

## VHS Englisch A1.1 und A1.2

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KURS: \_\_\_\_\_

VORNAME: \_\_\_\_\_ NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Bring die Sätze in die richtige Reihenfolge, so dass sich ein Gespräch ergibt.**

**OK, it's 07305 44 62 18. | My phone number? |  
That's great, thank you. | No, your mobile number, please. |  
Can I have your phone number?**

A: *Can I have your phone number?*

B: *My phone number?*

A: *No, your mobile number, please.*

B: *Ok, it's 07305 44 62 18.*

A: *That's great, thank you.*

**2. Du bist in einem Restaurant. Ergänze den Dialog:**

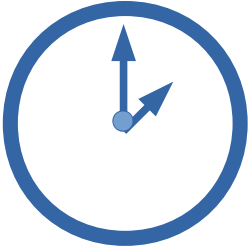
**Waiter:** *Would you like the menu?*

**DU:** *Yes, please.*   **ODER:** *I would appreciate that.*   **ODER:** *Yes, thank you.*

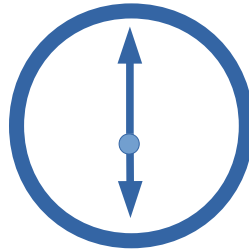
Am Ende des Essens möchtest Du zahlen. Bitte den Kellner um die Rechnung:

**DU:** *The bill, please.*   **ODER:** *I would like to pay, please.*

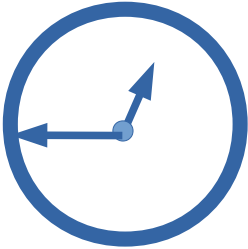
3. Wie spät ist es? (What's the time?)



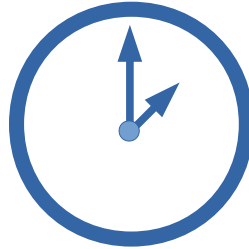
It's two o'clock.



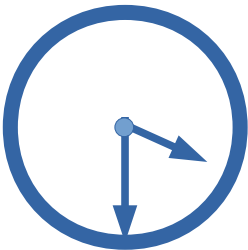
It's six o'clock.



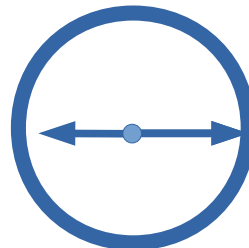
It's a quarter to one.



It's two o'clock.



It's half past three.



It's quarter past nine.

4. Schreibe die Zahlen aus:

10 *ten*

11 **eleven**

12 **twelve**

13 **thirteen**

14 **fourteen**

15 **fifteen**

20 **twenty**

30 **thirty**

5. Schreibe die Ordnungszahlen (der Erste, der Zweite, der Dritte, etc.) aus.

1<sup>st</sup> first      2<sup>nd</sup> second      3<sup>rd</sup> third      4<sup>th</sup> fourth

5<sup>th</sup> fifth      11<sup>th</sup> eleventh      21<sup>st</sup> twenty-first      33<sup>rd</sup> thirty-third

**6. Fülle die Worte jeweils aus dem oberen Feld an der richtigen Stelle in den Text ein.**

**do | do | don't | free | have | interesting | meal | meat**

I eat fish, but I don't eat meat<sup>1</sup>. I have<sup>2</sup> a sandwich for lunch, and we have our evening meal<sup>3</sup> at half past seven. What do you do<sup>4</sup> in your free<sup>5</sup> time?  
I do<sup>6</sup> yoga. Oh, that's interesting<sup>7</sup>. I work in the evenings, but I don't<sup>8</sup> in the mornings.

**costs | for | much | size**

How much<sup>9</sup> is the sweater? It costs<sup>10</sup> \$45.  
It's a good colour for<sup>11</sup> you, and it's your size<sup>12</sup>.

**do | does | doesn't | him | lives | see | son | where**

We have one daughter and one son<sup>13</sup>. Our daughter doesn't<sup>14</sup> live near us. She lives<sup>15</sup> in New York. Where<sup>16</sup> does your son live? In Australia. We don't see<sup>17</sup> him much. We miss him<sup>18</sup>.  
What does<sup>19</sup> your wife do<sup>20</sup>? She's a teacher.

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### 7. Übersetze „Es gibt dort“ richtig auf Englisch:

singular: There is

plural: There are

### 8. Schreibe Sätze mit „there is“ oder „there are“:

1. a cathedral - in - city centre: *There is a cathedral in the city centre.*

2. two cafés - at - airport: There are two cafés at the airport.

3. a car park - at - museum: There is a car park at the museum.

4. a duty free shop - at - gate: There is a duty free shop at the gate.

5. numbers - on - seats: There are numbers on the seats.

6. ten people - in - swimming pool: There are ten people in the swimming pool.

### 9. Bilde die verneinte Form des Aussagesatzes:

<b>I go to school.</b>	<i>I don't go to school.</i>
<b>I am at school.</b>	I am not at school.
<b>We sing songs.</b>	We don't sing songs.
<b>She plays with her pony.</b>	She doesn't play with her pony.
<b>The table stands in the front of the classroom.</b>	The table doesn't stand in front of the classroom.
<b>They are at home.</b>	They aren't at home.
<b>He has got a new phone.</b>	He doesn't have a new phone. ODER: He hasn't got a new phone.

**10. Bilde die Frage aus dem Aussagesatz:**

<b>He eats pizza.</b>	<i>Does he eat pizza?</i>
<b>He opens the window.</b>	Does he open the window?
<b>She wants a new sweater.</b>	Does she want a new sweater?
<b>They are in London.</b>	Are they in London?
<b>He is a good singer.</b>	Is he a good singer?
<b>She sings well.</b>	Does she sing well?
<b>He goes to the cinema.</b>	Does he go to the cinema?

**11. Wie lauten die englischen Frageworte?**

Was? What? Wann? When? Wer? Who?

Wo? Where? Warum? Why? Wie? How?

**12. Übersetze:**

Wie spät ist es? What time is it?

Wo steht unser Auto? Where is our car? ODER: Where does our car stand?

Wieviele Kirchen gibt es in dieser Stadt? How many churches are there in this town?

Wann kommt sie nach Hause? When does she come home?

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### 13. Setze das passende Verb aus der oberen Liste in die Sätze ein:

go | have | keep | meet | say | take | understand | visit

1. Nice to meet you.
2. Can I have your address, please?
3. I'm sorry, can you say that again, please?
4. We must keep in touch.
5. We can go for a walk.
6. We can take a bus to the waterfront.
7. We're in Liverpool. We must visit the Beatles museum.
8. I can't understand this email. It isn't in English.

### 14. Ergänze die Tabelle unregelmäßiger Verben:

Deutsch	Infinitiv	Simple past	Past participle
sein	<i>to be</i>	<i>was / were</i>	<i>been</i>
haben	<i>to have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>
tun	<i>to do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>done</i>
gehen	<i>to go</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>gone</i>
bekommen	<i>to get</i>	<i>got</i>	<i>got</i>
sagen	<i>to say</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>said</i>
bezahlen	<i>to pay</i>	<i>payed</i>	<i>payed</i>
wollen	<i>to want</i>	<i>wanted</i>	<i>wanted</i>

**15. Ergänze die Tabelle unregelmäßiger Verben:**

<b>Deutsch</b>	<b>Infinitiv</b>	<b>Simple past</b>	<b>Past participle</b>
kosten	<i>to cost</i>	<i>cost</i>	<i>cost</i>
(Geld) ausgeben / Zeit verbringen	<i>to spend</i>	<i>spent</i>	<i>spent</i>
treffen	<i>to meet</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>met</i>
bringen	<i>to bring</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>brought</i>
verkaufen	<i>to sell</i>	<i>sold</i>	<i>sold</i>
hören	<i>to hear</i>	<i>heard</i>	<i>heard</i>
lesen	<i>to read</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>read</i>
schreiben	<i>to write</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>written</i>
wissen / kennen	<i>to know</i>	<i>knew</i>	<i>known</i>
essen	<i>to eat</i>	<i>ate</i>	<i>eaten</i>
geben	<i>to give</i>	<i>gave</i>	<i>given</i>
nehmen	<i>to take</i>	<i>took</i>	<i>taken</i>
trinken	<i>to drink</i>	<i>drank</i>	<i>drunk</i>

**16. Bilde eine verneinte Aussage und eine Frage aus dem bejahten Aussagesatz „He went to school.“ in simple past:**

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### 17. Übersetze:

Der Sohn kommt in das Haus und setzt sich an den Tisch.<sup>1</sup> Seine Mutter gibt ihm das Abendessen.<sup>2</sup> Der Vater kommt auch.<sup>3</sup> Sie sitzen zusammen und essen und trinken.<sup>4</sup> Dann erzählt die Mutter von ihrem Tag.<sup>5</sup> Sie war im Kino und im Supermarkt.<sup>6</sup> Dann fuhr sie mit dem Bus nach Hause.<sup>7</sup> Dort kochte sie das Abendessen.<sup>8</sup>

*The son comes into the house and sits down at the table. His mother gives him the dinner. The father comes as well. They sit together and eat and drink. Then the mother tells about her day. She was in the cinema and in the supermarket. Then she took the bus home. There she cooked dinner.*

Dann spricht der Sohn.<sup>9</sup> „Ich war heute in der Schule.<sup>10</sup> Danach fuhr ich mit dem Rad die Straße entlang, immer gradeaus.<sup>11</sup> Rechts gab es die Kirche, links gab es die Post.<sup>12</sup> Ich radelte mit meinem Fahrrad sehr schnell.<sup>13</sup> Heute Abend essen wir eine leckere Pizza und später besuche ich meine Freunde.“<sup>14</sup>

*Then the son speaks. „Today, I was at school. Afterwards I rode my bike along the street, always straight on. There was the church on the right and the post-office on the left. I rode my bike very fast. This evening, we eat a delicious pizza and later on I visit my friends.“*

Erreicht: \_\_\_\_\_ von 156 möglichen Punkten