

So gut war ich.

## 14 ★★★ Und wie steht es mit diesen Nomen?



Verwende den s-Genitiv.

- a man / world \_\_\_\_\_
- women / magazines \_\_\_\_\_
- a woman / job \_\_\_\_\_
- men / hobbies \_\_\_\_\_
- children / playground \_\_\_\_\_
- a child / toys \_\_\_\_\_
- people / ideas \_\_\_\_\_
- girls / day \_\_\_\_\_

So gut war ich.

## 15 ★★★ Vermischtes



Verbinde die hervorgehobene Nomen mit dem s-Genitiv.

- Are these your **teeth**? No, they are \_\_\_\_\_ (grandpa)
- Is this your **baby**, Amelia? No, it's my \_\_\_\_\_ (sister)
- Are these your **parents**? No, they are \_\_\_\_\_ (Jacob)
- Are these your **jeans**? No, they are \_\_\_\_\_ (that girl)
- Are these your **children**, Mrs Benson? No, they are \_\_\_\_\_ (Mr Owen)
- Is that your **mum**, David? No, it's \_\_\_\_\_ (that boy)
- Is this your hamster's **cage**? No, it's \_\_\_\_\_ (my parrot)
- Is this your sister's **doll**? No, it's the \_\_\_\_\_ (twins)
- Is this your child's **food**? No, it's \_\_\_\_\_ (the cat)

16 ★★★ Das Fragewort *whose*

So gut war ich.



Beantworte die Fragen und bilde dazu den Genitiv der angegebenen Nomen.

- Whose car is this? (Mr Benson) \_\_\_\_\_
- Whose house is this? (my parents) \_\_\_\_\_
- Whose books are these? (the girls) \_\_\_\_\_
- Whose bike is this? (Mike) \_\_\_\_\_
- Whose pencils are these? (Sue) \_\_\_\_\_
- Whose wife is this? (Mr Mason) \_\_\_\_\_
- Whose girlfriend is this? (Jacob) \_\_\_\_\_
- Whose trousers are these? (my uncle) \_\_\_\_\_
- Whose hat is this? (grandma) \_\_\_\_\_

## 17 ★★★ Wem gehört was?

So gut war ich.

Bilde Fragen mit *whose*.

- \_\_\_\_\_ ? She is Jacob's girlfriend.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ? They are my skates.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ? It is your sandwich.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ? They are the children's bikes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ? It is her family.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ? It is my teacher's car.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ? They are my friends' friends.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ? It is Sienna's plate.

16 It's Mr Benson's car. It's my parents' house. They are the girls' books. It is Mike's bike. It is my grandma's hat. She is Mr Mason's wife. She is Jacob's girlfriend. They are my uncle's trousers. It is my grandma's hat. She is Mr Benson's car. It's my parents' house. They are the girls' books. It is Mike's bike. It is my grandma's hat. 17 Whose girlfriend is this? Whose skates are these? Whose sandwich is that? Whose bikes are those? Whose family is this? Whose car is this? Whose friends are these? Whose plate is this?

So gut war ich.



## 18 ★★★ Der of-Genitiv

Verbinde die Nomen mit dem *of*-Genitiv. Achte darauf, welches Nomen zuerst kommen muss.

- the table / the legs \_\_\_\_\_
- the book / the month \_\_\_\_\_
- your eyes / the colour \_\_\_\_\_
- this book / the pages \_\_\_\_\_
- the photos / my sister \_\_\_\_\_
- the room / the walls \_\_\_\_\_
- the girl / my dreams \_\_\_\_\_
- this word / the plural \_\_\_\_\_
- this exercise / the end \_\_\_\_\_

So gut war ich.



## 19 ★★★ Jacobs Freund

a) Unterstreiche das Genitiv-s mit einer anderen Farbe als das Apostroph-s der Kurzformen.

Jacob's got a new friend. He's the new boy in Jacob's class. David's family is new here, too.  
David's very good at maths. He can be very helpful, so most students in Jacob's class like him. David's got a pet, too. It's a hamster. He must look after it, clean its cage and buy the hamster's food.

b) Schreibe die Kurzformen aus.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

18 the legs of the table, the book of the month, the colour of your eyes, the pages of this book, the photos of my sister, the walls of the room, the girl of my dreams, the plural of this word, the end of this exercise

19 (Genitiv-s ist unterstrichen, Kurzformen sind hervorgehoben) a) Jacob's got a new friend. He's the new boy in Jacob's class. David's family is new here, too. David's very good at maths. He can be very helpful, so most students in Jacob's class like him. David's got a pet, too. It's a hamster. He must look after it, clean its cage and buy the hamster's food.

b) Jacob has got ... He is the new boy ... David is very good ... David has got ... It is a hamster.

## 20 ☆☆☆ Der unbestimmte Artikel

So gut war ich.

Ergänze *a/an*.

_____ name	_____ friend	_____ aunt
_____ year	_____ invitation	_____ game
_____ school	_____ example	_____ uncle
_____ teacher	_____ song	_____ exercise
_____ student	_____ unit	_____ pencil
_____ number	_____ question	_____ ruler
_____ uniform	_____ answer	_____ evening
_____ eye	_____ island	_____ library

## 21 ☆☆☆ Was eine Übung alles sein kann ...

So gut war ich.

Setze den unbestimmten Artikel *a/an* ein.

_____ useful exercise	_____ funny exercise	_____ beautiful exercise
_____ interesting exercise	_____ long exercise	_____ intelligent exercise
_____ complicated exercise	_____ short exercise	_____ important exercise
_____ difficult exercise	_____ good exercise	_____ bad exercise
_____ easy exercise	_____ German exercise	_____ awful exercise
_____ English exercise	_____ terrible exercise	_____ exciting exercise
_____ boring exercise	_____ silly exercise	_____ old exercise

20 a name, a friend, an aunt, a year, an invitation, a game, a school, an example, an uncle, a teacher, a song, an exercise, a student, a pencil, a unit, a number, a question, a ruler, a uniform, an answer, an evening, an eye, an island, a library

21 a useful exercise, a funny exercise, a beautiful exercise, a beautiful exercise, a long exercise, an interesting exercise, a complicated exercise, a difficult exercise, a good exercise, a bad exercise, an easy exercise, a German exercise, a terrible exercise, a boring exercise, a silly exercise, an old exercise, a bad exercise, an exciting exercise, an awful exercise, an English exercise, a terrible exercise, an exciting exercise, a boring exercise, a silly exercise, an old exercise

So gut war ich.



22 ★★☆☆ Was ist das Gegenteil?

Finde das Gegenteil der hervorgehobenen Adjektive und ergänze die richtige Form des unbestimmten Artikels.

- a **stupid** girl      an intelligent girl
- a **difficult** question      \_\_\_\_\_
- a **boring** lesson      \_\_\_\_\_
- a **nice** dog      \_\_\_\_\_
- a **happy** teacher      \_\_\_\_\_
- a **cheap** pullover      \_\_\_\_\_
- an **ugly** voice      \_\_\_\_\_
- an **old** book      \_\_\_\_\_
- a **terrible** day      \_\_\_\_\_

So gut war ich.



23 ★★☆☆ Was weißt du noch?

Setze die Formen des unbestimmten Artikels ein und erkläre, wann du *a* oder *an* einsetzen musst.

Das nächste Wort beginnt mit:

- \_\_\_\_\_ girl      \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ sad girl      \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ interesting girl      \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ English girl      \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ uniform      \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ uncle      \_\_\_\_\_

22 an easy question, an interesting lesson, a terrible/silly dog, an unhappy/sad teacher, an expensive pullover, a beautiful voice, a new book, a nice day  
 23 a, an, an, an, a, an. Das nächste Wort beginnt mit: einem Konsonanten, einem Konsonanten, einem Vokal, einem Vokal, einem so genannten Halbvokal /j/, Vokal.