

simple und easy

Englisch

Erklärungen und Übungen
für AHS/Mittelschule

2.
Klasse



Listening
Exercises



Österreichischer Lehrplan

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G&G

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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 2. 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!





Present tense simple

simple facts

Du verwendest die **present tense simple**, um auszudrücken, dass etwas **immer wieder geschieht**. Diese Zeitform nimmst du auch, um zu beschreiben, was jemand **immer wieder macht** oder fühlt. In der dritten Person musst du ein **-s** an das Verb anhängen. Bei Fragen und Verneinungen setzt du **do / does** bzw. **don't / doesn't** ein.

I live in Graz. **Do** you live in Salzburg? I **don't** live in Salzburg.
 She lives in London. Where **does** she live? She **doesn't** live in Berlin.

easy details

Verwendest du eine Form von **to be**, dann bildest du die Verneinung mit **not** (nach dem Verb). Bei der Fragestellung tauschen Verb und Subjekt einfach die Plätze.

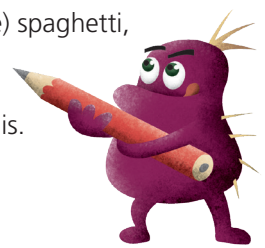
He **is** very funny. **Is** he very funny? He **is not (isn't)** very funny.

1. Rewrite the sentences and make them negative.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Today I am very hungry.
.....
..... | d. Sarah likes her new teacher.
.....
..... |
| b. We walk to school every day.
.....
..... | e. My friends are 11 years old.
.....
..... |
| c. Anthony loves computer games.
.....
..... | f. They practise the guitar in the evening.
.....
..... |

2. Fill in the correct version of the verbs in brackets.

I **am** (to be) Mark and my sister¹ (to be) Claire. We² (to be) twins, but we³ (not to be) the same! We⁴ (like) very different things! I⁵ (not like) school at all, but she⁶ (love) it! She⁷ (do) her homework every day, she⁸ (learn) for every test and she⁹ (enjoy) it! I simply¹⁰ (hate) it! I¹¹ (meet) my friends in the park and we¹² (play) football together, she¹³ (not play) football, she¹⁴ (not like) sport! But that¹⁵ (not to be) all! My favourite food¹⁶ (to be) spaghetti, I really¹⁷ (like) every kind of pasta. She¹⁸ (not eat) pasta, she¹⁹ (like) sushi. Yuck! She²⁰ (not know) how great pasta is.



3. Write questions for the answers.

a.
My teacher's name is Mr. Willson.

b.
Yes, I play football. I love it.

c.
I do my homework in the evening.

d.
My best friend is 12.

e.
He teaches maths and science.

f.
No, my brother doesn't play football.

g.
Yes, I am good at school.

h.
He lives next to my place.

4. Complete the sentences with the present tense simple form of the verbs in the box.

do – get up – spend – live – finish – train

a. Alexa early because she far away from school.

b. When she have time for her saxophone practise?

c. She and her friends also hard every day.

d. She her homework as soon as her parents are at home.

e. Her sister her pocket money on new gaming cards!

5. Complete the sentences with a negative form of the verb and the words in the box.

bacon – Greece – my brother – volleyball – geography – animal stories

a. I read a lot of fantasy stories, but I

b. Sophie plays basketball, but she

c. Mr. Smith teaches English, but

d. Henrietta and Carla eat salad, but

e. Mary likes me, but she

f. Every year we go to Italy, but

6. Write short answers to the questions.

a. Do you go swimming in the afternoon? – Yes,

b. Does Marie often go shopping at the weekend? – No,

c. Do your friends like pizza? – Yes,

d. Does your brother play video games very day? – Yes,

e. Does your teacher give you a lot of homework? – Yes,

f. Do you play video games in the evening? – No,





Present tense continuous

simple facts

Die **present tense continuous (= present tense progressive)** verwendest du bei Handlungen, die gerade im Augenblick des Sprechens geschehen.

- Bildung:**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I am singing a song. | We are singing a song. |
| You are singing a song. | You are singing a song. |
| He is singing a song. | They are singing a song. |
| She is singing a song. | |
| It is singing a song. | |

Es gibt Signalwörter, die dir zeigen, dass die Handlung gerade **jetzt** geschieht.

Signalwörter: look, listen, today, now, at the moment, right now ...

Negation:

Um die Verneinung zu bilden, setzt du ein **not** zwischen **am / is / are** und dem **Verb**.

Jennifer **is** singing a song. Jennifer is **not** singing a song.

Question:

Bei der Fragestellung wechseln die **Person** und **am / is / are** den Platz.

Jennifer **is** singing a song. **Is** Jennifer singing a song?

easy details

Manche Verben werden nie in der **-ing-Form** verwendet. Diese Verben drücken vor allem Gefühle aus, z. B. love, like oder hate. Nachdem **like** nicht nur gerade jetzt passiert, sondern länger andauert, kann man nicht sagen: I am liking you.

1. Rewrite the sentences and make them negative.

- a. My father is talking on the phone.
- b. Killian is cleaning the windows.
- c. Andy and Laura are playing chess.
- d. I am thinking hard.
- e. Our grandma is baking a cake.
- f. Mum is preparing some snacks.
- g. We are having fun in the garden.
- h. My sister is sleeping in her room.
- i. Benjamin is walking the dog.

2. Write what the people in your family are doing right now.

- a. My mother
- b. My brother / sister
- c. My father
- d. I

3. Write questions for the answers.

- a. Is he playing on his mobile? No, he isn't playing on his mobile.
b. Yes, Grandma is peeling some apples.
c. Yes, Florian is brushing his teeth.
d. No, Dad isn't hanging up a picture.
e. No, we aren't eating chips with mustard.
f. Yes, I am waiting for the bus.
g. No, Steve isn't shouting.
h. Yes, they are drinking orange juice.
i. Yes, the boys are playing in the front yard.

4. Read the text about a girl talking on the phone with her mum. Fill in the correct version of the verb.

"Hello? Mum? Where are you? What¹ (you / do)? ... Yes, I am at the shopping centre right now. I² (walk) down the stairs to the shopping centre, and now I³ (stand) right in front of it. ... No, don't be afraid, I⁴ (not spend) too much money, I⁵ (meet) my friend Barbara here. She⁶ (sit) right in front of me on a bench. But Mum, can you tell me,⁷ (my brother / sleep)? I think I forgot my wallet in his room, so I can't buy anything. Could you check and call me back? Thanks, bye Mum!"

5. Fill in the present tense simple or progressive form of the verb.

- a. Listen! Somebody (play) the piano.
b. Every morning I (go) to school for half an hour.
c. My mum (prepare) our breakfast every morning.
d. Henrietta (swim) in the pool right now.
e. I (read) Percy Jackson at the moment. I usually (read) romantic stories or stories about friendships, but I really like this book.
f. No, you can't play with your baby brother right now. He (sleep).
You know that babies often (take) a nap.
g. "Hello? No, I am not at home. I (go) for a walk with the dog.
I always (do) that in the afternoon."
h. Look, our friends (leave) the house.
i. Normally we (go) skiing in February, but this year we (go) around Christmas.
j. Where's Sandy? She (to be) in the living room.
She (lie) on the couch with your father and they (watch) TV.



Past tense simple

simple facts

Du verwendest die **past tense simple**, um Sachen auszudrücken, die in der Vergangenheit passiert sind. Um die **past tense simple** zu bilden, hängst du an die regelmäßigen Verben **-ed** an.

easy details

Es gibt **regelmäßige Formen**, die mit **-ed** gebildet werden, und **unregelmäßige Formen** (z. B. go – went – gone).

Eine Liste der unregelmäßigen Formen findest du am Ende des Buches.

1. Find the words in the word snake and then write the base form and the past tense simple.



do	–	did	–	–
.....	–	–	–
.....	–	–	–
.....	–	–	–
.....	–	–	–
.....	–	–	–

2. Use some of the words from the word snake to complete the sentences.

- When my father was a boy, he always on my grandpa's shoulders.
- Last night, I a great match on TV!
- This morning, our teacher us a lot of homework.
- Last spring, we to New Zealand.
- We our holidays in Italy. There we in the sea.
- I my schoolbag last night.
- In the summer holidays, my friend Thomas a famous person!
- My sister Lara really the summer camp.
- Emma school at two p.m.

3. Write the words in brackets in the past simple.

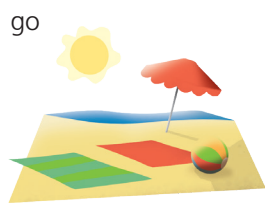
The summer holidays¹ (to be) great! I² (to be) in Spain together with my mum, my dad, and my sister Celine. I also³ (take) my friend Andy with me!

We⁴ (have) a fantastic time there! Every morning, Dad⁵ (get) us an awesome breakfast and then we⁶ (go) to the beach. There we normally⁷ (spend) the whole day. One day something⁸ (happen)! We⁹ (play) beach volleyball and Celine¹⁰ (hit) the ball, but it¹¹ (land) right on the ice cream of a little boy and his mother! We¹² (say) sorry, but the woman¹³ (to be) very angry. She¹⁴ (shout) at us and the boy¹⁵ (cry). But Dad¹⁶ (buy) the boy a new ice cream.

4. Look at the pictures. Write sentences about Lena's holiday. Use the words next to the pictures.



Lena saw a concert.



.....



.....



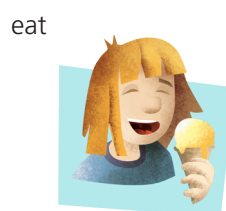
.....



.....



.....



.....



.....

5. Complete the text with the words from the box. Use the past tense simple or the present tense simple form of the verb.

end – watch (2x) – leave – go – get – post – see – make – work – to be (x2) – call – do – meet – come

Last Friday **was** a great day! I¹ school early because one of our teachers² sick. So I already³ home at 1 p.m.! Normally school⁴ at a quarter to two on Fridays! At home I⁵ my friend Camilla on the phone and she⁶ over to my place. We often⁷ things together in the afternoon, we⁸ movies together,⁹ to the park and¹⁰ some friends there. Her mother¹¹ in a hospital, so Camilla¹² often alone in the afternoon. Last Friday we first¹³ some funny clips on YouTube and then we¹⁴ some films of our own. Later we¹⁵ one of our videos on my channel, and on Friday evening already ten people¹⁶ our film!



Past tense simple: negation

simple facts

Die Verneinung in der **past tense** funktioniert so wie in der **present tense**.

Bei **to be** wird ein **not** angehängt.

Susan **was** very tired last night.

Susan **was not** very tired last night.

Kommt **kein to be** vor, so wird ein

did not (didn't) vor das Verb gesetzt.

We visit**ed** a museum yesterday.

We **did not (didn't) visit** a museum yesterday.

easy details

Bei einer Frage und Verneinung mit **did** musst du kein **-ed** an das Verb anhängen.

Die **past tense** wird dann bereits durch **did** ausgedrückt.

1. Rewrite the sentences. Make them negative.

a. I enjoyed the trip with my friends.

.....

b. The latest action movie was very thrilling!

.....

c. My friends and I went shopping yesterday.

.....

d. We spent a lot of money on clothes.

.....

e. My parents were very angry afterwards.

.....

f. My sister rode her bike to school.

.....

g. The cat broke the glass.

.....

2. Complete with the words from the box. Use the correct form.

catch – not find – break – search for – not break – arrest – steal – call – look – see – not have

The police¹ two robbers who² some money from the bank last night.

They³ in through the back door, but they⁴ a window.

The two⁵ the large safe with the money in it, but they⁶ it.

So they⁷ in all the rooms of the bank for it. Then somebody⁸ the robbers

and⁹ the police. The police¹⁰ any trouble when they¹¹

the robbers.

3. Complete the dialogue between Alice (A) and Steve (S) with the verbs in brackets in the past tense simple.

A: Hi Steve, why¹ (you not come) to my party on Saturday?

S: Hi Alice. I'm sorry, but I² (not find) the invitation.

A: And so?

S: I³ (not know) where the party was.

A: That is so stupid! And why⁴ (you not ask) me?

S: Well, I also forgot that there was a party at all.

A: What? Why⁵ (you not write) it down in your calendar?

S: I forgot that too. And later I remembered, but I⁶ (not call) you, because my mobile phone⁷ (not work). And I also⁸ (not buy) a birthday present for you, because I⁹ (not have) any money. But I am really very sorry.

A: Oh Steve!



4. Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the past tense simple.

a. I the film, because I the money for the cinema.
(not see / not have)

b. My friends Andy and Marty on holiday, but they
me a present! (go / not bring)

c. Emma a good grade, because she hard.
(not get / not study)

d. Cindy the film, and she it. (watch / enjoy)

e. The robbers into the museum, but they their way out!
(break / not find)

f. I to the party, but I until the end. (go / not stay)

g. In the summer holidays, I London, but I the
Tower of London. (visit / not enter)

h. Helen Joseph, because she his number.
(not text / not have)

i. Noah and Emil a video, but I it. (upload / not like)

j. Chris his backflips yesterday, because he his left leg.
(not practise / break)

k. I the film, but I the book! (not see / read)

l. I the spinach on the pizza, because I it. (not eat / not like).

m. Yesterday Margot to the birthday party, because she well.
(not come / not feel)

n. Last week Grandma lunch for us, because she a friend.
(not cook / visit)

Past tense simple: question

simple facts

Die Fragestellung in der **past tense** funktioniert genauso wie in der **present tense**.

Wird eine Form von **to be** im Satz verwendet, so tauschen **to be** und das Hauptwort ihre Plätze.

Susan **was** very tired last night.

Was Susan very tired last night?

Kommt kein **to be** vor, wird **did** an den Satzanfang gestellt.

We **visited** a museum yesterday.

Did we **visit** a museum yesterday?

easy details

Bei einer Frage und Verneinung mit **did** musst du kein **-ed** an das Verb anhängen.

Die **past tense** wird dann bereits durch **did** ausgedrückt.

1. Match the questions and the answers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Did the police catch the bank robber? | ___ a. Nobody saw him. |
| 2. Did the bank robber get away then? | ___ b. Yes, it went off. |
| 3. Did you read that in the newspaper? | ___ c. No, I heard it on the radio. |
| 4. Did the robber leave fingerprints behind? | ___ d. For now, but they will catch him. |
| 5. Did anyone see the robber? | ___ e. No, they are still looking for him. |
| 6. Did the alarm go off? | ___ f. Yes, this is how he got into the bank. |
| 7. Did he break a window? | ___ g. About € 200.000! |
| 8. Did he steal a lot? | ___ h. No, there were no prints. |



2. Put the verbs in the correct order to make sentences. Then match them with the answers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. your / Were / great / holidays?
..... | ___ Yes, we only had sunshine. |
| b. did / you / Where / go?
..... | ___ Tons! I met so many cool kids. |
| c. your / Did / come / also / brother / you / with?
..... | ___ Yes, they were awesome! |
| d. weather / the / fine / Was?
..... | ___ No, he went to a summer camp. |
| e. you / friends / Did / new / any / make?
..... | ___ We went to Greece. |
| f. see / you / sights / any / Did / famous?
..... | ___ Once we went on a trip to see some old buildings. That was so boring! |

3. Answer the questions with short answers. Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

- a. Did you have a great weekend?
☹️ I worked a lot.
- b. Did you do a lot of work for school?
😊 I did a lot of homework, and I learned for a test!
- c. Did you stay at home all weekend then?
😊 I never went out!
- d. But did you do other things too?
😊 I cleaned up my room.
- e. Did you enjoy that?
☹️, because Mum and Dad were very angry!
- f. Did you watch TV or play video games?
☹️ My parents didn't let me!

4. Fill in the questions and the answers. Use the words from the box.

to be (2x) – call – give – go – see – do

- a. you your friend Emil yesterday? – No, I, but I called Yannick.
- b. you the football match last night? – Yes, I
- c. everything OK at school last week? – No, it We got our tests back.
- d. the first history lesson interesting? – Yes, it! History is great.
- e. What you in science class? – Sorry, I don't remember.
- f. you with the dog for a walk? – No, I
- g. Grandma you the present? – No, she

5. Use the words to form past simple questions.

- a. he / break into / the house
.....
- b. he / steal / the jewellery
.....
- c. the police / catch / the man
.....
- d. they / arrest him
.....
- e. the alarm / go off
.....
- f. the man / run away
.....



will-future

simple facts

Die **will-future** wird verwendet, um kurzfristige Entscheidungen, plötzliche Ereignisse, Vorhersagen oder Versprechen auszudrücken. Die **will-future** verwendest du auch, wenn etwas unsicher ist, man etwas erhofft, erwartet oder glaubt.

Du bildest die **will-future**, indem du vor das Verb **will** setzt.

Achtung: In der dritten Person gibt es kein **-s**!

I	will (I'll) call her.	We	will (We'll) call her.
You	will (You'll) call her.	You	will (You'll) call her.
He	will (He'll) call her.	They	will (They'll) call her.
She	will (She'll) call her.		
It	will (It'll) call her.		

Negation: Bei der Verneinung wird **not** hinter das **will** eingefügt.

She **will not (won't)** call him.

Question: Bei der Frage tauschen **Subjekt** und **will** den Platz.

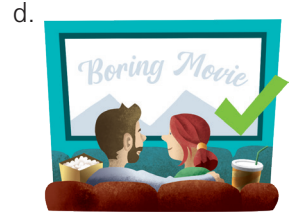
Will she call him?

1. Complete the sentences with **will** or **will not** and a word from the box. There are three extra phrases you don't need.

will miss – will not arrive – will speak – will not do – will burn – will not run – will get – will be –
will rain – will not forget – will buy – will meet – will lend – will close – will not be – will jump – will get

- Have you heard the news? The weather report says that it tomorrow and that it sunny!
- Oh, no! I'm late! I think I the bus.
- Brrrrr.* It's so cold in here. – I the window then.
- I forgot my wallet! – Don't worry, I you some money.
- Do you think my parents the new phone for my birthday? –
I think they that!
- Do you think you your sister tonight?
- Mary believes that one day she a famous scientist and that she
..... in front of many students.
- I promise you I to return the test book tomorrow!
- Here's your meal, but don't eat it too fast. It's very hot – you yourself!
- Oh, no! There's another red light. I'm afraid we on time.
- I'm so thirsty. – I you something to drink.

2. Look at the pictures. What do the people think they will or will not do at the weekend?



a. Carolina thinks she will do her homework at the weekend

b. Andrea thinks

c. Henry

d. My parents

e. Max

f. Stephanie.....

g. Rosa

h. Dad

3. Change the sentences to make questions and negations.

a. My brother will call his friends in the USA in the evening.

.....

b. I will invite Alison to the theatre at the weekend.

.....

c. Samuel will stay at home and will do his homework.

.....

d. Carmen will take a hamburger and a large Coke.

.....

e. At the weekend the weather will be rainy and windy.

.....

going to-future

simple facts

Wenn du über Pläne oder Absichten sprichst, die in der Zukunft liegen, oder von Ereignissen berichtest, die ganz knapp bevorstehen, dann verwendest du die **going to-future**.

Du bildest die **going to-future**, indem du vor das Verb eine Form von **to be** und **going to** setzt.

- | | |
|--|--|
| I am going to visit my grandparents. | We are going to visit our grandparents. |
| You are going to visit your grandparents. | You are going to visit your grandparents. |
| He is going to visit his grandparents. | They are going to visit their grandparents. |
| She is going to visit her grandparents. | |
| It is going to visit its grandparents. | |

Verneinung und Frage werden wie bei **to be** gebildet:

- I **am not going to visit** my grandparents. **Is** he **going to visit** his grandparents?

easy details

Beim Verb **go** verwendest du die **present progressive form** statt der **going to-future**.

- In the evening I **am going** to the cinema. Nicht: In the evening I **am going to go** to the cinema.

1. What are the people (not) going to do? Match the sentences with the pictures.



___ It is going to rain soon.

___ She is not going to be on time.

___ They are going to eat their meals.

___ They are not going to get wet.

___ He is going to practise the violin.

___ They are going to the cinema.

2. Complete the sentences with (not) going to and a verb from the box. There are two extra verbs.

clean up – get – relax – do – stay – ride – repair – visit – send – play

- a. Stephen you this afternoon, because he is sick.
- b. Ellen video games tonight. She has got a test tomorrow.
- c. My sister and I a dog today!
- d. I tomorrow and do nothing.
- e. Stephanie's brother his room, because he is so lazy.
- f. This weekend Patrick at a friend's house.
- g. Melanie her bike to school. It is still broken.
- h. But her father it at the weekend. He promised her to do it.

3. Complete the dialogues by forming questions and answers with the words in brackets.

- a. Are you going to eat all the chips?
Yes, and I am going to eat the sausages too!
- b. ill tonight? (he feel)
Yes, because he all the chocolate cake. (eat)
- c. a story to your little sister? (you read)
Yes, and I with her until she falls asleep! (stay)
- d. our cat when we are on holiday? (you look after)
Yes, sure. And I your flowers too. (water)
- e. When for your test, Lucy? (you learn)
Oh, Dad! I this evening! I promise! (study)
- f. Is Clara the shopping for her parents? (do)
No, but she in the garden. (help)

4. Underline the correct version.

- a. Your parents **are going to / are not going to** be very happy. Look at the mess you made!
- b. Oh my! So many dark clouds! It **is going to / is not going to** rain soon.
- c. I am very hungry! I **am going to / am not going to** eat a large pizza!
- d. Bella was very naughty. She **is not going to / is going to** get any pocket money this week.
- e. Be careful! You **are going to / are not going to** hurt yourself!
- f. This film is really very sad. You **are going to / are not going to** have any fun.
- g. You **are not going to / are going to** go out like this! Put on a jacket! It is very cold!
- h. Ralph **is going to / is not going to** have a haircut. He loves his long hair.
- i. Alina **is not going to / is going to** be a famous musician. She practises every day!
- j. They **are going to / are not going to** pass the test. They don't learn at all.
- k. Anthony can't come over today. He **is not going to / is going to** clean up his room. It is such a mess!

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.

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ISBN 978-3-7074-2253-5

€ 16,95



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