

Dear 6b students,

**Have** you **asked** your parents/sisters/brothers for the irregular verb forms? Do they still know them?

**Have** you **tried** rapping/moving/singing?

Ihr merkt schon, heute geht's um die Fragebildung im present perfect und um ein paar kleine Lämmer auf der Farm:

1) Please **read the text** on sb.p. 72 twice (2x).

Read it aloud if you want- try different voices for the different persons  
or read along the audio file:

<https://www.cornelsen.de/codes/products/9783060325450/xapuji>

scroll down to 2-29 and 2-30

2) To show that you have understood the text, please **do ex. 2 on p.72.** and

3) **Answer** these questions:

- What day of the week is it?*
- What has grandpa made for breakfast?*
- Why doesn't Lucy want to go to Tavistock Abbey?*
- What shoes has Maya brought with her?*
- Why can't sheep's lambs live out on the moor?*
- Why does Lucy ask Maya for help with the hay?*
- What does Maya take the photos with?*
- Why does Maya want to take photos?*

4) One lamb is missing, because Maya has left the barn door open.

What do you think are the two girls going to do now?

**Write down 5 sentences** about how you think the story is going to continue. Use **going to future**.

(Ups! Vergessen wie das geht? Bitte in der bunten Übersicht über alle Zeitformen nachschauen oder hinten im Buch auf S. 162)

5) Can you find questions in present perfect in the text?

Please collect three of them and try to understand how we make questions in present perfect.

6) Please write this into your folder, into the grammar section and under your last words of present perfect:

## Questions and answers in present perfect

Formation:

WH + have/has (n't)

+ subject

+ past participle

?

(3<sup>rd</sup> form)

Examples:

	Have	you	seen	our new lambs yet?
	Have	you	taken	enough photos?
Why	hasn't	Maya	closed	the door?

!!! Im Present perfect gibt es keine Frage mit **WHEN**, weil WHEN nach einem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit fragt und dafür muss man das simple past verwenden.

!!! Oft steht in Fragen mit present perfect **"already-** schon/bereits" oder **"yet-** schon"

**"ever** - jemals"

oder **"before** – vorher schon mal"

Schaut euch genau an, wo im Satz diese kleinen Adverbien hingestellt werden.

And the answers are:	Yes, I/you/we/you/they	have.
	Yes, he/she/it	has.
	No, I/you/we/you/they	have not / haven't.
	No, he/she/it	has not / hasn't.

7) Und nun probiert ihr es aus:  
Wb.p. 45, ex. 8+9

Ein gutes und sinnvolles Vorwärtkommen wünscht euch  
Frau Kahl