

Grammar / year 5 / The forms of 'to be'

Woof woof and hello!

My name is Winston. I am 4 years old. I'm not a teacher, but I am a school dog. I am from Germany, but my mum and dad are from Hungary (= Ungarn). We are 'dachshunds'. Some people also say that we are 'sausage dogs' because we are long and thin (= dünn) like a sausage. That is funny. My brothers and sisters are in Germany, too, but they aren't school dogs.

Let me tell you a bit more about what I do at school.



① Hier im Text kannst du schon einige Formen des Verbs 'to be' entdecken – sie sind fett gedruckt. Es gibt bejahte ☺ und verneinte ☹ Formen und Lang- und Kurzformen. Die folgende Tabelle zeigt dir alle Formen:

	Deutsch	Langform	Kurzform
1. Person singular	☺ ich bin ☹ ich bin nicht	I am I am not	I'm I'm not
2. Person singular	☺ du bist ☹ du bist nicht	you are you are not	you're you aren't
3. Person singular	☺ er / sie / es ist ☹ er / sie / es ist nicht	he / she / it is he / she / it is not	he's / she's / it's he / she / it isn't
1. Person plural	☺ wir sind ☹ wir sind nicht	we are we are not	we're we aren't
2. Person plural	☺ ihr seid ☹ ihr seid nicht	you are you are not	you're you aren't
3. Person plural	☺ sie sind ☹ sie sind nicht	they are they are not	they're they aren't
① Beim Sprechen werden meist die Kurzformen verwendet.			

NOW YOU – choose the right form of 'to be' and complete the sentences.

A school dog **is** ☺ a friendly dog. Winston **is not / isn't** ☹ dangerous (= gefährlich).

Winston **is not / isn't** ☹ from England. Winston and his brothers **are** ☺ from Germany.

Winston: “**I am / I'm** ☺ a sausage dog. I think this **is** ☺ funny. **I am not / I'm not** ☹ a big dog, **I 'm / I am** ☺ a long dog.”

Winston: “The kids at my school like me. They **'re / are** ☺ quiet when I **'m / am** ☺ in the classroom and they **are not / aren't** ☹ loud and noisy.”

