



# READING COMPREHENSIONS II

Textverständnis-Übungen  
für 11. Klasse AHS / HS / NMS  
Mag. Claudia Lichtenwagner

Die Aufnahme in den Anhang zu den Schulbuchlisten für die 2. Klasse an Neuen Mittelschulen, im Unterrichtsgegenstand Englisch (Lebende Fremdsprache), für die 2. Klasse an allgemein bildenden höheren Schulen – Unterstufe im Unterrichtsgegenstand Englisch (Erste lebende Fremdsprache) wurde vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Frauen mit BMUKK-5.001/0059-B/8/2014 vom 15. April 2014 empfohlen.

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## VORWORT

Liebe Schülerin, lieber Schüler!

Wie im ersten Band findest du auch hier zahlreiche Material zur Steigerung deiner Lesekompetenz. Die Übungen bieten dir anspruchsvolles Vokabel- und Konzentrationstraining.

Die Texte behandeln Themen wie zum Beispiel: das Anderssein (*The white iris*), Probleme von indischen Kindern (*Pintu*), andere Sitten und Gebräuche (*Liu from China*), gesundes Essen (*Dolly*) und vieles mehr. Das *Email from America* gibt dir Einblicke in die Unterschiede zwischen American English und British English.

Die Geschichten sollen Lesevergnügen bereiten und fast nebenbei trainierst du damit deine Sprachkompetenz.

In den Tabellen unter den Texten findest du jeweils Vokabel, die du vielleicht noch nicht kennst. Diese solltest du, bevor du die Aufgabenstellungen bearbeitest, lernen. Die richtigen Lösungen kannst du dem *Key* am Ende des Buches entnehmen.

I hope you'll enjoy the book!  
Prof. Mag. Claudia Lichtenwagner

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## My best friend

The reporter Cathy Curious is interviewing Bob Cork for the school magazine.

CC Who is your best friend, Robert?

Bob My best friend? Let me think. I've got lots of friends but my best friend is Mark. We go to school together. We're in the same class. We often do our homework together. Mark is a very good pupil. He's got good marks. I am not so good at school.

CC How old is he?

Bob He is the same age as me, so he is eleven.

CC What does he look like?

Bob He has got short brown hair and green eyes. He has got a small mouth with a very nice smile. His nose is not very big. He is slim, tall and very sporty.

CC Where does he live?

Bob He lives next to our house in a big house with a beautiful garden around it. They have got a swimming pool which is really nice in summer.

CC Has he got a brother or a sister?

Bob Yes, he's got a brother and a sister. His brother's fourteen. He's the best drummer I know. His sister is nine and she's a real pest. She's always after us when we want to be alone.

CC That's awful! Has he got any pets?

Bob Yes, he has. A cat, a dog and a rabbit. The dog is three months old and has got a dark brown nose. He barks very often. When he does, we take him out into the garden and play with him. The cat has got a pink nose and she has got black speckles on her back. The rabbit is black and white.

CC What are his hobbies?

Bob He likes sports. He likes riding his bike or his skateboard. He has got a cool BMX bike. He is in the climbing and the judo club. In winter he likes skiing or riding his snowboard.

We like playing chess. Mark is very good at it. We have a band. Mark plays the keyboard, I play the guitar and his brother is our drummer. And there is Sarah. She is our singer.

CC Great! What kind of books or films does he like?

Bob He likes science fiction books and adventure stories. He does not like romantic books or romantic films.

CC I see. What is his favourite food?

Bob He likes meat and wedges best and he is very fond of ice cream.

CC Last question: What does he collect?

Bob Mark has got a large DVD collection. We often watch films together.

CC Thank you for the interview, Bob.

Bob You're welcome.

<i>curious</i>	neugierig	<i>pet</i>	Haustier
<i>the same class</i>	dieselbe Klasse	<i>bark</i>	bellen
<i>age</i>	Alter	<i>speckles</i>	Flecken
<i>slim</i>	schlank	<i>chess</i>	Schach
<i>tall</i>	groß	<i>adventure</i>	Abenteuer
<i>sporty</i>	sportlich	<i>favourite</i>	Liebblings-
<i>best</i>	beste/-r/-s	<i>be fond of</i>	gerne mögen
<i>drummer</i>	Schlagzeuger	<i>last</i>	letzte/-r/-s
<i>a real pest</i>	ein wirkliches Scheusal	<i>collect</i>	sammeln
<i>alone</i>	allein	<i>You're welcome.</i>	Gern geschehen.
<i>awful</i>	schrecklich		

**Task 1: Circle (Kreise ein) T (True), F (False) or N (Not in the text):**

1. Bob's best friend is Robert. T / F / N
2. His friend is not so good at school. T / F / N
3. The two boys are in the same class. T / F / N
4. They always do their homework together. T / F / N
5. They go to school on their bikes every day. T / F / N
6. They are eleven years old. T / F / N
7. Mark is in the school football team. T / F / N
8. He's slim, tall and very sporty. T / F / N
9. He has got short black hair and green eyes. T / F / N
10. Bob has got a swimming pool at home. T / F / N
11. Mark lives next to Bob's home. T / F / N
12. Mark is the best drummer Bob knows. T / F / N
13. Bob's sister is nine years and she is a real pest. T / F / N
14. Mark has got two pets, a cat and a dog. T / F / N
15. The dog barks very often. T / F / N
16. The cat is only three months old and has a pink nose. T / F / N
17. The dog has got black speckles on his back. T / F / N
18. They often take the dog out into the garden and play with him. T / F / N
19. The cat gets a bowl of milk every day. T / F / N
20. The rabbit is black and white. T / F / N
21. Mark doesn't like sports very much. T / F / N
22. Mark likes riding his bike, his skateboard and his snowboard. T / F / N
23. Mark always wins against Bob when playing chess. T / F / N
24. Bob plays the keyboard in their band and Mark plays the guitar. T / F / N
25. Phil plays the piano in their band. T / F / N
26. Sarah is the singer. T / F / N
27. Mark likes science fiction books and adventure stories. T / F / N
28. He also likes romantic films and books. T / F / N
29. His favourite food is meat and wedges. T / F / N
30. He has got a large CD collection. T / F / N

**Task 2: Cathy Curious writes a description of Bob Cork's friend.  
Fill in the missing words:**

<i>description</i>	Beschreibung, Schilderung
--------------------	------------------------------

Today our school magazine presents you Bob Cork's friend, Mark.

1. Mark is Bob's .....
2. They're in the .....
3. They ..... do their ..... together.
4. They are both eleven ..... old.
5. Mark is ..... , tall and very .....
6. His brother is a super .....
7. His sister is nine and she is a .....
8. His pets are a cat, a dog and a .....
9. His ..... is sports. He likes riding his ..... , his ..... and his .....
10. They also like playing ..... and they have got a .....
11. Mark is fond of ..... books and ..... stories. He doesn't like ..... books or films.
12. He is ..... ice cream.
13. He likes ..... and ..... best.
14. Mark has got a large DVD .....
15. They often watch films .....

**Task 3: Match (Verbinde) the sentences:**

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. They have got a swimming pool | a. and has got a dark brown nose.  |
| 2. He has got a small mouth      | b. my best friend is Mark.         |
| 3. The dog is three months old   | c. a beautiful garden around it.   |
| 4. She's always after us when we | d. brother is our drummer.         |
| 5. I've got lots of friends but  | e. books or films.                 |
| 6. He lives in a big house with  | f. which is really nice in summer. |
| 7. I play the guitar and his     | g. or riding his snowboard.        |
| 8. He doesn't like romantic      | h. and a very nice smile.          |
| 9. In winter he likes skiing     | i. the interview, Bob.             |
| 10. Thank you for                | j. want to be alone.               |

**Task 4: Answer the questions: One answer is *not* correct: A, B, C or D.  
Circle (Kreise ein) the incorrect answer:**

1. What hobbies has Mark got?
  - A. He likes riding his bike and his skateboard.
  - B. He loves skiing and snowboarding.
  - C. He is fond of playing chess and climbing.
  - D. He likes playing the keyboard and singing.
  
2. What do we know about his pets?
  - A. His cat has got a pink nose.
  - B. The cat has got black and brown speckles on her back.
  - C. The rabbit is black and white.
  - D. His dog barks very often.
  
3. What are his favourite books and films?
  - A. He loves adventure stories.
  - B. He does not like science fiction books.
  - C. He does not like romantic films.
  - D. He doesn't like romantic books.
  
4. What does Mark look like?
  - A. He is slim, not very tall and sporty.
  - B. His nose isn't very big.
  - C. He has short brown hair.
  - D. He has got green eyes.
  
5. What is true for Mark?
  - A. He is in the same class as Bob.
  - B. He lives next to Bob.
  - C. He's a very good pupil.
  - D. He's got two brothers and a sister.
  
6. What is true for Bob?
  - A. He is not so good at school.
  - B. He is eleven.
  - C. He wants to be alone with Mark's sister.
  - D. He often watches films with Mark.



## Email from America

Hi Melissa,

Thanks for your email! It was good fun to read for me, my brothers and sisters and mom and dad!

When I pack my school bag I put “totally different” things into it.

You put a rubber into your pencil case, but I have got an eraser. You use a set square and I’ve got a triangle instead. You write “coloured” pencil where I write “colored” pencil.

Here’s another list of what is different in my family in the States: You put on your trainers, but I take my sneakers. You’ve got a torch in your bag, whereas I’ve got a flashlight. When you are on the underground, I am on the subway.

You have got a headmaster at school, but I’ve got a principal instead. In your P.E. lesson you do press-ups and we do push-ups. You go on holiday with your family and we go on vacation. You take the lift; I take the elevator. You drive a lorry and we drive a truck. When you are hanging out with your school mates, I’m hanging out with my buddies or pals.

We drink our Cokes out of cans, but you drink them out of tins. You eat chips and I eat French Fries. You like sweets; I love candy. You buy stuff in a shop, but I go to a store. You’ve got a mobile phone; I’ve got a cell phone. You get your pocket money from your parents. I get my allowance instead. You queue up for the bus. I line up for the bus.

Dad says you are very, very British and I’m very, very American!

Two totally different languages, aren’t they?

I’m looking forward to your next email!

See you!

Sam

<i>It was good fun.</i>	Es war großer Spaß.	<i>lift (BE)* / elevator (AE)*</i>	Lift
<i>totally different</i>	total verschieden	<i>lorry (BE)* / truck (AE)*</i>	Lastwagen
<i>rubber (BE)* / eraser (AE)*</i>	Radiergummi	<i>hang out with</i>	herumhängen mit
<i>use</i>	verwenden	<i>mate (BE)* / buddy, pal (AE)*</i>	Kumpel
<i>set square (BE)* / triangle (AE)*</i>	Geo-Dreieck	<i>can (AE)* / tin (BE)*</i>	Dose
<i>instead</i>	anstatt (dessen)	<i>chips (BE)* / French Fries (AE)*</i>	Pommes frites
<i>another</i>	noch eine	<i>sweets (BE)* / candy (Einzahl!) (AE)*</i>	Süßigkeiten
<i>the States</i>	Amerika	<i>stuff</i>	Dinge, Zeugs
<i>trainers (BE)* / sneakers (AE)*</i>	Turnschuhe	<i>shop (BE)* / store (AE)*</i>	Geschäft
<i>torch (BE)* / flashlight (AE)</i>	Taschenlampe	<i>mobile phone (BE)* / cell phone (AE)*</i>	Handy
<i>whereas</i>	wohingegen	<i>pocket money (BE)* / allowance (AE)*</i>	Taschengeld
<i>underground (BE)* / subway (AE)*</i>	U-Bahn	<i>queue up (BE)* / line up (AE)*</i>	sich anstellen
<i>headmaster (BE)* / principal (AE)*</i>	Schuldirektor	<i>language</i>	Sprache
<i>press-up (BE)* / push-ups (AE)*</i>	Liegestütz	<i>I’m looking forward to</i>	ich freu mich auf
<i>holiday (BE)* / vacation (AE)*</i>	Ferien	<i>See you!</i>	Tschüs!

\*BE British English \*AE American English

**Task 1: Circle (Kreise ein) T (True) or F (False):**

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. Sam thinks he puts totally different things into his school bag. | T / F |
| 2. The American word for eraser is rubber.                          | T / F |
| 3. Melissa's email was good fun to read.                            | T / F |
| 4. British children use a set square. Americans use a triangle.     | T / F |
| 5. Sam's dad thinks Melissa is very American.                       | T / F |
| 6. Americans use a cell phone. The British use a mobile phone.      | T / F |
| 7. American children queue up for the bus.                          | T / F |
| 8. Sam thinks that Melissa is very British.                         | T / F |
| 9. Sam likes sweets very much.                                      | T / F |
| 10. Sam goes to school by subway.                                   | T / F |
| 11. Melissa takes the elevator.                                     | T / F |
| 12. Melissa has got lots of mates at school.                        | T / F |
| 13. Sam gets his pocket money from his parents.                     | T / F |
| 14. Americans do push-ups.  | T / F |
| 15. Melissa goes on holiday with her parents.                       | T / F |

**Task 2: Match (Verbinde) the sentences:**

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Your email was good fun to     | a. and you hang out with your mates. |
| 2. You buy things                 | b. American English are different.   |
| 3. I hang out with my buddies     | c. read for me and my family.        |
| 4. Sam thinks British English and | d. your next email.                  |
| 5. I am looking forward to        | e. in a shop. I go to a store.       |

**Task 3: Fill in the missing words:**

1. It was good ..... to read your email.
2. When you put on your trainers, I put on my .....
3. Sam has got a flashlight. Melissa has got a .....
4. In the summer Americans go on .....
5. Sam drinks his Coke out of a .....
6. Melissa eats chips. Sam eats .....
7. Sam's dad says that Melissa is very .....
8. Sam is looking ..... to Melissa's next .....
9. Melissa has got a ..... in her school bag. Sam has got a triangle.
10. Americans use the ..... , but Melissa takes the lift.

## Liu from China

Liu comes from China and she is staying with an Austrian family, the Müllers, for three weeks. Thomas, the Müllers' son, is her pen friend. Liu thinks that life in Austria is very different from life in her home country. In China they use chop sticks for eating and so she finds it hard to use a knife and fork. The Müllers help her a lot. Mrs Müller cuts the meat for her and Thomas shows her how to use a fork. But she has trouble and so he brings chop sticks from the Chinese restaurant for her.

The Austrian family does not slurp their soup. In China, when Liu does not slurp her soup, her mother thinks that her daughter does not like it. In Austria it is very impolite to slurp. The Müllers do not put the bones onto the table like they do in China. They put them on a plate and they do not belch at the end of their meals. Liu thinks life in Austria is very interesting, but she misses her family a bit.

<i>pen friend</i>	Brieffreund	<i>trouble</i>	Schwierigkeit
<i>different from</i>	verschieden von	<i>slurp</i>	schlürfen
<i>home country</i>	Heimatland	<i>daughter</i>	Tochter
<i>use</i>	verwenden	<i>impolite</i>	unhöflich
<i>chop sticks</i>	Essstäbchen	<i>bone</i>	Knochen
<i>hard</i>	schwierig, hart	<i>belch</i>	rülpfen
<i>knife</i>	Messer	<i>meal</i>	Mahl
<i>fork</i>	Gabel	<i>miss</i>	vermissen
<i>meat</i>	Fleisch	<i>a bit</i>	ein bisschen

### Task 1: Circle (Kreise ein) T (True) or F (False):

- Liu is from China. T / F
- Thomas, her pen friend, visits her. T / F
- Life in Austria is different from life in China. T / F
- It is easy for her to use a knife and fork. T / F
- The Müllers can't help her. T / F
- Mr Müller cuts the meat for her. T / F
- Thomas brings chop sticks from the Chinese restaurant. T / F
- Chinese families slurp their soup. T / F
- In Austria it is not very polite to slurp the soup. T / F
- Liu does not miss her family. T / F

### Task 2: Match (Verbinde) the sentences:

- Liu visits her
- Thomas shows her
- The Müllers do not put
- a. the bones on the table.
- b. pen friend in Austria.
- c. how to use a fork.

## Pintu from India

Pintu is from India. His favourite food is Thali, a vegetarian dish, but he also likes meat in a very hot sauce. But they do not have meat very often. Indian children like hot food with pepper and chilli. For lunch there is vegetable soup nearly every day. Pintu has got three brothers and three sisters. His best friend is Bubla. His parents come from Pakistan. They get up early in the morning because they have got a very long way to school. They must walk to class for two hours and another two hours back. But they are very proud that they can go to school.

Many children in India do not go to school. They must help their parents and they must earn money for their big families. They carry heavy things, they pack matches, they work in laundries or they sell things like coconuts, sugarcane, bananas or chewing gums. They sometimes help taxi drivers wash their cars. When they earn some rupees, they can't buy sweets because they must give the money to their parents.

Pintu and Bubla like to play together, but they haven't got much time for playing. They must do their homework and they must help their parents with the hens and the goats. In the evenings they are very tired and go to bed. Their bed is a mattress on the floor.

Pintu wants to be a taxi driver some day and Bubla wants to be a cook.

<i>favourite</i>	Lieblings-	<i>earn money</i>	Geld verdienen
<i>vegetarian dish</i>	vegetarische Speise	<i>carry heavy things</i>	schwere Dinge tragen
<i>meat</i>	Fleisch	<i>pack matches</i>	Zündhölzer einpacken
<i>hot</i>	scharf; heiß	<i>laundry</i>	Wäscherei
<i>pepper</i>	Pfeffer; Paprika	<i>sell</i>	verkaufen
<i>chi(l)li</i>	Chili	<i>sugarcane</i>	Zuckerrohr
<i>vegetable soup</i>	Gemüsesuppe	<i>rupee</i>	Rupie, ind. Währung
<i>nearly</i>	fast, beinahe	<i>sweets</i>	Süßigkeiten
<i>another 2 hours</i>	weitere 2 Stunden	<i>goat</i>	Ziege
<i>proud</i>	stolz	<i>mattress</i>	Matratze
		<i>some day</i>	eines Tages

### Task 1: Fill in the missing words:

1. Pintu's favourite food is Thali, a .....
2. Bubla's parents come from .....
3. Their way to school is very .....
4. Pintu and Bubla are ..... that they may go to school.
5. Many Indian children must ..... for their families.
6. They sometimes work in .....
7. They can't buy .....

**Task 2: Circle T (True) or F (False):**

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. Pintu is an Italian name.                        | T / F |
| 2. Indian children don't like hot food.             | T / F |
| 3. They do not often eat meat.                      | T / F |
| 4. There are seven children in Pintu's family.      | T / F |
| 5. Pintu doesn't have a friend.                     | T / F |
| 6. Their way to school is very long.                | T / F |
| 7. The two boys play a lot.                         | T / F |
| 8. They buy sweets with the money they earn.        | T / F |
| 9. They have a nice bed for sleeping.               | T / F |
| 10. They do not know what they want to be some day. | T / F |

**Task 3: Answer the questions: Only *one* answer is correct: A, B, C or D.  
Circle (Kreise ein) the correct answer:**

1. Why do the boys get up early in the morning every day?  
A. They must help their parents with the hens and the goats.  
B. It is not so hot in the early morning.  
C. Their way to school is very long.  
D. They are very proud that they can go to school.
  
2. Why must Indian children earn money?  
A. They must help their families because they are very big.  
B. They want to buy bananas and chewing gums.  
C. They want to give some money to their parents.  
D. They want to buy sweets.
  
3. Why are Pintu and Bubla very tired in the evenings?  
A. They play a lot together.  
B. They must work for school and help their parents with the hens and goats.  
C. Their bed is a mattress on the floor.  
D. It is very hot in India.
  
4. What do the Indian children do for work?  
A. They sell matches.  
B. They wash their fathers' cars.  
C. They help their mothers cook.  
D. They carry heavy things.

# Textverständnis – Reading Comprehension

Sinnerfassendes Lesen ist im modernen Unterricht ein ganz großes Thema. Kinder sollen trainieren, so aufmerksam zu lesen, dass sie den Sinn des Gelesenen erfassen und verwerten können.

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