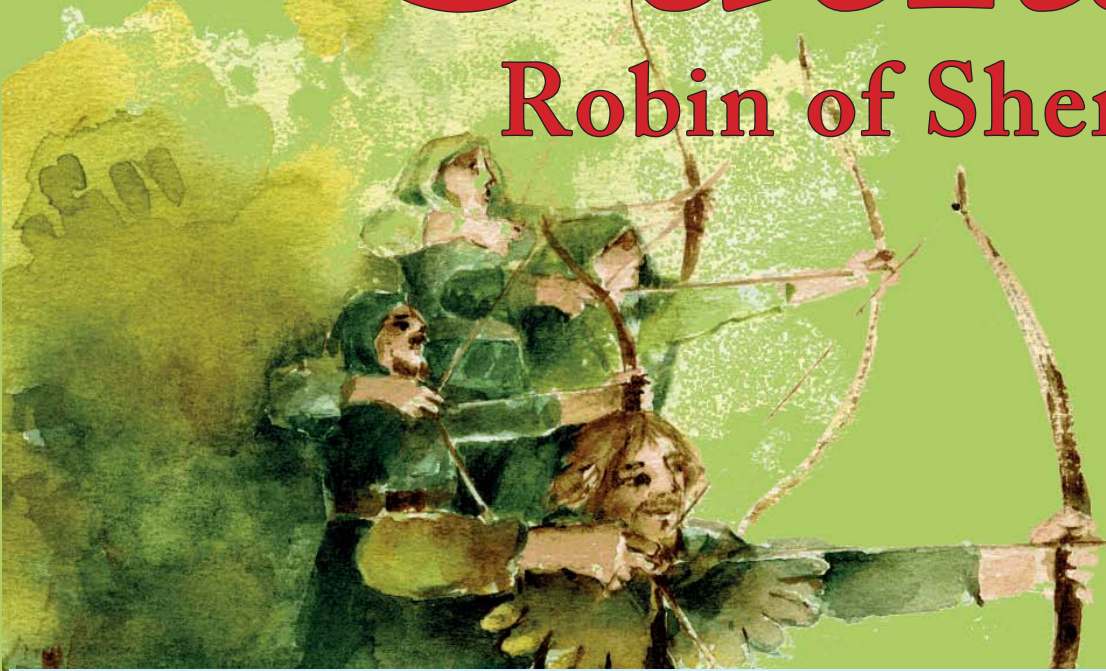


Outlaw

Robin of Sherwood



TEACHERS' KEY



English Workbook

TO THE TEACHER

In this workbook accompanying the new reader, *Outlaw: Robin of Sherwood*, 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*.
- ✧ The second section, *Grammar Skills*, is a new development. Here I have attempted to provide exercises which cover the basic grammar normally worked on at this level and are also 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 verb forms and word order 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!***

Outlaw: Robin of Sherwood



English Workbook

by Peter Morris

I. Understanding, Speaking & Writing

II. Grammar Skills

*The exercises in this workbook are keyed to the reader,
"Outlaw: Robin of Sherwood", 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

		Beginning on page
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Chapter 2	<i>Exercises 16–25</i>	8
Chapter 3	<i>Exercises 26–40</i>	12
Chapter 4	<i>Exercises 41–50</i>	18
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Chapter 6	<i>Exercises 62–76</i>	25

Understanding the text	Exercise numbers
Basic content	
<i>Either / or</i>	2, 7, 18, 27, 42, 52, 63
<i>Questions with question words</i>	1, 5, 10, 16, 21, 26, 31, 41, 46, 51, 59, 62, 67, 69, 74
<i>Is this true?</i>	9, 19, 29, 34, 58, 66, 71
Overall content	
<i>Did you understand the chapter?</i>	14, 24, 39, 49, 60, 75

Speaking and writing	Exercise numbers
Basic skills	
<i>Vocabulary</i>	4, 13, 23, 32, 38, 47, 57, 68, 72, 73
<i>Word order</i>	12, 22, 36, 55
<i>Verb forms</i>	3, 8, 20, 28, 33, 44
Text production	
<i>Asking questions</i>	11, 43, 48, 53, 65, 70
<i>Completing questions</i>	30, 35, 56
<i>Completing sentences</i>	6, 17, 37, 45, 54, 64
<i>Your own text</i>	15, 25, 40, 50, 61, 76

Exercises

EXERCISE 1 — WHAT AND WHEN (PAGE 3)

INTRODUCTION

1. What do most people know? *The name of Robin Hood*
2. When was Robin Hood an outlaw? *When Richard the Lionheart was King of England*
3. What did Prince John love? *Money*
4. What did he take for himself? *People's lands and money*
5. When was England full of forests? *In those days*
6. What would hungry people sometimes kill? *A deer*
7. What did people hear one day? *That Richard was a prisoner*
8. Prince John laughed. What did he say then? *"I will not send money for my brother. So ... England ..."*

EXERCISE 2 — EITHER / OR (PAGE 3)

Put a ring around the correct answer!

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Who was King of England? | <u>Richard</u> | John |
| 2. Where was Richard now? | in England | <u>in Palestine</u> |
| 3. Who was on the throne now? | <u>John</u> | Richard |
| 4. Who loved money? | Robin Hood | <u>Prince John</u> |
| 5. Where did people go as outlaws? | <u>into the forests</u> | to Palestine |
| 6. Who would sometimes kill a deer? | Prince John's soldiers | <u>hungry men and women</u> |
| 7. Who became rich and fat? | <u>Prince John's men</u> | King Richard's friends |
| 8. Who said, "I will not send money"? | the king | <u>the prince</u> |

EXERCISE 3 — PUT INTO THE PAST TENSE. (PAGE 3)

Example: *Robin Hood is an outlaw.* ⇔ *Robin Hood was an outlaw.*

1. Prince John *is* a bad man. *... was ...*
2. He *loves* money. *... loved ...*
3. He often *takes* people's lands for himself. *... took ...*
4. These people *go* into the forests as outlaws. *... went ...*
5. The deer *are* the biggest animals in the forests. *... were ...*
6. People who *kill* deer *become* outlaws. *... killed ... / ... became ...* (2 verbs!)
7. One day, people *hear* that Richard *is* a prisoner. *... heard ... / ... was ...* (2 verbs!)
8. Another king *wants* money to set him free. *... wanted ...*

EXERCISE 4 — VOCABULARY (PAGE 3)

To find the answers here, turn to the 'Vocabulary Page by Page' section, looking in the middle column for page 3. You can use this as your dictionary!

- 1. How many were at the concert? **people**
- 2. I have to take my little to school. **brother**
- 3. What is the opposite of *good*? **bad**
- 4. Pounds, dollars and euros are **money**
- 5. Her dad works at the weekend. **often**
- 6. is fine at the moment. **Everything**
- 7. What do we call a *person in an army*? **soldier**
- 8. is your birthday? **When**

EXERCISE 5 — WHO AND WHERE (PAGES 3–4)

CHAPTER 1

- 1. Where was Sherwood Forest? **In the middle of England**
- 2. Who was Prince John? **the king's brother**
- 3. Where was he sitting with the Sheriff? **in the castle / in Nottingham castle / in Nottingham**
- 4. Who came running in suddenly? **a man**
- 5. Who looked at the man angrily? **the Sheriff**
- 6. Where does Lord Robert still have a house? **near (the town of) Nottingham** ("here"?)
- 7. Who is Lord Robert going to marry? **Lady Marian Fitzwalter**
- 8. Where would Prince John hear about Robin Hood? **at the feast / at Lord Robert's feast**
- 9. Who steals from Prince John's friends? **Robin Hood**

EXERCISE 6 — COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. (PAGES 3–4)

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. In the town of Nottingham **... there was a castle. / ... two men were sitting.**
- 2. Suddenly a man **... came running in. / ... came to speak to Prince John.**
- 3. Tomorrow evening **... there will be a feast. / ... you could hear about Robin Hood.**
- 4. Robin Hood **... is an outlaw. / ... helps the people who fight Prince John.**
- 5. Tell Guy of Gisborne to **... come here. / ... come and see me.**
- 6. I want him to **... visit Lord Robert. / ... go to Lord Robert's feast.**
- 7. Two days later, **... the abbot was waiting to begin the wedding.**
- 8. Everything was **ready for the wedding. / ... ready in the little church.**

EXERCISE 7 — EITHER / OR (PAGES 4–6)

Put a ring around the correct answer!

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1. Where was the fat abbot waiting? | <u>in the church</u> | in the forest |
| 2. Who was Lady Marian with? | with Lord Robert | <u>with her father</u> |
| 3. Who came into the church now? | <u>men</u> | women
children |
| 4. What colour were their clothes ? | red | brown
<u>green</u> |
| 5. Who came in with these men? | Lady Marian | <u>Lord Robert</u>
Lady Marian's father |
| 6. What did people hear outside? | singing | shouting
<u>shouting and horses</u> |
| 7. Who came behind the tall man? | hungry people | men in green
<u>many soldiers</u> |
| 8. Who ran out of the church? | all the guests | the abbot
<u>the abbot and many guests</u> |

EXERCISE 8 — PUT INTO THE PAST TENSE. (PAGE 4)

Example: *The Sheriff talks to the man.* ⇒ *The Sheriff talked to the man.*

- Everything *is* ready for the wedding. was
- All the guests *are* there. were
- Now men in green *come* into the church. came
- Each man *has* a bow over his shoulder. had
- The fat abbot *sees* the bows. saw
- But it *is* too late: the men *are* all there. (2 verbs!) was ... / ... were
- Suddenly the people *hear* shouting outside. heard
- A tall man *comes* into the church. came
- Everyone *looks* around. looked

EXERCISE 9 — IS THIS TRUE? (PAGE 4)

Example: *Prince John laughed.* ⇒ *Prince John didn't laugh.*

- Poor people *loved* Prince John. didn't love
- Prince John *liked* Robin Hood. didn't like
- He *wanted* to be Robin's friend. didn't want
- Lady Marian *was* with the Sheriff. (!!!) wasn't
- The fat abbot *had* a bow over his shoulder. didn't have
- He *smiled* at the men in green. didn't smile
- The men in green *were* soldiers. (!!!) weren't
- The wedding *began* with music. didn't begin
- The people *heard* children singing. didn't hear

EXERCISE 10 — MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGE 4)

1. Where was the little church? by Sherwood Forest
2. Who was Lady Marian going to marry? Lord Robert
3. Who was in the church? (*Everyone, please!*) the fat abbot, all the guests, Lady Marian and her father
4. How were the men dressed? in green ("all" can belong to "they", but also to "in green", so "all in green" is possible too.)
5. What did each man have over his shoulder? a bow
6. Where was Lord Robert standing now? with Lady Marian
7. What did the people hear outside? shouting, and horses
8. Who came in then? a tall man

EXERCISE 11 — ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE UNDERLINED WORDS. (PAGE 6)

Example: He had a sword in his hand. (What?) ⇨ What did he have in his hand?

1. The abbot ran out of the church. Where did the abbot run ? (Where?)
2. Robin will live in the forest. Where will Robin live ? (Where?)
3. He turned to the beautiful woman. Who did he turn to ? (Who?)
4. He asked her a question. What did he ask her ? (What?)
5. He spoke quietly to Marian's father. How did he speak to Marian's father ? (How?)
6. They will marry when the king comes home. When will they marry ? (When?)
7. Robin had his sword in his hand. Where did Robin have his sword ? (Where?)
8. The soldiers looked at Sir Guy. Who did the soldiers look at ? (Who?)
9. Sir Guy stood up slowly. How did Sir Guy stand up ? (How?)

EXERCISE 12 — WORD ORDER (PAGES 6–7)

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct places to make sentences.

1. When Sir Guy fell, the soldiers away the soldiers ran away. (ran)
2. Then Robin's men too Robin's men ran too. (ran)
3. Slowly Sir Guy up Sir Guy stood up. (stood)
4. In front of him he see only the forest he could see (could)
5. When Robin's men to a clearing Robin's men came to (came)
6. Now men in green out of the caves men in green came out of (came)
7. Together the outlaws fires the outlaws made fires. (made)
8. Soon it evening it was evening. (was)
9. We will always people will always help people. (help)

EXERCISE 13 — VOCABULARY (PAGES 3–7)

Find the answers in the 'Vocabulary Page by Page' section, in the middle column for pages 3, 4, 6 and 7.

1. What is the opposite of *always*? **never**
2. What is the word for *information about s.th. that has happened*? **news**
3. What is the word for *the day after today*? **tomorrow**
4. What is the word for *the time between afternoon and night*? **evening**
5. Come on! Aren't you yet? **ready**
6. There is much salt in the soup. **too**
7. I saw Bob in town his girlfriend. **with**
8. English people often about the weather. **talk**
9. He likes shopping for new **clothes**
10. the best players can win. **Only**
11. My dad's music is Classic Rock. **favourite**
12. Vegetarians don't eat **meat**
13. There was we could do to help. **nothing**
14. What is the opposite of *rich*? **poor**
15. I have wanted to go to Paris. **always**

EXERCISE 14 — DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 3–6)

1. Who were the men in Nottingham castle?
..... **the Sheriff of Nottingham and Prince John(, the king's brother)**
2. What was the man's news?
..... **It was that Prince John could hear about Robin Hood / that Lord Robert was (really) Robin Hood.**
3. All the guests were in the church. Why couldn't the abbot begin the wedding?
..... **Because Lord Robert wasn't there (yet).**
4. Why did he want to protest when the men in green came in?
..... **Because they had come into the church with bows.**
5. Why did everyone in the church look around?
..... **Because they heard shouting and horses outside.**
6. Why did Sir Guy's soldiers run away?
..... **Because they saw Sir Guy / him fall.**
7. Where in the forest did the outlaws live?
..... **In a wide clearing with big, deep caves / where there were big, deep caves.**

EXERCISE 15 — WRITE YOUR OWN SENTENCES.

Your teacher will tell you how much to write!

1. Lord Robert.

*(Who is he? What did Prince John do last year? Where does Lord Robert live?
What is he going to do? What will happen tomorrow evening? and so on ...)*

FOR EXAMPLE: Lord Robert was Lord of Huntingdon.

Prince John took his house and lands last year.

But he still has a house near Nottingham.

Now he is going to / wants to marry Lady Marian Fitzwalter.

There will be / is going to be a big feast tomorrow evening.

At the feast Prince John would / could hear things about Robin Hood.

2. In the church.

*(What was going to happen? Where was the church? When was this? Who was there? Who was NOT there?
Who came in now? What did the fat abbot think? What did he do? What did people hear then? and so on ...)*

FOR EXAMPLE: Now Lord Robert was going to marry Lady Marian Fitzwalter.

It was in the little church by the forest, two days later.

The church was full of people — Lady Marian, her father, the abbot and all the guests.

But one (important) person was not there: Lord Robert!

Then men in green came into the church, and Lord Robert was at the front.

They all had bows with them, but it was too late to protest, so the fat abbot began.

Suddenly people heard something outside: shouting and horses.

EXERCISE 16 — WHO, WHAT AND WHERE (PAGES 7–8)

CHAPTER 2

1. Who would be one of Robin's strongest men? Little John / the man they called Little John
2. Where was Robin walking one morning? through the forest
3. What had fallen across the river? a tree
4. Where was the big man? on the other bank / side / side of the river
5. Where was he going? towards the tree
6. What did the big man have in his hand? a long, heavy stick
7. What did Robin put on the ground? his bow and arrow
8. Who was going to fight? both men / the two men
9. Where was the fight? in the middle of the bridge
10. Who fell into the water first? Robin

EXERCISE 17 — COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE THE PAST TENSE! (PAGES 7–8)

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. One morning Robin ... **FOR EXAMPLE:** ... came to a small river in the forest.
2. He didn't want to swim in the cold water.
3. Then he saw a fallen tree that had one end on each bank.
4. On the other bank there was a big man going towards the tree too.
5. But the big man walked as fast as Robin.
6. Soon the two men were at the bridge, one at each end.
7. Quickly, Robin made a stick from a small tree.
8. After a while, both men had to rest because they were tired.

EXERCISE 18 — EITHER / OR (PAGES 7–8)

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

1. Where had the tree fallen? into the river **across the river**
2. What did Robin want to do? swim across the river **walk over the bridge**
3. Where was the big man? **on the other bank** on Robin's side
4. Who had a bow? **Robin** the big man
5. Who shook his long, heavy stick? Robin **the big man**
6. Who wanted to fight? Robin the big man **both men**
7. Who won the fight? Robin **the big man**
8. Where was Robin when he started laughing? **in the water** on the bridge

EXERCISE 19 — IS THIS TRUE? (PAGES 8–10)

Examples: Robin didn't shoot two arrows. ⇔ Robin shot two arrows.
 Robin wasn't a good fighter. ⇔ Robin was a good fighter.

1. The two men *didn't* begin to fight. ... **began** ...
2. The giant *wasn't* much bigger than Robin. ... **was** ...
3. The big man *didn't* swing his stick first. ... **swung** ...
4. They *weren't* tired after a while. ... **were** ...
5. Robin *didn't* fall into the water first. ... **fell** ...
6. The end of the fight *didn't* make Robin laugh! ... **made** ...
7. He *didn't* pull the big man into the water. ... **pulled** ...
8. The men *didn't* stop fighting now. ... **stopped** ...

EXERCISE 20 — PUT INTO THE PAST TENSE. (PAGES 8–10)

Example: Robin takes the big man's foot. ⇨ Robin took the big man's foot.

1. Now both men *are* in the water. **... were ...**
2. They *swim* to the bank. **... swam ...**
3. There they *sit* together in the sun. **... sat ...**
4. Then Robin *takes* his horn and *blows* it. (Two verbs!) **... took ... / ... blew ...**
5. The big man *looks* at him. **... looked ...**
6. Men in green *come* running out of the trees. **... came ...**
7. Will Scarlett *is* the first. **... was ...**
8. I *want* to be one of your men! **... wanted ...**

EXERCISE 21 — MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGES 8–10)

1. Where did the two men swim? **to the bank (of the river)**
2. Who was wet from head to foot? ("them?") **both men / both of the men / both of them**
3. What was in Robin's horn when he took it? **water**
4. What did he do after he shook it? **He blew it (loudly).**
5. Who was the big man looking for? **someone / a good fighter in the forest**
6. What happened (= *geschah*) at that moment? **Men in green came (running) out of the trees.**
7. What did the man want from Robin? (*your?*) **to be one of his / Robin's men**
8. Who gave the man his new name? **Will Scarlett**

EXERCISE 22 — WORD ORDER (PAGES 7–10)

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct places to make sentences.

1. One morning in the forest Robin to a small river..... **... Robin came to ...** (came)
2. Then he a tree that had fallen across the river..... **... he saw a tree ...** (saw)
3. Soon both men to the bridge **... both men came to ...** (came)
4. Quickly Robin a long stick **... Robin made a ...** (made)
5. Suddenly the giant his stick **... the giant swung his ...** (swung)
6. After a while both men tired **... both men were tired.** (were)
7. At last Robin into the river **... Robin fell into ...** (fell)
8. Quickly he the big man into the river. **... he pulled the ...** (pulled)
9. Then the two men together in the sun **... men sat together ...** (sat)
10. At last Robin his big horn **... Robin took his ...** (took)

EXERCISE 23 — VOCABULARY (PAGES 7–10)

Find the answers in the 'Vocabulary Page by Page' section, in the middle column for pages 7, 8 and 10.

1. I'm not enough to fight him. **strong**
2. What are you going to your new dog?..... **call**
3. I was hungry, I made myself a sandwich. **so**
4. What is the opposite of *hot*? **cold**
5. I saw two policemen coming me. **towards**
6. Please your books on the table. **put**
7. This schoolbag is much too! **heavy**
8. I everything goes well. **hope**
9. Let's have a rest and then we'll again. **try**
10. Let's go outside and get some fresh **air**
11. How do we sometimes say *a short time later*? **after a while**
12. It was a long way, but we got there **at last**
13. That film made me out loud. **laugh**
14. She and my mum were at school **together**
15. It was a bad to let him come with us. **idea**

EXERCISE 24 — DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 7–10)

1. Why did Robin often walk through the forest alone?
..... **Because he wanted to know everything that happened (there).**
2. Why did he put his bow and arrow down?
..... **So that he could make / cut a stick to fight the big man (with).**
3. Why did the big man smile? (*This is not in the text. Think!*)
..... **Because he wanted to fight, and because he thought that he would win (see page 8, lines 8–9!).**
4. Why did Robin laugh, coming up out of the water? (*This too is not in the text. Think!*)
..... **Because the fight had been good / a good one / because it had been a good fight.**
5. What does Robin think of the big man?
..... **He is the best fighter Robin has ever seen.**
6. Why is the big man looking for someone in the forest?
..... **Because this person is a good fighter too. Because the big man wants to be one of his men.**
7. Why did the outlaws laugh when they heard the man's name?
..... **Because the man was called "Little", but he was so big.**

EXERCISE 25 — WRITE YOUR OWN SENTENCES.

Your teacher will tell you how much to write!

1. What does the text tell us about the big man? See how much information you can find and write down!

FOR He was on the other bank. He was the biggest man Robin had ever seen.
 EXAMPLE: He was going towards the tree. He walked faster when Robin walked faster.
 He put / had his foot on the tree, (just) like Robin. He wanted to be first, (just) like Robin.
 He called Robin a coward. He had a long, heavy stick, but he didn't have a bow.
 The idea of a fight made him smile. He thought that he would win (page 8, line 9!).
 He won the fight. After the fight he was friendly (page 8, line 22).
 He was the best fighter Robin had ever seen. He was looking for someone in the forest. ...

2. The fight.

(Who were the fighters? How did it begin? What did they fight with? Where did they fight and why? What happened when they were tired? How did it end? Who was the winner? Why was the big man in the forest?)

FOR The fighters were Robin and the big man. / The fight was between Robin and the big man.
 EXAMPLE: The fight began when both men wanted to be first on the bridge.
 They fought with (long, heavy) sticks.
 The fight was in the middle of the bridge, over the water.
 The fight was not really about who was first. The men wanted to see who was stronger* /
 who was the better* fighter. When the men were tired, they rested / had a rest.
 The fight ended when Robin fell into the water. So the big man was the winner.
 The big man had come to the forest / he wanted to be one of Robin's men.

(* This is better English. But "strongest / best" are possible too.)

EXERCISE 26 — WHO, WHAT AND WHERE (PAGES 10–12)

CHAPTER 3

1. What did the outlaws hear about in summer?..... a big contest in Nottingham
2. Who wanted to find the best archer in England? Prince John and the Sheriff
3. What would the wonderful prize be? an arrow made of silver / a silver arrow
4. Who will go to Nottingham in different clothes?..... Robin
5. Who stood on the other side from Prince John and his friends? ... hundreds of people
6. What did the man from Nottingham have on his head?..... a brown hood
7. Where was the target put now? at two hundred yards
8. Where on the target was the gold? in the middle
9. Where was the 'white spot, as big as an eye'? in the middle of the gold (ring)
10. Who was the man from Nottingham? Robin Hood / Robert of Huntingdon

EXERCISE 27 — EITHER / OR (PAGES 10–12)

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

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Where was the contest going to be? | in Nottingham | in Sherwood Forest |
| 2. How will (<i>wird!</i>) Robin go to the contest? | alone | with his men |
| 3. Where was the contest? | in the town itself | in a field near Nottingham |
| 4. How many people had come? | a lot | not very many |
| 5. Where did Prince John sit? | with the people | with his friends |
| 6. How many archers were still in the contest in the afternoon? | two | three four |
| 7. How many archers hit the target half in the gold, half in the eye? | one | two three |
| 8. Who gave the winner his prize? | the Sheriff | Prince John |

EXERCISE 28 — PUT INTO THE PAST TENSE. (PAGES 11–13)

Example: *One comes from the West of England.* ⇨ *One came from the West of England.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The man from the West <i>is</i> the first to shoot. | was |
| 2. The archers <i>are</i> all excellent. | were |
| 3. Everyone <i>cheers</i> loudly. | cheered |
| 4. The man from Nottingham <i>wins</i> the contest. | won |
| 5. Prince John <i>stands</i> up. | stood |
| 6. He <i>looks</i> at the man. | looked |
| 7. The crowd <i>begins</i> to shout. | began |
| 8. Prince John <i>says</i> that Robin <i>can</i> go. (2!) | said ... / ... could |
| 9. Quickly Robin <i>runs</i> out into the crowd. | ran |

EXERCISE 29 — IS THIS TRUE? (PAGES 11–12)

Examples: *The contest was in winter.* ⇨ *The contest wasn't in winter.*
Prince John sat with the people. ⇨ *Prince John didn't sit with the people.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The contest <i>was</i> easy. | wasn't |
| 2. There <i>were</i> many archers still in the contest. | weren't |
| 3. The man from Nottingham <i>began</i> first. | didn't begin |
| 4. The Sheriff <i>cheered</i> loudly. | didn't cheer |
| 5. Guy of Gisborne <i>clapped</i> all the time. | didn't clap |
| 6. Prince John <i>shouted</i> to his friends. | didn't shout |
| 7. The man from Nottingham <i>took</i> his hood off. | didn't take |
| 8. Prince John <i>gave</i> him the prize. | didn't give |

EXERCISE 30 — COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS. (PAGES 11–12)

Examples: *Robin went to Nottingham. (where)* ⇒ *Where did Robin go?*
They were the best archers. (what) ⇒ *What were they?*

1. People wanted to see the archers. Who did **people want to see** ?
2. The second man *came* from the North. Where did **the second man come** from ?
3. The arrow *hit* the middle of the target. Where **did the arrow hit** the target ?
4. All the people *clapped*. What **did all the people** do ?
5. The Sheriff *talked* to Prince John. Who **did the Sheriff talk** to ?
6. The man *came up* to take his prize. Why **did the man come up** ?
7. He *had* a brown hood over his face. What **did he have** over his face ?
8. Prince John *stood up* slowly. How **did Prince John stand up** ?

EXERCISE 31 — MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGES 11–12)

1. Who was with Prince John and Sir Guy? **the Sheriff (of Nottingham)**
2. How did they talk together? **quietly**
3. Where did the winning arrow hit the target? **in the eye / right in the middle**
4. Who won the contest? **the man from Nottingham / in the brown hood**
5. Where did he come for his prize? **to Prince John**
6. What did the soldier do? **He pulled the man's hood back.**
7. Who did Prince John speak to first? **to the crowd / the people**
8. Who did he speak to next? **to the man in front of him**

EXERCISE 32 — VOCABULARY (PAGES 10–12)

To find the answers here, turn to the 'Vocabulary Page by Page' section, looking in the middle column for page 10, page 11 and page 12. You can use this as your dictionary!

1. She £160 on the lottery. **won**
2. What do you do at the weekend?..... **want to**
3. Oh no — the bus has left! **already**
4. nothing to drink except water. **There was**
5. If we go, we will catch the bus. **now**
6. The ball the window and broke it. **hit**
7. Johnny gave his talk the class. **in front of**
8. He me, "Can you speak English?" **asked**
9. I'm going to have sandwich. **another**

EXERCISE 33 — PUT INTO THE PRESENT TENSE. (PAGES 13–14)

Example: Prince John stood up slowly. ⇨ Prince John stands up slowly.

- The crowd *began* to shout. *... begins ...*
- Guy of Gisborne *talked* to him quietly. *... talks ...*
- Prince John *smiled*. *... smiles ...*
- Quickly, Robin *ran* into the crowd. *... runs ...*
- There *were* soldiers in front of Robin’s men. *... are ...*
- What *could* they do now? *... can ...*
- Sir Guy *shouted* angrily. *... shouts ...*
- He *fell* into the river. *... falls ...*

EXERCISE 34 — IS THIS TRUE? USE THE PRESENT! (PAGES 13–15)

Examples: Prince John turns to the crowd. ⇨ Prince John doesn't turn to the crowd.
The Sheriff is the winner. ⇨ The Sheriff isn't the winner.

- The river and the bridge *are* in Nottingham. *... aren't ...*
- Sir Guy *stays* to talk to the Sheriff. *... doesn't stay ...*
- He *wants* Robin to reach the forest. *... doesn't want ...*
- Robin’s men *have* swords and horses. *... don't have ...*
- Guy’s soldiers *react* very quickly. *... don't react ...*
- The archer in the trees *shoots* Sir Guy. *... doesn't shoot ...*
- The arrow *hits* his horse. *... doesn't hit ...*
- The soldiers *fight* hard. *... don't fight ...*

EXERCISE 35 — COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS. USE THE PRESENT! (PAGES 13–14)

Examples: Does Sir Guy ... ⇨ Does Sir Guy speak to Prince John?
Is this man ... ⇨ Is this man Robin Hood?

- Is there ... *... a bridge over the river* ?
- Do Robin’s men... *... run away from the field / towards the bridge* ?
- Are Guy’s soldiers ... *... waiting for them / already in front of them* ?
- Does Sir Guy ... *... have a big black horse* ?
- Does someone in brown ... *... jump out of the trees / jump out behind the soldiers* ?
- Does this person ... *... have a long, heavy stick* ?
- Do the soldiers ... *... fall to left and right / fall as the stick hits them* ?
- Does an arrow ... *... hit the ground in front of Sir Guy’s horse* ?

EXERCISE 36 — WORD ORDER (PAGES 13–15)

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct places to make sentences.

1. Quickly Robin out into the crowd *... Robin runs out ...* (runs)
2. Soon Sir Guy's men catch the outlaw again *... Guy's men will catch ...* (will)
3. Over the river there a bridge *... there is a ...* (is)
4. When they a shout, they begin to run faster *... they hear a ...* (hear)
5. The horse jumps as the arrow the ground *... the arrow hits the ...* (hits)
6. When the horse jumps, Sir Guy into the river *... Guy falls into* (falls)
7. Robin sees that the archer Lady Marian *... archer is Lady ...* (is)
8. Now she come to the forest too *... she has come to ...* (has)

EXERCISE 37 — COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE THE PRESENT! (PAGES 13–15)

1. Quickly and quietly, ... **FOR EXAMPLE:** *... the outlaws run away from the field. / towards the bridge.*
2. near the bridge. *The soldiers are waiting ... / He pointed at the trees ...*
3. Sir Guy ... *... was in the middle of his soldiers. / was on a black horse.*
4. Suddenly ... *... someone jumped out behind the soldiers.*
5. with a heavy stick. *Friar Tuck hit the soldiers ...*
6. The horse ... *... jumped as the arrow hit the ground in front of it.*
7. into the river. *Sir Guy fell (backwards) ...*
8. The last soldier ... *... pulled Sir Guy out of the water.*

EXERCISE 38 — VOCABULARY (PAGES 13–15)

Do you know where to find the answers here?

1. I'll see him later — I don't know. *maybe*
2. Hurry up — the bus is leaving! *soon*
3. I sat down Sue and my brother. *between*
4. He lived in America he was little. *when*
5. I saw there was a dog behind me. *suddenly*
6. There's no need to! I can hear you!..... *shout*
7. Will you do it? Or shall I ask? *someone else*
8. Some of the kids after school to talk. *stayed*
9. I didn't read the part of the book. *last*
10. My keys must have fallen my pocket. *out of*

EXERCISE 39 — DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 10–14)

1. Why must the men of Sherwood go to the contest?
 Because they are the best archers (in the country).
2. What is Robin's plan so that Prince John and the Sheriff will not catch him?
 He will go to Nottingham in different clothes(, so nobody will know him).
3. The tall man's shooting is different from the others, and not just better. How? *(Read the text very carefully!)*
 He is much faster (page 11, lines 10, 13, 16, 25 and 30!).
4. "Your plan was good, Sir Guy!" What is Guy's plan?
 The silver arrow will bring all the greatest archers to Nottingham — including Robin Hood.
5. How does Sir Guy know that the man in brown is Robin Hood?
 He is the best archer.
6. Why does Prince John let Robin go?
 Because the people will be unhappy if he hangs the winner of the silver arrow.
7. Why does Sir Guy fall into the river?
 Because Marian's arrow makes his horse jump.

EXERCISE 40 — WRITE YOUR OWN SENTENCES.

Your teacher will tell you how much to write!

1. The contest. *(Where was it? — When? — Who was there? — Why was it more and more difficult to hit the target? — What happened when the man came up for his prize? ...)*

FOR EXAMPLE: The contest was in Nottingham (actually, in a field near the town). It was in summer, and hundreds of people came to watch. Prince John and his friends were there, with the Sheriff and Sir Guy of Gisborne. In the afternoon, it was more difficult because the archers had to shoot a long way (two hundred yards) and now they only had one shot. The man in the brown hood won, but when he came up to take the prize, a soldier pulled back his hood, and Sir Guy knew who he was.

2. After the contest.

FOR EXAMPLE: Prince John let Robin go so that the people would be happy. But Sir Guy had soldiers near the forest to catch him again. Robin and his men saw the soldiers waiting. But before Sir Guy's soldiers could begin to fight, Friar Tuck and Lady Marian came from behind them in the forest. Friar Tuck hit the soldiers with his big stick, and Lady Marian's arrow made Sir Guy's horse jump, so that he fell into the river. Now the soldiers ran away and the outlaws ran into the forest.

EXERCISE 41 — WHO, WHAT AND WHERE (PAGE 15)

CHAPTER 4

1. Who is the bishop? one of the richest men in England / a friend of Prince John
2. Where does the small road run? through the forest
3. Who waits in the trees? most of the outlaws
4. What do Robin and a few others put on? poor men's clothes
5. Where do they sit down? next to the road
6. What have they brought with them? some meat
7. What do the outlaws hear now? the sound of horses
8. What does the bishop say when he stops? "What is this?"

EXERCISE 42 — EITHER / OR (PAGES 15–17)

Put a ring around the correct answer!

1. Who is a friend of Prince John? Robin the bishop
2. Who puts on poor men's clothes? most of the outlaws Robin and a few others
3. How do the bishop and the soldiers arrive? They are riding horses. They are walking.
4. What is the bishop like? He is a friendly person. He is cold and hard.
5. Who will hang the 'poor men'? the Sheriff the bishop
6. Who gallops off when the men in green come? the soldiers the bishop
7. Who is shocked now? Robin Friar Tuck Little John
8. Who wants to shoot the bishop full of arrows? Robin Friar Tuck Little John
9. Will the outlaws kill the bishop? Yes, they will. No, they won't.
10. Who will have to pay? Robin Friar Tuck Little John the bishop

EXERCISE 43 — ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE UNDERLINED WORDS. (PAGES 15–17)

Examples: Robin wants to meet the bishop. (Who?) ⇒ Who does Robin want to meet?
 The outlaws live in the forest. (Where?) ⇒ Where do the outlaws live?

1. The outlaws run to a small road. Where do the outlaws run ? (Where?)
2. Most of them wait in the trees. Where do most of them wait ? (Where?)
3. But some of them put on poor men's clothes. What do some of them put on ? (What?)
4. They begin to cook some meat on a fire. What do they begin to cook (on a fire) ? (What?)
5. The bishop is riding a big white horse. Who is riding a big white horse ? (Who?)
6. He stops when he sees the 'poor men'. When does he stop ? (When?)
7. Then he sees the fire and the meat. Who sees the fire and the meat ? (Who?)
8. The 'poor men' jump up. What do the 'poor men' do ? (What?)

EXERCISE 44 — PUT INTO THE PRESENT TENSE. (PAGE 17)

Examples: *The bishop stopped.* ⇨ *The bishop stops.*
The 'poor men' jumped up. ⇨ *The 'poor men' jump up.*

1. "Mercy? Nonsense!" *said* the bishop. *... says ...*
2. "Oh, no!" *cried* one of the 'poor men'. *... cries ...*
3. The soldiers *got off* their horses. *... get ...*
4. But the 'poor man' *took* a big horn. *... takes ...*
5. Soon the trees *were* full of men in green. *... are ...*
6. The soldiers *galloped off*. *... gallop ...*
7. The bishop *was* alone with the outlaws. *... is ...*
8. He *had* to go with them. *... has ...*
9. The outlaws *wanted* to give him a feast. *... want ...*

EXERCISE 45 — COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE THE PRESENT! (PAGE 17)

1. The bishop ... **FOR EXAMPLE:** *... is one of Prince John's friends.*
2. The Sheriff *... can hang people who kill the king's deer.*
3. Suddenly *... the outlaws come out of the trees.*
4. Quickly, *... the soldiers jump on their horses and ride off.*
5. Little John tells Robin *... to shoot the bishop full of arrows.*
6. I think ... (Yes, you! What do you think?) *... the bishop is a cold, hard man.*
7. The outlaws will *... give the bishop a feast in the forest.*
8. The bishop *... has to pay a lot of money for the feast.*

EXERCISE 46 — WHAT & WHERE (PAGE 17)

1. Where will the soldiers take the 'poor men'? *to the Sheriff*
2. What do the soldiers do now? *They get off their horses.*
3. What does the 'poor man' take and blow? *a big horn*
4. Where do the men in green have their bows? *in their hands*
5. Where are they when the soldiers gallop off? *all around the bishop*
6. What does Little John want to do with the bishop? *shoot him full of arrows*
7. Where is the feast for the bishop? *in Sherwood Forest / in the forest*
8. What do the outlaws do at the feast? *They laugh and drink.*
9. What does the bishop eat? *nothing*

EXERCISE 47 — VOCABULARY (PAGES 15–18)

1. Chris, come and my brother. meet
2. There were lots of cars parked on the road
3. She jeans and a T-shirt. put on
4. They arrived we were having dinner. while
5. He always laughs a bit too loudly
6. He stopped his bike and got off
7. I go to school next Saturday. have to
8. Have you that book yet? finished
9. Is the water warm for you? enough

EXERCISE 48 — MAKE QUESTIONS IN THE PRESENT WITH THE WORDS GIVEN! (PAGES 17–18)

To help your teacher, write down the answer too, after your question!

1. What the outlaws What do the outlaws do at the feast? They laugh and drink.
2. How the bishop How does the bishop sit? He sits unhappily.
3. like food “Don’t you like the food?” “No, I am not hungry!”
4. What open What do the outlaws open? They open the bishop’s saddle bags.
5. What grass What falls out onto the grass? Gold.
6. Where the small bags Where does the bishop have the small bags? In his shoes.
7. How much the dinner How much does the dinner cost? A thousand pounds.
8. What sing What does the bishop sing? He sings a song for the outlaws.

EXERCISE 49 — DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 15–18)

1. By the road, Robin and a few others did *four* things before the bishop came. What were the *first and fourth*?
..... They put on poor men’s clothes and they began to cook some meat.
2. What did the bishop want to do with the ‘poor men’?
..... He wanted to take them to the Sheriff, so that the Sheriff could hang them.
3. What did the outlaws do with the bishop?
..... They took him to have a feast with them.
4. Where had the bishop put his money? (*You should find four different places!*)
..... He had put his money in his saddle bags, in his bag, under his shirt and in his shoes.
5. What happened the next morning?
..... The outlaws took the bishop out of the forest and put him on his horse to go to Nottingham.

EXERCISE 50 — WRITING YOUR OWN TEXT

1. A test for the bishop.

(What did the outlaws bring with them? What did they do next to the road? What happened when the bishop arrived? What did Robin say? What was the bishop's answer? What did Robin do then?)

FOR EXAMPLE: The outlaws brought some meat with them. They put on poor men's clothes and sat down next to the road. Then they began to cook the meat on a fire. When the bishop arrived, he saw the meat. He said that the soldiers should take the 'poor men' to the Sheriff.
Robin cried, "Mercy, please!" But the bishop said, "Mercy? Nonsense!"
Then Robin blew his horn and the other outlaws came out of the trees.
The soldiers galloped off quickly and now the bishop was alone with the outlaws.

2. A feast in the forest.

FOR EXAMPLE: It was a wonderful feast and the outlaws were very happy. They laughed and drank, but the bishop was unhappy. He ate nothing.
At the end of the feast Robin said, "It's time to pay, Lord Bishop! Stand up, and we will help you!"
The outlaws opened his saddle bags, and they were full of gold. The bishop had more gold in his bag, under his shirt and in his shoes too — a thousand pounds in all!
Robin said that all this money was just enough to pay for his dinner.
The bishop shouted, but Robin said that the money was to help poor people.

EXERCISE 51 — WHO AND WHAT (PAGES 18–19)

CHAPTER 5

1. What is Robin doing in the forest one day? walking alone / He is walking alone.
2. What does he hear? someone whistling / He hears someone whistling.
3. What does he see coming towards him? a horse and cart / He sees a horse and cart.
4. What is the man with the red face doing? *(Find two things!)*
..... walking next to the cart, whistling loudly / He is walking next to the cart, whistling loudly.
5. What does he do when he sees Robin? He stops walking and whistling.
6. What does the butcher want to do at Nottingham market? sell his meat / He wants to sell his meat.
7. What does he give Robin for ten pounds? *(Find three things!)*
..... the meat, the cart and his clothes / He gives Robin the meat, the cart and his clothes.
8. What does the butcher do when he has the money? He lies down (under a tree) to sleep.
9. What does Robin do when he has put the butcher's clothes on? He walks off to Nottingham.

EXERCISE 52 — EITHER / OR (PAGES 18–19)

Put a ring around the correct answer!

- | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Who is whistling in the forest? | Robin | the short man |
| 2. Who has a red face? | the short man | Robin |
| 3. What does the man want to sell in Nottingham? | the horse and cart | the meat |
| 4. What does he <i>sell</i> Robin? | the meat | the cart and his clothes |
| 5. What does he <i>lend</i> Robin? | the meat | the cart and his clothes |
| 6. As a price, is ten pounds good or bad?
(Read page 19, line 5 and think!) | It's a good price. | It's a bad price. |
| 7. Who is the bigger man?
(Read page 19, line 6 and think!) | the butcher | Robin |
| 8. Who takes the horse and cart to Nottingham? | Robin | the butcher |

EXERCISE 53 — ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE UNDERLINED WORDS. (PAGE 19)

Examples: Robin is walking in the forest. (Where?) ⇒ Where is Robin walking?
 The man is whistling loudly. (How?) ⇒ How is the man whistling?
 Robin and the man start talking. (What?) ⇒ What do Robin and the man do?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The women are doing <u>their shopping</u> . | What are the women doing.....? (What?) |
| 2. There is soon a crowd <u>around Robin</u> . | Where is there soon a crowd.....? (Where?) |
| 3. The other butchers look at <u>him</u> . | Who do the other butchers look at.....? (Who?) |
| 4. The Sheriff's wife looks at <u>the meat</u> . | What does the Sheriff's wife look at.....? (What?) |
| 5. She sees <u>that it is fresh</u> . | What does she see.....? (What?) |
| 6. <u>The Sheriff's wife</u> buys some meat. | Who buys some meat.....? (Who?) |
| 7. She asks <u>Robin</u> to come to dinner. | Who does she ask to come to dinner.....? (Who?) |
| 8. King Richard is a prisoner <u>in Europe</u> . | Where is King Richard a prisoner.....? (Where?) |

EXERCISE 54 — COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE THE PRESENT! (PAGES 19–21)

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---|
| 1. The market ... | FOR EXAMPLE: | is full of people / women. |
| 2. shopping. | | Everywhere there are women / people doing their ... |
| 3. some meat. | | The Sheriff's wife buys ... |
| 4. That evening ... | | Robin has dinner at the Sheriff's house. |
| 5. can be king. | | King Richard is dead, so now Prince John ... |
| 6. The Sheriff ... | | asks if Robin has any cattle (to sell). |
| 7. Two soldiers | | go into the forest with them / the men. |
| 8. Do you ...? | | know where Robin Hood lives.....? |

EXERCISE 55 — WORD ORDER (PAGE 21)

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct places to make sentences.

1. The next morning they into the forest together *... they ride into ...* (ride)
2. At first the Sheriff happy *... the Sheriff is happy.* (is)
3. I have often with his men *... often eaten with ...* (eaten)
4. I would you well to show me *... would pay you ...* (pay)
5. At that moment they to a big clearing *... they come to ...* (come)
6. When the outlaws the Sheriff, they clap and cheer *... outlaws see the ...* (see)
7. The Sheriff is to the camp *... is taken to ...* (taken)
8. Later the outlaws his gold *... outlaws count his ...* (count)

EXERCISE 56 — COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS. USE THE PRESENT! (PAGES 19–21)

1. want to come to dinner tonight? *Do you ... (or perhaps "Does Robin ...")* ?
2. a prisoner in Europe? *Is King Richard ...* ?
3. any cattle to sell? *Do you have ... / Have you got ...* ?
4. any soldiers go with them? *Do ...* ?
5. the Sheriff look to left and right? *Does ...* ?
6. where Robin Hood lives? *Do you know ...* ?
7. see a big herd of deer? *Do the men (they) ... / Does the Sheriff ...* ?
8. the Sheriff very nervous now? *Is ...* ?
9. outlaws come running towards them? *Do ...* ?

EXERCISE 57 — VOCABULARY (PAGES 18–21)

1. What is the opposite of *to buy*? *to sell*
2. to see that film? *would you like*
3. I'm really hungry. — Me! *too*
4. There was a big at the concert. *crowd*
5. What is the opposite of *expensive*? *cheap*
6.! I can hear singing. *Listen*
7. I'm going out — I'll see you *later*
8. I felt quite cold *at first*
9. Mum never any money on herself. *spends*
10. The test was; we finished it *easy* / *easily*

EXERCISE 58 — IS THIS TRUE? USE THE PRESENT! (PAGES 20–22)

Examples: *Robin gives his meat away free.* ⇒ *Robin doesn't give his meat away free.*
The other butchers listen to Robin. ⇒ *The other butchers don't listen to Robin.*
The Sheriff is at the market. ⇒ *The Sheriff isn't at the market.*

1. Robin *is* in Nottingham for a week. *... isn't ...*
2. The Sheriff *knows* who Robin is. *... doesn't know ...*
3. He *takes* a lot of soldiers into the forest. *... doesn't take ...*
4. At first he *feels* nervous. *... doesn't feel ...*
5. He *tells* Robin jokes (= Witze). *... doesn't tell ...*
6. The two soldiers *fight* the outlaws. *... don't fight ...*
7. The outlaws *shout* at the Sheriff. *... don't shout ...*

EXERCISE 59 — MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGES 21–22)

1. When do Robin and the Sheriff ride into the forest? *the next morning*
2. Who goes with them? *two soldiers*
3. When do the outlaws come running through the trees? *when Robin blows his horn*
4. What do they do when they see the Sheriff? *They clap and cheer.*
5. Where do they take the Sheriff and his men? *to the outlaws' camp*
6. What happens that evening? *There is a wonderful feast.*
7. Where do the outlaws take the men the next morning? *(back) to the Nottingham road*

EXERCISE 60 — DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 18–22)

1. Why was the butcher going through Sherwood Forest?
 *He was going to Nottingham / to the market. / He wanted to sell his meat in Nottingham.*
2. *Suddenly Robin had an idea* (page 19, line 3). What was this idea?
 *He could go to Nottingham as a butcher (and see what was happening there / have an adventure).*
3. Why did Robin soon have a crowd around him at the market?
 *Because his meat was so cheap / cheap and fresh / (so) much cheaper.*
4. What did Robin hear at the Sheriff's house?
 *That King Richard was a prisoner in Europe. But John was saying that he was dead.*
5. Why didn't the Sheriff find out where the outlaws' camp was?
 *Because his eyes were covered. / Because the outlaws took him with his eyes covered.*
6. After the Sheriff had left, Robin had to do something. What was it?
 *(He had to) give the clothes and the horse and cart to the butcher.*

EXERCISE 61 — WRITING YOUR OWN TEXT

1. Robin's idea.

(the meat — the cart — Nottingham market — the butcher's clothes — at the market — how much did the other butchers' meat cost? — how much was Robin's meat? — the crowd around Robin — the Sheriff's wife — have dinner at the Sheriff's house)

FOR EXAMPLE: Robin had an idea when he saw the butcher. He could buy the meat and go to the market in Nottingham. He would go in the butcher's clothes, so nobody would know him. In the town he sold his meat for a penny a pound. This was much cheaper than the other butchers, and soon there was a crowd around him. The Sheriff's wife was doing her shopping too, and saw that his meat was fresh. So she bought some, and asked him to have dinner at the Sheriff's house that evening.

2. Robin and the Sheriff.

FOR EXAMPLE: That evening, Robin had dinner at the Sheriff's house. There he heard that the king was a prisoner in Europe. But his brother, Prince John, was saying that Richard was dead, because he himself wanted to be king. Then they talked about meat. "I would like to buy some cattle," said the Sheriff. "Do you have any to sell?" "Yes, I have," said Robin. "Come with me tomorrow and you can see them!" So next day Robin and the Sheriff went into the forest. Soon the Sheriff was nervous and said, "Don't forget the outlaws!" ...

EXERCISE 62 — WHAT AND WHY (PAGES 22–23)

CHAPTER 6

- 1. What stories did people tell now? stories about Robin and his men / the outlaws
- 2. What was hard? life under Prince John
- 3. What did Robin do when he saw the man? He took an arrow and had his bow ready.
- 4. What did the man want? to find Robin Hood
- 5. What was Robin's second question? "Can you shoot well?"
- 6. Why did he put down his bow? to cut a small stick with his knife
- 7. What was different when the man spoke now? his / the man's voice
- 8. What will Sir Guy do now? He will shoot Robin Hood.
- 9. Why will he blow his horn? to tell the Sheriff that Robin is dead
- 10. What does Sir Guy's arrow hit? a tree

EXERCISE 63 — EITHER / OR (PAGES 22–23)

Put a ring around the correct answer!

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Who makes life hard for people? | King Richard | Prince John |
| 2. Who is with Robin when he sees the man? | He is alone. | He is with Little John. |
| 3. Who has a bow in his hand? | Robin the man in the brown hood | both men |
| 4. Who has his bow ready to shoot? | the man in the brown hood | Robin |
| 5. Who puts down his bow? | the man in the brown hood | Robin |
| 6. Who throws his knife? | Sir Guy | Robin |
| 7. What does Guy's arrow hit? | a tree | Robin |
| 8. Who is faster in the fight now? | Robin | Sir Guy |

EXERCISE 64 — COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE THE PRESENT TENSE! (PAGES 22–23)

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1. arrow quickly. | FOR EXAMPLE: | Robin (sees the man and) takes an ... |
| 2. ready to shoot. | | He has his (own) bow ... |
| 3. "... Robin Hood." | | "I want to find ..." |
| 4. Robin's men ... | | ... are the best fighters. |
| 5. I can ... | | ... shoot (very) well. |
| 6. Robin ... | | ... puts down his bow, to make a small target. |
| 7. tell the Sheriff ... | | I will ... that you are dead. / to hang you in Nottingham. |
| 8. brown hood. | | Robin quickly puts on Sir Guy's ... |

EXERCISE 65 — MAKE QUESTIONS WITH THESE WORDS. USE THE PRESENT! (PAGES 23–24)

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Examples: the stranger | ⇒ | Does the stranger speak again? |
| his voice | ⇒ | How is his voice different? |
| throw | ⇒ | What does Robin throw at Sir Guy? |

Don't use "who?" for more than one or two questions!

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--|---|
| 1. horses | FOR EXAMPLE: | What does Robin soon hear | ? |
| 2. hands tied | | Where are the men's hands tied | ? |
| 3. point | | Where does Robin point | ? |
| 4. surprised (= überrascht) | | Why is the Sheriff surprised | ? |
| 5. move quickly | | Where does Robin move quickly | ? |
| 6. fight for | | What must the outlaws fight for | ? |
| 7. the Sheriff | | Who does the Sheriff have with him | ? |
| 8. hold | | What does the knight on the horse hold in his hand | ? |

EXERCISE 66 — IS THIS TRUE? USE THE PRESENT! (PAGES 23–24)

Examples: *The stranger is Prince John.* ⇒ *The stranger isn't Prince John.*
The man puts down his bow. ⇒ *The man doesn't put down his bow.*
The two men become friends. ⇒ *The two men don't become friends.*

- 1. Sir Guy *hits* Robin with an arrow. *... doesn't hit ...*
- 2. They *fight* with knives. *... don't fight ...*
- 3. Sir Guy *is* faster than Robin. *... isn't ...*
- 4. Robin *loses* the fight. *... doesn't lose ...*
- 5. He *shouts* for the Sheriff. *... doesn't shout ...*
- 6. Robin's men *have* bows and arrows. *... don't have ...*
- 7. The knight *wants* to help the Sheriff. *... doesn't want ...*
- 8. The Sheriff *stays* to fight him. *... doesn't stay ...*

EXERCISE 67 — MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGES 23–24)

- 1. Who are the riders in the clearing? *the Sheriff and his soldiers, with six of Robin's men*
- 2. How are Robin's men tied? *Their hands are tied behind their backs.*
- 3. Who does the Sheriff think that Robin is? *Sir Guy*
- 4. Who does he think that the dead man is? *Robin Hood*
- 5. What does Robin do with his knife? *He cuts the outlaws' / men's hands free.*
- 6. How does he tell his men to start fighting? *He whistles.*
- 7. Why is the fight very difficult? *Because the Sheriff has a lot of / so many soldiers.*
- 8. How does Robin call for help? *He blows his horn (loudly).*
- 9. Help comes. What is this help like? *They see a knight in armour riding towards them.*
- 10. What happens to the shocked Sheriff? *He falls off his horse.*

EXERCISE 68 — VOCABULARY (PAGES 22–23)

- 1. This is a book music. *about*
- 2. Have you got your bedroom? *own*
- 3. I need a cold drink. you? *how about*
- 4. Do you want to come? — Oh, *all right*
- 5. The place is completely now. *different*
- 6. On my way home, I go your house. *past*
- 7. No one knows what will next. *happen*
- 8. They were really to see us. *surprised*

EXERCISE 69 — MIXED QUESTIONS (PAST TENSE!) (PAGES 24–25)

- 1. Who did Robin meet in the forest? a new person (in the clothes of a pilgrim)
- 2. What did they all have in the camp? a wonderful feast
- 3. How much did the pilgrim eat? enough for three men
- 4. What did the men ask him for? news of the king
- 5. How did you play *Knock me down*? You hit people, to make them fall down.
- 6. How did Will Scarlett hit the pilgrim? as hard as he could
- 7. What happened to the next outlaws? The pilgrim knocked them all to the ground.
- 8. Who did everyone look at now? Robin Hood

EXERCISE 70 — ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE UNDERLINED WORDS. (PAGES 25–27)

Example: He had a long sword in his hand. (What?) ⇒ What did he have in his hand?

- 1. Robin opened his eyes slowly. How did Robin open his eyes? (How?)
- 2. He was lying where he had fallen. Where was he lying? (Where?)
- 3. The pilgrim pulled back his hood. What did the pilgrim pull back? (What?)
- 4. The outlaws fell on their knees. What did the outlaws do? (What?)
- 5. It was King Richard. Who was it? (Who?)
- 6. He wanted to find out who his friends were. What did he want? (What?)
- 7. Maid Marian came forward now. Who came forward now? (Who?)
- 8. The wedding was in Sherwood Forest. Where was the wedding? (Where?)

EXERCISE 71 — IS THIS TRUE? USE THE PAST! (PAGES 24–25)

Examples: The outlaws had bows and arrows. ⇒ The outlaws didn't have bows and arrows.
 The Sheriff wanted a fight. ⇒ The Sheriff didn't want a fight.
 The soldiers could fight the knight. ⇒ The soldiers couldn't fight the knight.

- 1. Robin *met* an old friend in the forest. didn't meet
- 2. The man *had* a bow in his hand. didn't have
- 3. The outlaws *asked* him about Prince John. didn't ask
- 4. He *told* them about Palestine. didn't tell
- 5. He *wanted* to drink and sing. didn't want
- 6. The outlaws *could* knock the pilgrim down. couldn't knock
- 7. Here, Robin *was* the best man. wasn't
- 8. The outlaws *were* stronger than the pilgrim. weren't
- 9. They *knew* that the pilgrim was the king. didn't know

EXERCISE 72 — SPECIAL * THREE STAR VOCABULARY TEST: PART 1**

This exercise and the next cover basic vocabulary from the whole story — pages 3 to 27. You can look for the answers as in previous exercises. Or try this test WITHOUT LOOKING, and see how many words you know!

1. What is the opposite of *good*? **bad** (page 3)
2. it rains, we will stay at home. **if**
3. is fine at the moment. **everything**
4. He lived in America he was little. **when**
5. What is the opposite of *always*? **never**
6. Dover is a in England. **town**
7. What is the word for *the day after today*? **tomorrow** (page 4)
8. He went to Texas to his cousins. **visit**
9. Don't just there — help me! **stand**
10. is the colour of snow. **white** (page 6)
11. Please come me. **with**
- (A bit like the answer to number 10 — you should know this!)*
12. people go to work by car. **many** (page 7)
13. Pounds, dollars and euros are **money**
14. What is another word for *quick* or *quickly*? **fast**
15. I everything goes well. **hope** (page 8)
16. Let's go outside and get some fresh **air**
17. I'm so that I could sleep for a week. **tired**
18. What do we call *the time between afternoon and night*? **evening** (page 10)
19. What is another way to say *naturally*? **of course**
20. They English really well. **speak**
21. Talk please — the baby is sleeping. **quietly** (page 11)
22. for me! I'm coming! **wait**
23. Where is the post office? **nearest**
24. Can you say that? I didn't hear you. **again** (page 13)
25. I saw two policemen coming me. **towards**

EXERCISE 73 — SPECIAL * THREE STAR VOCABULARY TEST: PART 2**

26. I didn't read the part of the book. **last** (page 15)
27. What do you want to do? **really**

28. Vegetarians don't eat meat
29. Oh no — the bus has left! already
30. is your birthday? when
31. In England people drive on the left
32. I go to school next Saturday. have to (page 17)
33. This room is bigger than mine. much
34. does it cost? how much
35. Is the water warm for you? enough
36. to see that film? would you like (page 19)
37. What is the opposite of *to buy*? to sell
38. What is the opposite of *expensive*? cheap
39. I'll you everything later. tell
40. I'm sorry, I've your name. forgotten (page 21)
41. I'll help you. of course
42. What is another word for *difficult*? hard (page 22)
43. What is the opposite of *everyone*? nobody (no one)
44. I need a cold drink. you? how about
45. With a, you can cut things. knife
46. Helen's parents are doctors. both (page 23)
47. What is a word for *information about something that has happened*? news
48. Was the test very? difficult (page 24)
49. What do we call the *part of the body you stand on and walk on*? foot (page 25)
50. What is the *plural form of question number 49*? I have got two feet

EXERCISE 74 — MIXED QUESTIONS (PAGES 24–27)

1. What was Robin's first question to the pilgrim? "Do you have news of the king?"
2. Where did he take the man? to the outlaws' camp
3. How many men tried to knock him down — including Robin? seven — count them!
4. Where was Robin when he opened his eyes? flat on his back (where he had fallen)
5. Who was the pilgrim? the king / King Richard (NOT "the King Richard!")
6. Which two people did the pilgrim want to see? Lady Marian Fitzwalter and Friar Tuck / the priest
7. When would Robin and Marian have a full wedding? when the king came home

EXERCISE 75 — DID YOU UNDERSTAND THE CHAPTER? (PAGES 22–27)

1. Why were the outlaws always very careful?
 Because they knew that the Sheriff wanted to catch them and hang them.
2. Sir Guy was very near Robin. Why did his arrow miss (= nicht treffen)?
 Because Robin threw his knife, and this made Sir Guy shoot badly.
3. Why did the Sheriff and his men stop fighting and ride away?
 Because a fight with a knight in armour would be difficult and the knight might kill them.
4. Why did Robin keep his hand on his sword when he met the pilgrim?
 Because he had made a mistake with Sir Guy and now he wanted to be careful.
5. What is the link between the ending and Chapter 1 of the story?
 The wedding which was not finished AND the wedding that was finished.

EXERCISE 76 — WRITING YOUR OWN TEXT. PRESENT OR PAST? YOUR TEACHER WILL DECIDE!

Three tricks (= Schlichen).

1. Sir Guy tricks Robin — and has a chance to kill him.
 FOR One day Robin sees someone in the forest. This man has a brown hood and a bow. He
 EXAMPLE: wants to find Robin Hood. The stranger wants to show that he can shoot well. But when
 Robin says that the target is a tree, he only laughs. Robin puts down his (own) bow to
 make a smaller target. But then he sees that the man is really Sir Guy of Gisborne,
 with a bow and arrow. Guy wants to shoot Robin, but Robin throws his knife. Sir Guy
 shoots at him but the arrow misses. Now they fight with swords, and Robin wins.
2. Robin tricks the Sheriff with Sir Guy's hood and horn.
 FOR Robin takes the dead man's hood and pulls it over his face. Then he blows Guy's horn.
 EXAMPLE: Soon the clearing is full of horses. It is the Sheriff with his soldiers, and they have six
 outlaws with them, with their hands tied. The Sheriff sees the dead man on the grass
 and thinks that it is Robin Hood. Quickly Robin goes behind his men and cuts their hands
 free. When he whistles, the outlaws jump on the nearest soldiers and take their swords.
 Now the fight begins!
3. The 'pilgrim' tricks the outlaws.
 FOR The outlaws see that the man is dressed in the clothes of a pilgrim from Palestine. So
 EXAMPLE: they ask him about the king. But he only says, "Later!" and wants to have some fun.
 So they play 'Knock me down', where you hit each other until someone falls down.

 * Seven outlaws = seven backs. Must be plural! The outlaws are all wonderful fighters, but nobody can knock the pilgrim down. And
 he hits them so hard that they all fall flat on their backs* — even Robin. The pilgrim
 is the winner — the strongest of them all. And now he tells them that he is the king!

Part 2:

Grammar Skills

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

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CHAPTER 1

EXERCISE 77 — FILL IN THE CORRECT PLURAL FORMS (= Mehrzahlformen).

Examples: door ⇨ doors glass ⇨ glasses baby ⇨ babies

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. outlaw |outlaws..... | 9. lady |ladies..... |
| 2. forest |forests..... | 10. woman |women..... |
| 3. city |cities..... | 11. soldier |soldiers..... |
| 4. boy |boys..... | 12. father |fathers..... |
| 5. town |towns..... | 13. church |churches (pronunciation?)..... |
| 6. man |men..... | 14. hand |hands..... |
| 7. animal |animals..... | 15. child |children..... |
| 8. house |houses (pronunciation?)..... | 16. evening |evenings..... |

Gr
2

EXERCISE 78 — WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES WITH AM, IS OR ARE.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The people in the forest outlaws. |The people in the forest are outlaws..... |
| 2. Prince John on the throne. |Prince John is on the throne..... |
| 3. The forests full of animals. |The forests are full of animals..... |
| 4. I German. |I am German..... |
| 5. you German too? |Are you German too?..... |
| 6. The soldiers bigger than me. |The soldiers are bigger than me..... |
| 7. King Richard in England |Is King Richard in England?..... |
| 8. The Sheriff's men in the castle. |The Sheriff's men are in the castle..... |

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EXERCISE 79 — A OR AN? WHICH DO WE NEED?

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. outlaw / big outlaw |an outlaw / a big outlaw..... |
| 2. English king / French king |an English king / a French king..... |
| 3. animal / wild animal |an animal / a wild animal..... |
| 4. town / old town |a town / an old town..... |
| 5. young woman / American woman |a young woman / an American woman..... |
| 6. little child / poor child |a little child / a poor child..... |
| 7. easy book / excellent book |an easy book / an excellent book..... |
| 8. older sister / younger brother |an older sister / a younger brother..... |
| 9. abbot / fat abbot |an abbot / a fat abbot..... |

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5

EXERCISE 80 — MAKE QUESTIONS. USE THE PRESENT TENSE!

Example: *Robin lives in the forest.* ⇒ *Does Robin live in the forest?*

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- 1. Prince John *takes* people's money. *Does Prince John take people's money?*
- 2. The hungry man *finds* food*. (* *Essen*) *Does the hungry man find food?*
- 3. This deer *belongs* to the king. (* *gehören*) *Does this deer belong to the King?*
- 4. That man *lives* in the forest. *Does that man live in the forest?*
- 5. Prince John *smiles* at the Sheriff. *Does Prince John smile at the Sheriff?*
- 6. A man *comes* running in. *Does a man come running in?*
- 7. He *falls* to his knees. *Does he fall to his knees?*
- 8. He *has* news for the two men. (!) *Does he have news for the two men?*

EXERCISE 81 — READ THESE NUMBERS ALOUD & WRITE THEM IN FIGURES.

Example: *thirty-two* ⇒ 32 *ninety-six* ⇒ 96 *seventeen* ⇒ 17

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9

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. twenty-eight <i>28</i> | 10. two thousand and six <i>2006</i> |
| 2. sixty-seven <i>67</i> | 11. five hundred and twelve <i>512</i> |
| 3. fourteen <i>14</i> | 12. thirty-five <i>35</i> |
| 4. forty-four <i>44</i> | 13. fifteen <i>15</i> |
| 5. thirteen <i>13</i> | 14. fifty-three <i>53</i> |
| 6. thirty-six <i>36</i> | 15. a hundred and ten <i>110</i> |
| 7. seventy-two <i>72</i> | 16. eighty-one <i>81</i> |
| 8. ninety <i>90</i> | 17. eleven <i>11</i> |
| 9. nineteen <i>19</i> | 18. twenty-nine <i>29</i> |

EXERCISE 82 — MAKE NEGATIVE SENTENCES. USE THE PRESENT TENSE!

Example: *Robin loves money.* ⇒ *Robin doesn't love money.*

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29

- 1. Prince John *lives* in the forest. *Prince John doesn't live in the forest.*
- 2. The Sheriff *wants* to have a feast. *The Sheriff doesn't want to have a feast.*
- 3. Robin *steals* from poor people. *Robin doesn't steal from poor people.*
- 4. He *helps* Prince John's friends. *He doesn't help Prince John's friends.*
- 5. Robin *comes* in on a horse. *Robin doesn't come in on a horse.*
- 6. Sir Guy *hears* shouting in the church. *Sir Guy doesn't hear shouting in the church.*
- 7. He *catches* Robin Hood. (!) *He doesn't catch Robin Hood.*
- 8. Robin *kills* Sir Guy. *Robin doesn't kill Sir Guy.*

EXERCISE 83 — PUT THE WORDS INTO THE RIGHT ORDER.

Example: *took/often/Prince John/people's money* ⇒ *Often Prince John took people's money. (Prince John often ...)*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. in the castle/were sitting/two men | Two men were sitting in the castle. |
| 2. running/suddenly/in/came/a man | Suddenly a man came running in. or: "suddenly" after "man" or after "in". |
| 3. "his house/I/last year/took" | "I took his house last year." ("Last year I ...") |
| 4. "has/near here/he/still/a house" | "He still has a house near here." |
| 5. to begin/was/the abbot/waiting | The abbot was waiting to begin. |
| 6. outside/heard/the people/shouting | The people heard shouting outside. (Outside the ...) |
| 7. began/out of/Robin/to walk/the church | Robin began to walk out of the church. |
| 8. when/fell/Sir Guy/ran/the soldiers/away | When Sir Guy fell the soldiers ran away. |

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41

EXERCISE 84 — MAKE NORMAL SENTENCES. USE THE PRESENT TENSE!

Example: *Does a tall man come into the church?* ⇒ *A tall man comes into the church.*

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Does the fat abbot <i>run</i> out of the church? | The fat abbot runs out of the church. |
| 2. Does Robin <i>turn</i> to the woman beside him? | Robin turns to the woman beside him. |
| 3. Is the woman beautiful? (!) | The woman is beautiful. |
| 4. Does she <i>say</i> she will marry him? | She says she will marry him. |
| 5. Does Robin <i>speak</i> to Marian's father? | Robin speaks to Marian's father. |
| 6. Does Guy of Gisborne <i>cry</i> "Stop!?" (!) | Guy of Gisborne cries "Stop!" |
| 7. Does Robin <i>hit</i> Sir Guy hard? | Robin hits Sir Guy hard. |
| 8. Does Sir Guy <i>fall</i> down? | Sir Guy falls down. |

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28

EXERCISE 85 — MEDIATION. IN ENGLISH, PLEASE! (PAGES 4–6)

The answers are all in the text. Look carefully, and think which words you must leave out!

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Es war zwei Tage später in der Kirche. | It was two days later, in the church. |
| 2. Alles war für die Hochzeit bereit. | Everything was ready for the wedding. |
| 3. Marian und ihr Vater waren da. | Marian and her father were there. |
| 4. Der Abt wollte protestieren. | The abbot wanted to protest. |
| 5. Aber es war zu spät. | But it was too late. |
| 6. Plötzlich hörten die Leute draußen Pferde. | Suddenly the people heard horses outside. |
| 7. Dann kam ein Mann herein. | Then a man came in. |
| 8. Hinter ihm kamen Soldaten. | Behind him came soldiers. |
| 9. "Jetzt werde ich im Wald leben." | "Now I will live in the forest." |

Gr
6

EXERCISE 86 — HE, SHE, IT OR THEY? WHICH DO WE NEED?

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

1. Sherwood Forest was near Nottingham. **It was near Nottingham.**
2. Two men were sitting in the castle. **They were sitting in the castle.**
3. "My brother will never come home!" **"He will never come home!"**
4. The people still call him Lord Robert. **They still call him Lord Robert.**
5. The church was full of people. **It was full of people.**
6. Lady Marian was there with her father. **She was there with her father.**
7. The men in green all had bows. **They all had bows.**
8. A tall man came in with some soldiers. **He came in with some soldiers.**

EXERCISE 87 — WRITE OUT THESE ENGLISH WORDS IN FULL. (PAGES 3–4)

Find the answers on pages 3–4 and in the Vocabulary: Page by Page' on pages 28–32 of the reader.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------|---|
| 1. p..ple | people (Leute) | 9. to w..k | to work .....(arbeiten) |
| 2. m.n.y | money .....(Geld) | 10. l.st y..r | last year (letztes Jahr) |
| 3. ch.l.d.n | children (Kinder) | 11. ev.r.th.ng | everything (alles) |
| 4. fr..nd | friend (Freund) | 12. to w..t | to wait .....(warten) |
| 5. to h..r | to hear (hören) | 13. w..h | with (mit) |
| 6. to w..t | to want .....(wollen) | 14. wh... | where .....(wo) |
| 7. to l..gh | to laugh .....(lachen) | 15. to st..d | to stand .....(stehen) |
| 8. s.dd.nly | suddenly .....(plötzlich) | 16. in f...t of | in front of (vor) |

EXERCISE 88 — COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE FORMS NEEDED.

Some English forms may be surprising to German speakers. Can you find the correct answers to the following?

1. The Sheriff angrily. (schaute ihn an)
..... **The Sheriff looked at him angrily.**
2. Lord Robert to marry Lady Marian. (wird/will — drei Wörter!)
..... **Lord Robert is going to marry Lady Marian.**
3. I visit Lord Robert. (will, dass er)
..... **I want him to visit Lord Robert.**
4. Lord Robert (hatte keine Angst)
..... **Lord Robert was not afraid.**
5. You that you (sagtest — mich heiraten würdest)
..... **You said that you would marry me.**

CHAPTER 2

EXERCISE 89 — FILL IN THE CORRECT PLURAL FORMS (= Mehrzahlformen).

Examples: window ⇔ windows bus ⇔ buses wife ⇔ wives

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. friend | friends | 9. tree | trees |
| 2. watch | watches (pronunciation?) | 10. knife | knives |
| 3. child | children | 11. fire | fires |
| 4. day | days | 12. man | men |
| 5. river | rivers | 13. head | heads |
| 6. life | lives | 14. family | families |
| 7. country | countries | 15. horse | horses (pronunciation?) |
| 8. woman | women | 16. stick | sticks |

Gr
2

EXERCISE 90 — WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES WITH AM, IS OR ARE.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|---|
| 1. The river | small. | ..... | The river is small. |
| 2. The ends of the tree | on the banks. | ..... | The ends of the tree are on the banks. |
| 3. There | a big man on the other bank. | ..... | There is a big man on the other bank. |
| 4. "I | going to cross the bridge first!" | ..... | "I am going to cross the bridge first!" |
| 5. "You | a coward!" | ..... | "You are a coward!" |
| 6. The two men | good fighters. | ..... | The two men are good fighters. |
| 7. The water | cold and deep. | ..... | The water is cold and deep. |
| 8. "You | the best fighter here." | ..... | "You are the best fighter here." |

Gr
17

EXERCISE 91 — A OR AN? WHICH DO WE NEED?

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

- | | | |
|---|-------|---|
| 1. forest / enormous* forest (* riesig) | ..... | a forest / an enormous forest |
| 2. tree / tall tree | ..... | a tree / a tall tree |
| 3. arrow / long arrow | ..... | an arrow / a long arrow |
| 4. exercise / short exercise | ..... | an exercise / a short exercise |
| 5. difficult exercise / easy exercise | ..... | a difficult exercise / an easy exercise |
| 6. beginning / end | ..... | a beginning / an end |
| 7. orange T-shirt / red T-shirt | ..... | an orange T-shirt / a red T-shirt |
| 8. happy life / unhappy life | ..... | a happy life / an unhappy life |
| 9. English name / German name | ..... | an English name / a German name |

Gr
5

EXERCISE 92 — MAKE QUESTIONS. USE THE PRESENT TENSE!

Example: *Robin blows his horn.* ⇒ *Does Robin blow his horn?* *The boys laugh.* ⇒ *Do the boys laugh?*

Gr
29

1. Robin often *walks* alone. *Does Robin often walk alone?*
2. He *comes* to a small river. *Does he come to a small river?*
3. The water *looks* cold and deep. *Does the water look cold and deep?*
4. He *sees* someone on the other bank. *Does he see someone on the other bank?*
5. Both men *begin* to walk faster. *Do both men begin to walk faster?*
6. They *stand* at each end of the tree. *Do they stand at each end of the tree?*
7. Each man *wants* to be first. *Does each man want to be first?*
8. They *fight* in the middle of the bridge. *Do they fight in the middle of the bridge?*

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

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

Gr
6

1. Robin saw the big man on the other bank. *He saw him on the other bank.*
2. Both men wanted to cross the bridge first. *They wanted to cross it first.*
3. The man shook a long stick at Robin. *He shook it at Robin.*
4. Robin put his bow and arrow down. *He put them down.*
5. Soon the two men were on the bridge. *Soon they were on it.*
6. Now a stick swished at Robin's head. *Now it swished at Robin's head.*
7. Robin blocked the stick. *He blocked it.*
8. The men were swinging their sticks hard. *They were swinging them hard.*
9. At last Robin fell into the river. *At last he fell into it.*

EXERCISE 94 — MAKE NEGATIVE SENTENCES. USE THE PRESENT TENSE!

Example: *Robin loves money.* ⇒ *Robin doesn't love money.* *The two men smile.* ⇒ *The two men don't smile.*

Gr
29

1. Robin *wins* the fight. *Robin doesn't win the fight.*
2. The big man *falls* into the water first. *The big man doesn't fall into the water first.*
3. The big man *pulls* Robin into the river. *The big man doesn't pull Robin into the river.*
4. The two men *fight* in the water. *The two men don't fight in the water.*
5. They *sit* on the tree. *They don't sit on the tree.*
6. The big man *blows* Robin's horn. *The big man doesn't blow Robin's horn.*
7. The outlaws *know* the big man's name. *The outlaws don't know the big man's name.*
8. The big man *wants* to keep his old name. *The big man doesn't want to keep his old name.*

EXERCISE 95 — PUT THE WORDS INTO THE RIGHT ORDER.

Example: *to/came/One morning/he/a river* ⇒ *One morning he came to a river.*

1. Then/saw/he/across the river/a tree *Then he saw a tree across the river.*
2. Soon/to the bridge/came/both men *Soon both men came to the bridge.*
3. There/one on each side/stood/they *There they stood, one on each side. (They stood there ...)*
4. Quickly/a long stick/made/Robin *Quickly Robin made a long stick.* or: "quickly" after "Robin" or after "stick".
5. Soon/on the bridge/were/the two men *Soon the two men were on the bridge. (were soon)*
6. Suddenly/swung/his stick/the giant *Suddenly the giant swung his stick.* or: "suddenly" after "giant" or after "stick".
7. After a while/were/tired/both men *After a while both men were tired.*
8. At last/into the river/fell/Robin *At last Robin fell into the river.*

Gr
41

EXERCISE 96 — MAKE NORMAL SENTENCES. USE THE PRESENT TENSE!

Example: *Does Robin walk alone?* ⇒ *Robin walks alone.* *Do both men walk faster?* ⇒ *Both men walk faster.*

1. *Does the big man shout at Robin?* *The big man shouts at Robin.*
2. *Does he shake his long stick?* *He shakes his long stick.*
3. *Do the two men want to fight?* *The two men want to fight.*
4. *Do they meet on the bridge?* *They meet on the bridge.*
5. *Does the giant swing his stick first?* *The giant swings his stick first.*
6. *Do both men hit each other hard?* *Both men hit each other hard.*
7. *Does Robin fall into the water?* *Robin falls into the water.*
8. *Do both men get wet?* *Both men get wet.*

Gr
28

EXERCISE 97 — MEDIATION. IN ENGLISH, PLEASE! (PAGE 8)

The answers are all in the text. Look carefully, and think which words you must leave out!

1. Zum Schluss fiel Robin in den Fluss. *At last Robin fell into the river.*
2. Auf der Brücke sah er den großen Mann. *On the bridge he saw the big man.*
3. Schnell zog er ihn ins Wasser. *Quickly he pulled him into the water.*
4. Die Männer schwammen ans Ufer. *The men swam to the bank.*
5. Dann saßen sie zusammen. *Then they sat together.*
6. Beide waren von Kopf bis Fuß nass. *Both were wet from head to foot.*
7. Schließlich nahm Robin sein Horn. *At last Robin took his horn.*
8. „Wohin wolltest du im Wald gehen?“ *“Where were you going in the forest?”*
9. „Ich suchte jemanden.“ *“I was looking for someone.”*

EXERCISE 98 — VOCABULARY. WRITE THE WORDS IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN! (PAGES 6–7)

Find the answers in 'Vocabulary Page by Page' for pages 6–7. This is on pages 33–36 of the reader.

1. I go swimming every day school. after / nach
2. is my birthday. today / heute
3. I loved minute of the film. every / jede(r, s)
4. There was we could do to help. nothing / nichts
5. Do you my friend Jim? know / kennen
6. it rains, we will stay at home. if / wenn; falls
7. Hurry up — the bus is leaving! soon / bald
8. Helen's parents are doctors. both / beide

EXERCISE 99 — WRITE OUT THESE ENGLISH WORDS IN FULL. (PAGES 7–8)

Find the answers on pages 7 and 8 and in the 'Vocabulary Page by Page' on pages 35–38 of the reader.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to m..t to meet .....(treffen) | 9. to w..t to wait .....(warten) |
| 2. to h..pen to happen .....(geschehen) | 10. h..vy heavy .....(schwer) |
| 3. m..be maybe .....(vielleicht) | 11. to s..le to smile .....(lächeln) |
| 4. of..n often .....(oft) | 12. to h..e to hope .....(hoffen) |
| 5. to l..k to look .....(gucken) | 13. to c..t to cut .....(schneiden) |
| 6. som..ne someone .....(jemand) | 14. to tr. to try .....(versuchen) |
| 7. f..t fast .....(schnell) | 15. t..ed tired .....(müde) |
| 8. to sh..t to shout .....(schreien) | 16. to..ther together .....(zusammen) |

EXERCISE 100 — COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE FORMS NEEDED.

Some English forms may be surprising to German speakers. Can you find the correct answers to the following?

1. He wanted to know (alles, was passierte)
He wanted to know everything that happened.
2. I you in the middle of the bridge. (treffe — Zeitform!)
I will meet you in the middle of the bridge. (Simple Present ist hier nicht möglich.)
3. Soon were standing on the bridge. (die beiden Männer)
Soon the two men/both the men were standing on the bridge.
4. He made a long stick, about (so hoch/lang wie er)
He made a long stick, about as tall as he was. ("as himself" wäre möglich; "as he" geht nicht.)
5. They sat together, wet from head to foot. (alle beide)
They sat together, both of them wet from head to foot.
 ("both" wäre sprachlich in Ordnung; wäre aber nur "beide", nicht "alle beide".)

EXERCISE 101 — WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE PRESENT TENSE.

Examples: *I jump (ich springe)* ⇒ *do I jump? (springe ich?)* ⇒ *I don't jump (ich springe nicht)*
you jump (du springst) ⇒ *do you jump? (springst du?)* ⇒ *you don't jump (du springst nicht)*
he jumps (er springt) ⇒ *does he jump? (springt er?)* ⇒ *he doesn't jump (er springt nicht)*
she jumps (sie springt) ⇒ *does she jump? (springt sie?)* ⇒ *she doesn't jump (sie springt nicht)*
it jumps (es springt) ⇒ *does it jump? (springt es?)* ⇒ *it doesn't jump (es springt nicht)*
we jump (wir springen) ⇒ *do we jump? (springen wir?)* ⇒ *we don't jump (wir springen nicht)*
you jump (ihr springt) ⇒ *do you jump? (springt ihr?)* ⇒ *you don't jump (ihr springt nicht)*
they jump (sie springen) ⇒ *do they jump? (springen sie?)* ⇒ *they don't jump (sie springen nicht)*

1. sitzen sit	a) du sitzt <u>you sit</u>	b) sitzt du? <u>do you sit?</u>	c) du sitzt nicht <u>you don't sit</u>
2. sagen say	a) er sagt <u>he says</u>	b) sagt er? <u>does he say?</u>	c) er sagt nicht <u>he doesn't say</u>
3. nehmen take	a) sie nehmen <u>they take</u>	b) nehmen sie? <u>do they take?</u>	c) sie nehmen nicht <u>they don't take</u>
4. sehen see	a) sie sieht <u>she sees</u>	b) sieht sie? <u>does she see?</u>	c) sie sieht nicht <u>she doesn't see</u>
5. hören hear	a) du hörst <u>you hear</u>	b) hören sie? <u>do they hear?</u>	c) er hört nicht <u>he doesn't hear</u>
6. wollen want	a) sie will <u>she wants</u>	b) will er? <u>does he want?</u>	c) sie wollen nicht <u>they don't want</u>
7. kommen come	a) ich komme <u>I come</u>	b) kommt sie? <u>does she come?</u>	c) es kommt nicht <u>it doesn't come</u>
8. gehen go	a) er geht (!) <u>he goes</u>	b) gehst du? <u>do you go?</u>	c) ich gehe nicht <u>I don't go</u>
9. arbeiten work	a) er arbeitet <u>he works</u>	b) arbeitest du? <u>do you work?</u>	c) wir arbeiten nicht <u>we don't work</u>
10. machen make	a) wir machen <u>we make</u>	b) macht sie? <u>does she make?</u>	c) ich mache nicht <u>I don't make</u>
11. erzählen tell	a) sie erzählen <u>they tell</u>	b) erzählt er? <u>does he tell?</u>	c) du erzählst nicht <u>you don't tell</u>
12. wissen know	a) sie weiß <u>she knows</u>	b) wissen sie? <u>do they know?</u>	c) er weiß nicht <u>he doesn't know</u>

CHAPTER 3

EXERCISE 102 — WHERE DO WE NEED AN APOSTROPHE? (Plurals & Possessives)

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

Beispiele: Robins horn ⇨ Robin's horn The outlaws sat down. ⇨ The outlaws sat down.

Gr 2-3

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Little Johns</u> name Little John's name | 9. <u>the mans</u> name the man's name |
| 2. <u>bows and arrows</u> bows and arrows | 10. <u>hundreds of kids</u> hundreds of kids |
| 3. <u>Robins</u> men Robin's men | 11. <u>the archers</u> bow the archer's bow |
| 4. the best <u>archers</u> the best archers | 12. <u>Sir Guys</u> plan Sir Guy's plan |
| 5. new <u>clothes</u> new clothes | 13. <u>lots of soldiers</u> lots of soldiers |
| 6. the <u>teachers</u> car the teacher's car | 14. two <u>names</u> two names |
| 7. <u>Dads</u> books Dad's books | 15. <u>Friar Tucks</u> stick Friar Tuck's stick |
| 8. all the <u>teachers</u> all the teachers | 16. out of the <u>trees</u> out of the trees |

EXERCISE 103 — WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES WITH WAS OR WERE.

Gr 19

- | |
|---|
| 1. It summer in Sherwood. It was summer in Sherwood. |
| 2. The men talking about Prince John. The men were talking about Prince John. |
| 3. He in Nottingham again. He was in Nottingham again. |
| 4. We at a big concert last weekend. We were at a big concert last weekend. |
| 5. I there with my best friend. I was there with my best friend. |
| 6. Where you yesterday? Where were you yesterday? |
| 7. All the archers very good. All the archers were very good. |
| 8. But Robin Hood the best of all. But Robin Hood was the best of all. |

EXERCISE 104 — SPELLING RULES. ADD THE ENDINGS IN BRACKETS TO THESE WORDS!

Gr 43

◇ **-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. lady ladies (-s) | 10. try tries (-s) |
| 2. boy boys (-s) | 11. late later (-er) |
| 3. baby babies (-s) | 12. wide widest (-est) |
| 4. cry cried (-ed) | 13. make making (-ing) |
| 5. play played (-ed) | 14. fire firing (-ing) |
| 6. easy easier (-er) | 15. take taking (-ing) |
| 7. city cities (-s) | 16. safe safest (-est) |
| 8. day days (-s) | 17. hope hoping (-ing) |
| 9. marry married (-ed) | 18. smile smiled (-ed) |

EXERCISE 105 — FILL IN THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE PAST TENSE FROM THE LIST.

knew *heard* *saw* *came* *spoke* *went* *fell* *thought*
told *stood* *met* *took* *began* *said* *made* *was/were*

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. say | <i>said</i> | 9. know | <i>knew</i> |
| 2. stand | <i>stood</i> | 10. meet | <i>met</i> |
| 3. take | <i>took</i> | 11. be | <i>was/were</i> |
| 4. fall | <i>fell</i> | 12. tell | <i>told</i> |
| 5. see | <i>saw</i> | 13. go | <i>went</i> |
| 6. speak | <i>spoke</i> | 14. think | <i>thought</i> |
| 7. hear | <i>heard</i> | 15. come | <i>came</i> |
| 8. make | <i>made</i> | 16. begin | <i>began</i> |

Gr
45-8

EXERCISE 106 — MAKE QUESTIONS. USE THE PAST TENSE!

Example: *He talked to them.* ⇒ *Did he talk to them?* *They ran away.* ⇒ *Did they run away?*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The man <i>came</i> up to take his prize. | <i>Did the man come up to take his prize?</i> |
| 2. Prince John <i>stood</i> up slowly. | <i>Did Prince John stand up slowly?</i> |
| 3. He <i>looked</i> at the man in front of him. | <i>Did he look at the man in front of him?</i> |
| 4. He <i>laughed</i> at Sir Guy's words. | <i>Did he laugh at Sir Guy's words?</i> |
| 5. He <i>told</i> the soldiers to hang Robin. | <i>Did he tell the soldiers to hang Robin?</i> |
| 6. The crowd <i>began</i> to shout. | <i>Did the crowd begin to shout?</i> |
| 7. Sir Guy <i>spoke</i> to Prince John. | <i>Did Sir Guy speak to Prince John?</i> |
| 8. The Prince <i>said</i> that Robin could go. | <i>Did the Prince say that Robin could go?</i> |

Gr
32

EXERCISE 107 — MAKE NEGATIVE SENTENCES. USE THE PAST TENSE!

Example: *He talked to them.* ⇒ *He didn't talk to them.* *They ran away.* ⇒ *They didn't run away.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Robin <i>went</i> with the soldiers. | <i>Robin didn't go with the soldiers.</i> |
| 2. Sir Guy <i>took</i> his men into Nottingham. | <i>Sir Guy didn't take his men into Nottingham.</i> |
| 3. His men <i>heard</i> Robin coming. | <i>His men didn't hear Robin coming.</i> |
| 4. They <i>thought</i> it was Prince John. | <i>They didn't think it was Prince John.</i> |
| 5. The soldiers <i>saw</i> Friar Tuck behind them. | <i>The soldiers didn't see Friar Tuck behind them.</i> |
| 6. Marian's arrow <i>made</i> Robin jump. | <i>Marian's arrow didn't make Robin jump.</i> |
| 7. Sir Guy <i>fell</i> onto the grass. | <i>Sir Guy didn't fall onto the grass.</i> |
| 8. He <i>knew</i> who had shot the arrow. | <i>He didn't know who had shot the arrow.</i> |

Gr
32

EXERCISE 108 — COMPLETE THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE, USING THE -CORRECT -ING-FORMS.

Example: *read* I am ⇒ I am reading *write* she is ⇒ she is writing

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 1. <i>happen</i> | it is happening | 9. <i>wait</i> | She is..... waiting for you. |
| 2. <i>walk</i> | they are... walking | 10. <i>smile</i> | He is..... smiling at us. |
| 3. <i>listen</i> | I am..... listening | 11. <i>win</i> | Who is... winning |
| 4. <i>think</i> | are you thinking | 12. <i>have</i> | I am..... having breakfast. |
| 5. <i>blow</i> | The wind is... blowing | 13. <i>be</i> | You are ... being silly. |
| 6. <i>sit</i> | we are sitting | 14. <i>put</i> | She is..... putting the cat out. |
| 7. <i>take</i> | I am..... taking | 15. <i>tell</i> | He is..... telling us a story. |
| 8. <i>look</i> | is he looking | 16. <i>ride</i> | Sir Guy is... riding a horse. |

Gr 30

EXERCISE 109 — COMPLETE THE PAST PROGRESSIVE, USING WAS OR WERE WITH THE -ING-FORM.

Example: *he* *singing* ⇒ *he was singing* *we* *walking* ⇒ *we were walking*

- | | | | |
|------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 1. <i>bring</i> | I was bringing | 9. <i>laugh</i> | the boy was laughing |
| 2. <i>feel</i> | she was feeling | 10. <i>happen</i> | it was happening |
| 3. <i>listen</i> | they were listening | 11. <i>eat</i> | you were eating |
| 4. <i>visit</i> | he was visiting | 12. <i>give</i> | her dad was giving |
| 5. <i>sleep</i> | they were sleeping | 13. <i>make</i> | I was making |
| 6. <i>rain</i> | it was raining | 14. <i>work</i> | their mum was working |
| 7. <i>use</i> | we were using | 15. <i>do</i> | my friends were doing |
| 8. <i>ask</i> | you were asking | 16. <i>try</i> | the class was trying |

Gr 33

EXERCISE 110 — MAKE NORMAL SENTENCES. USE THE PRESENT AND PAST PROGRESSIVE!

Example: *am I drinking?* ⇒ *I am drinking* *you aren't working* ⇒ *you are working*
was she speaking? ⇒ *she was speaking* *they weren't learning* ⇒ *they were learning*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Is the sun shining</i> for the contest? | The sun is shining for the contest. |
| 2. Prince John <i>isn't sitting</i> in the stand. | Prince John is sitting in the stand. |
| 3. <i>Are his friends sitting</i> with him? | His friends are sitting with him. |
| 4. People <i>aren't thinking</i> about work. | People are thinking about work. |
| 5. <i>Was everyone watching</i> the archers? | Everyone was watching the archers. |
| 6. The soldiers <i>weren't waiting</i> for Robin. | The soldiers were waiting for Robin. |
| 7. <i>Was Sir Guy riding</i> a black horse? | Sir Guy was riding a black horse. |
| 8. Friar Tuck <i>wasn't swinging</i> a big stick. | Friar Tuck was swinging a big stick. |

Gr 30/33

EXERCISE 111 — WRITE OUT COMPLETE SENTENCES ADDING THE CORRECT QUESTION WORDS.

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

what when where where where who who who

1. was the contest going to be? **Where was the contest going to be** ?
2. is the best archer in the country? **Who is the best archer in the country** ?
3. will Robin wear in Nottingham? **What will Robin wear in Nottingham** ?
4. was the stand with Prince John? **Where was the stand with Prince John** ?
5. stood on the other side? **Who stood on the other side** ?
6. were only the three best still left? **When were only the three best still left** ?
7. talked to Sir Guy and Prince John? **Who talked to Sir Guy and Prince John** ?
8. did the Nottingham man kneel? **Where did the Nottingham man kneel** ?

EXERCISE 112 — 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. big | biggest |(-est) | 9. push | pushes (pronunciation?) |(-s) |
| 2. eat | eating |(-ing) | 10. help | helped |(-ed) |
| 3. fat | fatter |(-er) | 11. stop | stopped |(-ed) |
| 4. begin | beginning |(-ing) | 12. class | classes (pronunciation?) |(-s) |
| 5. keep | keeping |(-ing) | 13. rich | richest |(-est) |
| 6. flat | flattest |(-est) | 14. church | churches (pronunciation?) |(-s) |
| 7. poor | poorest |(-est) | 15. face | faces (pronunciation?) |(-s) |
| 8. run | running |(-ing) | 16. bush | bushes (pronunciation?) |(-s) |

Gr 2+43

EXERCISE 113 — SHE OR HER? THEY OR THEM? OR YOU? WHICH DO WE NEED?

Write out these sentences with she or her, they, them or you in the gaps (....) or instead of the underlined nouns.

1. These men are outlaws! **They are outlaws!**
2. Our plan has brought these men here. **Our plan has brought them here.**
3. Sir Guy! I must speak with **Sir Guy! I must speak with you.**
4. should let the men go, Your Majesty. **You should let them go, Your Majesty.**
5. The soldiers want to catch the outlaws. **They want to catch them.**
6. Lady Marian is in the trees. **She is in the trees.**
7. Robin is shocked to see Lady Marian. **Robin is shocked to see her.**
8. Marian shoots an arrow near Guy's horse. **She shoots an arrow near Guy's horse.**

Gr 6

EXERCISE 114 — VOCABULARY. WRITE THE WORDS IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN! (PAGES 10–13)

Find the answers in 'Vocabulary Page by Page' for pages 10–13. This is on pages 39–43 of the reader.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. What do you do at the weekend? | want to / wollen |
| 2. is at school in the holidays. | nobody / niemand |
| 3. Oh no — the bus has left! | already / schon |
| 4. What do you want to do? | really / wirklich |
| 5. the best players can win. | only / nur |
| 6. Please your books on the table. | put / legen; setzen; stellen |
| 7. If we go, we will catch the bus. | now / jetzt |
| 8. She go to school last Saturday. | had to / musste |

EXERCISE 115 — MEDIATION. IN ENGLISH, PLEASE! (PAGES 13–15)

The answers are all in the text. Look carefully, and think which words you must leave out!

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Es gab einen Fluss mit einer Brücke. | There was a river with a bridge. |
| 2. Die Männer liefen leise auf die Brücke zu. | The men ran quietly towards the bridge. |
| 3. "Der Plan war, mich zu fangen." | "The plan was to catch me." |
| 4. Die Soldaten waren schon vor ihnen. | The soldiers were already in front of them. |
| 5. Sir Guy saß auf einem schwarzen Pferd. | Sir Guy sat on a black horse. |
| 6. Friar Tuck sprang hinter den Soldaten heraus. | Friar Tuck jumped out behind the soldiers. |
| 7. Das Pferd scheute, und Guy fiel in den Fluss. | The horse jumped, and Guy fell into the river. |
| 8. Lady Marian hatte ihn gerade zu Fall gebracht. | Lady Marian had just made him fall. |

EXERCISE 116 — COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE FORMS NEEDED.

Some English forms may be surprising to German speakers. Can you find the correct answers to the following?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. On the other side stood hundreds of people come to see the archers. (die/welche waren) | On the other side stood hundreds of people who had come to see the archers. |
| 2. a shout when the people saw it. (Es gab) | There was a shout when the people saw it. |
| 3. had hit the gold! (Auch er) | He too had hit the gold! |
| 4. Now we if our plan was good! (sehen — Zeitform!) | Now we will see if our plan was good! (Simple Present ist hier nicht möglich.) |
| 5. The soldiers for us. (werden warten — Verbform! Sie werden schon auf der Lauer sein!) | The soldiers will be waiting for us. (Sehr idiomatisch: Die Soldaten sind wohl schon da (= Continuous form. Die Zukunft drückt Sicherheit/Wahrscheinlichkeit aus: "werden wohl") |

EXERCISE 117 — WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE PRESENT & PAST PROGRESSIVE.

Present I am waiting (ich warte) ⇨ am I waiting? (warte ich?) ⇨ I'm not waiting (ich warte nicht)
Progressive: you are waiting (du wartest) ⇨ are you waiting? (wartest du?) ⇨ you aren't waiting (du wartest nicht)
 he is waiting (er wartet) ⇨ is he waiting? (wartet er?) ⇨ he isn't waiting (er wartet nicht)
 she is waiting (sie wartet) ⇨ is she waiting? (wartet sie?) ⇨ she isn't waiting (sie wartet nicht)
 it is waiting (es wartet) ⇨ is it waiting? (wartet es?) ⇨ it isn't waiting (es wartet nicht)
 we are waiting (wir warten) ⇨ are we waiting? (warten wir?) ⇨ we aren't waiting (wir warten nicht)
 you are waiting (ihr wartet) ⇨ are you waiting? (wartet ihr?) ⇨ you aren't waiting (ihr wartet nicht)
 they are waiting (sie warten) ⇨ are they waiting? (warten sie?) ⇨ they aren't waiting (sie warten nicht)

Past I was making (ich machte) ⇨ was I making? (machte ich?) ⇨ I wasn't making (ich machte nicht)
Progressive: you were making (du machtest) ⇨ were you making? (machtest du?) ⇨ you weren't making (du machtest nicht)
 he was making (er machte) ⇨ was he making? (machte er?) ⇨ he wasn't making (er machte nicht)
 she was making (sie machte) ⇨ was she making? (machtesie?) ⇨ she wasn't making (sie machte nicht)
 it was making (es machte) ⇨ was it making? (machte es?) ⇨ it wasn't making (es machte nicht)
 we were making (wir machten) ⇨ were we making? (machten wir?) ⇨ we weren't making (wir machten nicht)
 you were making (ihr machtet) ⇨ were you making? (machtet ihr?) ⇨ you weren't making (ihr machtet nicht)
 they were making (sie machten) ⇨ were they making? (machten sie?) ⇨ they weren't making (sie machten nicht)

1. gehen go	a) du gehst <u>you are going</u>	b) gehst du? <u>are you going?</u>	c) du gehst nicht <u>you aren't going</u>
2. sitzen sit	a) er sitzt <u>he is sitting</u>	b) sitzt er? <u>is he sitting?</u>	c) er sitzt nicht <u>he isn't sitting</u>
3. arbeiten work	a) wir arbeiten <u>we are working</u>	b) arbeiten wir? <u>are we working?</u>	c) wir arbeiten nicht <u>we aren't working</u>
4. essen eat	a) sie aß <u>she was eating</u>	b) aß sie? <u>was she eating?</u>	c) sie aß nicht <u>she wasn't eating</u>
5. lächeln smile	a) ich lächelte <u>I was smiling</u>	b) lächelte ich? <u>was I smiling?</u>	c) ich lächelte nicht <u>I wasn't smiling</u>
6. zuhören listen	a) sie hörten zu <u>they were listening</u>	b) hörten sie zu? <u>were they listening?</u>	c) sie hörten nicht zu <u>they weren't listening</u>
7. nehmen take	a) du nimmst <u>you are taking</u>	b) nehmen sie? <u>are they taking?</u>	c) sie nimmt nicht <u>she isn't taking</u>
8. laufen run	a) sie lief <u>she was running</u>	b) liefst du? <u>were you running?</u>	c) sie liefen nicht <u>they weren't running</u>
9. stehen stand	a) wir stehen <u>we are standing</u>	b) steht sie? <u>is she standing?</u>	c) ich stehe nicht <u>I'm not standing</u>
10. reden talk	a) sie redete <u>she was talking</u>	b) redeten sie? <u>were they talking?</u>	c) er redete nicht <u>he wasn't talking</u>

Gr
30

Gr
33

Gr
30/33

CHAPTER 4

EXERCISE 118 — 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: He'll go alone. ⇨ He'll go alone. Robin blows his horn. ⇨ Robin blows his horn.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He <u>swings</u> his stick. <u>He swings his stick.</u> | 9. Mum <u>likes</u> that. <u>Mum likes that.</u> |
| 2. <u>Its</u> only one man! <u>It's only one man!</u> | 10. He <u>makes</u> a fire. <u>He makes a fire.</u> |
| 3. Guy <u>cant</u> stay on. <u>Guy can't stay on.</u> | 11. It <u>burns</u> well. <u>It burns well.</u> |
| 4. He <u>falls</u> off. <u>He falls off.</u> | 12. The <u>meats</u> cooking. <u>The meat's cooking.</u> |
| 5. She <u>comes</u> too. <u>She comes too.</u> | 13. Robin <u>sees</u> them. <u>Robin sees them.</u> |
| 6. I <u>dont</u> want it. <u>I don't want it.</u> | 14. <u>Youre</u> outlaws! <u>You're outlaws!</u> |
| 7. <u>Shes</u> not happy. <u>She's not happy.</u> | 15. <u>Theyre</u> hungry! <u>They're hungry!</u> |
| 8. <u>Im</u> doing English. <u>I'm doing English.</u> | 16. <u>Well</u> hang them! <u>We'll hang them!</u> |

EXERCISE 119 — MY OR OUR? YOUR OR THEIR? HIS OR HER? WHICH DO WE NEED?

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

- | |
|--|
| 1. Robin always had horn with him. <u>Robin always had his horn with him.</u> |
| 2. His men had bows with them. <u>His men had their bows with them.</u> |
| 3. This book is my mum's. It's book. <u>This book is my mum's. It's her book.</u> |
| 4. I asked brother to help me. <u>I asked my brother to help me.</u> |
| 5. Did parents help you with the work? <u>Did your parents help you with the work?</u> |
| 6. My sister mostly does work alone. <u>My sister mostly does her work alone.</u> |
| 7. We have some clever people in class. <u>We have some clever people in our class.</u> |
| 8. The soldiers got off horses. <u>The soldiers got off their horses.</u> |

EXERCISE 120 — WRITE OUT COMPLETE SENTENCES, ADDING THE CORRECT QUESTION WORDS.

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

what what what where where who who who

- | |
|--|
| 1. did Robin hear one day? <u>What did Robin hear one day</u> ? |
| 2. would the bishop pass? <u>Where would the bishop pass</u> ? |
| 3. waited in the trees? <u>Who waited in the trees</u> ? |
| 4. had they brought to cook? <u>What had they brought to cook</u> ? |
| 5. was in the middle on a horse? <u>Who was in the middle on a horse</u> ? |
| 6. can the soldiers take the 'poor men'? <u>Where can the soldiers take the 'poor men'</u> ? |
| 7. can the Sheriff do with them? <u>What can the Sheriff do with them</u> ? |
| 8. jumped onto their horses? <u>Who jumped onto their horses</u> ? |

Gr
7

EXERCISE 121 — FILL IN THE CORRECT INFINITIVES FROM THE LIST.

<i>take</i>	<i>run</i>	<i>eat</i>	<i>come</i>	<i>find</i>	<i>meet</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>make</i>
<i>be</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>know</i>	<i>say</i>	<i>tell</i>	<i>fall</i>	<i>see</i>	<i>think</i>

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. came | <i>come</i> | 9. ate | <i>eat</i> |
| 2. heard | <i>hear</i> | 10. was/were | <i>be</i> |
| 3. met | <i>meet</i> | 11. ran | <i>run</i> |
| 4. knew | <i>know</i> | 12. saw | <i>see</i> |
| 5. took | <i>take</i> | 13. thought | <i>think</i> |
| 6. went | <i>go</i> | 14. fell | <i>fall</i> |
| 7. found | <i>find</i> | 15. made | <i>make</i> |
| 8. said | <i>say</i> | 16. told | <i>tell</i> |

Gr
45-8

EXERCISE 122 — MAKE NORMAL SENTENCES. USE THE PAST TENSE!

Example: *Did they cook meat?* ⇨ *They cooked meat.* *Did Robin have a horn?* ⇨ *Robin had a horn.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Did the bishop come through Sherwood?</i> | <i>The bishop came through Sherwood.</i> |
| 2. <i>Did he know Prince John?</i> | <i>He knew Prince John.</i> |
| 3. <i>Did the outlaws run to a small road?</i> | <i>The outlaws ran to a small road.</i> |
| 4. <i>Did they make a fire?</i> | <i>They made a fire.</i> |
| 5. <i>Did the bishop see them sitting there?</i> | <i>The bishop saw them sitting there.</i> |
| 6. <i>Did he think they were poor men?</i> | <i>He thought they were poor men.</i> |
| 7. <i>Did the 'poor men' look frightened?</i> | <i>The 'poor men' looked frightened.</i> |
| 8. <i>Did Robin ask* for mercy? (* with -ed!)</i> | <i>Robin asked for mercy.</i> |

Gr
31

EXERCISE 123 — MAKE QUESTIONS. USE THE PAST TENSE!

Example: *They all laughed.* ⇨ *Did they all laugh?* *Robin won the prize.* ⇨ *Did Robin win the prize?*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The bishop <i>said</i> , "Nonsense!" | <i>Did the bishop say, "Nonsense!"?</i> |
| 2. He <i>told</i> the soldiers to tie the men's hands. | <i>Did he tell the soldiers to tie the men's hands?</i> |
| 3. The 'poor man' <i>took</i> a big horn. | <i>Did the 'poor man' take a big horn?</i> |
| 4. The bishop <i>found</i> outlaws all around him. | <i>Did the bishop find outlaws all around him?</i> |
| 5. The soldiers <i>jumped</i> onto their horses. | <i>Did the soldiers jump onto their horses?</i> |
| 6. They <i>galloped</i> out of the forest. | <i>Did they gallop out of the forest?</i> |
| 7. The outlaws <i>went</i> back to their camp. | <i>Did the outlaws go back to their camp?</i> |
| 8. The bishop <i>ate</i> nothing at the feast. | <i>Did the bishop eat nothing at the feast?</i> |

Gr
32

Imagine your class is making a new film about Robin Hood.
In the next three exercises you are planning the scene with the outlaws and the bishop.

EXERCISE 124 — MAKE NORMAL SENTENCES. USE THE WILL-FUTURE!

Example: Will Robin's men go to Nottingham? ⇒ Robin's men will go to Nottingham.
Robin won't wear different clothes. ⇒ Robin will wear different clothes.

1. Will the soldiers tie the men's hands? The soldiers will tie the men's hands.
2. The bishop won't take them to the Sheriff. The bishop will take them to the Sheriff.
3. Will the Sheriff hang them? The Sheriff will hang them.
4. Robin won't blow his horn. Robin will blow his horn.
5. Will all the outlaws come running? All the outlaws will come running.
6. The soldiers won't gallop away. The soldiers will gallop away.
7. Will they leave the bishop there alone? They will leave the bishop there alone.
8. He won't have to go with the outlaws. He will have to go with the outlaws.

Gr 34

EXERCISE 125 — MAKE QUESTIONS. USE THE WILL-FUTURE!

Example: The bishop won't be happy. ⇒ Will the bishop be happy? He will laugh. ⇒ Will he laugh?

1. The feast won't be excellent. Will the feast be excellent?
2. The outlaws will laugh and drink. Will the outlaws laugh and drink?
3. The bishop won't sit unhappily. Will the bishop sit unhappily?
4. He will eat nothing. Will he eat nothing?
5. Robin won't turn to him at last. Will Robin turn to him at last?
6. He will tell him that it's time to pay. Will he tell him that it's time to pay?
7. The bishop won't ask, "How much?" Will the bishop ask, "How much?"?

Gr 34

EXERCISE 126 — MAKE NEGATIVE SENTENCES. USE THE WILL-FUTURE!

Example: The bishop will be happy. ⇒ The bishop won't be happy. Will he tremble? ⇒ He won't tremble.

1. The bishop will go on eating. The bishop won't go on eating.
2. Will the outlaws leave his saddle bags? The outlaws won't leave his saddle bags.
3. They will forget them. They won't forget them.
4. Will the gold stay in the bishop's pockets? The gold won't stay in the bishop's pockets.
5. The outlaws will give back the money. The outlaws won't give back the money.
6. Will they pay him a thousand pounds? They won't pay him a thousand pounds.
7. This will be too much money for the dinner. This won't be too much money for the dinner.
8. Will the bishop feel very friendly? The bishop won't feel very friendly.

Gr 34

EXERCISE 127 — VOCABULARY. WRITE THE WORDS IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN! (PAGES 15–18)

Find the answers in 'Vocabulary Page by Page' for pages 15–18. This is on pages 45–48 of the reader.

1. I went France on my way to Spain. through / durch
2. of us go on holiday in the summer. most / die meisten
3. She jeans and a T-shirt. put on / anziehen (zog ... an)
4. The boy was too to speak. frightened / erschrocken; voller Angst
5. I go to school next Saturday. have to / müssen (muss)
6. There was we could do to help. nothing / nichts
7. I have wanted to go to Paris. always / immer
8. Nobody is here — has gone home. everyone / jedermann; alle

EXERCISE 128 — MEDIATION. IN ENGLISH, PLEASE! (PAGES 17–18)

This MUST be Future – “will”!

1. „Wir geben Ihnen im Wald ein Festessen.“ “We’ll (we will) give you a feast in the forest.”
2. „Sie werden zahlen müssen!“ “You will (you’ll) have to pay!”
3. Der Bischof zitterte und aß nichts. The bishop trembled and ate nothing.
4. „Hat Ihnen das Essen nicht geschmeckt?“ “Didn’t you like the food?”
5. „Ich weiß nicht, ob ich genug Geld habe!“ “I don’t know if I’ve got (if I have) enough money!”
6. Schließlich begannen sie, das Gold zu zählen. At last they began to count the gold.
7. „Das ist gerade genug für Ihr Abendessen!“ “That’s (that is) just enough for your dinner!”
8. „Sing ein Liebeslied!“ sagte ein Vogelfreier. “Sing a love song!” said an outlaw.

EXERCISE 129 — COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE FORMS NEEDED.

Some English forms may be surprising to German speakers. Can you find the correct answers to the following?

1. Some outlaws put on (Kleider von armen Männern)
Some outlaws put on poor men’s clothes.
2. They began to cook meat. (etwas — aber im Deutschen könnte das Wort hier auch fehlen.)
They began to cook some meat.
3. We them to the Sheriff! (bringen — Zeitform UND richtige Wortwahl!)
We will take them to the Sheriff. (Simple Present ist hier nicht möglich. “Hinbringen” heißt auf Englisch “take”. “Bring” wäre hier falsch — ein Germanismus.)
4. The bishop hang us! (will)
The bishop wants to hang us.
5. But you pay! (müssen)
But you will have to pay!

EXERCISE 130 — WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE PAST TENSE.

Examples: *I helped (ich half)* ⇒ *did I help? (half ich?)* ⇒ *I didn't help (ich half nicht)*
you helped (du halfst) ⇒ *did you help? (halfst du?)* ⇒ *you didn't help (du halfst nicht)*
he helped (er half) ⇒ *did he help? (half er?)* ⇒ *he didn't help (er half nicht)*
she helped (sie half) ⇒ *did she help? (half sie?)* ⇒ *she didn't help (sie half nicht)*
it helped (es half) ⇒ *did it help? (half es?)* ⇒ *it didn't help (es half nicht)*
we helped (wir halfen) ⇒ *did we help? (halfen wir?)* ⇒ *we didn't help (wir halfen nicht)*
you helped (ihr halft) ⇒ *did you help? (halft ihr?)* ⇒ *you didn't help (ihr halft nicht)*
they helped (sie halfen) ⇒ *did they help? (halfen sie?)* ⇒ *they didn't help (sie halfen nicht)*

1. 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>
2. versuchen try	a) sie versuchte <u>she tried</u>	b) versuchte sie? <u>did she try?</u>	c) sie versuchte nicht <u>she didn't try</u>
3. fragen ask	a) wir fragten <u>we asked</u>	b) fragten wir? <u>did we ask?</u>	c) wir fragten nicht <u>we didn't ask</u>
4. ziehen pull	a) sie zogen <u>they pulled</u>	b) zogen sie? <u>did they pull?</u>	c) sie zogen nicht <u>they didn't pull</u>
5. warten wait	a) ich wartete <u>I waited</u>	b) wartete sie? <u>did they wait?</u>	c) er wartete nicht <u>he didn't wait</u>
6. bleiben stay	a) er blieb <u>he stayed</u>	b) bliebst du? <u>did you stay?</u>	c) ich blieb nicht <u>I didn't stay</u>
7. reden talk	a) du redetest <u>you talked</u>	b) redeten sie? <u>did they talk?</u>	c) sie redete nicht <u>she didn't talk</u>
8. schreien shout	a) sie schrie <u>she shouted</u>	b) schriest du? <u>did you shout?</u>	c) sie schrien nicht <u>they didn't shout</u>
9. arbeiten work	a) wir arbeiteten <u>we worked</u>	b) arbeitete sie? <u>did she work?</u>	c) ich arbeitete nicht <u>I didn't work</u>
10. wollen want	a) sie wollte <u>she wanted</u>	b) wollten sie? <u>did they want?</u>	c) er wollte nicht <u>he didn't want</u>
11. wohnen live	a) er wohnte <u>he lived</u>	b) wohnte ich? <u>did I live?</u>	c) wir wohnten nicht <u>we didn't live</u>
12. besuchen visit	a) sie besuchten <u>they visited</u>	b) besuchte er? <u>did he visit?</u>	c) du besuchtest nicht <u>you didn't visit</u>

Gr
31-2

EXERCISE 131 — WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE PAST TENSE.

Examples: I took (ich nahm) ⇒ did I take? (nahm ich?) ⇒ I didn't take (ich nahm nicht)
 you took (du nahmst) ⇒ did you take? (nahmst du?) ⇒ you didn't take (du nahmst nicht)
 he took (er nahm) ⇒ did he take? (nahm er?) ⇒ he didn't take (er nahm nicht)
 she took (sie nahm) ⇒ did she take? (nahm sie?) ⇒ she didn't take (sie nahm nicht)
 it took (es nahm) ⇒ did it take? (nahm es?) ⇒ it didn't take (es nahm nicht)
 we took (wir nahmen) ⇒ did we take? (nahmen wir?) ⇒ we didn't take (wir nahmen nicht)
 you took (ihr nahmt) ⇒ did you take? (nahmt ihr?) ⇒ you didn't take (ihr nahmt nicht)
 they took (sie nahmen) ⇒ did they take? (nahmen sie?) ⇒ they didn't take (sie nahmen nicht)

1. haben have	a) du hattest <u>you had</u>	b) hattest du? <u>did you have?</u>	c) du hattest nicht <u>you didn't have</u>
2. machen make	a) er machte <u>he made</u>	b) machte er? <u>did he make?</u>	c) er machte nicht <u>he didn't make</u>
3. gehen go	a) wir gingen <u>we went</u>	b) gingen wir? <u>did we go?</u>	c) wir gingen nicht <u>we didn't go</u>
4. kommen come	a) sie kam <u>she came</u>	b) kam sie? <u>did she come?</u>	c) sie kam nicht <u>she didn't come</u>
5. sein be (!)	a) ich war <u>I was</u>	b) waren wir? (!) <u>were we?</u>	c) du warst nicht (!) <u>you weren't</u>
6. sehen see	a) er sah <u>he saw</u>	b) sahst du? <u>did you see?</u>	c) ich sah nicht <u>I didn't see</u>
7. denken think	a) du dachtest <u>you thought</u>	b) dachten sie? <u>did they think?</u>	c) sie dachte nicht <u>she didn't think</u>
8. hören hear	a) sie hörte <u>she heard</u>	b) hörte es? <u>did it hear?</u>	c) sie hörten nicht <u>they didn't hear</u>
9. erzählen tell	a) wir erzählten <u>we told</u>	b) erzählte sie? <u>did she tell?</u>	c) ich erzählte nicht <u>I didn't tell</u>
10. essen eat	a) sie aß <u>she ate</u>	b) aßen sie? <u>did they eat?</u>	c) er aß nicht <u>he didn't eat</u>
11. wissen know	a) er wusste <u>he knew</u>	b) wusste ich? <u>did I know?</u>	c) wir wussten nicht <u>we didn't know</u>
12. laufen run	a) sie liefen <u>they ran</u>	b) lief er? <u>did he run?</u>	c) du liefst nicht <u>you didn't run</u>

Gr
31-2

Gr
45-8

CHAPTER 5

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!

Beispiele: Robins men ⇨ Robin's men all the boys ⇨ all the boys
 She lives here. ⇨ She lives here. Don't forget that. ⇨ Don't forget that.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 1. the <u>butchers</u> meat | <u>the butcher's meat</u> | 8. Robin <u>walks</u> off. | <u>Robin walks off.</u> |
| 2. The <u>carts</u> full. | <u>The cart's full.</u> | 9. This <u>meats</u> fresh! | <u>This meat's fresh!</u> |
| 3. the <u>mans</u> clothes | <u>the man's clothes</u> | 10. ... from their <u>stands</u> | <u>... from their stands</u> |
| 4. <u>Its</u> good to see you. | <u>It's good to see you.</u> | 11. He <u>looks</u> at them. | <u>He looks at them.</u> |
| 5. <u>Ill</u> give you ... | <u>I'll give you ...</u> | 12. He <u>didnt</u> listen. | <u>He didn't listen.</u> |
| 6. ... ten <u>pounds</u> . | <u>... ten pounds.</u> | 13. He <u>wants</u> to be king. | <u>He wants to be king.</u> |
| 7. the <u>Sheriffs</u> wife | <u>the Sheriff's wife</u> | 14. Sir <u>Guys</u> horse <u>jumps</u> . | <u>Sir Guy's horse jumps.</u> |

EXERCISE 133 — MY OR OUR? YOUR OR THEIR? HIS OR HER? WHICH DO WE NEED?

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

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Hello to you! Is this | horse and cart? | <u>Hello to you! Is this your horse and cart?</u> |
| 2. I wanted to sell | meat in Nottingham. | <u>I wanted to sell my meat in Nottingham.</u> |
| 3. Women were doing | shopping. | <u>Women were doing their shopping.</u> |
| 4. Robin shouted from | cart. | <u>Robin shouted from his cart.</u> |
| 5. The butchers shouted from | stands. | <u>The butchers shouted from their stands.</u> |
| 6. The Sheriff's wife was doing | shopping. | <u>The Sheriff's wife was doing her shopping.</u> |
| 7. | teachers think we are really clever. | <u>Our teachers think we are really clever.</u> |
| 8. The Sheriff asked | guest about meat. | <u>The Sheriff asked his guest about meat.</u> |

EXERCISE 134 — WRITE THE FOLLOWING TIMES IN FIGURES AND READ THEM ALOUD.

Example: five past three ⇨ 3:05 / 15:05 half past six ⇨ 6:30 / 18:30 quarter to ten ⇨ 9:45 / 21:45

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. ten past two | <u>2:10 / 14:10</u> | 10. twenty-five past four | <u>4:25 / 16:25</u> |
| 2. twenty past ten | <u>10:20 / 22:20</u> | 11. half past twelve | <u>12:30 / 0:30</u> |
| 3. half past eight | <u>8:30 / 20:30</u> | 12. midnight | <u>0:00 / 24:00</u> |
| 4. five to nine | <u>8:55 / 20:55</u> | 13. twenty to three | <u>2:40 / 14:40</u> |
| 5. quarter to five | <u>4:45 / 16:45</u> | 14. nine minutes past five | <u>5:09 / 17:09</u> |
| 6. quarter past one | <u>1:15 / 13:15</u> | 15. twenty-five to four | <u>3:35 / 15:35</u> |
| 7. twenty-five to twelve | <u>11:35 / 23:35</u> | 16. quarter past eleven | <u>11:15 / 23:15</u> |
| 8. seven o'clock | <u>7:00 / 19:00</u> | 17. ten p.m. | <u>22:00</u> |
| 9. ten to six | <u>5:50 / 17:50</u> | 18. eight a.m. | <u>8:00</u> |

Gr 7

Gr 11

EXERCISE 135 — MAKE NORMAL SENTENCES. USE THE PRESENT TENSE!

Example: *Does the bishop sing?* ⇒ *The bishop sings.* *Do the outlaws clap?* ⇒ *The outlaws clap.*

1. *Does Robin hear someone whistling?* *Robin hears someone whistling.*
2. *Is the man a butcher? (!)* *The man is a butcher.*
3. *Do the horse and cart belong to him?* *The horse and cart belong to him.*
4. *Are the clothes too small for Robin? (!)* *The clothes are too small for Robin.*
5. *Do the women stand around Robin's cart?* *The women stand around Robin's cart.*
6. *Do the other butchers look at Robin?* *The other butchers look at Robin.*
7. *Does Robin talk to the Sheriff's wife?* *Robin talks to the Sheriff's wife.*
8. *Does she ask him to come to dinner?* *She asks him to come to dinner.*

Gr
28

EXERCISE 136 — MAKE NORMAL SENTENCES. USE THE PAST TENSE!

Example: *Did he pay him £10?* ⇒ *He paid him £10.* *He didn't see them.* ⇒ *He saw them.*
Did they want to go? ⇒ *They wanted to go.* *We didn't walk home.* ⇒ *We walked home.*

1. *Did Robin go to the Sheriff's house?* *Robin went to the Sheriff's house.*
2. *He didn't have dinner there.* *He had dinner there.*
3. *Was King Richard in Europe? (!)* *King Richard was in Europe.*
4. *Prince John didn't want to be king.* *Prince John wanted to be king.*
5. *Did the men ride into Sherwood together?* *The men rode into Sherwood together.*
6. *Did two soldiers come with them?* *Two soldiers came with them.*
7. *The Sheriff wasn't nervous. (!)* *The Sheriff was nervous.*
8. *Did he ask about the outlaws?* *He asked about the outlaws.*

Gr
31

EXERCISE 137 — WRITE OUT THE SENTENCES, ADDING SOME AND ANY AS NEEDED.

Example: *There were some soldiers with the bishop.* *Have you got any money?* *He didn't eat any food.*

1. *There was meat in the cart.* *There was some meat in the cart.*
2. *Were there soldiers near them?* *Were there any soldiers near them?*
3. *Robin couldn't see other people.* *Robin couldn't see any other people.*
4. *The man lent him butcher's clothes.* *The man lent him some butcher's clothes.*
5. *In town Robin saw other butchers.* *In town Robin saw some other butchers.*
6. *People didn't want of their meat.* *People didn't want any of their meat.*
7. *They all wanted of Robin's meat.* *They all wanted some of Robin's meat.*
8. *The Sheriff's wife bought too.* *The Sheriff's wife bought some too.*

Gr
8

EXERCISE 138 — FILL IN THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE FROM THE LIST.

known tried seen come heard had taken worked
spoken gone been made began said fallen forgotten

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 1. say | <i>said</i> | 9. know | <i>known</i> |
| 2. work | <i>worked</i> | 10. try | <i>tried</i> |
| 3. take | <i>taken</i> | 11. be | <i>been</i> |
| 4. fall | <i>fallen</i> | 12. forget | <i>forgotten</i> |
| 5. see | <i>seen</i> | 13. go | <i>gone</i> |
| 6. speak | <i>spoken</i> | 14. have | <i>had</i> |
| 7. hear | <i>heard</i> | 15. come | <i>come</i> |
| 8. make | <i>made</i> | 16. begin | <i>begun</i> |

Gr 45-8

EXERCISE 139 — FORM THE PRESENT PERFECT WITH HAS OR HAVE AND THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

Example: *he sung* ⇒ *he has sung* *we walked* ⇒ *we have walked*

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. forget | I | <i>have</i> | <i>forgotten</i> | 9. have | you | <i>have</i> | <i>had</i> |
| 2. try | he | <i>has</i> | <i>tried</i> | 10. begin | it | <i>has</i> | <i>begun</i> |
| 3. speak | they | <i>have</i> | <i>spoken</i> | 11. work | the boy | <i>has</i> | <i>worked</i> |
| 4. come | they | <i>have</i> | <i>come</i> | 12. say | their mum | <i>has</i> | <i>said</i> |
| 5. make | she | <i>has</i> | <i>made</i> | 13. fall | I | <i>have</i> | <i>fallen</i> |
| 6. go | we | <i>have</i> | <i>gone</i> | 14. know | the class | <i>has</i> | <i>known</i> |
| 7. hear | she | <i>has</i> | <i>heard</i> | 15. see | her dad | <i>has</i> | <i>seen</i> |
| 8. be | you | <i>have</i> | <i>been</i> | 16. take | my friends | <i>have</i> | <i>taken</i> |

Gr 36

EXERCISE 140 — MAKE NORMAL SENTENCES. USE THE PRESENT PERFECT!

Example: *have I walked?* ⇒ *I have walked* *you haven't looked* ⇒ *you have looked*
has she won? ⇒ *she has won* *he hasn't understood* ⇒ *he has understood*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Have you often seen this?</i> | <i>I have often seen this.</i> |
| 2. <i>I haven't begun this chapter.</i> | <i>I have begun this chapter.</i> |
| 3. <i>Has your dad visited Sherwood Forest?</i> | My (!) <i>dad has visited Sherwood Forest.</i> |
| 4. <i>Robin hasn't already met the Sheriff's wife.</i> | <i>Robin has already met the Sheriff's wife.</i> |
| 5. <i>Has she just asked him to come to dinner?</i> | <i>She has just asked him to come to dinner.</i> |
| 6. <i>His parents haven't bought him a car.</i> | <i>His parents have bought him a car.</i> |
| 7. <i>Have they finished their homework?</i> | <i>They have finished their homework.</i> |
| 8. <i>It hasn't stopped raining.</i> | <i>It has stopped raining.</i> |

Gr 36-7

EXERCISE 141 — WRITE OUT THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT WORDS (PAGES 18–21)

where crowd asked towards often forget full of clothes looked at

1. He saw a horse and cart coming him. *He saw a horse and cart coming towards him.*
2. The cart was fresh meat. *The cart was full of fresh meat.*
3. The man Robin nervously. *The man looked at Robin nervously.*
4. His were too small for Robin. *His clothes were too small for Robin.*
5. Soon there was a around him. *Soon there was a crowd around him.*
6. She him to have dinner. *She asked him to have dinner.*
7. "Don't the outlaws!" *"Don't forget the outlaws!"*
8. "I have eaten with his men!" *"I have often eaten with his men!"*
9. "Do you know he lives?" *"Do you know where he lives?"*

EXERCISE 142 — MEDIATION. IN ENGLISH, PLEASE! (PAGE 19)

1. "Möchten Sie Ihr Fleisch verkaufen?" *"Would you like to sell your meat?"*
2. Die Kleider waren für Robin zu klein. *The clothes were too small for Robin.*
3. Aber er zog sie an. *But he put them on.*
4. Und er ging los — auf die Stadt* zu. (* town) *And off he went/walked — towards the town.*
5. Der Markt war voller Frauen. *The market was full of women.*
6. Die Frau des Sheriffs machte ihre Einkäufe. *The Sheriff's wife was doing her shopping.*
7. Sie lud Robin zum Abendessen ein. *She asked (invited ...) Robin to dinner.*
8. Er dankte ihr und sagte, er würde kommen. *He thanked her and said he would come.*

EXERCISE 143 — COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE FORMS NEEDED.

1. He saw a horse and cart towards him. *(kommen)*
He saw a horse and cart coming towards him.
2. The short man stopped *(zu pfeifen)*
The short man stopped whistling.
3. Everywhere there were women their shopping. *(die ... machten)*
Everywhere there were women doing their shopping.
4. The Sheriff asked if he had cattle to sell. *(irgendwelches — aber hier könnte das Wort auch fehlen.)*
The Sheriff asked if he had any cattle to sell.
5. I with you tomorrow. *(komme — Zeitform!)*
I will come with you tomorrow. (Simple Present wäre hier ein Germanismus. Am coming/am going to come wären möglich.)

EXERCISE 144 — COMPARISON

Trage die Formen an der entsprechenden Stelle ein.

loud — heavy — modern — sensational — silly — good — young — hot — easy — early —
 expensive — beautiful — bad — late — simple — noisy — slow — big — careful —
 famous — difficult — funny — cold — wet — complicated —
 poor — boring — nervous — important

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1. -er / -est			
a. einsilbige Adjektive	loud	louder	loudest
	young	younger	youngest
	hot	hotter	hottest
	late	later	latest
	slow	slower	slowest
	big	bigger	biggest
	cold	colder	coldest
	wet	wetter	wettest
	poor	poorer	poorest
b. zweisilbige Adjektive die auf -y oder -le enden	heavy	heavier	heaviest
	silly	sillier	silliest
	easy	easier	easiest
	early	earlier	earliest
	simple	simpler	simplest
	noisy	noisier	noisiest
	funny	funnier	funniest
2. more & most			
a. zweisilbige Adjektive die nicht auf -y oder -le enden	modern	more modern	most modern
	careful	more careful	most careful
	famous	more famous	most famous
	boring	more boring	most boring
	nervous	more nervous	most nervous
b. drei- und mehrsilbige Adjektive	sensational	more sensational	most sensational
	expensive	more expensive	most expensive
	beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
	difficult	more difficult	most difficult
	complicated	more complicated	most complicated
	important	more important	most important
3. UNREGELMÄSSIG	good	better	best
	bad	worse	worst

Gr
12

Gr
13

Gr
13

CHAPTER 6

EXERCISE 145 — MAKE QUESTIONS. USE THE PRESENT TENSE!

Example: *The men laugh.* ⇒ *Do the men laugh?* *Robin counts the money.* ⇒ *Does Robin count the money?*

1. The years *go by*. *Do the years go by?*
2. Robin Hood still *robs* the rich. *Does Robin Hood still rob the rich?*
3. The outlaws *help* the poor. *Do the outlaws help the poor?*
4. Life *is* hard under Prince John. (!) *Is life hard under Prince John?*
5. Everyone *hopes* the king will come home. *Does everyone hope the king will come home?*
6. Nobody *can* say when that will be. (!) *Can nobody say when that will be?*
7. The Sheriff *wants* to catch all the outlaws. *Does the Sheriff want to catch all the outlaws?*
8. They *are* always very careful. (!) *Are they always very careful?*

Gr
29

EXERCISE 146 — MAKE NEGATIVE SENTENCES. USE THE PAST TENSE!

Example: *The Sheriff clapped.* ⇒ *The Sheriff didn't clap.* *The men ran away.* ⇒ *The men didn't run away.*

1. Robin *saw* a lady among the trees. *Robin didn't see a lady among the trees.*
2. This person *was* one of his friends. (!) *This person wasn't one of his friends.*
3. He *had* an arrow in his hand. *He didn't have an arrow in his hand.*
4. The man *wanted* an easy target. *The man didn't want an easy target.*
5. Robin *threw* a small stick at him. *Robin didn't throw a small stick at him.*
6. The knife *went* into the man's hood. *The knife didn't go into the man's hood.*
7. The arrow *hit* Robin. *The arrow didn't hit Robin.*

Gr
29

EXERCISE 147 — 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. 16.8. <i>16th August; August 16th</i> | 10. 2.5. <i>2nd May; May 2nd</i> |
| 2. 29.9. <i>29th September; September 29th</i> | 11. 12.1. <i>12th January; January 12th</i> |
| 3. 5.11. <i>5th November; November 5th</i> | 12. 3.12. <i>3rd December; December 3rd</i> |
| 4. 14.10. <i>14th October; October 14th</i> | 13. 13.3. <i>13th March; March 13th</i> |
| 5. 1.4. <i>1st April; April 1st</i> | 14. 23.5. <i>23rd May; May 23rd</i> |
| 6. 11.2. <i>11th February; February 11th</i> | 15. 24.6. <i>24th June; June 24th</i> |
| 7. 21.3. <i>21st March; March 21st</i> | 16. 19.10. <i>19th October; October 19th</i> |
| 8. 15.6. <i>15th June; June 15th</i> | 17. 31.7. <i>31st July; July 31st</i> |
| 9. 22.7. <i>22nd July; July 22nd</i> | 18. 25.12. <i>25th December; December 25th</i> |

Gr
11

EXERCISE 148 — WRITE OUT THE SENTENCES, ADDING SOME AND ANY AS NEEDED.

Example: *Robin helped some poor people.* *Have you got any questions?* *She didn't have any problems.*

Gr
8

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Have you heard | news? | Have you heard any news? |
| 2. Yes — I have got | good news! | Yes — I have got some good news! |
| 3. Sorry — there isn't | news. | Sorry — there isn't any news. |
| 4. Maybe | of you can help me. | Maybe some of you can help me. |
| 5. Can | of you speak Spanish? | Can any of you speak Spanish? |
| 6. No, I can't speak | Spanish. | No, I can't speak any Spanish. |
| 7. Yes, I can speak | | Yes, I can speak some. |
| 8. I would like | water, please. | I would like some water, please. |
| 9. I'm afraid we haven't got | more. | I'm afraid we haven't got any more. |

EXERCISE 149 — MORE PLANS FOR THE ROBIN HOOD FILM: NORMAL SENTENCES WITH WILL!

Example: *Will the Sheriff hang them?* ⇨ *The Sheriff will hang them.* *They won't fight.* ⇨ *They will fight.*

Gr
34

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Will Robin move behind the outlaws? | Robin will move behind the outlaws. |
| 2. He won't have his knife. | He will have his knife. |
| 3. Will he cut their hands free? | He will cut their hands free. |
| 4. He won't whistle as a signal. | He will whistle as a signal. |
| 5. Will the men take the soldiers' swords? | The men will take the soldiers' swords. |
| 6. They won't fight the other soldiers. | They will fight the other soldiers. |
| 7. Will it be a very difficult fight? | It will be a very difficult fight. |
| 8. A man on a black horse won't help them. | A man on a black horse will help them. |

EXERCISE 150 — THE FINAL SCENE IN THE FILM. NORMAL SENTENCES — PRESENT PERFECT!

Example: *Has she seen this?* ⇨ *She has seen this.* *I haven't finished my work.* ⇨ *I have finished my work.*

Gr
36

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Have they just had a feast? | They have just had a feast. |
| 2. The pilgrim hasn't eaten a lot. | The pilgrim has eaten a lot. |
| 3. Has he stopped eating now? | He has stopped eating now. |
| 4. The men haven't asked about the king. | The men have asked about the king. |
| 5. Have three outlaws just hit the man hard? | Three outlaws have just hit the man hard. |
| 6. The pilgrim hasn't moved. | The pilgrim has hardly moved. |
| 7. Has Robin already stood up? | Robin has already stood up. |
| 8. The pilgrim hasn't knocked him down too. | The pilgrim has knocked him down too. |

EXERCISE 151 — WRITE OUT THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT WORDS (PAGES 23–24)

when quickly fell off surprised behind a lot of difficult suddenly pointed at

1. the clearing was full of riders. *Suddenly the clearing was full of riders.*
2. They had their hands tied their backs. *They had their hands tied behind their backs.*
3. He the man on the grass. *He pointed at the man on the grass.*
4. “..... I whistle, then fight for your lives!” *“When I whistle, then fight for your lives!”*
5. The Sheriff had soldiers. *The Sheriff had a lot of soldiers.*
6. He was so shocked he his horse. *He was so shocked he fell off his horse.*
7. His men did not want a fight. *His men did not want a difficult fight.*
8. They galloped back to Nottingham. *They galloped quickly back to Nottingham.*
9. The outlaws stood there, *The outlaws stood there, surprised.*

EXERCISE 152 — MEDIATION. IN ENGLISH, PLEASE! (PAGES 24–25)

1. Er begegnete jemandem* im Wald. (* someone) *He met someone in the forest.*
2. Im Lager hatten sie alle ein Festessen. *In the camp they all had a feast.*
3. Die Männer baten um Nachrichten vom König. *The men asked for news of the king.*
4. Er schlug ihn, so hart er konnte. *He hit him as hard as he could.*
5. Sie klatschten, als der zweite Mann aufstand. *They clapped as the second man stood up.*
6. Robin lag flach auf seinem Rücken. *Robin was lying flat on his back (... lay ...)*
7. Er war hingefallen, als der Mann ihn schlug. *He had fallen when the man hit him.*
8. „Du bist der Stärkste von uns allen.“ *“You are the strongest of us all.”*

EXERCISE 153 — COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE FORMS NEEDED.

1. I you. *(zeige — im Englischen steht hier kein ‘it’!)*
I will show you. (Simple Present ist hier nicht möglich.)
2. Robin be very quick. *(musste)*
Robin had to be very quick.
3. he put on the brown hood. *(Schnell)*
Quickly he put on the brown hood.
4. They asked the pilgrim news of the King. *(um)*
They asked the pilgrim for news of the King.
5. *Und wie würde man auf Englisch sagen: “Sie bat mich um Hilfe?” (Pass auch beim ersten Wort auf!)*
She asked me for help.

EXERCISE 154 — WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE WILL-FUTURE & PRESENT PERFECT.

Will-Future:

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

Present Perfect:

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

1. haben have	a) du wirst haben <u>you will have</u>	b) wirst du haben? <u>will you have?</u>	c) du wirst nicht haben <u>you won't have</u>
2. essen eat	a) er wird essen <u>he will eat</u>	b) wird er essen? <u>will he eat?</u>	c) er wird nicht essen <u>he won't eat</u>
3. zahlen pay	a) wir werden zahlen <u>we will pay</u>	b) werden wir zahlen? <u>will we pay?</u>	c) wir werden nicht zahlen <u>we won't pay</u>
4. nehmen take	a) sie wird nehmen <u>she will take</u>	b) wird sie nehmen? <u>will she take?</u>	c) sie wird nicht nehmen <u>she won't take</u>
5. tun do	a) ich werde tun <u>I will do</u>	b) werde ich tun? <u>will I do?</u>	c) ich werde nicht tun <u>I won't do</u>
6. helfen help	a) sie hat geholfen <u>she has helped</u>	b) hat sie geholfen? <u>has she helped?</u>	c) sie hat nicht geholfen <u>she hasn't helped</u>
7. kommen come	a) du bist gekommen <u>you have come</u>	b) bist du gekommen? <u>have you come?</u>	c) du bist nicht gekommen <u>you haven't come</u>
8. vergessen forget	a) ich habe vergessen <u>I have forgotten</u>	b) habe ich vergessen? <u>have I forgotten?</u>	c) ich habe nicht vergessen <u>I haven't forgotten</u>
9. fallen fall	a) er ist gefallen <u>he has fallen</u>	b) ist er gefallen? <u>has he fallen?</u>	c) er ist nicht gefallen <u>he hasn't fallen</u>
10. sehen see	a) wir haben gesehen <u>we have seen</u>	b) haben wir gesehen? <u>have we seen?</u>	c) wir haben nicht gesehen <u>we haven't seen</u>

Gr
34

Gr
36

EXERCISE 155 — WRITE THE CORRECT FORMS OF PRESENT, PAST, PRESENT PERFECT & FUTURE.

1. mögen like	a) du magst <u>you like</u>	b) magst du? <u>do you like?</u>	c) du magst nicht <u>you don't like</u>
2. schieben push	a) er schiebt <u>he pushes</u>	b) schiebt er? <u>does he push?</u>	c) er schiebt nicht <u>he doesn't push</u>
3. sich beeilen hurry	a) wir beeilen uns <u>we hurry</u>	b) beeilen wir uns? <u>do we hurry?</u>	c) wir beeilen uns nicht <u>we don't hurry</u>
4. spielen play	a) sie spielt <u>she plays</u>	b) spielt sie? <u>does she play?</u>	c) sie spielt nicht <u>she doesn't play</u>
5. aufhören stop	a) ich hörte auf <u>I stopped</u>	b) hörte ich auf? <u>did I stop?</u>	c) ich hörte nicht auf <u>I didn't stop</u>
6. tragen carry	a) er trug <u>he carried</u>	b) trug er? <u>did he carry?</u>	c) er trug nicht <u>he didn't carry</u>
7. geben give	a) du gabst <u>you gave</u>	b) gabst du? <u>did you give?</u>	c) du gabst nicht <u>you didn't give</u>
8. sich fühlen feel	a) sie fühlten sich <u>they felt</u>	b) fühlten sie sich? <u>did they feel?</u>	c) sie fühlten sich nicht <u>they didn't feel</u>
9. schauen look	a) du hast geschaut <u>you have looked</u>	b) hast du geschaut? <u>have you looked?</u>	c) du hast nicht geschaut <u>you haven't looked</u>
10. verstehen understand	a) sie hat verstanden <u>she has understood</u>	b) hat sie verstanden? <u>has she understood?</u>	c) sie hat nicht verstanden <u>she hasn't understood</u>
11. stellen put	a) sie haben gestellt <u>they have put</u>	b) haben sie gestellt? <u>have they put?</u>	c) sie haben nicht gestellt <u>they haven't put</u>
12. trinken drink	a) ich habe getrunken <u>I have drunk</u>	b) habe ich getrunken? <u>have I drunk?</u>	c) ich habe nicht getrunken <u>I haven't drunk</u>
13. öffnen open	a) sie werden öffnen <u>they will open</u>	b) werden sie öffnen? <u>will they open?</u>	c) sie werden nicht öffnen <u>they won't open</u>
14. zuhören listen	a) du wirst zuhören <u>you will listen</u>	b) wirst du zuhören? <u>will you listen?</u>	c) du wirst nicht zuhören <u>you won't listen</u>
15. schlafen sleep	a) er wird schlafen <u>he will sleep</u>	b) wird er schlafen? <u>will he sleep?</u>	c) er wird nicht schlafen <u>he won't sleep</u>

Gr
28-9

Gr
31-2

Gr
36

Gr
34

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Stuttgart

978-3-944911-40-3

Satz und Gestaltung: Peter Morris

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

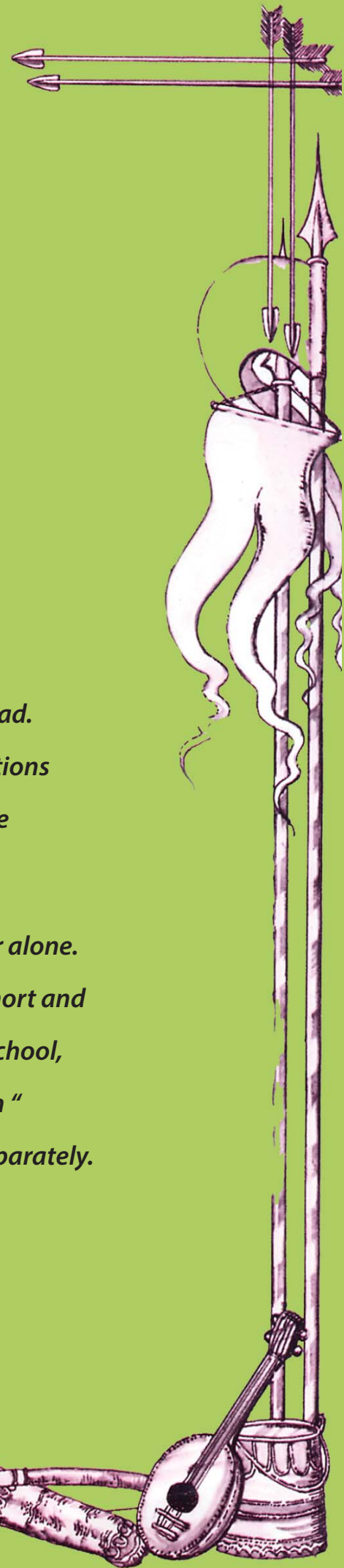
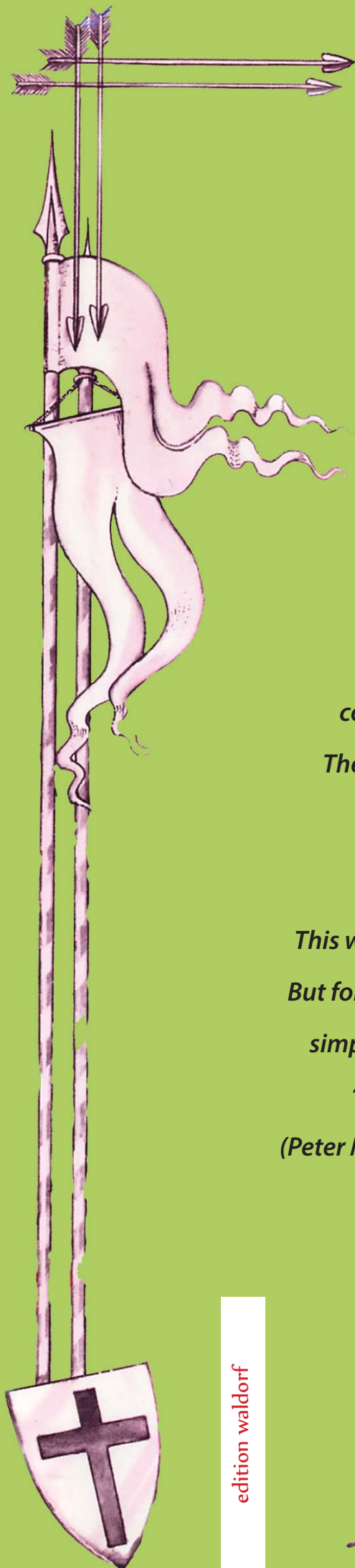
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Bibliografische Information der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek:

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



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