

Quali-Training Vocabulary

Exercise 1

Write the name of the job.

- a) Someone who cuts hair is a **hairdresser**.
- b) Someone who extinguishes fire is a **firefighter / fireman**.
- c) Someone who heals people is a **doctor**. (maybe: nurse)
- d) Someone who catches criminals is a **policeman**.
- e) Someone who plays music in a band and makes the beats is a **drummer**.

Sammele möglichst viele Berufe in Englisch (Wörterliste)!

e.g. teacher, plumber, car mechanic, police officer, vet, shop assistant, driver, dancer, care worker, call centre worker, beautician, mailman, gardener, musician...

Exercise 2

- Find pairs:
- a) aunt - uncle
 - b) grandfather - grandmother
 - c) sister - brother
 - d) men - women
 - e) wife - husband
 - f) son - daughter

Finde weitere Wortpaare, bei denen es eine weibliche und eine männliche Form gibt.

niece - nephew, ...

Exercise 3

Find the **opposites** and put the adjectives in the right group.

able • attractive • correct • dependent • fit • patient • polite • popular • possible • safe • tolerant

- a) **impatient, impolite, impossible**
- b) **incorrect, independent, intolerant**
- c) **unable, unattractive, unfit, unpopular, unsafe**

Exercise 4

Put the nouns into the **plural form**.

- a) brush **brushes**
- b) child **children**
- c) hobby **hobbies**
- d) life **lives**
- e) mouse **mice**
- f) woman **women**

Bei den meisten Nomen wird für die Mehrzahl die Endung **-s** angehängt.

Nach Zischlauten (x, sh, s, ss, ch) steht **-es**: bus – buses

Nach Konsonant wird **-y** zu **-ies**: family – families

Substantive auf **-f** oder **-fe** bilden den Plural meist auf **-ves**: thief – thieves

Exercise 5

Where can you find these people and things? Fill in the collective noun.

Example: screen – film – seats → cinema

- a) train – platforms – passengers: ...**station**
- b) nurses – doctors – beds: ...**hospital**
- c) fruit – vegetables – stalls: ...**market**
- d) stamps – parcels – customers: ...**post office**

Exercise 6

What do you need to ... ?

Example: What do you need to send an e-mail? a computer

- a) ... take a photograph? ... **a camera**
- b) ... find out what a word means? ...**a dictionary**
- c) ... pay for your shopping? ...**money / a credit card**
- d) ... enter a foreign country? ...**a passport**

Exercise 7

Give three examples for each collective noun.

Example: fruit: apple – banana – lemon

- a) animals: ... **tiger, polar bear, beaver** ...
- b) parts of the body: ...**elbow, knee, leg, head**...
- c) seasons: ...**spring, summer, autumn / fall, winter**
- d) furniture: ...**cupboard, chair, shelves, sofa**...
- e) vehicles: ... **car, bus, train, subway**...

*Welche Wörter fallen dir zu folgenden Wortgruppen ein? **buildings, clothes, colours, computers, countries, drinks, family, food, hobbies, instruments, languages, months, nature, sports, traffic**...
Du kannst dir mind maps dazu erstellen.*

Exercise 8

Underline the wrong word.

Example: restaurant – café – snack bar – shop

- a) shop – office – factory – bus stop
- b) foggy – rainy – strong – cloudy
- c) rucksack – bag – basket – bicycle
- d) sheep – farmer – cow – pig
- e) terrible – great – fantastic – wonderful
- f) river – fish – sea – lake

Exercise 9

What's the hobby?

Example: write → I enjoy **writing**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) dance → I enjoy dancing | e) travel → I'm interested in travelling |
| b) run → I'm good at running | f) hike → I've never tried hiking |
| c) cook → I love cooking | g) swim → I'm not bad at swimming |
| d) juggle → I'd love to try juggling | h) skate → I hate skating |

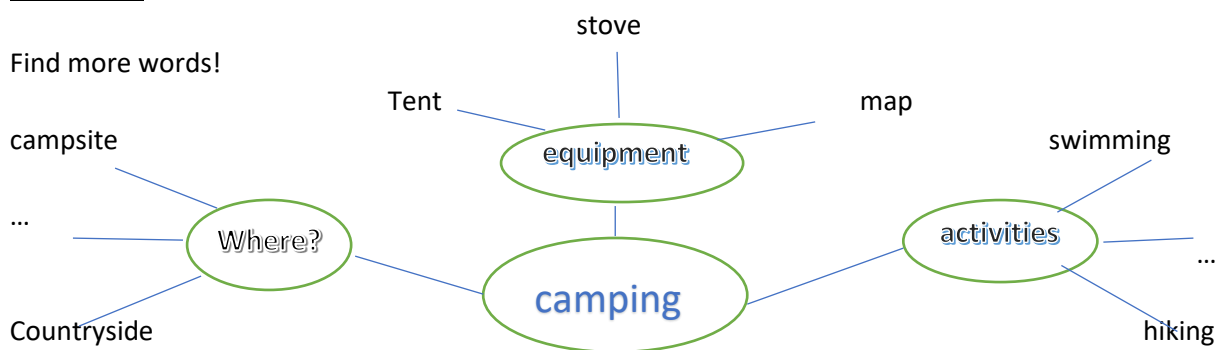
Nach bestimmten Verben, die z. B. Vorlieben, Abneigung oder Interesse ausdrücken, folgt die Tätigkeit in der -ing-Form!

Ein stummes -e am Ende der Grundform entfällt (make → making).

Nach einfachem, kurzem und betontem Vokal wird der Endkonsonant verdoppelt: put → putting

Exercise 10

Find more words!



Exercise 11

Read the sentences. Tick (✓) the correct word. One example is already given.

Example: It helps you if you don't know the meaning of a word.

- guide book dictionary directory

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| a) When you're learning a job, you're a/an ... | <input type="checkbox"/> helper | <input type="checkbox"/> application | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> apprentice |
| b) I've worked hard today. I'm very ... | <input type="checkbox"/> true | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tired | <input type="checkbox"/> taped |
| c) Making a car move is called ... | <input type="checkbox"/> riding | <input type="checkbox"/> ferrying | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> driving |
| d) What do you call a light you can take with you? | <input type="checkbox"/> port | <input type="checkbox"/> pocket lamp | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> torch |
| e) What's the opposite of „the same“? | <input type="checkbox"/> difficult | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> different | <input type="checkbox"/> others |
| f) They're big plants. | <input type="checkbox"/> tricks | <input type="checkbox"/> trips | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> trees |
| g) They're parts of trousers, shirts, jackets which you put things in. | <input type="checkbox"/> bags | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pockets | <input type="checkbox"/> packets |
| h) If you don't have a job you're ... | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unemployed | <input type="checkbox"/> underground | <input type="checkbox"/> unfriendly |
| i) Do you like the CD? What's your ... | <input type="checkbox"/> meeting | <input type="checkbox"/> meaning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> opinion |
| j) It's OK. But I ... her last CD. It's much better. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prefer | <input type="checkbox"/> practise | <input type="checkbox"/> promise |

Exercise 12

Which word sounds different at the underlined place?

Example: bed – then – test – here – very

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) <u>name</u> – <u>able</u> – <u>have</u> – <u>late</u> – <u>say</u> | d) <u>big</u> – <u>busy</u> – <u>build</u> – <u>burn</u> – <u>bring</u> |
| b) <u>house</u> – <u>group</u> – <u>about</u> – <u>loud</u> – <u>found</u> | e) <u>who</u> – <u>go</u> – <u>do</u> – <u>through</u> – <u>you</u> |
| c) <u>now</u> – <u>know</u> – <u>hope</u> – <u>though</u> – <u>so</u> | f) <u>meet</u> – <u>seat</u> – <u>believe</u> – <u>evening</u> – <u>early</u> |

Wenn du hier unsicher bist, hilft dir die Lautschrift, die du in der Vokabelliste in deinem Schülerbuch/den Kopien oder im Wörterbuch findest.

Exercise 13

1 weather 2 quickly 3 welfare 4 mistake 5 cotton 6 captain 7 quietly 8 machine

[m^əˈʃiːn] [kwɪˈkwiːli] [weɪˈfɛə] [mɪˈsteɪk] [kəʊˈtɒn] [kæptɪn] [kwaɪˈtɪli] [mæˈʃiːn]

Exercise 14

Which parts belong together? Make five sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a) Marcie is from Nottingham | while she was a student. |
| b) She travelled all over Europe | she became a teacher. |
| c) She liked Germany best | but now she lives in Berlin. |
| d) As soon as she left university | although she's a tour guide too. |
| e) Now she works in a Berlin school | because she made so many friends there. |

Mit Verbindungswörtern (Konjunktionen) wie *as soon as*, *while*, *but*, *although* usw. verbindest du Sätze. Wenn du die Bedeutung der Konjunktionen nicht mehr weißt, schlage sie im Wörterbuch nach.

Exercise 15

Sue and Tom are discussing their plans for the summer. Fill in the missing question words.

how • how long • how many • how much • what • when • where • who • why

- Where are you going for your holidays this year? – We`re going to Scotland.
- Why are you going to Scotland? – Because it`s really beautiful there.
- Who are you going with? – Some friends from school.
- How many people are you going? – Six.
- How long are you going to stay? – For three weeks.
- What are you going to do? – We`re going camping.

Exercise 16

Find the opposites of the underlined word.

Example: Tom`s bike is new, but Susie`s bike is **old**.

- a) Tom is tall, but Susie is **small**
- b) Tom has dark hair, but Susie`s hair is **blond / fair / light**
- c) Tom is noisy, but Susie is **quiet**
- d) Tom dances badly, but Susie dances **well**
- e) Tom always has lots of money, but Susie **never** has much money.
- f) Tom loves Susie, but Susie **hates** Tom!

Exercise 17

Fill in the right words.

good • disappointed • enjoyed • favourite • happy • hard • important • lives • meets •
older • outdoor • ran • won

Jim loves **outdoor** sports. His **favourite** sport is running.

Every Saturday he **meets** a friend, Tom, who **lives** near him.

They do a lot of **hard** training together. Last week they **ran** in an **important** race for their youth.

Jim was **disappointed** because he came third. He hadn`t really **enjoyed** running. But Tom was

happy He **won** the race. They had both run a **good** race against boys who were much **older**.

Exercise 18

Fill in the right preposition.

about • after • at • between • from • in • near • on • over • till • under • up • with

Pete is **from** Bristol. He has a holiday job **in** a garage **near** his house.

He starts work **at** 8 a.m., and he works hard all day **till / until** the garage closes.

Between 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. he works in the shop. Then **after** lunch he helps Jack, the mechanic.

Pete likes working **with** Jack. He knows so much **about** cars.

Schlage die Bedeutung aller oben angegebenen Präpositionen, die du nicht eingesetzt hast/
einsetzen konntest, im Wörterbuch nach!

Exercise 19

Fill in the right verbs to help Sam send his first letter to Peter.

come over • find out • get on • go out • live in • look after • look forward to

I *live in* Nottingham, and I'm looking for a penfriend in Germany. I'd like to *come over* and see you in the holidays. I'd like to *find out* about life in Germany. If you come to England, my family will *look after* you very well. I'm sure we'll *get on* very well. We can *go out* a lot in the evenings, to all the clubs. I *look forward to* meeting you. – Please write soon!

Exercise 20

Mark the correct word.

- I don't feel (**safe** / ~~sure~~) in the house on my own.
- Can you tell me all the (~~last~~ / **latest**) news?
- It's (**hard** / ~~heavy~~) to say how many people speak English.
- I'm hoping to (~~become~~ / **get**) a new bike for my birthday.
- Sorry, I can't come tonight because I have a (~~map~~ / **ticket** / ~~card~~) for the theatre.
- Last weekend we went swimming in a wonderful (**lake** / ~~sea~~) in Austria.

Exercise 21

Which words have nearly the same meaning?

demonstration • fast • frightened • improve • loud • pick • prefer • speak • start

Example: like better = prefer

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) choose = pick | e) begin = start |
| b) talk = speak | f) afraid = frightened |
| c) noisy = loud | g) get better = improve |
| d) quick = fast | h) protest march = demonstration |

Exercise 22

Underline the wrong word and find the collective noun.

Example: maths – computer games – history – English – science : **school subjects**

- red – green – blue – yellow – dark – brown : **colours**
- coffee – tea – cake – lemonade – mineral water : drinks
- English – Spanish – Italian – Chinese – German – America : languages / nationalities
- rugby – cricket – video games – tennis – basketball – swimming : sports