

1- Core Tenses

Match these core tenses with their functions on the right:

1. I <i>work</i> in the first shift.		Planned future action.
2. <i>I am working</i> the night shift this week.		A routine action.
3. I <i>am going</i> on holiday in week 33.		Decision made at the time of speaking.
4. I <i>worked</i> last Saturday.		An action you are in the middle of.
5. I <i>will</i> close the window. There's a draught.		A promise.
6. We <i>have</i> a team meeting every Monday.		An exception.
7. I <i>am having</i> lunch right now.		An opinion about the future.
8. I <i>will call</i> you when I am finished lunch.		An action that started and finished in the past.
9. I think the future <i>will be</i> better.		A condition.
10. <i>If you helped</i> me, I would pay you.		A general fact.

Now match the tenses with the example sentences above and then add the signal words for each tense from the box on the right:

Tense	Sentence No.	Signal Words	<i>sometimes, last week, usually, at the moment, this week, I promise, today, normally, right now, regularly</i>
Present Simple			
Present Continuous			
Past Simple			

Now use these three tenses (*Present Simple / Present Continuous / Past Simple*) to complete the following sentences. In each case, say also why this tense is used. (*Use the table above and the tables at the end of the handout to help you.*)

1. If you _____ (work) longer today, you would get a voucher.
2. I _____ (drive) to work. The bus _____ (take) too long!
3. I _____ (be) here last Saturday.
4. Don't worry! I _____ (book) the room for the meeting.
5. We _____ (pick) the garments in the first shift.
6. This week, we _____ (pick) garments in the night shift too.
7. I think that people _____ (get) faster with SAP in the future.
8. I _____ (sit) in an English lesson right now. Can you call me later?
9. We _____ (send) garments to Vienna at 1pm today.
10. I _____ (work) the late shift next week.
11. We _____ (have) fire extinguisher training last week.
12. It _____ (rain) all day last Tuesday.
13. If you _____ (be) gave me a lift to Berlin, I would buy you lunch.
14. Mary _____ (spend) 20 minutes having lunch every day.
15. I think it _____ (be) very busy at work next week.
16. I _____ (paint) my apartment at the moment.
17. I think I _____ (finish) it at the weekend.
18. I _____ (go) to the supermarket yesterday evening.
19. We _____ (have) a lot to do yesterday.
20. I _____ (meet) some friends after work this evening.

Exercise 2 – Logistics Routines with “put” and “take”

You can describe every operation in the warehouse using "put" and "take". Fill the gaps in this text using "put" and "take".

Du kannst jeden Vorgang im Lager mit „put“ und „take“ beschreiben. Fülle die Lücken in diesem Text mit „put“ und „take“.

The garments arrive in containers.

Die Kleidungsstücke kommen in Containern an.

First of all, we have to _____ **out** the boxes and put them onto the conveyor.

Zunächst müssen wir die Kartons herausnehmen und auf das Förderband legen.

Then we _____ them **off** the conveyor and put them onto pallets.

Dann nehmen wir sie vom Förderband und stellen sie auf Paletten.

Then we _____ them **to** the buffer on pallet trucks.

Anschließend bringen wir sie mit Palettenhubwagen zum Buffer.

We _____ most of the replenishment boxes **into** the AKL.

Die meisten Nachschubkartons stellen wir in das AKL.

The AKL automatically has to _____ them **into** a location.

Das AKL lagert sie automatisch an einem bestimmten Ort.

When we need them, we _____ them **out** and _____ them **into** the pick positions in the replenishment warehouse.

Wenn wir sie brauchen, nehmen wir sie heraus und stellen sie in die Kommissionierpositionen im Nachschublager.

That is called “refill”.

Das nennt man „Nachfüllen“.

When the pickers start working, they _____ a tote and _____ it **onto** a trolley.

Wenn die Kommissionierer mit der Arbeit beginnen, nehmen sie einen Behälter und stellen ihn auf einen Wagen.

Then they _____ a label and _____ it **onto** the side of the tote.

Dann nehmen sie ein Etikett und kleben es an die Seite des Behälters.

Then they walk through the aisles and _____ garments and _____ them **into** the totes.

Anschließend gehen sie durch die Gänge, nehmen Kleidungsstücke und legen sie in die Behälter.

When the totes are full they _____ the totes to the conveyor and _____ them **onto** it.

Wenn die Behälter voll sind, bringen sie sie zum Förderband und stellen sie darauf.

When they arrive at the outgoing, someone is there to _____ them **off** and _____ them into stacks.

Am Ausgang werden sie von einem Mitarbeiter entladen und gestapelt.

We _____ all the totes **together** that are going to the same split point.

Wir stellen alle Behälter, die zum selben Split-Punkt transportiert werden, zusammen.

The staff at the outgoing _____ the totes **onto** the trucks.

Die Mitarbeiter am Ausgang laden die Behälter auf die LKWs.

The trucks _____ them **to** the stores.

Die LKWs transportieren sie zu den Geschäften.

In the stores, the staff _____ the garments **out** of the totes and _____ them **onto** the shop floor!

In den Geschäften nehmen die Mitarbeiter die Kleidungsstücke aus den Behältern und stellen sie in den Verkaufsraum!

The 3PL partners _____ the empty totes **back** to the warehouse.

Die 3PL-Partner bringen die leeren Behälter zurück zum Lager.

Revision - Core Warehousing Terms

Part 1 - Match these words with their German translations. Ordne diese Wörter ihrer deutschen Übersetzung zu.

1. abstellen	(a.) straight
2. entfernen	(b.) wrong
3. da draußen	(c.) You don't have to
4. falsch	(d.) label
5. da drüben	(e.) in there
6. aufräumen	(f.) remove
7. Etikett	(g.) over there
8. Du musst nicht	(h.) leave down
9. da drin	(i.) out there
10. gerade	(j.) tidy up

1. unordentlich	(a.) dirty
2. sortieren	(b.) difficult
3. vorsichtig	(c.) You have to
4. schwierig	(d.) close
5. Tor	(e.) tag
6. schmutzig	(f.) sort
7. Schliessen	(g.) loading bay
8. Du musst	(h.) messy
9. Schild	(i.) carefully
10. nehmen	(j.) take

1. Anhänger	(a.) conveyor
2. aufheben	(b.) unload
3. Förderband	(c.) fold
4. entladen	(d.) add
5. erreichen	(e.) lift up
6. falten	(f.) throw away
7. hinzufügen	(g.) rubbish
8. Müll	(h.) collect
9. entsorgen	(i.) reach
10. sammeln	(j.) trailer

Listening Comprehension

Watch this interview with Drew Barrymore and answer the questions

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rgHLspE2Gkc>

- Her best sandwich?
- What is the one thing she owns that she should really throw out?
- What is the scariest animal for her?
- Apples or oranges?

- What does she think happens when we die?
- Her favorite action movie?
- Window or aisle?
- Her favorite smell
- Her least favorite smell
- Most used app on her phone?
- Cats or dogs?
- How does she describe the rest of her life in 5 words?

REFERENCE FILE - 3 CORE TENSES IN ENGLISH

Present Simple – Statements & Questions (*Aussagen und Fragen*)

Facts / Routines / Permanent things / Things that happen regularly / Talking in general

Fakten / Routinen / Dauerhafte Dinge / Dinge, die regelmäßig passieren / Reden im Allgemeinen

“always” / usually / sometimes / often / never / every... / once a week / twice a month etc.

„immer“ / gewöhnlich / manchmal / oft / nie / jedes.../einmal pro Woche / zweimal pro Monat usw.

Do I sit in 22b every Friday? / I sit in room 22b every Friday. / I don't sit in room 22b every Friday.
 Do you sit in 22b every Friday? / You sit in room 22b every Friday. / You don't sit in room 22b every Friday.
 Does he sit in 22b every Friday? / He sits in room 22b every Friday. / He doesn't sit in room 22b every Friday.
 Does she sit in 22b every Friday? / She sits in room 22b every Friday. / She doesn't sit in room 22b every Friday.
 Does it take in 22b every Friday? / It takes place in room 22b every Friday. / It doesn't take place in room 22b every Friday.
 Do we sit in 22b every Friday? / We sit in room 22b every Friday. / We don't sit in room 22b every Friday.
 Do you sit in 22b every Friday? / You sit in room 22b every Friday. / You don't sit in room 22b every Friday.
 Do they sit in 22b every Friday? / They sit in room 22b every Friday. / They don't sit in room 22b every Friday.

Exception = BE (SEIN) (funktioniert mit Deutsch ähnlichem Satzbau)

Are you from Hamburg? / I am from Hamburg / I am not from Hamburg.
 Is he from Hamburg? / He is from Hamburg / He is not from Hamburg.
 Is she from Hamburg? / I am from Hamburg. / She is not from Hamburg.
 Are they from Hamburg? / I am from Hamburg. / They are not from Hamburg.

Exception = MODAL VERBS (CAN / SHOULD) (funktioniert mit Deutsch ähnlichem Satzbau)

Can you swim? Yes, I can swim / I can't swim
 Should I come? Yes, you should come / I should not come.

Present Continuous – Statements & Questions (*Aussagen und Fragen*)

Exceptions / Temporary things / Things that happen once / Talking specifically / Future Plans

Ausnahmen / Vorübergehende Dinge / Dinge, die einmal passieren / Konkretes Reden / Zukunftspläne

right now / now / at the moment / currently / this week / this time / next Friday at 11am etc.

jetzt gerade / jetzt / Momentan / derzeit / diese Woche / dieses mal / nächsten Freitag um 11 Uhr

Am I sitting in room 22b? / I am sitting in room 22b / I'm not sitting in room 22b
 Are you sitting in room 22b? / You are sitting in room 22b / You aren't sitting in room 22b
 Is he sitting in room 22b? / He is sitting in room 22b / He isn't sitting in room 22b
 Is she sitting in room 22b? / She is sitting in room 22b / She isn't sitting in room 22b
 Is it taking place in room 22b? / It is taking place in room 22b / It isn't taking place in room 22b
 Are we sitting in room 22b? / We are sitting in room 22b / We aren't sitting in room 22b
 Are you sitting in room 22b? / You are sitting in room 22b / You aren't sitting in room 22b
 Are they sitting in room 22b? / They are sitting in room 22b / They aren't sitting in room 22b

Exception = WORDS that DON't DESCRIBE PROCESSES For example: “want”/“believe”/ “know”

!!!!!!!
~~I am knowing~~-I know
~~I am believing~~-I believe
~~I am wanting~~-I want
~~I am being~~-I am

PAST Simple = VERGANGENHEIT - Statement / Questions

Things that happened at a finished time / Past events with a definite start and end point

Dinge, die sich zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt ereignet haben / Vergangene Ereignisse mit einem eindeutigen Anfangs- und Endpunkt

2 hours ago / yesterday / last week / last Friday / when I was a kid etc.

Vor 2 Stunden / gestern / letzte Woche / letzten Freitag / als ich ein Kind war usw.

Did I sit in 22b last Friday? / I sat in room 22b last Friday. / I didn't sit in room 22b last Friday.
 Did you sit in 22b last Friday? / You sat in room 22b last Friday. / You didn't sit in room 22b last Friday.
 Did he sit in 22b last Friday? / He sat in room 22b last Friday. / He didn't sit in room 22b last Friday.
 Did she sit in 22b last Friday? / She sat in room 22b last Friday. / She didn't sit in room 22b last Friday.
 Did it take place 22b last Friday? / It took place in room 22b last Friday. / It didn't take place in room 22b.
 Did we sit in 22b last Friday? / We sat in room 22b last Friday. / We didn't sit in room 22b last Friday.
 Did you sit in 22b last Friday? / You sat in room 22b last Friday. / You didn't sit in room 22b last Friday.
 Did they sit in 22b last Friday? / They sat in room 22b last Friday. / They didn't sit in room 22b last Friday.

Regular Verbs

*Did you watch the game? / I watched the game / I didn't watch the game.
 Did you walk to work? / I walked to work / I didn't walk to work.*

Exception = BE (SEIN) (funktioniert mit Deutsch ähnlichem Satzbau)

Were you in Munich last week? / I was in Munich / I was not in HH.
 Was he in Munich last week? / He was in Munich / He was not in HH.
 Was she in Munich last week? / She was in Munich / She was not in Munich.
 Were they in Munich last week? / They were in Munich / They were not in Munich.

Exception = MODAL VERBS (CAN / SHOULD) (funktioniert mit Deutsch ähnlichem Satzbau)

Could you swim? Yes, I could swim / I could't swim

!!! SHOULD NEEDS "HAVE" in the PAST

Should I have come? Yes, you should have come / I should not have come.
*"We should have asked the landlord (Wir hätten den Vermieter fragen sollen)
 „We should have done it differently (Wir hätten es anders machen sollen)*
 Would I have come? Yes, I would have come / I would not have come.