Jessica is a young woman.
She is very pretty.
She is blonde.
She lives in Oxford.
She works at Debenham’s.
She has got a new car.
It’s a blue convertible.
She drives too fast.
A motorbike overtakes her.
It’s a policeman.
He stops her.
She must show her driving licence.
The policeman says: “Sorry, my dear. I must give you a ticket.”
Jessica looks at the ticket.
She isn’t happy.
But she smiles at the policeman.
She says: “100 pounds for speeding. That’s a lot of money.
I’m just a poor shop assistant.”
The policeman smiles, too.
“Well then, in this case it will be £99.95.”

Make questions:

She is a young woman. …Is she a young woman? …………………………………………………………………………………
She is blonde. ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
She has got a new car. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
It’s a convertible. ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
He is a policeman. ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
She is happy. ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
I’m a shop assistant. ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
You are driving too fast. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Debenham is a very popular department store in Britain. Warenhaus
A convertible is a kind of car in which you can fold away the roof. Cabrio
A ticket is a fine. Busse
A driver can drive behind another car. Or he can overtake it.
She drives on the road. Landstraße
The children play in the street.
Look for the driving license. suchen
Look at the driving licence: anschauen
She also smiles. = She smiles, too, auch
She likes to drive a fast car. zu (vor Infinitiv)
She drives too fast. zu (vor Adjektiv)

Bei den Hilfsverben (be, have, can, will, must, may) wird die Frage wie im Deutschen durch Umkehrung von Subjekt und Hilfsverb gebildet.
We can do it.
Can we do it?