

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE

GRADE 5

Grammatikübungen für Klasse 5



Personalpronomen



Possessivpronomen



Satzstellung



Häufigkeitsadverbien



Präpositionen des Ortes



Mit Übungen und Lösungen

Personal Pronouns

(Personalpronomen)



Explanation (Erklärung)

Personalpronomen ersetzen Personen oder Dinge. So müssen wir nicht immer denselben Namen oder dasselbe Nomen wiederholen.

Example (Beispiel):

Emma is eleven. **She** lives in London.
(Emma ist elf. Sie lebt in London.)

Remember (Merke)

Englisch	Deutsch
I	ich
you	du / ihr
he	er
she	sie
it	es
we	wir
they	sie

1 Exercise 1 – Who is it? (Wer ist gemeint?)

 Setze das passende Personalpronomen ein.

- Tom is my friend. ____ is eleven.
- Sarah is from London. ____ likes music.
- My parents are at home. ____ are in the kitchen.
- Lucy and I are classmates. ____ are in Grade 5.
- The dog is under the table. ____ is sleeping.
- Jack and Ben play football. ____ are good players.

2 Exercise 2 – Replace the noun (Ersetze das Nomen)

 Ersetze den fett markierten Teil durch ein passendes Personalpronomen.

- Anna** is my sister. → _____ is my sister.
- My friends** like video games. → _____ like video games.
- The book** is on the desk. → _____ is on the desk.
- My brother and I** play tennis. → _____ play tennis.



Possessive Pronouns (Possessivpronomen)



Explanation (Erklärung)

Possessivpronomen zeigen, wem etwas gehört.



Example (Beispiel):

This is Emma. This is **her** bike.

(Das ist Emma. Das ist **ihr** Fahrrad.)



Remember (Merke)

Person	Possessivpronomen
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
they	their



Exercise 1 – Choose the correct word (Wähle das passende Wort aus)

Wähle aus den fett markierten Possessivpronomen das passende aus.

- I have a brother. ____ name is Ben. **my / his / their**
- We have a new teacher. ____ teacher is very nice. **our / her / their**
- Lucy has a cat. ____ cat is black. **his / her / our**
- They have two dogs. ____ dogs are very friendly. **their / our / his**
- You have a new school bag. Is this ____ bag? **your / our / her**



Exercise 2 – Complete the sentences (Vervollständige die Sätze)

Setze das passende Possessivpronomen ein.

- I have a sister. _____ name is Mia.
- Tom has a bike. _____ bike is blue.
- We have a house. _____ house is small.
- Emma and Jack have a dog. _____ dog is called Max.





Erklärung

Mit Häufigkeitsadverbien sagen wir, wie oft etwas passiert.

always – usually – often – sometimes – never

Example (Beispiel):

- ★ I **always** walk to school.
(Ich gehe immer zu Fuß zur Schule.)
- ★ I **sometimes** play tennis.
(Ich spiele manchmal Tennis.)



1 Exercise 1 – Put them in order (Ordne die Wörter)

Ordne die Häufigkeitsadverbien von sehr häufig bis nie.



never

– often

– always

– sometimes

– usually

> > > >

2 Exercise 2 – Choose the correct word (Wähle das passende Wort)

Setze das passende Häufigkeitsadverb ein.



1. I _____ brush my teeth in the morning. (*immer*)
2. We _____ play football after school. (*oft*)
3. Sarah _____ watches TV on weekdays. (*manchmal*)
4. Tom _____ eats breakfast. (*immer*)
5. I _____ go to bed at 10 pm. (*normalerweise*)



3 Exercise 3 – About you (Über dich)

Schreibe drei eigene Sätze über deinen Alltag.



- I always ... _____
- I often ... _____
- I sometimes ... _____



Prepositions of Place (Präpositionen des Ortes)



Explanation (Erklärung)

Mit Präpositionen des Ortes beschreiben wir, wo sich etwas befindet.

in – on – under – next to – behind – in front of – between



Example (Beispiel):

The cat is **under** the table.

(Die Katze ist unter dem Tisch.)



Exercise 1 – Look at the picture and choose (Schau dir das Bild an und wähle)

Schau dir das Bild an. Wähle jeweils die richtige Präposition.



1. The book is ____ the desk.

on

under

between

2. The school bag is ____ the desk.

under

behind

on

3. The lamp is ____ the bed.

next to

in

between

4. The cat is ____ the bed.

under

on

in front of

5. The chair is ____ the desk.

in front of

behind

between

6. The ball is ____ the chair and the bed.

between

under

on

Word Order (Satzstellung)



Erklärung

Im Englischen folgt ein einfacher Aussagesatz einer festen Reihenfolge:

Subject
(Subject)
Wer?

+

Verb
(Verb)
Was tut die Person?

+

Object
(Object)
Wen/was?



Example (Beispiel):

Emma plays tennis.

(Emma spielt Tennis.)

- **Emma** = Subject
- **plays** = Verb
- **tennis** = Object

Weitere Angaben zu Ort und Zeit stehen am Ende des Satzes:

Emma plays tennis after school.

(Emma spielt nach der Schule Tennis.)

We learn English at school.

(Wir lernen Englisch in der Schule.)



Häufigkeitsadverbien stehen bei Vollverben vor dem Verb:

I often play football.

(Ich spiele oft Fußball.)

We usually eat lunch at school.

(Wir essen normalerweise in der Schule zu Mittag.)



Merke:

Subject + Adverb of Frequency + Verb + Object + Place/Time

I usually play football after school.

1 Put the words in the correct order (Bringe die Wörter in die richtige Reihenfolge)



1. plays / Emma / tennis / every Saturday
2. my / is / brother / very funny
3. usually / we / lunch / have / at school
4. under / the desk / is / my school bag
5. English / after school / I / sometimes / practise

2 Find the mistake (Finde den Fehler)

In jedem Satz ist die Wortstellung falsch.
Schreibe den Satz richtig auf.



1. Football plays Tom after school.
2. I every day walk to school.
3. Under the bed is my cat sleeping.
4. English we learn at school.
5. Usually plays Emma tennis on Saturdays.

3 Make your own sentences (Bilde eigene Sätze)

Bilde mit den vorgegebenen Wörtern einen eigenen englischen Satz.
Du darfst weitere Wörter hinzufügen.



- I / usually / ...
- My friend / ... / after school
- At home / ...
- My favourite hobby / ...





Write five sentences about yourself.

Try to use at least **three** grammar topics from this worksheet.

Schreibe fünf englische Sätze über dich.

Versuche, dabei mindestens drei Grammatikthemen aus diesem Arbeitsblatt zu verwenden.



You can use:

- ✓ Present Simple (simple Gegenwart)
- ✓ Present Continuous (Verlaufsform)
- ✓ Past Simple (einfache Vergangenheit)
- ✓ There is / There are (es gibt)
- ✓ Adjectives and Adverbs (Adjektive & Adverbien)
- ✓ Frequency Adverbs (Häufigkeitsadverbien)



1

2

3

4

5



You did it!
Great job!



1 Personal Pronouns (Personalpronomen)

Exercise 1

1. He
2. She
3. They
4. We
5. It
6. They

Exercise 2

1. She is my sister.
2. They like video games.
3. It is on the desk.
4. We play tennis.



2 Possessive Pronouns (Possessivpronomen)

Exercise 1

1. my
2. our
3. her
4. their
5. your

Exercise 2

1. Her
2. His
3. Our
4. Their



3 Adverbs of Frequency (Häufigkeitsadverbien)

Exercise 1

- always →
usually →
often →
sometimes →
never

Exercise 2

1. always
2. often
3. sometimes
4. always
5. usually

Exercise 3

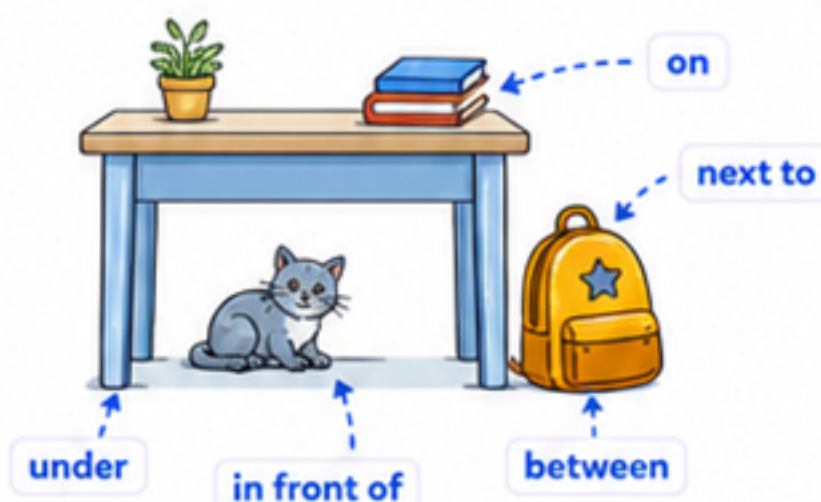
Individual answers.



4 Prepositions of Place (Präpositionen des Ortes)

Exercise 1

1. on
2. under
3. next to
4. under
5. in front of
6. between



5 Word Order (Satzstellung)

Exercise 1 – Put the words in the correct order
(Bringe die Wörter in die richtige Reihenfolge)

1. plays / Emma / tennis / every Saturday
→ Emma plays tennis every Saturday.
2. my / is / brother / very funny
→ My brother is very funny.
3. usually / we / lunch / have / at school
→ We usually have lunch at school.
4. under / the desk / is / my school bag
→ My school bag is under the desk.
5. English / after school / I / sometimes / practise
→ I sometimes practise English after school.



Exercise 2 – Find the mistake
(Finde den Fehler)

In jedem Satz ist die Wortstellung falsch. Schreibe den Satz richtig auf.

1. Football plays Tom after school.
→ Tom plays football after school.
2. I every day walk to school.
→ I walk to school every day.
3. Under the bed is my cat sleeping.
→ My cat is sleeping under the bed.
4. English we learn at school.
→ We learn English at school.
5. Usually plays Emma tennis on Saturdays.
→ Emma usually plays tennis on Saturdays.

Exercise 3 – Build your own sentence
(Bilde deinen eigenen Satz)

Individual solutions.

Die Sätze können unterschiedlich sein, solange die Wortstellung korrekt ist.



FINAL CHALLENGE (ABSCHLUSS-CHALLENGE)

Write five sentences about yourself
(Schreibe fünf Sätze über dich)

Individual solutions.

Mögliche Beispiele:

- I am eleven.
- My favourite hobby is football.
- I often play football after school.
- My school bag is under my desk.
- I usually walk to school.



EXTRA CHALLENGE (EXTRA-CHALLENGE)

Individual solutions.

Beispiel:

- I like football and I play it every Saturday.
- oder:
- I like reading, but I don't like writing.

