

Axel Hofmann

# simple und easy

## Englisch Vokabeltrainer

**4.**  
Klasse

Listening  
Exercises



Österreichischer Lehrplan

G&G

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Aus Umweltschutzgründen wurde dieses Buch auf chlorfrei gebleichtem Papier gedruckt.

## **Liebe Schülerinnen und Schüler, liebe Eltern,**

die Erweiterung des Wortschatzes stellt eine grundlegende Säule des Spracherwerbs dar. Ohne zu wissen was einzelne Wörter bedeuten, ist es unmöglich, eine fremde Sprache zu verstehen. Gleichzeitig kann der Erwerb von neuen Vokabeln eine sehr mühsame, ja zum Teil frustrierende Angelegenheit sein, wenn man mit scheinbar unendlich langen Vokabellisten konfrontiert ist. Doch das geht auch anders!

Neue Ausdrücke und Phrasen werden am besten durch beständiges Wiederholen eingeprägt. In diesem Buch geschieht dies hauptsächlich mittels unterhaltsamer Übungen, die zum Ziel haben, die neuen Wörter so oft und so vielfältig wie möglich anzuwenden.

Die Übungen sind so aufgeteilt, dass die Vokabel in allen Fertigkeitsbereichen aktiv angewandt werden. Jedes Kapitel beginnt mit einer leichten Aufgabe zum Einstieg, danach folgen unterschiedliche Aufgaben zum Hören, Sprechen, Lesen und Schreiben.

Am Ende eines jeden Kapitels gibt es eine Vokabelliste, in der die Wörter in Form von oft gebrauchten Redewendungen und Phrasen zu finden sind, sowie die Lösungen zu den jeweiligen Aufgaben.

Je aktiver die neuen Vokabeln geübt werden, desto einfacher gestaltet sich der Lernprozess. So macht Vokabellernen endlich Spaß!

Axel Hofmann



In diesem Buch findest du Listening Comprehensions / Hörverständnisübungen. Die Audio-Übungen können mittels QR-Code abgespielt werden. Die Files gibt es aber auch zum Download unter: <http://www.ggverlag.at/produkt-kategorie/lernhilfen>

# Ireland

1. Complete the mind map with the words from the box. Some words may fit into the category "politics" as well as "actions".

Protestant – independent – famine – found – fungus – majority – put down  
starve – landlord – interfere – incident – Gaelic – crop – government  
improve – grain – fluent – cattle – intention – Catholic

people



C \_\_\_\_\_  
P \_\_\_\_\_  
I \_\_\_\_\_

politics



i \_\_\_\_\_  
m \_\_\_\_\_  
i \_\_\_\_\_  
i \_\_\_\_\_  
g \_\_\_\_\_

farm / harvest



f \_\_\_\_\_  
c \_\_\_\_\_  
f \_\_\_\_\_  
s \_\_\_\_\_  
c \_\_\_\_\_  
g \_\_\_\_\_

language



G \_\_\_\_\_  
f \_\_\_\_\_

actions



f \_\_\_\_\_  
p \_\_\_\_\_  
i \_\_\_\_\_  
i \_\_\_\_\_

## Listening

### 2. Listen to the words and repeat them.



Ireland 1

### 3. The Great Famine

Listen to the radio interview about Ireland and do the exercises below.



Ireland 2

- a. Professor O'Sullivan is an expert on .....
- b. During the period of the famine, ..... people died.
- c. In that time, Ireland was not an ..... state.
- d. The main food source in Ireland was ☐ grain.  
☐ cattle.  
☐ the potato.
- e. The reason for the catastrophe was ☐ hot weather.  
☐ a fungus.  
☐ too much rain.
- f. The famine lasted for ☐ one year.  
☐ four years.  
☐ seven years.
- g. At the end, Ireland had lost roughly two million inhabitants. T / F
- h. There were villages without any inhabitants. T / F
- i. The Irish people were angry with the British government. T / F



### 4. Listen to the interview again and fill in the correct words and phrases.

The Great Famine was a catastrophic event in Irish history. During this time, roughly a million people .....<sup>1</sup> to death. A high percentage of the population only ate potatoes and then a .....<sup>2</sup> destroyed large parts of the .....<sup>3</sup>. This event took place over a couple of years. In some parts of Ireland, the .....<sup>4</sup> of the population did not have anything to eat. The .....<sup>5</sup> did not help enough to .....<sup>6</sup> the situation. At the end, two million people were either dead or had emigrated to other countries.

## Practise the new words!

### 5. Rewrite the sentences below. Replace the underlined words with the correct words from the box.

incident – interfere – improve – put down – intention – found

- a. Many historians believe that Dublin was established by the Vikings.  
.....  
.....
- b. The standard of living got better after the Republic of Ireland joined the European Union in 1973.  
.....  
.....
- c. In 1916, a rebellion called the Easter Rising was crushed by the British government.  
.....  
.....
- d. In the beginning of the Great Famine, a lot of people had very good aims to help the hungry population.  
.....  
.....
- e. There was only a single event of violence.  
.....
- f. During its long history, the English often tried to intervene in Irish politics.  
.....

### 6. Read the definitions and write down the correct words.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_: The pope is head of this church.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_: A person who rents out a flat or a house.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_: Lots of people drink the milk of these animals.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_: Many people in the North of Europe practise this faith.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_: The people who rule a country form it.
- f. \_\_\_\_\_: To be free and responsible for oneself.

7. Read the text about Ireland's languages and fill in the correct words from the box.

independent – majority – Gaelic – government – fluent – improve

In Ireland, there are two official languages, English and .....<sup>1</sup>, also called Irish, which is part of the Celtic language family. Although official signs are written in both languages and places always have two names, the .....<sup>2</sup> of the population does not speak Irish. Only about 10 percent say that they speak it daily and roughly 40 percent can communicate in it. Only four percent of the Irish are so .....<sup>3</sup> in it that they use the language as their main language. Irish is more widespread in the .....<sup>4</sup> Republic of Ireland, while in Northern Ireland it is recognised as a minority language. But it is the intention of every .....<sup>5</sup> of Ireland to .....<sup>6</sup> the situation. Irish is taught as a compulsory subject at all schools in the Republic. If you want to have an idea of how different the language sounds, take the capital as an example: "Dublin" is "Baile Átha Cliath".



8. Put the sentences into the correct order and write them down.

a. in Europe. – are – The Kerry cattle – cattle breeds – one of the oldest

.....  
.....

b. was founded – The Irish Free State – in 1921.

.....

c. is Protestant. – The majority – in Northern Ireland – of the population

.....

d. were starving – of people – Hundreds of thousands – during the famine.

.....

e. in Ireland. – an extremely – is – Gaelic football – popular sport

.....

f. can speak – Not many people – fluently. – Gaelic

.....

## Reading

### 9. Read the text about Irish music and literature and then circle T (true) or F (false).

#### Irish culture

Ireland does not only offer friendly people, a beautiful scenery, good beer and even better whiskey, but many people are also surprised to discover the very rich cultural side of the country. Music plays an important role in the everyday life of the Irish. In many parts of the country the landlords of pubs often welcome local musicians to perform traditional Irish music. After all, the melodies and tunes are extremely catchy and despite the fact that some of the lyrics are in Gaelic, many people sing along, even though they are not fluent in it. But be aware that some songs might sound very joyful, they can be about very sad topics. A very good example would be the song "Fields of Athenry" which is a song about a man who stole bread to feed his starving children during the Famine. Music is so important in Ireland that even a statue was erected in honour of the folk song "Molly Malone" which is so popular that it has become the unofficial anthem of Dublin. Besides music, literature plays an important part in Ireland's vibrant cultural scene. The country draws from a very rich history of famous writers, among them such legendary names as Bram Stoker, who wrote *Dracula*, James Joyce, who is famous for *Ulysses*, or Oscar Wilde. Although Oscar Wilde died before Ireland became an independent country, he is regarded as a famous Irish writer. His plays like *The Canterville Ghost* or *The Importance of Being Earnest* and his only novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray* are still well liked by many. People still quote some of Wilde's famous sayings like "I can resist everything, except temptation."



- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| a. Ireland has a lot to offer for tourists.                | T / F |
| b. Songs in pubs are always sung in Gaelic.                | T / F |
| c. A popular song is about starving children.              | T / F |
| d. A story about a famous vampire was written by an Irish. | T / F |
| e. Oscar Wilde was born in the Republic of Ireland.        | T / F |
| f. People still like Wilde's sayings.                      | T / F |

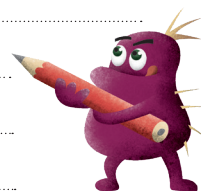


## Writing

10. Imagine you are in Ireland and write an email (150-180 words) to one of your friends. Give information about the following questions and use some of the words in the box.

- What is your accommodation like?
- Which famous sights have you visited?
- What are the people like and what language do they speak?
- Did anything interesting happen?

intention  
improve  
Gaelic  
fluent  
landlord  
cattle  
found



# Easy-Vokabel lernen und merken

Mit dem „**simple und easy**“ **Vokabeltrainer** für die  
**4. Klasse AHS/Mittelschule** macht Vokabellernen Spaß!

Ganz einfach erweiterst du deinen Wortschatz und festigst  
ihn mit unterschiedlichen Übungen.

Die vielseitigen Aufgaben zum Lesen, Hören, Sprechen und  
Schreiben machen dich schnell fit für Schularbeiten und Tests!

- Wortschatztraining zu folgenden Themen: Ireland,  
crime stories, emotions, professions, food, make a change,  
Australia, obsessions, literature, space
- Listening Exercises mit QR-Code
- Vokabellisten mit wichtigen Phrasen zum Nachschlagen
- Musteraufsätze in den Lösungen
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