

simple und easy

Englisch

Erklärungen und Übungen
für AHS/Mittelschule

1.
Klasse



Listening Exercises
































Österreichischer Lehrplan

Axel Hofmann



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simple facts

Erklärungen zu jedem Thema findest du zu Beginn auf jeder Seite im gelb markierten Kästchen. Dort sind die wichtigsten Punkte zusammengefasst, die du für die Übungen brauchst. Sie sollen dir helfen, alles gut zu verstehen. Im Anschluss an die Erklärungen gibt es viele abwechslungsreiche Aufgaben, um zu üben, zu wiederholen und das Gelernte zu festigen.

easy details

Wie du vielleicht schon bemerkt hast, ist der Lernstoff der 1. Klasse AHS / Mittelschule in übersichtliche Kapitel gegliedert. Das Inhaltsverzeichnis (Table of Contents) gibt dir einen guten Überblick, wo du was im Buch findest. Damit kannst du dir rasch und einfach eigene Übungseinheiten für Schularbeiten, Tests und Prüfungen zusammenstellen.

Die Checkbox zum Abhaken ist für nach dem Lernen gedacht. Hast du ein Kapitel gut geschafft, mach ein Hakerl.

Übung gecheckt! ☒



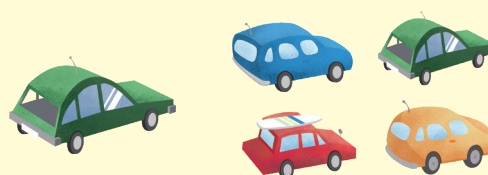
Plural nouns

simple facts

Du bildest die Mehrzahl, indem du an das Hauptwort ein **-s** anhängst.



a cat – two cat**s**



a car – four car**s**

Endet das Hauptwort auf einen Mitlaut (z. B. **b**) und **y**, so hängst du in der Mehrzahl **-ies** an.



one baby – two bab**ies**



one pony – two pon**ies**

ABER: one boy – three boy**s**



easy details

Irregular plurals

child – **children**

fish – **fish**

sheep – **sheep**

foot – **feet**

tooth – **teeth**

mouse – **mice**

goose – **geese**

woman – **women**

man – **men**

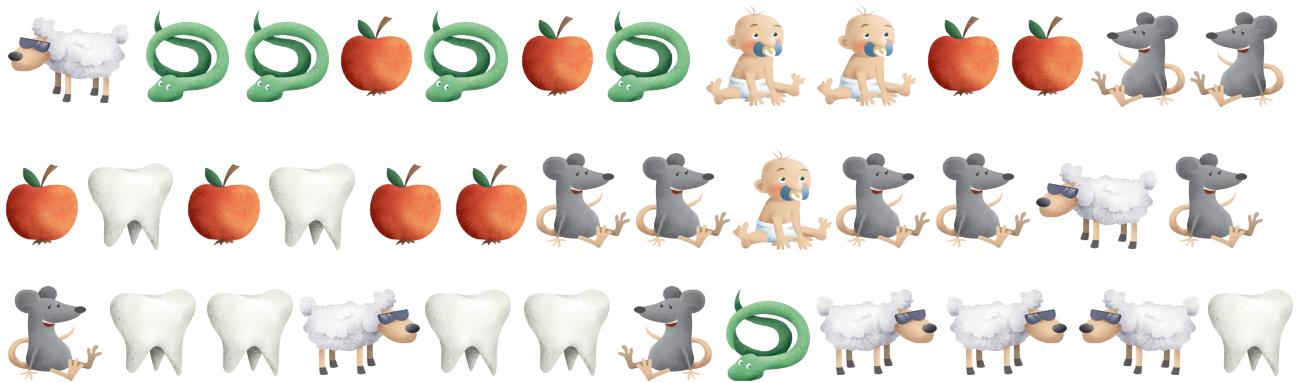
1. Write the plural nouns.

gorilla –	boy –	girl –
child –	dog –	rabbit –
snake –	mouse –	fish –
cat –	bear –	table –
sheep –	house –	foot –
door –	ball –	tooth –

2. How many are there? Write the numbers and words.

snake (5) – <i>five snakes</i>	child (12) –
banana (6) –	foot (2) –
bear (21) –	apple (18) –
cow (15) –	mouse (3) –
sheep (8) –	insect (25) –

3. Count and write the words.



5:
 8:
 3:
 9:
 7:
 6:



4. Count and tick T (true) or F (false).

	T	F
four balls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
twelve babies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
eight ice creams	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
three children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
five fish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
seven geese	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
six ponies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Imperatives

simple facts

Mit der Befehlsform (Imperativ) kannst du jemanden bitten, etwas zu tun bzw. nicht zu tun.

Open the books.

Close the windows.

Stand up.

easy details

Willst du eine Befehlsform verneinen, so setzt du **don't (do not)** davor.

Don't open the books.

Don't close the windows.

Don't stand up.

1. What does Simon say? Write the sentences.



Don't talk.



2. Put the words in the correct order.

a. the don't door close

b. the window open

c. open don't books the

d. red out take a a pencil and green

e. the don't on desk write

f. the board clean

g. schoolbags don't the close

3. What do the teachers say to the students? Write the sentences.

..... out take books the
..... don't in classroom shout the
..... eat in pizza don't school
..... with the play mobile don't phone
..... write board don't on the
..... out take scissors the

4. Do the children do the right thing? Write T (true) or F (false).



a. Don't write on the board!

b. Don't eat in the classroom!



c. Take out the books!

d. Close the door!



e. Don't jump on the desk!



there is / there are

simple facts

Wenn du ausdrücken willst, wo sich etwas befindet, dann verwendest du **there is** (Einzahl) oder **there are** (Mehrzahl).



There is a book on the table.



There are three books on the table.

1. Write *There is* or *There are*.

There is one apple.

..... three cats.

..... a grey mouse.

..... two girls and a boy.

..... two dogs.

..... one house.

..... ten pencils.

..... one old car.

2. Look at the picture. Write sentences with *There is* or *There are*. Use the words in the box.



a clock
four desks
a board
a bookshelf
many books
a basketball
a computer
a pot plant
three sheets of paper
three apples
a glass

3. Count the number of objects and write how many there are.



There are five snakes. _____

4. Read the sentences and tick T (true) or F (false).

	T	F
There are seven desks in the classroom.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is a green board on the wall.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There are six chairs next to the desks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is a small clock next to the board.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There are books on the shelves.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Prepositions

simple facts

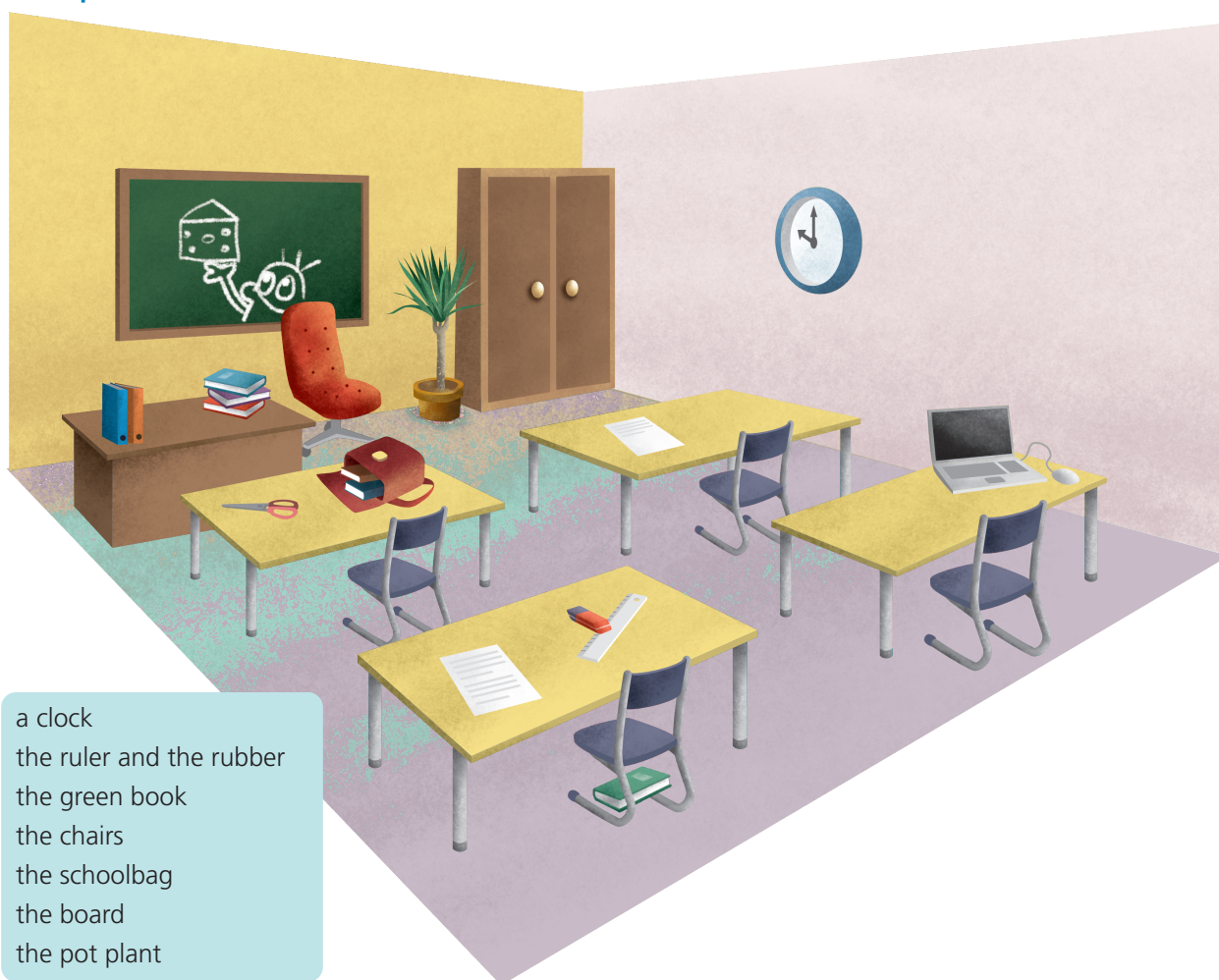
Mit den Präpositionen kannst du ausdrücken, wo sich etwas befindet.

behind ➤ dahinter **in** ➤ in, innen, darin **next to** ➤ neben, daneben
under ➤ darunter **on** ➤ auf **in front of** ➤ davor

Mit der Phrase **where is / where are** kannst du fragen, wo sich etwas befindet.

Where is the apple? ➤ It is on the table. Where are the books? ➤ They are in the bag.

1. Form questions and answers. Use the words in the box.



a clock
the ruler and the rubber
the green book
the chairs
the schoolbag
the board
the pot plant

Where is?

Where?

.....?

.....?

.....?

.....?

.....?

It is

They

.....

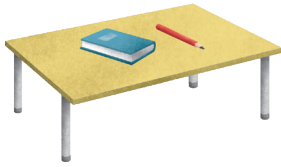
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.....

2. Fill in the correct preposition.



The book is the table. The pencil is the book.

The flowers are the vase. The vase is the table.



The chair is the desk.

3. Look at the picture. Tick T (true) or F (false).



- | | T | F |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. The books are in the bookshelf. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. There is a desk under the window. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. There is an open book on the bed. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. The toy car is in the bed. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. There is a book on the desk. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. There is a poster under the bed. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. There is a blue book under the desk. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. There is a toy robot behind the shelf. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. There is a lamp in front of the bedside table. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |





have got / has got

simple facts

Mit **have got** oder **has got** kannst du ausdrücken, dass eine Sache jemandem gehört.

Achtung: **has got** verwendest du in der 3. Person bei **he, she, it**.

I	have got (I've got) big ears.	We	have got (we've got) big ears.
You	have got (you've got) big ears.	You	have got (you've got) big ears.
He	has got (he's got) big ears.	They	have got (they've got) big ears.
She	has got (she's got) big ears.		
It	has got (it's got) big ears.		

easy details

Negation: Bei der Verneinung setzt du ein **not** nach **have** oder **has**.

I **have not got** (haven't got) big ears. It **has not got** (hasn't got) big ears.

Question: Bei der Fragebildung kommt zuerst **have / has** und dann die Person.

Have you **got** big ears? **Has** she **got** big ears?

Wenn die Antwort auf eine Frage nur eine sogenannte Kurzantwort ist, musst du **got** weglassen.

Have you **got** a dog? – Yes, I have.

1. Fill in **have got** or **has got**.

Susan **has got** a new bike.

I a big school bag.

Verena green eyes.

The teacher a red pen.

The cat big feet.

Paul twenty books.

Thomas a large room.

My friends long hair.

The dog long ears.

Clemens a red bike.

Mum a red bag.

Astrid a computer.

2. Write what the people **have got**.



The boy **has got** a dog.



The children



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....

3. Read the text about the two pirates and fill in *has got*, *have got*, *hasn't got* or *haven't got*.



Arrrrrrrr! Here are Charlie and Redbeard the Terrible! They a sword
and they a hook. Redbeard the Terrible a wooden leg, but
Charlie a wooden leg. Redbeard the Terrible a big black boot
and he a parrot on the shoulder. Charlie a parrot.
Charlie a blue jacket, he a red jacket. Charlie and
Redbeard the Terrible a hat. Charlie blue trousers but
Redbeard the Terrible blue trousers, he red trousers.

4. Read the questions and write the answers.

Has Jimmy got a new bike? – Yes, he has got a new bike.

Have your parents got a pool? – Yes,

Have you got a computer? – No,

Has your sister got a pink T-shirt? – Yes,

Has your teacher got a bag? – Yes,

Has Dominik got new shoes? – No,

Has John got a pencil? – Yes,

Have your parents got a red car? – Yes,

Have they got a new video game? – No,

Has Emily got a hamster? – No,

Have they got heavy schoolbags? – Yes,

Has your mum got glasses? – No,

Have you got blue shoes? – Yes,

Has he got a lot of homework? – Yes,



5. Fill in the correct form of *have got*, *has got*, *haven't got* or *hasn't got*.

"Alina two cats. you a pet?" – "No, I a pet."
The two brothers red schoolbags. Amelie a red schoolbag,
she a black bag, and a yellow T-shirt.
"..... the teacher a book?" – "Yes, he a new book!"
"..... Claudia and Annabel a sandwich?" – "No, they a sandwich."
"Oh, the dog a new hut!" – "No, it a new hut, it is an old one.
But it a new toy to play with."
"..... you a new teacher?" – "Yes, we a new teacher and she's super!"
"..... we bananas?" – "No, sorry, we bananas,
but we some apples."
"Wow, they a very big dog!"

6. Match the questions and the answers.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Has your mother got a dog? | ___ a. No, we haven't. |
| 2. Have Sarah and you got the English books? | ___ b. Yes, it has. |
| 3. Has your dog got a big nose? | ___ c. No, he hasn't. |
| 4. Has your father got short hair? | ___ d. Yes, she has. He is cute. |
| 5. Have I got something in my hair? | ___ e. No, I haven't. |
| 6. Have you got a black T-shirt? | ___ f. No, she hasn't. |
| 7. Has Sarah got a skateboard? | ___ g. Yes, you have. |

7. Write what Andrea *has got* and what she *hasn't got*.



+

long hair
a computer
a bike
a dog

–

a cat
a brother
a mobile phone

This is Andrea. Andrea has got

.....

.....

.....

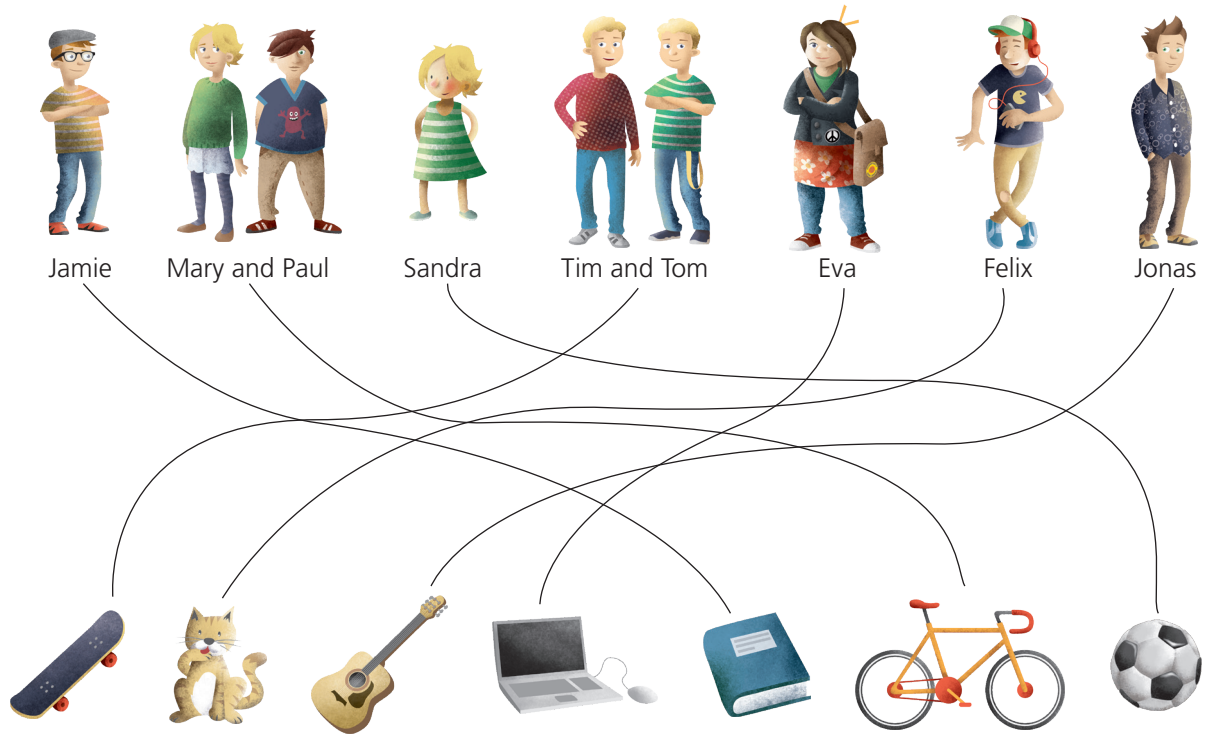
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8. Who has got what? Connect the children and the objects. Then write sentences.



Jamie has got _____

9. Put the words in the correct order and write sentences and questions.

got they have a computer new

Sentence:

Question:

the has beard teacher a long got

Sentence:

Question:

Rosa has school got the books

Sentence:

Question:

they have a got dog

Sentence:

Question:

to be

simple facts

To be bedeutet **sein**. Beim Schreiben kannst du die Langform oder die Kurzform verwenden.
Beim Sprechen verwendest du meistens die Kurzform.

Langform

I **am** hungry.
You **are** tired.
He **is** hot.
She **is** angry.
It **is** cold.

Kurzform

I'm hungry.
You're tired.
He's hot.
She's angry.
It's cold.

We are happy.
You are late.
They are hungry.

1. Fill in the correct verb (am – is – are).

Mum very hungry.	The teacher late.	My friends happy.
I bored.	Thomas and Susan tall.	You my friend.
Jennifer my friend.	We very excited.	Brrrrrr. It very cold here!
They tired.	He a happy boy.	Steve in his room.
Mum and Dad cold.	Susan nervous.	The cat small.
There a book.	I hungry.	The teacher tired.
All my friends eleven, but I ten! That unfair!		

2. Look at the pictures. Write correct sentences.



They are hot.



It black.



.....



.....

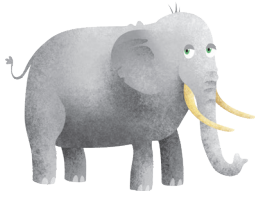


.....



.....

3. Look at the pictures. Circle T (true) or F (false).



a. The elephant is small. T / F



b. John is angry. T / F



c. Sue and Mary are sad. T / F



d. He is happy. T / F



e. Steven is scared. T / F



f. The dog is sweet. T / F



g. Dad is tired. T / F



h. It is hungry. T / F



i. We are hot. T / F

4. Write full sentences.

Mr. Smith very tired.

Mr. Smith is very tired.

On Monday John very happy.

On Monday John _____

My parents angry.

Susan twelve years old.

At school the teachers nice.

In the morning I tired.

In the evening Fred and Will hungry.

In the classroom Tom excited.

In my class we 24 children.

On Saturday I very nervous.

My brother in the house.

Abbey and Jane sisters.

After school I tired.

The teacher tall.

My cats black and white.

simple und easy

Mit „simple und easy“ ist Lernen richtig cool! Der Lehrstoff ist altersgerecht in einfachen Worten erklärt, abwechslungsreiche Aufgaben und zahlreiche Illustrationen machen Spaß und lassen keine Langeweile beim Üben aufkommen.

Easy auf Schularbeiten und Prüfungen vorbereiten

Jedes Kapitel ist kompakt auf Doppelseiten aufbereitet. Zu Beginn steht eine kurze Erklärung, danach folgen viele Übungen! Um punktgenau für Schularbeiten, Prüfungen und Tests zu lernen, such einfach die jeweiligen Kapitel im Inhaltsverzeichnis und starte los! Ganz schön simple!

Englisch 1. Klasse AHS/Mittelschule

- Englisch perfekt zum Einsteigen
- Training der Grundfertigkeiten: Lesen, Hören, Sprechen, Schreiben
- Listening Exercises: von Native Speakern gesprochen, Tapescripts im Lösungsheft
- Irregular verbs: übersichtliche Liste zum Lernen und Nachschlagen
- **Schwerpunkte Grammatik:** present tense simple/progressive, past tense, future tenses, word order, question and negation, question words, a/an, this/that/these/those, irregular plurals ...

Lernen ganz
simple und easy!



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