

Quali-Training Vocabulary

Diese Übungen liegen euch auch in Kopien vor (ausgeteilt am 13.03.)

Tipp: Notiere dir alle unbekanntenen/neuen Wörter in dein Vokabelheft! So erweiterst du deinen Wortschatz.

Exercise 1

Write the name of the job.

- a) Someone who cuts hair is a ...
- b) Someone who extinguishes fire is a ...
- c) Someone who heals people is a...
- d) Someone who catches criminals is a ...
- e) Someone who plays music in a band and makes the beats is a ...

Sammele möglichst viele Berufe in Englisch (Wörterliste)!

Exercise 2

- Find pairs:
- a) aunt - ...
 - b) grandfather - ...
 - c) sister - ...
 - d) men - ...
 - e) wife - ...
 - f) son - ...

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

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**, ...
- b) **incorrect**, ...
- c) **unable**, ...

Exercise 4

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

- a) brush
- b) child
- c) hobby
- d) life
- e) mouse
- f) woman

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: ...
- b) nurses – doctors – beds: ...
- c) fruit – vegetables – stalls: ...
- d) stamps – parcels – customers: ...

Exercise 6

What do you need to ... ?

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

- a) ... take a photograph? ...
- b) ... find out what a word means? ...
- c) ... pay for your shopping? ...
- d) ... enter a foreign country? ...

Exercise 7

Give three examples for each collective noun.

Example: fruit: apple – banana – lemon

- a) animals: ...
- b) parts of the body: ...
- c) seasons: ...
- d) furniture: ...
- e) vehicles: ...

*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 ... | e) travel → I'm interested in ... |
| b) run → I'm good at ... | f) hike → I've never tried ... |
| c) cook → I love ... | g) swim → I'm not bad at ... |
| d) juggle → I'd love to try ... | h) skate → I hate ... |

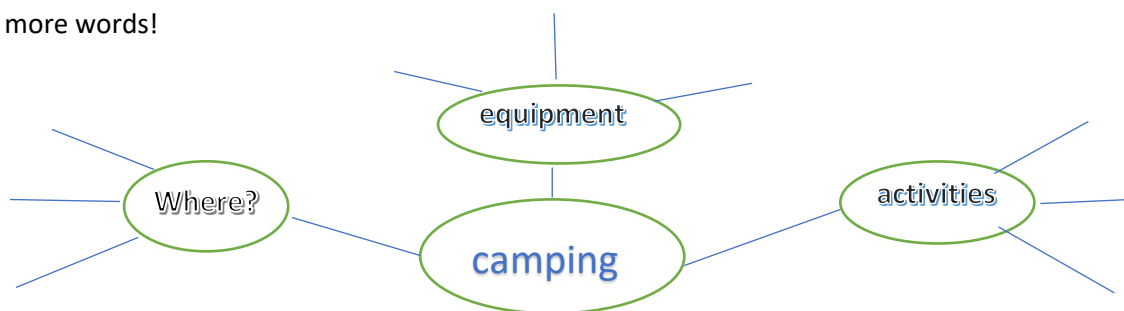
Nach bestimmten Verben, die z. B. Vorlieben, Abneigung oder Interesse ausdrücken, folgt die Tätigkeit in der -ing-Form!

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 ... helper application apprentice
- b) I've worked hard today. I'm very ... true tired taped
- c) Making a car move is called ... riding ferrying driving
- d) What do you call a light you can take with you? port pocket lamp torch
- e) What's the opposite of „the same“? difficult different others
- f) They're big plants. tricks trips trees
- g) They're parts of trousers, shirts, jackets which you put things in.
 bags pockets packets
- h) If you don't have a job you're ... unemployed underground unfriendly
- i) Do you like the CD? What's your ... meeting meaning opinion
- j) It's OK. But I ... her last CD. It's much better. prefer practise 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] [kw^{aɪ}ətli] [we^ɪə] [kw^ɪkli] [k^æptɪn] [mɪˈsteɪk] [k^ɒtɪn] [welfe^ə]

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

- a) are you going for your holidays this year? – We`re going to Scotland.
b) are you going to Scotland? – Because it`s really beautiful there.
c) are you going with? – Some friends from school.
d) people are you going? – Six.
e) are you going to stay? – For three weeks.
f)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 ...
- b) Tom has dark hair, but Susie`s hair is ...
- c) Tom is noisy, but Susie is ...
- d) Tom dances badly, but Susie dances ...
- e) Tom always has lots of money, but Susie has much money.
- f) Tom loves Susie, but Susie Tom!

Exercise 17

Fill in the right words.

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

Jim loves sports. His sport is running.
Every Saturday he a friend, Tom, who near him.
They do a lot of training together. Last week they in an
..... race for their youth. Jim was because he came
third. He hadn`t really running. But Tom was He
the race. They had both run a race against boys who were much

Exercise 18

Fill in the right preposition.

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

Pete is Bristol. He has a holiday job a garagehis house.
He starts work 8 a.m., and he works hard all day the garage closes.
..... 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. he works in the shop. Then lunch he helps
Jack, the mechanic. Pete likes working Jack. He knows so much 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 _____ Nottingham, and I`m looking for a penfriend in Germany. I`d like to _____ and see you in the holidays. I`d like to _____ about life in Germany. If you come to England, my family will _____ you very well. I`m sure we`ll _____ very well. We can _____ a lot in the evenings, to all the clubs. I _____ 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 = ... | e) begin = ... |
| b) talk = ... | f) afraid = ... |
| c) noisy = ... | g) get better = ... |
| d) quick = ... | h) protest march = ... |

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 : _____
- coffee – tea – cake – lemonade – mineral water : _____
- English – Spanish – Italian – Chinese – German – America : _____
- Rugby – cricket – video games – tennis – basketball – swimming : _____