Example: Searchlight was very strong. ⇒ Was Searchlight very strong?
 A man came to the farm. ⇒ Did a man come to the farm?

1. Willy *was* ready for the winter. ... **Was Willy** ...
2. They always *ate* oatmeal for breakfast. ... **Did they always eat** ...
3. Willy *hitched* Searchlight to the sled. ... **Did Willy hitch** ...
4. The sled *was* very light but strong. ... **Was the sled** ...
5. Willy *rode* on the sled standing up. ... **Did Willy ride** ...
6. Searchlight *loved* the snow. ... **Did Searchlight love** ...
7. Grandfather *wanted* Willy to go to college. ... **Did Grandfather want** ...

Gr
32

EXERCISE 107 – MAKE NORMAL STATEMENTS. (PAGES 11–12)

Example: Willy didn't work hard. ⇒ Willy worked hard.

1. Grandfather *didn't stay* in bed all day. ... **stayed** ...
2. Willy *didn't like* school. ... **liked** ...
3. He *didn't make* a fire each morning. ... **made** ...
4. They *didn't eat* breakfast together. ... **ate** ...
5. Willy *didn't hitch* Searchlight to the sled. ... **hitched** ...
6. The sled *wasn't* very light. (!) ... **was** ...
7. Willy *didn't ride* on the sled standing up. ... **rode** ...
8. He *didn't go* into town after school. ... **went** ...
9. He *didn't have* fifty dollars in the bank. ... **had** ...

Gr
31

EXERCISE 108 — WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES WITH AM, IS OR ARE.

CHAPTER 1

Gr
17

1. Willy and Grandfather Americans. **... are ...**
2. Grandfather's beard quite long. **... is ...**
3. The chickens in the chicken coop. **... are ...**
4. I working hard. **... am ...**
5. you learning English? **Are ...**
6. Doc Smith reading under a tree? **Is ...**
7. Searchlight and Willy the same age. **... are ...**
8. Grandfather a farmer. **... is ...**

EXERCISE 109 — WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES WITH WAS OR WERE.

CHAPTER 3

Gr
19

1. Willy ready for winter. **... was ...**
2. The food and the wood both ready. **... were ...**
3. you in this school last year? **Were ...**
4. There oatmeal for breakfast. **... was ...**
5. Willy's money in the bank. **... was ...**
6. The fifty dollars his college money. **... were ...**
7. I on the bus when Dad texted me. **... was ...**
8. Willy and his dog often in town. **... were ...**
9. At six o'clock they ready to go! **... were ...**

EXERCISE 110 — WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES WITH AM, IS, ARE, WAS OR WERE.

CH. 5

Use **ALL** the forms that are correct — for example: *Grandfather is in bed. / Grandfather was in bed.*

Gr
17/19

1. Willy and Doc Smith talking. **... are ... / ... were ...**
2. Last year the harvest bad. **... was ...**
3. Money why Grandfather got sick. **... is ... / ... was ...**
4. Willy's fifty dollars in the bank. **... are ... / ... were ...**
5. I sure that this right. **... am ... — ... is ... / ... was ... — ... was ...**
6. There a cigar in Mr. Foster's mouth. **... is ... / ... was ...**
7. The papers from the strongbox. **... are ... / ... were ...**
8. The only answer to sell the farm. **... is ... / ... was ...**
9. you good at English? **Are ...**
10. My mother at college in New York. **... was ...**

EXERCISE 111 — WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT QUESTION WORDS. CH. 2

Achtung! Hier bitte keine Antworten auf die Fragen hinschreiben, sondern die Fragen selber vervollständigen!

what what when when where where where who

1. was just weeks away? **What ...** ..?
2. would get well? **Who ...** ..?
3. does Mrs. Peacock live? **Where ...** ..?
4. disappeared in a cloud of dust? **What ...** ..?
5. was Willy sitting by the bed? **When ...** ..?
6. did Searchlight run? **Where ...** ..?
7. did Grandfather put his hand? **Where ...** ..?
8. had Grandfather's old horse died? **When ...** ..?

EXERCISE 112 — WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT QUESTION WORDS. CH. 4

Achtung! Hier bitte keine Antworten auf die Fragen hinschreiben, sondern die Fragen selber vervollständigen!

how much what what when when where where who

1. closed the door of the house? **Who ...** ..?
2. was the man holding? **What ...** ..?
3. was he pointing the gun? **Where ...** ..?
4. was the man's name? **What ...** ..?
5. did Willy leave Searchlight? **Where ...** ..?
6. did the man put his gun away? **When ...** ..?
7. do the tax letters come? **When ...** ..?
8. money does Grandfather owe? **How much ...** ..?

EXERCISE 113 — WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT QUESTION WORDS. CH. 6

Achtung! Hier bitte keine Antworten auf die Fragen hinschreiben, sondern die Fragen selber vervollständigen!

how many how much what what when where where who

1. did Willy go to see the mayor? **Where ...** ..?
2. was there on the desk? **What ...** ..?
3. was the entrance fee for the race? **How much ...** ..?
4. gold pieces did Willy get? **How many ...** ..?
5. did he plop down on the desk? **What ...** ..?
6. did Willy feel great? **When ...** ..?
7. was on the large sled? **Who ...** ..?
8. did Willy hear the stories? **Where ...** ..?

EXERCISE 114 — PUT THE WORDS INTO THE RIGHT ORDER.

CHAPTER 2

Example: *the harvest/everything/all right/would be/after* ⇒ *After the harvest everything would be all right.*

Gr
41

1. take care of/Mrs. Peacock/can/Grandfather *Mrs. Peacock can take care of Grandfather.*
2. with/live/can/Willy/Doc Smith *Willy can live with Doc Smith.*
3. Searchlight/the horse/and/ran off/barked *Searchlight barked and the horse ran off.*
4. Willy/that evening/the harmonica/played *That evening Willy played the harmonica (that evening).*
5. grabbed/ran out/Searchlight/and/it *Searchlight grabbed it and ran out.*
6. closed/opened/his hand/he/and/it/slowly *He opened his hand and closed it slowly.*
7. a lot of/done/work/there/to be/was *There was a lot of work to be done.*
8. no/to rent/money/a horse/was/there *There was no money to rent a horse.*

EXERCISE 115 – WORD ORDER (PAGES 14–17)

CHAPTER 4

Put the word(s) in brackets in the correct place in each sentence.

Gr
41

1. When the door closed, Searchlight (*barked*) *... Searchlight barked.*
2. When Willy her, the barking (*touched / stopped*) *When Willy touched her, the barking stopped.*
3. The man his gun when the dog (*aimed / growled*) *The man aimed his gun when the dog growled.*
4. In the bedroom he his gun away (*put*) *... he put his gun away.*
5. If you pay we take your farm away (*don't / can*) *If you don't pay we can take your farm away.*
6. Every year we a tax bill (*send*) *... we send ...*
7. Under the floor Grandfather the strongbox (*kept*) *... Grandfather kept ...*

EXERCISE 116 – WORD ORDER (PAGES 18–20)

CHAPTER 5

Put the word in brackets in the correct place "inside" each sentence.

1. Willy didn't wear his blue suit. (*often*) *... didn't often wear ...*
2. He wore a blue tie. (*sometimes*) *He sometimes wore ...*
3. Mr. Foster talked with a cigar in his mouth. (*always*) *Mr. Foster always talked ...*
4. He read all the papers. (*quickly*) *He quickly read ...*
5. He wiped his cigar ash onto the floor. (*always*) *He always wiped ...*
6. Willy would like some help. (*really = wirklich*) *... would really like ...*
7. Grandfather gave Willy an answer. (*never*) *Grandfather never gave ...*
8. Should they sell the farm? (*actually = tatsächlich*) *Should they actually sell ...*
9. The race was open to everybody. (*always*) *... was always ...*
10. Willy read all the information. (*quickly*) *Willy quickly read ...*

Quite a few of these adverbs could also be placed elsewhere. But the instruction here is: "inside the sentence" !

EXERCISE 117 — WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE PRESENT TENSE.

Examples: *I swim (ich schwimme) ⇒ do I swim? (schwimme ich?) ⇒ I don't swim (ich schwimme nicht)*
you swim (du schwimmst) ⇒ do you swim? (schwimmst du?) ⇒ you don't swim (du schwimmst nicht)
he swims (er schwimmt) ⇒ does he swim? (schwimmt er?) ⇒ he doesn't swim (er schwimmt nicht)
she swims (sie schwimmt) ⇒ does she swim? (schwimmt sie?) ⇒ she doesn't swim (sie schwimmt nicht)
it swims (es schwimmt) ⇒ does it swim? (schwimmt es?) ⇒ it doesn't swim (es schwimmt nicht)
we swim (wir schwimmen) ⇒ do we swim? (schwimmen wir?) ⇒ we don't swim (wir schwimmen nicht)
you swim (ihr schwimmt) ⇒ do you swim? (schwimmt ihr?) ⇒ you don't swim (ihr schwimmt nicht)
they swim (sie schwimmen) ⇒ do they swim? (schwimmen sie?) ⇒ they don't swim (sie schwimmen nicht)

1. sagen say	a) du sagst <u>you say</u>	b) sagst du? <u>do you say?</u>	c) du sagst nicht <u>you don't say</u>
2. erzählen tell	a) er erzählt <u>he tells</u>	b) erzählt er? <u>does he tell?</u>	c) er erzählt nicht <u>he doesn't tell</u>
3. bleiben stay	a) sie bleiben <u>they stay</u>	b) bleiben sie? <u>do they stay?</u>	c) sie bleiben nicht <u>they don't stay</u>
4. versuchen try	a) sie versucht (!) <u>she tries</u>	b) versucht sie? <u>does she try?</u>	c) sie versucht nicht <u>she doesn't try</u>
5. fragen ask	a) du fragst <u>you ask</u>	b) fragen sie? <u>do they ask?</u>	c) er fragt nicht <u>he doesn't ask</u>
6. eilen hurry	a) sie eilt (!) <u>she hurries</u>	b) eilt er? <u>does he hurry?</u>	c) sie eilen nicht <u>they don't hurry</u>
7. fühlen feel	a) ich fühle <u>I feel</u>	b) fühlt sie? <u>does she feel?</u>	c) es fühlt nicht <u>it doesn't feel</u>
8. beenden finish	a) er beendet (!) <u>he finishes</u>	b) beendest du? <u>do you finish?</u>	c) ich beende nicht <u>I don't finish</u>
9. gehen go	a) er geht (!) <u>he goes</u>	b) gehst du? <u>do you go?</u>	c) wir gehen nicht <u>we don't go</u>
10. verlieren lose	a) wir verlieren <u>we lose</u>	b) verliert sie? <u>does she lose?</u>	c) ich verliere nicht <u>I don't lose</u>
11. tragen carry	a) es trägt (!) <u>it carries</u>	b) trägt er? <u>does he carry?</u>	c) du trägst nicht <u>you don't carry</u>
12. berühren touch	a) sie berührt (!) <u>she touches</u>	b) berühren sie? <u>do they touch?</u>	c) er berührt nicht <u>he doesn't touch</u>

Gr
28

Gr
29

EXERCISE 118 – MAKE QUESTIONS – PRESENT TENSE! (PAGE 14)

CHAPTER 4

Example: *Willy is exhausted.* ⇒ *Is Willy exhausted?*
They notice the horse. ⇒ *Do they notice the horse?*

Gr 29

1. Searchlight *jumps* at the closed door. Does Searchlight jump ...
2. The man *stands* in the opening. Does the man stand ...
3. He *is* holding a small pistol. Is he holding ...
4. Willy *touches* Searchlight gently. Does Willy touch ...
5. The man *is* short, with a thin mustache. Is the man ...
6. The man *aims* his gun at Searchlight. Does the man aim ...
7. Dogs *can* tell when someone is afraid. (!) Can dogs tell ...
8. Grandfather's eyes *are* fixed on the ceiling. Are Grandfather's eyes fixed ...

EXERCISE 119 – MAKE NORMAL STATEMENTS – PRESENT TENSE! (PAGES 14–18)

Example: *Searchlight doesn't bark loudly.* ⇒ *Searchlight barks loudly.*
Grandfather isn't in the house. ⇒ *Grandfather is in the house.*

Gr 28

1. Willy *doesn't leave* Searchlight outside. ... leaves ...
2. Clifford Snyder *doesn't put* his gun away. ... puts ...
3. Grandfather's eyes *aren't* wide open. ... are ...
4. Willy *isn't* confused. ... is ...
5. Willy *doesn't open* the strongbox. ... opens ...
6. The state *doesn't send* a tax bill every year. ... sends ...
7. Willy and Grandfather *don't owe* \$500. ... owe ...
8. Searchlight *doesn't begin* barking. ... begins ...

EXERCISE 120 – MAKE THESE STATEMENTS NEGATIVE – PRESENT TENSE! (PAGES 14–18)

Example: *The man smiles at Searchlight.* ⇒ *The man doesn't smile at Searchlight.*
He is outside in the snow. ⇒ *He isn't outside in the snow.*

Gr 29

1. The man *stays* outside the house. ... doesn't stay ...
2. He *leaves* the door open. ... doesn't leave ...
3. He *is* dressed like Grandfather. ... isn't ...
4. He *aims* his gun at Willy. ... doesn't aim ...
5. Willy and Searchlight *come* inside together. ... don't come ...
6. Grandfather's eyes *are* closed. ... aren't ...
7. Grandfather *lights* a thin cigar. ... doesn't light ...
8. Willy *finds* five hundred dollars in the box. ... doesn't find ...

EXERCISE 121 – MAKE NORMAL STATEMENTS – PRESENT TENSE! (PAGES 18–20) CHAPTER 5

Example: Grandfather isn't lying in bed. ⇨ Grandfather is lying in bed.
 Searchlight doesn't lick his beard. ⇨ Searchlight licks his beard.

1. Willy *doesn't go* into the bank that afternoon. ... goes ...
2. He *doesn't ask* to see the president of the bank. ... asks ...
3. Mr. Foster *isn't* a big man. ... is ...
4. His cigar *doesn't bobble* up and down as he talks. ... bobbles ...
5. Willy *doesn't tell* everybody about the problem. ... tells ...
6. The people *don't say* they should sell the farm. ... say ...
7. The state *can't* take the farm away. ... can ...
8. Willy and Grandfather *don't need* \$500. ... need ...

Gr 28

EXERCISE 122 – MAKE QUESTIONS – PRESENT TENSE! (PAGES 18–20)

Example: Grandfather is lying in bed. ⇨ Is Grandfather lying in bed?
 Searchlight barks. ⇨ Does Searchlight bark?

1. Mr. Foster *talks* with a big cigar in his mouth. Does Mr. Foster talk ...
2. Willy *tells* him everything. Does Willy tell ...
3. Mr. Foster *says* that they should sell the farm. Does Mr. Foster say ...
4. The state *can* take Grandfather's farm away. (!) Can the state take ...
5. Willy and Grandfather *have* \$500. Do Willy and Grandfather have ...
6. There *is* enough time. Is there ...
7. Willy *has* fifty dollars in the bank. Does Willy have ...
8. All the people agree that they should sell. Do all the people agree ...

Gr 29

EXERCISE 123 – MAKE THESE STATEMENTS NEGATIVE – PRESENT TENSE! (PAGES 20–22)

Example: Grandfather talks to Willy. ⇨ Grandfather doesn't talk to Willy.
 The mayor is outside City Hall. ⇨ The mayor isn't outside City Hall.

1. Lester *hands* Willy the poster. ... doesn't hand ...
2. Willy *runs* out of the store. ... doesn't run ...
3. The poster *is* in his hand. ... isn't ...
4. Willy and Grandfather *have* a lot of money. ... don't have ...
5. Willy *holds* the poster in front of Grandfather's face. ... doesn't hold ...
6. Grandfather's eyes *turn* to look at Willy. ... don't turn ...
7. Searchlight *barks*. ... doesn't bark ...
8. Grandfather *closes* his eyes. ... doesn't close ...

Gr 29

EXERCISE 124 – MAKE NORMAL STATEMENTS (PAGES 22–24)

Example: *The poster isn't in Willy's hand.* ⇒ *The poster is in Willy's hand.*
Grandfather doesn't close his eyes. ⇒ *Grandfather closes his eyes.*

Gr 28

- 1. Willy *doesn't go* to see the Mayor. ... goes ...
- 2. The mayor's office *isn't* big. ... is ...
- 3. The mayor's feet *aren't* on the desk. ... are ...
- 4. Willy *doesn't want* to enter the race. ... wants ...
- 5. Normally, the best dog teams *don't win* races. ... win ...
- 6. Willy *doesn't leave* the bank with his money. ... leaves ...
- 7. The coins *don't plop* on the mayor's desk. ... plop ...
- 8. The mayor *doesn't enter* Willy in the race. ... enters ...

EXERCISE 125 – MAKE THESE SENTENCES INTO QUESTIONS (PAGE 24)

Example: *The poster is in Willy's hand.* ⇒ *Is the poster in Willy's hand?*
Grandfather closes his eyes. ⇒ *Does Grandfather close his eyes?*

Gr 29

- 1. Mayor Smiley *counts* Willy's money. Does Mayor Smiley count ...
- 2. He *enters* Willy in the race. Does he enter ...
- 3. Willy *feels* great. Does Willy feel ...
- 4. He *travels* the first half of the race every day. Does he travel ...
- 5. The last five miles *are* mostly flat. Are ...
- 6. Willy *is* sure he can win. Is ...
- 7. Something *catches* Willy's eye. Does something catch ...
- 8. The white dogs *belong* (= gehören) to the big man. Do the white dogs belong ...

EXERCISE 126 – MAKE THESE STATEMENTS NEGATIVE (PAGES 24–26)

Example: *The poster is in Willy's hand.* ⇒ *The poster isn't in Willy's hand.*
Grandfather closes his eyes. ⇒ *Grandfather doesn't close his eyes.*

Gr 29

- 1. Stone Fox *speaks* to Willy. ... doesn't speak ...
- 2. He *walks* into Lester's store. ... doesn't walk ...
- 4. People *tell* stories about Willy. ... don't tell ...
- 5. Stone Fox *talks* to white people. ... doesn't talk ...
- 6. His dream *is* to buy a new sled. ... isn't ...
- 7. He *spends* his money on Samoyeds. ... doesn't spend ...
- 8. People *think* that Stone Fox is stupid. ... don't think ...
- 9. Stone Fox *practices* all the time. ... doesn't practice ...

EXERCISE 127 — COMPARISON

Trage die Formen an der entsprechenden Stelle ein.

kind — ugly — honest — important — tall — sweet — lazy — bad — selfish — strong —
 exact — safe — interesting — secret — simple — cool — different — strange — tolerant —
 long — popular — dirty — surprised — good — healthy —
 humble — nasty — cheap — traditional

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1. -er / -est			
a. einsilbige Adjektive	kind	kinder	kindest
	tall	taller	tallest
	sweet	sweeter	sweetest
	strong	stronger	strongest
	safe	safer	safest
	cool	cooler	coolest
	strange	stranger	strangest
	long	longer	longest
	cheap	cheaper	cheapest
b. zweisilbige Adjektive die auf -y oder -le enden	ugly	uglier	ugliest
	lazy	lazier	laziest
	simple	simpler	simplest
	dirty	dirtyer	dirtiest
	healthy	healthier	healthiest
	humble	humbler	humblest
	nasty	nastier	nastiest
2. more & most			
a. zweisilbige Adjektive die nicht auf -y oder -le enden	honest	more honest	most honest
	selfish	more selfish	most selfish
	exact	more exact	most exact
	secret	more secret	most secret
	surprised	more surprised	most surprised
b. drei- und mehrsilbige Adjektive	important	more important	most important
	interesting	more interesting	most interesting
	different	more different	most different
	tolerant	more tolerant	most tolerant
	popular	more popular	most popular
	traditional	more traditional	most traditional
3. UNREGELMÄSSIG			
	bad	worse	worst
	good	better	best

Gr
12

Gr
13

EXERCISE 128 — WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE WILL-FUTURE & PRESENT PERFECT.

Will-Future:

<i>I will see (ich werde sehen)</i>	⇒	<i>will I see? (werde ich sehen?)</i>	⇒	<i>I won't see (ich werde nicht sehen)</i>
<i>you will see (du wirst sehen)</i>	⇒	<i>will you see? (wirst du sehen?)</i>	⇒	<i>you won't see (du wirst nicht sehen)</i>
<i>he will see (er wird sehen)</i>	⇒	<i>will he see? (wird er sehen?)</i>	⇒	<i>he won't see (er wird nicht sehen)</i>
<i>she will see (sie wird sehen)</i>	⇒	<i>will she see? (wird sie sehen?)</i>	⇒	<i>she won't see (sie wird nicht sehen)</i>
<i>it will see (es wird sehen)</i>	⇒	<i>will it see? (wird es sehen?)</i>	⇒	<i>it won't see (es wird nicht sehen)</i>
<i>we will see (wir werden sehen)</i>	⇒	<i>will we see? (werden wir sehen?)</i>	⇒	<i>we won't see (wir werden nicht sehen)</i>
<i>you will see (ihr werdet sehen)</i>	⇒	<i>will you see? (werdet ihr sehen?)</i>	⇒	<i>you won't see (ihr werdet nicht sehen)</i>
<i>they will see (sie werden sehen)</i>	⇒	<i>will they see? (werden sie sehen?)</i>	⇒	<i>they won't see (sie werden nicht sehen)</i>

Present Perfect:

<i>I have fallen (ich bin gefallen)</i>	⇒	<i>have I fallen? (bin ich gefallen?)</i>	⇒	<i>I haven't fallen (ich bin nicht gefallen)</i>
<i>you have fallen (du bist gefallen)</i>	⇒	<i>have you fallen? (bist du gefallen?)</i>	⇒	<i>you haven't fallen (du bist nicht gefallen)</i>
<i>he has fallen (er ist gefallen)</i>	⇒	<i>has he fallen? (ist er gefallen?)</i>	⇒	<i>he hasn't fallen (er ist nicht gefallen)</i>
<i>she has fallen (sie ist gefallen)</i>	⇒	<i>has she fallen? (ist sie gefallen?)</i>	⇒	<i>she hasn't fallen (sie ist nicht gefallen)</i>
<i>it has fallen (es ist gefallen)</i>	⇒	<i>has it fallen? (ist es gefallen?)</i>	⇒	<i>it hasn't fallen (es ist nicht gefallen)</i>
<i>we have fallen (wir sind gefallen)</i>	⇒	<i>have we fallen? (sind wir gefallen?)</i>	⇒	<i>we haven't fallen (wir sind nicht gefallen)</i>
<i>you have fallen (ihr seid gefallen)</i>	⇒	<i>have you fallen? (seid ihr gefallen?)</i>	⇒	<i>you haven't fallen (ihr seid nicht gefallen)</i>
<i>they have fallen (sie sind gefallen)</i>	⇒	<i>have they fallen? (sind sie gefallen?)</i>	⇒	<i>they haven't fallen (sie sind nicht gefallen)</i>

1. fragen; bitten ask	a) du wirst fragen <u>you will ask</u>	b) wirst du fragen? <u>will you ask?</u>	c) du wirst nicht fragen <u>you won't ask</u>
2. verlassen leave	a) er wird verlassen <u>he will leave</u>	b) wird er verlassen? <u>will he leave?</u>	c) er wird nicht verlassen <u>he won't leave</u>
3. wählen choose	a) wir werden wählen <u>we will choose</u>	b) werden wir wählen? <u>will we choose?</u>	c) wir werden nicht wählen <u>we won't choose</u>
4. kaufen buy	a) sie wird kaufen <u>she will buy</u>	b) wird sie kaufen? <u>will she buy?</u>	c) sie wird nicht kaufen <u>she won't buy</u>
5. versuchen try	a) ich werde versuchen <u>I will try</u>	b) werde ich versuchen? <u>will I try?</u>	c) ich werde nicht versuchen <u>I won't try</u>
6. behalten keep	a) sie hat behalten <u>she has kept</u>	b) hat sie behalten? <u>has she kept?</u>	c) sie hat nicht behalten <u>she hasn't kept</u>
7. stehen stand	a) du hast gestanden <u>you have stood</u>	b) hast du gestanden? <u>have you stood?</u>	c) du hast nicht gestanden <u>you haven't stood</u>
8. tragen (in Händen) carry	a) ich habe getragen <u>I have carried</u>	b) habe ich getragen? <u>have I carried?</u>	c) ich habe nicht getragen <u>I haven't carried</u>
9. zuhören listen	a) er hat zugehört <u>he has listened</u>	b) hat er zugehört? <u>has he listened?</u>	c) er hat nicht zugehört <u>he hasn't listened</u>
10. gehen (zu Fuß) walk	a) wir sind gegangen <u>we have walked</u>	b) sind wir gegangen? <u>have we walked?</u>	c) wir sind nicht gegangen <u>we haven't walked</u>

Gr 34

Gr 36

EXERCISE 129 — WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE PRESENT & PAST PROGRESSIVE.

Present I am making (ich mache) ⇒ am I making? (mache ich?) ⇒ I'm not making (ich mache nicht)
Progressive: you are making (du machst) ⇒ are you making? (machst du?) ⇒ you aren't making (du machst nicht)
 he is making (er macht) ⇒ is he making? (macht er?) ⇒ he isn't making (er macht nicht)
 she is making (sie macht) ⇒ is she making? (macht sie?) ⇒ she isn't making (sie macht nicht)
 it is making (es macht) ⇒ is it making? (macht es?) ⇒ it isn't making (es macht nicht)
 we are making (wir machen) ⇒ are we making? (machen wir?) ⇒ we aren't making (wir machen nicht)
 you are making (ihr macht) ⇒ are you making? (macht ihr?) ⇒ you aren't making (ihr macht nicht)
 they are making (sie machen) ⇒ are they making? (machen sie?) ⇒ they aren't making (sie machen nicht)

Past I was speaking (ich sprach) ⇒ was I speaking? (sprach ich?) ⇒ I wasn't speaking (ich sprach nicht)
Progressive: you were speaking (du sprachst) ⇒ were you speaking? (sprachst du?) ⇒ you weren't speaking (du sprachst nicht)
 he was speaking (er sprach) ⇒ was he speaking? (sprach er?) ⇒ he wasn't speaking (er sprach nicht)
 she was speaking (sie sprach) ⇒ was she speaking? (sprach sie?) ⇒ she wasn't speaking (sie sprach nicht)
 it was speaking (es sprach) ⇒ was it speaking? (sprach es?) ⇒ it wasn't speaking (es sprach nicht)
 we were speaking (wir sprachen) ⇒ were we speaking? (sprachen wir?) ⇒ we weren't speaking (wir sprachen nicht)
 you were speaking (ihr sprach) ⇒ were you speaking? (sprach ihr?) ⇒ you weren't speaking (ihr sprach nicht)
 they were speaking (sie sprachen) ⇒ were they speaking? (sprachen sie?) ⇒ they weren't speaking (sie sprachen nicht)

1. tun do	a) du tust ..you are doing.....	b) tust du? ..are you doing?.....	c) du tust nicht ..you aren't doing.....
2. reden talk	a) er redet ..he is talking.....	b) redet er? ..is he talking?.....	c) er redet nicht ..he isn't talking.....
3. sprechen speak	a) wir sprechen ..we are speaking.....	b) sprechen wir? ..are we speaking?.....	c) wir sprechen nicht ..we aren't speaking.....
4. hacken chop	a) sie hackte ..she was chopping.....	b) hackte sie? ..was she chopping?.....	c) sie hackte nicht ..she wasn't chopping.....
5. putzen clean	a) ich putzte ..I was cleaning.....	b) putzte ich? ..was I cleaning?.....	c) ich putzte nicht ..I wasn't cleaning.....
6. sitzen sit	a) sie saßen ..they were sitting.....	b) saßen sie? ..were they sitting?.....	c) sie saßen nicht ..they weren't sitting.....
7. tragen (Kleider) wear	a) du trägst ..you are wearing.....	b) tragen sie? ..are they wearing?.....	c) sie trägt nicht ..she isn't wearing.....
8. schauen look	a) sie schaute ..she was looking.....	b) schautest du? ..were you looking?.....	c) sie schauten nicht ..they weren't looking.....
9. überqueren cross	a) wir überqueren ..we are crossing.....	b) überquert sie? ..is she crossing?.....	c) ich überquere nicht ..I'm not crossing.....
10. nehmen take	a) sie nahm ..she was taking.....	b) nahmen sie? ..were they taking?.....	c) er nahm nicht ..he wasn't taking.....

Gr
30

Gr
33

EXERCISE 130 — WHERE DO WE NEED AN APOSTROPHE? (Plurals & Possessives)

Schreibe die Wortgruppen auf und ergänze die unterstrichenen Wörter mit Apostrophen, wenn nötig!

Beispiele: Grandfathers farm ⇒ Grandfather's farm The chickens were there. ⇒ The chickens were there.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Willys</u> breakfast | <u>Willy's breakfast</u> | 9. the <u>dogs</u> mouth | <u>the dog's mouth</u> |
| 2. <u>big trees</u> | <u>big trees</u> | 10. five strong <u>dogs</u> | <u>five strong dogs</u> |
| 3. <u>Doc Smiths</u> face | <u>Doc Smith's face</u> | 11. <u>hundreds of boys</u> | <u>hundreds of boys</u> |
| 4. ten <u>pages</u> | <u>ten pages</u> | 12. this <u>boys</u> plans | <u>this boy's plans</u> |
| 5. new <u>shoes</u> | <u>new shoes</u> | 13. <u>lots of questions</u> | <u>lots of questions</u> |
| 6. the <u>doctors</u> bag | <u>the doctor's bag</u> | 14. two <u>names</u> | <u>two names</u> |
| 7. <u>Grandfathers</u> hands | <u>Grandfather's hands</u> | 15. <u>Lesters</u> store | <u>Lester's store</u> |
| 8. all the <u>fathers</u> | <u>all the fathers</u> | 16. <u>letters and taxes</u> | <u>letters and taxes</u> |

Gr
2/3

EXERCISE 131 — WHERE DO WE NEED AN APOSTROPHE? (Shortened forms & Simple Present -s)

Schreibe die Wortgruppen auf und ergänze die unterstrichenen Wörter mit Apostrophen, wenn nötig!

Beispiele: Hell get up. ⇒ He'll get up. Searchlight runs on ahead. ⇒ Searchlight runs on ahead.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The dog <u>jumps</u> up. | <u>The dog jumps up.</u> | 9. I <u>wont</u> do it. | <u>I won't do it.</u> |
| 2. <u>Whats</u> the matter? | <u>What's the matter?</u> | 10. She <u>wants</u> to help. | <u>She wants to help.</u> |
| 3. She <u>shuts</u> her book. | <u>She shuts her book.</u> | 11. <u>Whats</u> that? | <u>What's that?</u> |
| 4. <u>Ill</u> get my bag. | <u>I'll get my bag.</u> | 12. <u>Its</u> a letter. | <u>It's a letter.</u> |
| 5. <u>Thats</u> the answer. | <u>That's the answer.</u> | 13. <u>Theres</u> no money. | <u>There's no money.</u> |
| 6. He <u>shakes</u> his head. | <u>He shakes his head.</u> | 14. She <u>finds</u> it. | <u>She finds it.</u> |
| 7. He <u>needs</u> a dog. | <u>He needs a dog.</u> | 15. <u>Hes</u> wrong! | <u>He's wrong!</u> |
| 8. <u>Were</u> a family. | <u>We're a family.</u> | 16. He <u>puts</u> it down. | <u>He puts it down.</u> |

Gr
18

Gr
28

Gr
34

EXERCISE 132 — WHERE DO WE NEED AN APOSTROPHE? (Possessives, Plurals, Simple Present & Short forms)

Schreibe die Wortgruppen auf und ergänze die unterstrichenen Wörter mit Apostrophen, wenn nötig!

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Willy <u>isnt</u> sure. | <u>Willy isn't sure.</u> | 9. The race <u>starts</u> . | <u>The race starts.</u> |
| 2. <u>Willys</u> suit and tie | <u>Willy's suit and tie</u> | 10. It <u>covers</u> ten miles. | <u>It covers ten miles.</u> |
| 3. She often <u>helps</u> me. | <u>She often helps me.</u> | 11. <u>Lesters</u> poster | <u>Lester's poster</u> |
| 4. Mr. Foster <u>says</u> ... | <u>Mr. Foster says ...</u> | 12. He <u>wasnt</u> listening. | <u>He wasn't listening.</u> |
| 5. ... " <u>Im</u> sorry, Willy." | <u>"I'm sorry, Willy."</u> | 13. <u>Grandfathers</u> face | <u>Grandfather's face</u> |
| 6. He <u>talks</u> to us. | <u>He talks to us.</u> | 14. <u>Theyll</u> never take ... | <u>They'll never take ...</u> |
| 7. any number of <u>dogs</u> | <u>any number of dogs</u> | 15. He stood on his <u>toes</u> . | <u>He stood on his toes.</u> |
| 8. <u>Doc Smiths</u> cake | <u>Doc Smith's cake</u> | 16. He <u>grows</u> potatoes. | <u>He grows potatoes.</u> |

Gr
2/3

Gr
18

Gr
28

Gr
34

EXERCISE 133 — SPELLING RULES. ADD THE ENDINGS IN BRACKETS TO THESE WORDS!

- ✧ **-Y-REGEL** -y nach einem Konsonanten wird zu -i- (bei -s: ⇒ -ies). Vor -ing bleibt das -y!
- ✧ **-E-REGEL** Stummes -e fällt vor -y und vokalischen Endungen (-ed, -er, -est, und -ing) weg.

1. diary	..diaries..... (-s)	10. close	..closing..... (-ing)
2. pay	..pays..... (-s)	11. late	..latest..... (-est)
3. party	..parties..... (-s)	12. late	..lateness..... (-ness)
4. fly	..flies..... (-s)	13. bore	..boring..... (-ing)
5. enjoy	..enjoyed..... (-ed)	14. bore	..bored..... (-ed)
6. noisy	..noisier..... (-er)	15. take	..taking..... (-ing)
7. easy	..easiest..... (-est)	16. safe	..safest..... (-est)
8. carry	..carrying..... (-ing)	17. safe	..safety..... (-ty)
9. hurry	..hurried..... (-ed)	18. ride	..rider..... (-er)

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EXERCISE 134 — SPELLING RULES. ADD THE ENDINGS IN BRACKETS TO THESE WORDS!

- ✧ **VERDOPPELUNG** Konsonant nach kurzem, betonten Vokal wird vor vokalischer Endung (-er, -est, -ed, -ing) verdoppelt. **Sonst keine Verdoppelung!**
- ✧ **ZISCHLAUT** Nach einem Zischlaut (bus, fax, wish, lunch ...) wird -s zu -es. Auch bei goes, does!

1. sit	..sitting..... (-ing)	9. touch	..touches..... (-s)
2. rain	..raining..... (-ing)	10. stop	..stopped..... (-ed)
3. miss	..misses..... (-s)	11. eat	..eating..... (-ing)
4. fat	..fattest..... (-est)	12. class	..classes..... (-s)
5. sleep	..sleeping..... (-ing)	13. big	..biggest..... (-est)
6. rush	..rushes..... (-s)	14. beach	..beaches..... (-s)
7. thin	..thinner..... (-er)	15. green	..greener..... (-er)
8. box	..boxes..... (-s)	16. wash	..washes..... (-s)

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EXERCISE 135 — SPELLING RULES. ADD THE ENDINGS IN BRACKETS TO THESE WORDS!

1. flat	..flattest..... (-est)	9. highway	..highways..... (-s)
2. watch	..watches..... (-s)	10. rob	..robbing..... (-ing)
3. help	..helper..... (-er)	11. begin	..beginner..... (-er)
4. phone	..phoning..... (-ing)	12. pass	..passes..... (-s)
5. plan	..planned..... (-ed)	13. mean	..meaning..... (-ing)
6. push	..pushes..... (-s)	14. run	..running..... (-ing)
7. journey	..journeys..... (-s)	15. sunny	..sunniest..... (-est)
8. study	..studied..... (-ed)	16. fox	..foxes..... (-s)

Gr 43

EXERCISE 136 — MAKE THE SENTENCES STATEMENTS (+), QUESTIONS (?) OR NEGATIVE (×). USE THE SIMPLE PAST! (PAGES 27–28)

CHAPTER 7

- Examples: (+) *Did Willy go to see Doc Smith?* ⇨ *Willy went to see Doc Smith.*
 (?) *She handed Willy some paper.* ⇨ *Did she hand Willy some paper?*
 (×) *Grandfather needed cake.* ⇨ *Grandfather didn't need cake.*

- (+) Did the medicine look like dirty milk? *The medicine looked ...*
- (?) Willy knew Stone Fox had never lost. *Did Willy know ...*
- (×) Willy heard dogs barking at the store. *Willy didn't hear ...*
- (+) Did the sounds come from the barn? *The sounds came ...*
- (?) He held out his hand to pet the dogs. *Did he hold ...*
- (×) He saw the hand that hit him. *He didn't see ...*
- (+) Did all the dogs bark? *All the dogs barked.*

Gr 31

Gr 32

EXERCISE 137 — MAKE THE SENTENCES STATEMENTS (+), QUESTIONS (?) OR NEGATIVE (×). USE THE SIMPLE PAST! (PAGES 29–30)

CHAPTER 8

- (+) Did Willy go into town with Searchlight? *Willy went ...*
- (?) He saw crowds of people in Main Street. *Did he see ...*
- (+) Were the city slickers there too? *The city slickers were ...*
- (×) Mr. Foster talked to Willy. *Mr. Foster didn't talk ...*
- (?) Willy and Searchlight could win the race. *Could Willy and Searchlight win ...*
- (×) Stone Fox looked at Willy. *Stone Fox didn't look ...*
- (+) Mayor Smiley didn't fire his pistol. *Mayor Smiley fired ...*

Gr 31

Gr 32

EXERCISE 138 — MAKE THE SENTENCES STATEMENTS (+), QUESTIONS (?) OR NEGATIVE (×). USE THE SIMPLE PRESENT! (PAGES 30–34)

CHAPTER 9

- Examples: (+) *Does Stone Fox hit Willy?* ⇨ *Stone Fox hits Willy.*
 (?) *Willy falls to the floor.* ⇨ *Does Willy fall to the floor?*
 (×) *Willy opens the barn door.* ⇨ *Willy doesn't open the barn door.*

- (+) Are Willy and Searchlight far ahead? *Willy and Searchlight are ...*
- (×) Stone Fox is in first place. *Stone Fox isn't ...*
- (?) Willy's sled passes the schoolhouse. *Does Willy's sled pass ...*
- (+) Does Willy have to slow down? *Willy has to ...*
- (?) The road goes around a lake. *Does the road go ...*
- (?) The other racers try to cross the lake. *Do the other racers try ...*
- (+) Willy doesn't cross the lake. *Willy crosses ...*
- (×) Willy knows where Stone Fox is. *Willy doesn't know ...*

Gr 28

Gr 29

EXERCISE 139 — MAKE THE SENTENCES STATEMENTS (+), QUESTIONS (?) OR NEGATIVE (×) USE THE SIMPLE PRESENT! (PAGES 33–34)

Examples: (+) Does Stone Fox hit Willy? ⇨ Stone Fox hits Willy.
 (?) Willy falls to the floor. ⇨ Does Willy fall to the floor?
 (×) Willy opens the barn door. ⇨ Willy doesn't open the barn door.

1. (+) Does Willy see someone in the window? *Willy sees ...*
2. (×) Is Grandfather standing outside? *Grandfather isn't ...*
3. (?) Willy starts to stop the sled. *Does Willy start ...*
4. (+) Does Grandfather wave him on? *Grandfather waves ...*
5. (?) Tears of joy roll down Willy's face. *Do tears of joy roll ...*
6. (×) Stone Fox stops his sled. *Stone Fox doesn't stop ...*
7. (+) Does he pass the other racers quickly? *He passes ...*
8. (+) He doesn't have a very good lead. *He has ...*
9. (?) Stone Fox's dogs move fast. *Do Stone Fox's dogs move ...*
10. (×) Willy is thinking about the race. *Willy isn't thinking ...*

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Gr 29
Gr 30

EXERCISE 140 — MAKE THE SENTENCES STATEMENTS (+), QUESTIONS (?) OR NEGATIVE (×) USE THE CORRECT TENSE! (PAGE 36)

CHAPTER 10

Be careful! This exercise has sentences in different tenses. Don't get them mixed up!

Examples: Willy looks back. ⇨ Does Willy look back? ⇨ Willy doesn't look back.
 This made him mad. ⇨ Did this make him mad? ⇨ This didn't make him mad.

1. (+) Did the crowd see Willy? *The crowd saw ...*
2. (+) Did Searchlight go very fast? *Searchlight went ...*
3. (×) Stone Fox is far behind. *Stone Fox isn't ...*
4. (?) Searchlight gives it everything she has. *Does Searchlight give ...*
5. (×) She crossed the finish line. *She didn't cross ...*
6. (+) Did she die instantly? *She died ...*
7. (?) Willy and the sled come to a stop. *Do Willy and the sled come ...*
8. (+) Is it snowing now? *It is snowing ...*
9. (?) Searchlight lies on the ground. *Does Searchlight lie ...*
10. (?) The crowd became silent. *Did the crowd become ...*
11. (×) Lester had his hands over his mouth. *Lester didn't have ...*
12. (?) Doc Smith runs out to Willy. *Does Doc Smith run ...*
13. (+) Stone Fox didn't stop his sled. *Stone Fox stopped ...*
14. (×) Willy is sure that Searchlight is dead. *Willy isn't sure ...*

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Gr 29
Gr 30
Gr 31
Gr 32

EXERCISE 141 — MY OR OUR? YOUR OR THEIR? HIS OR HER? WHICH DO WE NEED? CH. 8

Write out these sentences with the correct possessive pronouns — my or our, your or their, his or her.

Gr
7

1. Willy couldn't see with right eye. **his**
2. They couldn't believe eyes. **their**
3. This pen is my sister's. It's pen. **her**
4. I asked mother to help me. **my**
5. Did mom do the homework for you? **your**
6. Dad does most of work at home. **his**
7. The contestants stood by sleds. **their**
8. We have some new kids in class. **our**
9. Hello! What's name? **your**

EXERCISE 142 — MY OR OUR? YOUR OR THEIR? HIS OR HER? WHICH DO WE NEED? CH. 9

Write out these sentences with the correct possessive pronouns — my or our, your or their, his or her.

Gr
7

1. Willy rode on sled standing up. **his**
2. The other racers followed on sleds. **their**
3. Hi! Are you doing shopping? **your**
4. We asked teacher how to do it. **our**
5. I told friends that I couldn't come. **my**
6. Mom has just finished long phone call. **her**
7. teacher thinks I am really clever. **My**
8. Willy could cross the lake with sled. **his**
9. The others with sleds were too heavy. **their**

EXERCISE 143 — MY OR OUR? YOUR OR THEIR? HIS OR HER? WHICH DO WE NEED? CH. 10

1. Willy and dog came into view. **his**
2. He wanted to help me with problems. **my**
3. Searchlight fell when heart burst. **her**
4. Snowflakes landed on dark fur. **her**
5. Willy took the dog in arms. **his**
6. The teacher gave us back tests. **our**
7. The Samoyeds looked at master. **their**
8. I finished all homework early today. **my**
9. Stone Fox took out rifle. **his**

Gr
7

EXERCISE 144 — WRITE OUT THE SENTENCES, ADDING SOME AND ANY AS NEEDED. CH. 7

Examples: *There were some letters in the strongbox. Do you have any money? He didn't eat any food.*

1. Grandfather didn't have medicine. **any**
2. Lester will give Willy medicine. **some**
3. Willy wished he could have cake. **some**
4. I don't have money in the bank. **any**
5. My parents gave me help. **some**
6. Willy heard dogs barking. **some**
7. But at first he couldn't see dogs. **any**
8. Did the Samoyeds show alarm? **any**
9. I didn't mean harm, Mr. Stone Fox. **any**

Gr
8

EXERCISE 145 — WRITE OUT THE SENTENCES, ADDING SOME AND ANY AS NEEDED. CH. 8

1. Willy put more wood on the fire. **some**
2. Is there more wood? **any**
3. He didn't have problems with the sled. **any**
4. Were there people on rooftops? **any**
5. people were hanging out of windows. **Some**
6. Mayor Smiley was next to city slickers. **some**
7. Were there people next to Willy? **any**
8. There weren't bets on Willy and his dog. **any**
9. Stone Fox didn't speak to other racers. **any**

Gr
8

EXERCISE 146 — WRITE OUT THE SENTENCES, ADDING SOME AND ANY AS NEEDED. CH. 9

1. Willy didn't have pain in his eye. **any**
2. twists in the road were dangerous. **Some**
3. Can of you speak Italian? **any**
4. No, I can't speak Italian. **any**
5. Yes, I can speak
6. Willy's shortcut left out of the route. **some**
7. I would like ice cream, please. **some**
8. Sorry — we haven't got more. **any**
9. You can see houses in town from here. **some**

Gr
8

EXERCISE 147 — WRITE THE ADVERB FORMS OF EACH ADJECTIVE.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1. sad | .. <u>sadly</u> | 5. good | .. <u>well</u> | 9. easy | .. <u>easily</u> |
| 2. dangerous | .. <u>dangerously</u> | 6. fast | .. <u>fast</u> | 10. sharp | .. <u>sharply</u> |
| 3. quick | .. <u>quickly</u> | 7. simple | .. <u>simply</u> | 11. special | .. <u>specially</u> |
| 4. happy | .. <u>happily</u> | 8. bad | .. <u>badly</u> | 12. early | .. <u>early</u> |

Gr
15

EXERCISE 148 — ARE THE UNDERLINED WORDS ADJECTIVES OR ADVERBS?

Put a ring around the correct answer!

Tipp: So wie nicht alle Adverbien auf -ly enden, ist auch nicht jedes Wort, das auf -ly endet, ein Adverb. Schau immer nach der Funktion des Wortes!

- | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Growing potatoes is <u>hard</u> work. | <u>adjective</u> | adverb |
| 2. If you want to grow potatoes, you have to work <u>hard</u> . | adjective | <u>adverb</u> |
| 3. Searchlight ran <u>quickly</u> down the road. | adjective | <u>adverb</u> |
| 4. Stone Fox had five <u>beautiful</u> Samoyeds. | <u>adjective</u> | adverb |
| 5. Willy smiled <u>nervously</u> at Stone Fox. | adjective | <u>adverb</u> |
| 6. Samoyeds are <u>friendly</u> dogs. | <u>adjective</u> | adverb |
| 7. They often bark very <u>loudly</u> . | adjective | <u>adverb</u> |

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14

EXERCISE 149 — MAKE ADVERBS FROM THE ADJECTIVES IN BRACKETS.

- Doc Smith is sitting under a tree, reading quietly (quiet).
- She says that there is nothing wrong with Grandfather, medically (medical).
- Willy couldn't play the harmonica very well (good).
- He and Searchlight worked really hard (hard) to finish the harvest.
- Searchlight could pull the sled extremely (extreme) fast.
- Willy touched Searchlight gently (gentle) and she stopped barking.
- Clifford Snyder smiled nastily (nasty*) at Willy. (* = fies)

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15

EXERCISE 150 — MAKE ADVERBS FROM THE ADJECTIVES IN BRACKETS.

- For Willy and Grandfather, five hundred dollars was a really (real) big sum.
- With his plan, Willy thought he could certainly (certain) win the race.
- Stone Fox's dogs held their heads up proudly (proud) as they pulled the sled.
- When Stone Fox practiced for the race, he only went quite slowly (slow).
- When Willy went into the barn, it was completely (complete) dark.
- Willy couldn't sleep because his eye was hurting terribly (terrible).
- The Samoyeds moved effortlessly (effortless*) through the snow. (* = mühelos)

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15

EXERCISE 151 — WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE DIFFERENT TENSES.

1. vergessen forget	a) ich vergesse <u>I forget</u>	b) vergisst du? <u>do you forget?</u>	c) wir vergessen nicht <u>we don't forget</u>
2. schließen close	a) sie schließt <u>she closes</u>	b) schließen sie? <u>do they close?</u>	c) er schließt nicht <u>he doesn't close</u>
3. hören hear	a) sie hörten <u>they heard</u>	b) hörte er? <u>did he hear?</u>	c) ich hörte nicht <u>I didn't hear</u>
4. nicken nod	a) du nicktest (!) <u>you nodded</u>	b) nickten wir? <u>did we nod?</u>	c) sie nickte nicht <u>she didn't nod</u>
5. geben give	a) er hat gegeben <u>he has given</u>	b) hat sie gegeben? <u>has she given?</u>	c) ich habe nicht gegeben <u>I haven't given</u>
6. essen eat	a) du hast gegessen <u>you have eaten</u>	b) haben sie gegessen? <u>have they eaten?</u>	c) es hat nicht gegessen <u>it hasn't eaten</u>
7. spielen play	a) sie spielt <u>she plays</u>	b) spielt es? <u>does it play?</u>	c) wir spielen nicht <u>we don't play</u>
8. werfen throw	a) du warfst <u>you threw</u>	b) warf er? <u>did he throw?</u>	c) sie warfen nicht <u>they didn't throw</u>
9. kaufen buy	a) es hat gekauft <u>it has bought</u>	b) haben wir gekauft? <u>have we bought?</u>	c) ich habe nicht gekauft <u>I haven't bought</u>
10. wünschen wish	a) er wünscht (!) <u>he wishes</u>	b) wünschen sie? <u>do they wish?</u>	c) du wünschst nicht <u>you don't wish</u>
11. leben live	a) ich lebte <u>I lived</u>	b) lebte es? <u>did it live?</u>	c) sie lebte nicht <u>she didn't live</u>
12. gehen go	a) es ist gegangen (!) <u>it has gone</u>	b) bist du gegangen? (!) <u>have you gone?</u>	c) wir sind nicht gegangen (!) <u>we haven't gone</u>
13. weinen cry	a) sie weint (!) <u>she cries</u>	b) weine ich? <u>do I cry?</u>	c) sie weinen nicht <u>they don't cry</u>
14. brechen break	a) es brach <u>it broke</u>	b) brachst du? <u>did you break?</u>	c) wir brachen nicht <u>we didn't break</u>
15. gewinnen win	a) er hat gewonnen <u>he has won</u>	b) haben sie gewonnen? <u>have they won?</u>	c) ich habe nicht gewonnen <u>I haven't won</u>

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Stuttgart

ISBN 978-3-944911-42-7

Satz und Gestaltung: Peter Morris

Druck und Bindung: Druck- und Medienzentrum Gerlingen GmbH, 70839 Gerlingen

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Bibliografische Information der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek:

Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der
Deutschen Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Daten sind
im Internet über <http://dnb.d-nb.de> abrufbar.

*This workbook accompanies
the reader 'STONE FOX'
with a wide-ranging and
extensive selection of exercises
keyed to the text of the reader.*

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little Willy's fight to save his grandfather
and the farm they live on.*

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