

YOUR
LANGUAGE
REFERENCE
BOOK FOR ALL
THE IMPORTANT
GRAMMAR
RULES

MY PERSONAL
GRAMMAR
BOOK

Name

.....

LR-book

For the teacher

Students get these bits and pieces after each awareness raising and rule-finding activity to make sure the rules in their LR books are correct. They add their own TRUE examples.

For more complex topics (e.g. tense notions) they also draw a LOGO.

Table of Contents

a or an	3
BIG LETTERS – small letters	3
To be: am – is – are	4
Days of the week and months	5
Numbers	6
Ordinal Numbers: first, second, third	7
I speak --- She speaks – I live ---He lives	8
Wem gehören diese Dinge? Peter’s cat and Maria’s dog	10
Possessive Pronouns: my, your, his, her, our, their	11
Asking Questions in English	12
Negation in English	13
Telling the time	14
Routines versus Present activities	15
There is --- There are	16
Asking questions with there is—there are	16
Where things are: Prepositions of place	17
Future: making plans: going to	18
Past tense: Irregular Verb forms 1	19
Past tense: Regular Verb forms	20
Past tense - Negation	20
Past tense - Questions	21
Irregular Verb Forms 2	22
Comparing	23
Challenge: Comparing adjectives	24
Talking about the Future	25
Talking about experiences: Have you ever	27
My exciting life: I have done lots of cool things	28
Wishful Thinking: What would you do if.....??	29

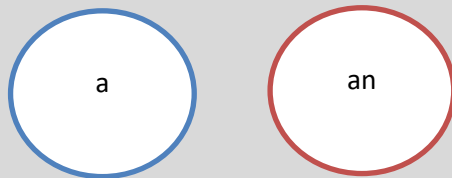
a or an

an apple	a boy
an orange	a girl
an onion	a chair
an ice-cream	a dog
an ugly duck	a unicorn
an interesting book	a unicycle

Wenn ich am Beginn eines Wortes ein **a e i o u HÖRE** oder **SPRECHE**, verwende ich **an**.

Ich sage **a unicorn, a unicycle** weil.....

Now it's your turn: Zeichne auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite zwei **große** Kreise. Schreibe in den einen Kreis möglichst viele Wörter vor denen wir ein **a** sagen. Im anderen Kreis sammelst du Wörter vor denen wir **an** sagen.



BIG LETTERS – small letters

In English we use big letters for

- I
- names (Paula, Peter),
- countries (England, Austria)
- cities (Vienna, Graz, London)
- languages (German, Croatian, English)
- and at the beginning of sentences.

In the English lessons we speak English. Elisabeth and Selina are talking about London and England but I am reading a book about America.

Now it's your turn: Write 3 sentences and mark the BIG LETTERS.

Schreibe deine Beispiele auf die gegenüberliegende Seite.

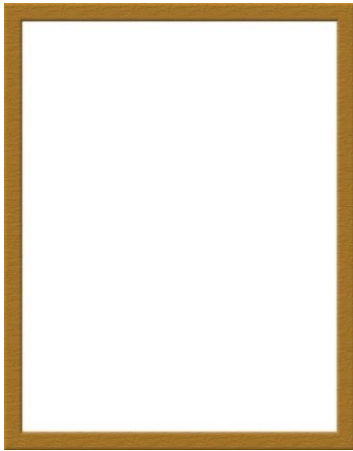
To be: am – is – are

I am a student at PraxisNMS.

I am ten years old.

I am not in class 4b. (**I'm not...**)

Draw yourself here:



How old **are you**?

You are a very nice person. **You are not** horrible.



You are my best friend.

Mary and Peter are good friends.

They are very happy.



We are also happy.

We are not sad.

(**We aren't** sad.)



Anton is not in my class.

(**He isn't** in my class.)

He is in NMS Kepler.

He is funny.



Sally is a student in England.

She is very nice.

Now it's your turn: Write 10 sentences with **am-is-are** .

Write **true sentences** about yourself, your friends, your classmates and teachers and your family members or pets.

Schreibe immer wahre, sinnvolle Sätze.

Days of the week and months

Days	
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	

Months
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Seasons	
Spring	Summer
Autumn	Winter

What is your favorite season?

What is your favorite month? Tell us why?

In which months do you go swimming?

In which months do you wear short sleeves? 

What is your favorite day of the week? Tell us why.

What is your least favorite  day of the week? Tell us why.

Write your answers on an extra sheet and put it into your LR book, next to this page.

Numbers

1 one	2 two	3 three	4 four	5 five	6 six	7 seven	8 eight	9 nine	10 ten
11 eleven	12 twelve	13 thirteen	14 fourteen	15 fifteen	16 sixteen	17 seventeen	18 eighteen	19 nineteen	20 twenty
21 twenty- one	22 twenty- two	23 twenty- three	24 twenty- four	25 twenty- five	26 twenty- six	27 twenty- seven	28 twenty- eight	29 twenty- nine	30 thirty
31 thirty- one	32 thirty- two	33 thirty- three	34 thirty- four	35 thirty- five	36 thirty- six	37 thirty- seven	38 thirty- eight	39 thirty- nine	40 forty
41 forty- one	42 forty- two	43 forty- three	44 forty- four	45 forty- five	46 forty- six	47 forty- seven	48 forty- eight	49 forty- nine	50 fifty
51 fifty- one	52 fifty- two	53 fifty- three	54 fifty- four	55 fifty- five	56 fifty- six	57 fifty- seven	58 fifty- eight	59 fifty- nine	60 sixty
61 sixty- one	62 sixty- two	63 sixty- three	64 sixty- four	65 sixty- five	66 sixty- six	67 sixty- seven	68 sixty- eight	69 sixty- nine	70 seventy
71 seventy- one	72 seventy- two	73 seventy- three	74 seventy- four	75 seventy- five	76 seventy- six	77 seventy- seven	78 seventy- eight	79 seventy- nine	80 eighty
81 eighty- one	82 eighty- two	83 eighty- three	84 eighty- four	85 eighty- five	86 eighty- six	87 eighty- seven	88 eighty- eight	89 eighty- nine	90 ninety
91 ninety- one	92 ninety- two	93 ninety- three	94 ninety- four	95 ninety- five	96 ninety- six	97 ninety- seven	98 ninety- eight	99 ninety- nine	100 one hundred

Now it's your turn: Write page numbers into your ME-book. Write numbers **and** words:

task 1: 1 -one, 2 – two 3—three.....

task 2: Choose one number in each row and tell us what it means for you. Write your answers on the opposite page. Example:

- Twenty-five: My daughter is twenty-five years old.
- seventy-four: I live in Scheigergasse seventy-four.

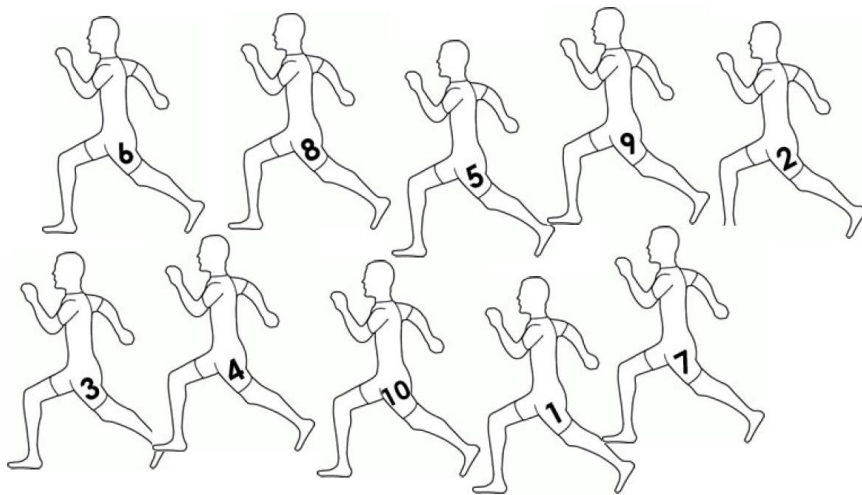
Ordinal Numbers: first, second, third...



The Race is On !

What number is:

first place _____ second place _____
 third place _____ fourth place _____
 fifth place _____ sixth place _____
 seventh place _____ eighth place _____
 ninth place _____ tenth place _____



first	1st
second	2nd
third	3 rd
fourth	4 th
fifth	5 th
sixth	6 th
seventh	7 th
eighth	8 th
ninth	9 th
tenth	10 th
eleventh	11 th
...	
twenty-first	21 st
twenty-second	22 nd
thirty-third	33 rd
forty-fourth	44 th

www.worksheetplace.com

Now it's your turn:

When is your birthday? It's on _____
What is today's date? Today is _____
On what floor is your English teachers' office? It's on the _____
On what day is Christmas? It's o_ _____
When does Ramadan start this year? It's __ _____

GIVING THE DATE

British:

1st October 2018

2nd November 2018

American:

December 3rd, 2018

January 4th, 2019

February 5th, 2019

I speak --- She speaks – I live ---He lives

Über sich selbst und andere reden



Hello, I am Mrs. Pölzleitner.

I **live** in a blue house in Graz. I am an English teacher. I **love** reading books and learning languages. I speak English, German, French, Italian and Greek. I also like sports. In winter I go skiing and in summer I go jogging. I ride my bike to school every day. My favorite food is Indian curry. I am vegetarian, so I do not eat meat.

What do you notice?
Find the rule.



This is Mrs. Pölzleitner.

She **lives** in a blue house in Graz. She is an English teacher. She **loves** reading books and learning languages. She speaks English, German, French, Italian and Greek. She also likes sports. In winter she goes skiing and in summer she goes jogging. She rides her bike to school every day. Her favorite food is Indian curry. She is vegetarian, so she does not eat meat.

I speak German
and English.

I live in Graz




Peter speaks French.


He lives in Paris.



He likes pizza.

Challenge part 2: Use the rule:

Now it's your turn

Step 1: Draw  a large speech bubble  and write  a similar text about yourself. Hand it in to your teacher.

Step 2: Correct your speech bubble  and put it on the pin board.

Step 3: Find a speech bubble from a classmate on the pin board or get one from your teacher. Then draw a box  and write  about your classmate. Hand your text in to your teacher. (Don't forget to write YOUR NAME on the sheet.)

Step 4: Copy the text from the box  on a coloured paper and put it on the opposite page.

Step 5: When you have finished the module, put your speech bubble on the opposite page to show that you can talk about yourself and about a friend.

Personal Pronouns: I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they

		
I	you	we
		
they	you	
		
he	she	it

Now it's your turn: Do the exercise online and check the answers. Then complete the text.

Dear Amy,

..... am in a new school. is called Praxis NMS. In my class there are children. are all very nice. have many new teachers, are very nice too. Only one of the teachers is very strict. is strict but fair.

..... have four English teachers. speak only English with us.

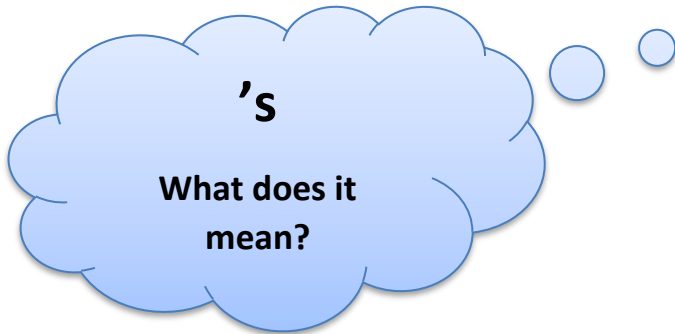
Our class has a cool classroom, is the best classroom of the whole school.

Do also like your school? Tell me about it in your next letter.

Yours,

Wem gehören diese Dinge? Peter's cat and Maria's dog...

Peter's brother is called Thomas.
 Andrea's sister is very funny.
 My mom's favorite food is
 My dad's mom is my grandmother.
 My aunt's dog is really big.



Ich schreibe ein ...'s um...

Now it's your turn:
 Write 5 similar (ähnliche) sentences on the opposite page.
 Remember: Always write TRUE sentences that make sense for you.

Besitz: for pros

My parents' bedroom is very big.
 My friends' houses are beautiful.
 The girls' umbrellas are colorful.



Match the pictures and the sentences

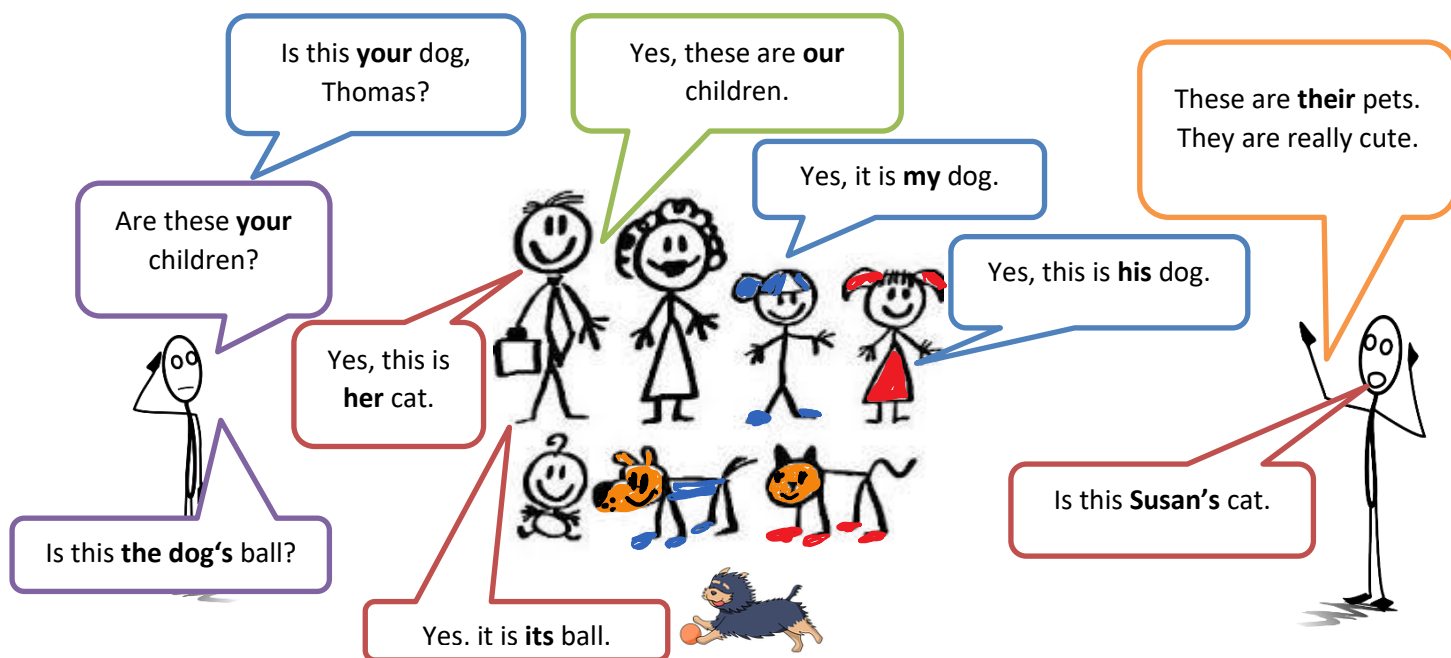


- The girl's umbrella.
- The people's umbrellas.
- The boy's umbrella.
- The girl's umbrellas.
- The girls' umbrella.
- The girl doesn't have an umbrella. 😊
- The siblings' umbrella.

Now it's your turn: Make your own matching game. Write 5 sentences with ... 'S or S' and draw a picture for each on. Show them to your teacher.
 Then ask a friend to match your sentences and your pictures.

Possessive Pronouns: my, your, his, her, our, their

Wem gehören diese Dinge?



More examples:

Thomas has a sister. **His sister** is called Mary.

Mrs. Pölzleitner goes to school by bike. **Her bike** is black and blue.

Mrs. Bergmann has three children. **Her children** are called Martina, Julia and Matthias.

We have a very nice classroom. **Our classroom** is the best.

Some children from my old school go to a "Gymnasium". **Their school** is not as cool as ours.

Now it's your turn: Write **10 TRUE sentences** about yourself and your friends and family.

Use: **my, your, his, her, our, their**

Write your sentences on the opposite page.

Look at the questions on this page.



Questions, questions, questions

	Do	you	like	bananas?
	Does	<i>he</i>	like	bananas?
Where	do	you	come	from?
Where	does	<i>she</i>	come	from?
When	do	they	get up?	
When	does	<i>your father</i>	get up?	
Why	do	you	go	to school by bike?
Why	does	<i>Mr. Grasser</i>	go	to school by car?
What	do	you	do	after school?
What	does	<i>he</i>	do	after school?
How	do	your classmates	study	vocabulary?
How	does	<i>your best friend</i>	get	to school?

What do you notice? (Was fällt dir auf?)

- Man kann für Fragen Fragewörter (z.B. _____) verwenden, aber man muss nicht.
- Man bildet Fragen häufig mit _____ **oder** _____.
Does verwendet man wenn man über _____ spricht.
- Das **verb** (z.B. _____) verändert sich nicht.

Now it's your turn:

1. Write your own questions

- Write 5 questions you want to ask your teacher.
- Write 5 questions about one of your classmates. Ask your teacher. How many questions can he/she answer? _____

2. Make a questionnaire (Fragebogen)

- Write a lot of questions to interview guests and student-teachers.
- When we have guests in class, talk to them and ask them lots of questions.
- Put your questionnaire and your questions for the teacher into your LR-Book on the opposite page.

Negation in English

Look at the examples.



I don't speak Spanish.

I only speak English and German.

My mother doesn't speak German.

She speaks Croatian and English.

Simon doesn't like dogs.

He likes cats.

Sue's dog doesn't like sitting at home.

It likes running in the park.

We don't eat meat.

We eat a lot of vegetables.

You don't know the new biology teacher.

You know the new English teacher.

They don't live in Graz.

They live in Gratkorn.

What do you notice? (Was fällt dir auf?)

- In der Verneinung verwendet man _____ oder _____ vor dem Verb (z.B. speak, like, eat)
- **Doesn't** verwendet man wenn man über _____ spricht.
- Das **verb** (z.B. _____) verändert sich nicht.

Now it's your turn: Write your own examples:

I ...

My best friend ...

My teacher ...

My cat/dog ...

My parents ...

My friends ...

We ...

Telling the time

It's **one o'clock**.

It's **twelve o'clock**.

It's **midnight**.

It's five (minutes) **past** three.

It's ten **past** four.

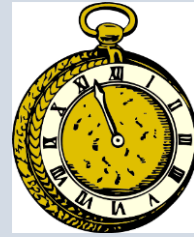
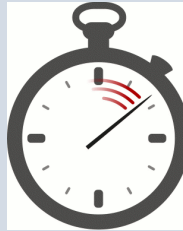
It's **quarter past** five.

It's **half past** six.

It's **quarter to** seven.

It's **ten to** seven.

It's **five to twelve**.



Now it's your turn: Answer the following questions. Write complete sentences.

What time is it right now?

What time do you usually get up in the morning?

What time does school start?

What time do you have lunch in the school cafeteria?

What time does school finish?

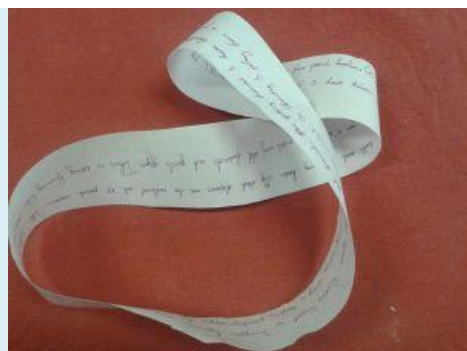
What time do you usually study vocabulary?

What time do you go to bed in the evening?

Routines versus Present activities

Look at these examples. What's the difference?

A: Here we are talking about.....



I usually get up at half past six. Then I take a shower and I get dressed. At seven o'clock I have breakfast with my family. We eat bread, butter and jam and we drink hot chocolate. Then I go to school by bus. I arrive at school at half past seven. I go to my locker to change my shoes and to hang up my coat or jacket. School starts at quarter to eight....

B: Here we are describing what.....



The girl is riding her bike.



The girl is dancing.



The boy is running.



The boy is walking his dog.



The person is swimming.



The cook is cooking.



The bird is singing



The child is doing homework.



The children are playing with a ball.

Now it's your turn: Look around the classroom and write 10 true sentences on a sheet of paper. What are your classmates doing right now? Show your sentences to your teacher, then correct your sentences and put them into your LR book, next to the blue LR book sheet.

There is --- There are

Einen Ort beschreiben

In our classroom **there are** 20 children.

There are also 20 chairs and many tables.

There is a computer under the teacher's desk and **there is** a projector on the ceiling.

There are two big cupboards at the back of the classroom and **there is** a big green board on the front wall.

Next to the door **there is** a washbasin and three garbage bins.

Now it's your turn: Write five sentences about your room. Use **there is** and **there are**

Write your sentences on a sheet of paper. Show them to your teacher. Then put your sheet into your LR book, opposite this page.

Explain: When do we use **there is**? When do we use **there are**?

We say THERE IS....

We say THERE ARE...

Asking questions with there is—there are

Is there	a	sofa	in your classroom?
	an	orange	
Are there	any	laptops	

Yes, there is .	Yes, there are .
No, there isn't .	No, there aren't .

There is a	sofa	in/on/under/next to/in front of/behind/between.....the
There are some	posters		

Now it's your turn: Work with a partner. Ask your partner 5 questions about his/her room.

Then write your questions and your partner's answers on the opposite page.

Where things are: Prepositions of place

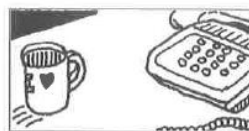
above

I live above a shop.



near

It's near the phone.



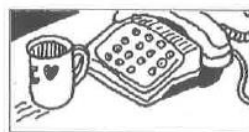
below

They live below me.



next to

It's next to the phone.



at

They are at the cinema.



on

The cat is on the table.



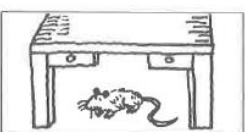
behind

He's behind the tree.



under

The mouse is under the table.



in front of

He's in front of the tree.



up

He's climbing up the ladder.



in

She's in the car.



down

She's going down the stairs.



inside

She's inside.



to

They're going to New York.



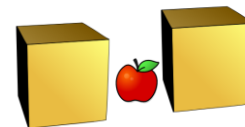
outside

He's outside.



across

He's running across the road.



between

There is an apple between the two boxes



opposite

They are sitting opposite each other.

120

Timesavers for English teachers © Mary Glasgow Publications Ltd, 1992. May be photocopied for use within the purchasing institution only.

Is there	a	sofa	in your classroom?
	an	orange	
Are there	any	laptops	

Yes, there is.	Yes, there are.
No, there isn't.	No, there aren't.

There is a	sofa	in/on/under/next to/in front of/behind/between.....the
There are some	posters		

Now it's your turn: Write 8 true sentences about your classroom, or your room. Show your sentences to your teacher. Correct your sentences and put the sheet into your LR book, opposite the blue LR book sheet for this topic.

Talking about plans: GOING TO

Write 3 sentences about your holiday plans
and
3 sentences about your friends' holiday plans
and
3 sentences about your teachers' holiday plans.

What are you
going to do in
the holidays?

What are you
planning to do in
the holidays?

I am going to

- **read** lots of books
- **eat** lots of ice-cream
- **go** to Turkey to visit my grandparents

My holiday plans

My friends holiday plans

My teachers' holiday plans

Past tense: Irregular Verb forms 1

Usually, ..		Yesterday ...	
I	am happy.	I	was sad.
We	are happy.	We	were sad.
I	do my homework.	I	did my math exercises.
I	go to school by bus.	I	went to school by bike.
I	spend 6 hours in school.	I	spent 7 hours in school.
I	have breakfast with my mom.	I	had breakfast with my dad.
I	fly to America.	I	flew to England.
I	take a shower.	I	took a bath.
I	come home at 5 o'clock.	I	came home at 7 o'clock.
I	read a book in bed.	I	read a newspaper.
I	speak with my friends.	I	spoke with my sister.
I	drink water.	I	drank Coke.
I	get up at 6 o'clock.	I	got <u>up</u> at 7 o'clock.
We	drive to my grandmother's house.	We	drove to my aunt's house.
I	say funny things.	I	said sad things.
I	eat dinner with my family.	I	ate dinner at my grandmother's.
We	stand up when a teacher comes in.	We	stood up when Frau Wagner came in.
We	buy our food at SPAR.	We	bought our food at BILLA.

Past tense: Regular Verb forms

Usually, ..		Yesterday ... / In summer...	
I	visit my grandparents every Saturday.	I	visited my aunt.
I	play soccer in the afternoon.	I	played soccer in the morning.
We	stay in a hotel.	We	stayed with friends.
I	watch TV in the evening.	I	watched TV all day long.

Now it's your turn: Find 5 more examples of **REGULAR** past tense forms in your teachers' holiday letters. Write the sentences in the lines below.

Past tense - Negation

I can say what I did and what I did not do in the holidays.

Examples:

I went to Turkey.	I did not go to America.
I ate lots of ice-cream.	I did not eat any Sauerkraut.
I bought a new t-shirt.	I did not buy any souvenirs.
I took a bus and a train.	I did not take an airplane.
I played soccer with my friends.	I did not play chess.

Now it's your turn:

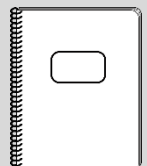
Write 10 sentences on a sheet of paper. Use the LR Book pages for help!

Show your sentences to your teacher. Then correct them and write them and put them into your LR book next to this page.

Examples:

I did not go to Greece this summer, but I went to Turkey.

I did not read many books this summer, but I watched lots of movies.



Past tense - Questions

Did you go swimming in the holidays?

Yes, I did.

Did you speak English in the holidays?

No, I didn't.

Did you visit your grandmother?

Did you like your hotel?

Now it's your turn:

Write 5 more questions that you would like to ask your friends. What did your friends do in the holidays?

Irregular Verb Forms 2

There are about 185 irregular verbs in English. You will only need these 90. Study them carefully

Base form	Past form	Last form	Base form	Past form	Last form
All forms different			Past form and last form end in [d]		
be (is/was)	was / were	been	find	found	found
become	became	become	have	had	had
come	came	come	hear	heard	heard
do	did	done	hold	held	held
go	went	gone	lay	laid	laid
run	ran	run	make	made	made
see	saw	seen	pay	paid	paid
show	showed	shown	read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]
All forms the same			say	said	said
cost	cost	cost	sell	sold	
cut	cut	cut	stand	stood	stood
hit	hit	hit	understand	understood	understood
hurt	hurt	hurt	tell	told	told
let	let	let	Same sound patterns		
put	put	put	bring	brought	brought
set	set	set	buy	bought	bought
shut	shut	shut	fight	fought	fought
Past form and last form the same			think	thought	thought
dig	dug	dug	catch	caught	caught
win	won	won	teach	taught	taught
Past form and last form end in [t]			sing	sang	sung
build	built	built	swim	swam	swum
burn	burnt	burnt	begin	began	begun
creep	crept	crept	drink	drank	drunk
feel	felt	felt	ring	rang	rung
keep	kept	kept	freeze	froze	frozen
leave	left	left	steal	stole	stolen
light	lit	lit	break	broke	broken
lend	lent	lent	wake	woke	woken
mean	meant	meant	choose	chose	chosen
meet	met	met	drive	drove	driven
send	sent	sent	write	wrote	written
shoot	shot	shot	beat	beat	beaten
sleep	slept	slept	bite	bit	bitten
smell	smelt	smelt	eat	ate	eaten
spend	spent	spent	fall	fell	fallen
spill	spilt	spilt	forget	forgot	forgotten
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	fogive	forgave	forgiven
get	got	got	give	gave	given
lose	lost	lost	hide	hid	hidden
sit	sat	sat	shake	shook	shaken
sweep	swept	swept	take	took	taken
Same sound pattern			tear	tore	tor
grow	grew	grown	wear	wore	worn
fly	flew	flown			
know	knew	known			
throw	threw	thrown			

Comparing

Read the descriptions of these exotic animals and **highlight** all the comparisons (Vergleiche). Then match them with the pictures. Draw lines.

Horsotigopigchick

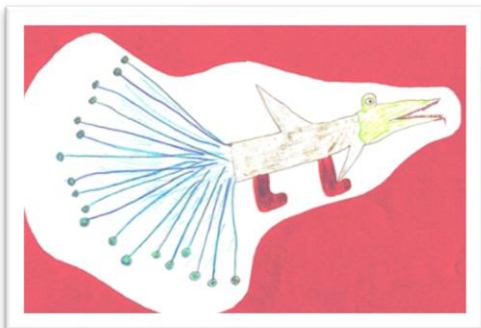
The horsotigopigchick has the body of a tiger, the head of a horse, the tail of a pig and the feet of a chicken. Its head is **bigger than** a tiger's head and a lot **heavier**. The horsotigopigchick's legs are much **thinner than** a tiger's legs and it **much slower than** a tiger. It has a thick pink tail and it is more peaceful than the Tigohorsophin. It is the friendliest of these animals and makes a perfect pet.

Crocosharkopeacock

The crocosharkopeacock is a very strange animal. It has a crocodile's head, the body of a shark and the tail and feathers of a peacock. Its legs are as short as a crocodile's and it cannot run very fast, but the crocosharkopeacock can fly faster than any other bird. It is the fastest animal in the world. It has very sharp teeth and it is more dangerous than the other two animals.

Tigohorsophin

The tigohorsophin is a lovely animal. It has the head and neck of a horse, the body of a fat tiger and the tail and fin of a dolphin. It has the smallest, shortest legs of all the exotic animals. Normally it doesn't walk but it can swim. The tigohorsophin is the heaviest of the exotic animals and it is even slower than the horsotigopigchick but it is the most intelligent of all the exotic animals.



Are these sentences true or false? Tick the correct ones and correct the false ones.

Horsotigopigchicks are **as fast as** tigers.

Tigohorsophins are **the heaviest** and **slowest** animals in this group.

Tigohorsophins are **the most intelligent** of the exotic animals.

The crocosharkopeacock has **shorter** legs **than** the other animals.

The horsotigopigchick is **more dangerous than** the other animals.

Challenge:

Find the rule.

How do we compare adjectives?

How would you explain this to your mom?

Challenge: Comparing adjectives

1. Show that you can do this.

thin		
kind		
cold		
intelligent		
beautiful		
interesting		

2. Explain it!

3. Choose two animals and compare them. Write at least 5 sentences.

Show this page to your teacher. Then copy your answers on the blue LR book sheet for this topic and put it into your LR book folder.

Talking about the Future

Read the following examples where people talk about the future. Highlight all the verbs (Zeitwörter).

What do you notice? What is the difference between text A and text B? Tell your teacher what you have found out. Then ask your teacher for the blue LR book sheets for this grammar topic.

A

What are you going to do in the holidays?

My Rule:



Here we are talking about

We use the form

In the holidays I am going to do lots of nice things. First, I am going to bake some Christmas cookies. On the 24th of December I am going to decorate our Christmas tree with my daughter and my husband. Then we are going to go to the cemetery to light a candle on my mother's grave.

In the evening we are going to celebrate Christmas and open our presents. On Christmas day my whole family is going to come to my house and we are going to eat and celebrate together.

In the second week of the holidays I am going to go skiing with my husband. We are going to a small village in Salzburg for a week. In the evenings I am going to read lots of books.

I am really looking forward to the holidays.

B

What will your life be like in the year 2040?

I'm not sure. I think I will live in a flat or in a house with my partner. Maybe I will have some children.

I'll work in a big company and I'll have a car of my own. It will probably be an electric car – or maybe I'll go to work in a self-driving car.

Tip: Remember

I am = I'm

I will = I'll

My Rule:



Here we are talking about

We use the form.....

Perhaps

If ...

Maybe...

Perhaps, I'll buy a new pair of skis. But only if they are

Maybe, I'll visit my friend Mary in Klagenfurt.

I'll go skiing if there is enough snow.

I am going to spend a week in the mountains and I am going to read lots of books.

I am going to celebrate the New Year in the mountains with my husband.

On Christmas day my father and my sister are going to come to my house for lunch.

I am going to bake some cookies on the weekend before Christmas.

What are **YOU** going to do in the holidays? Do you have any **PLANS** or **VAGUE IDEAS**?
Write them on the left side of the arrow.

Talking about experiences: Have you ever

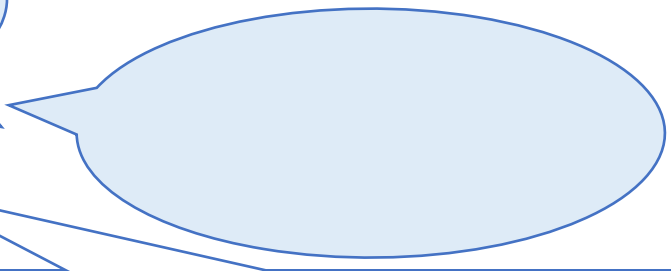
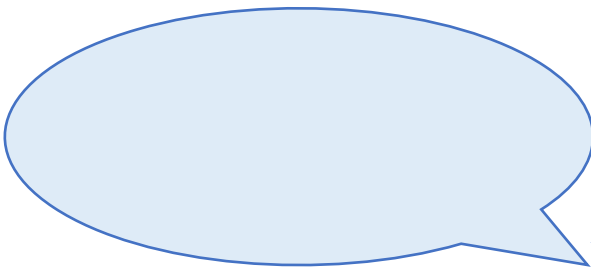
- **Step 1:** Read the first part of the interview. Highlight the verbs. When do we use “have + 3rd form” (present perfect tense) and when do we use past tense? Tell the rule to your teacher and write it in the box below.
- **Step 2:** Complete the interview (*First draft on a piece of paper!*). Find your own questions and answers. Use the correct tenses.

Have you **EVER BEEN** bungee jumping or skydiving?

I **have never been** bungee jumping but I **have been** skydiving.

When did you **go** skydiving?
Did you **like** it?

I **went** skydiving when I **was** twenty years old. It **was** fantastic. We **went** up to almost 4000 metres in a little plane and then we **jumped** down.
We **loved** it and **wanted** to do it again, but it **was** too expensive.



Empty rectangular box for writing a question.

Empty rectangular box for writing an answer.

We use „have + 3rd form“ (present perfect tense) to talk about

_____.

We use the past tense to talk about

_____.

My exciting life: I have done lots of cool things

Look at the example.

Step 1: Write about two things you have done. Use the speech bubbles.

Step 2: Give details in the box.

Step 3: Let your teacher check.

Step 4: Complete page 26 in your LR book.

I **have touched** a shark.

experience

It **happened** a few years ago. I **was** at the beach in Caorle. Suddenly I **saw** a group of children. They **were** very excited because they **had** a baby shark in a bucket.

I **took** the shark and **brought** it back to the sea. It **was** very weak so I **moved** it around in the water. After some time it swam away.

when – where - why –who- how....

I **have** _____
_____.

experience

when – where - why –who- how....

I **h** _____
_____.

experience

when – where - why –who- how....

I _____
_____.

experience

when – where - why –who- how....

Wishful Thinking: What would you do if.....??

Step 1: Read the sentences and look at the underlined words.

If I had a bike, I would go to school by bike every day.

If I was invisible, I could find out all my friends' secrets.

If I could play the guitar, I would join a band.

I would go for a walk every day if I had a dog.

I would stay in bed all day, if I did not have a test today.

Step 2: Complete the sentences (*First draft on a piece of paper!*)

If I had a pet, _____

If I had 50 euros, I _____

I would go to America if _____

If I could fly, I _____

If I had a twin sister/ brother, I _____

If I could travel in time, _____

I would not leave the house, if _____

If _____

Write 3 more sentences about cool things you wish you could do.
