

Wörter aus Modul 6: In der Stadt unterwegs

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5 Übungen • Dauer: 15 Min.

In der Stadt unterwegs

Englisch

Online lesen & hören



LERNZIEL

Ich kann ask the way and understand simple directions.

Ich kann buy food at the market in kilos, bottles and pieces, and ask what it costs.

Ich kann buy a train ticket, ask when and where the train leaves, and understand an announcement.

Ich kann say where I'm from and where I live now, and how I get somewhere.

Ich kann say where places are on a map and explain the way.



station
Bahnhof



travel
fahren



lake
See



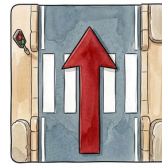
train
Zug



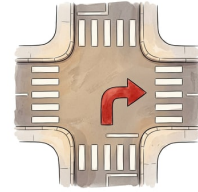
street
Straße



left
links



straight on
geradeaus



right
rechts



near
nah



corner
Ecke



hear
hören



on foot
zu Fuß

Wörter

AUS DER SZENE

station

Bahnhof

Jack, where is the station?

travel

fahren

lake

See

Tomorrow Tom and I are going to Long Lake. By train.

train

Zug

So to the train station. First left?

street

Straße

I know. It's far. First left, then straight on and right at the second street.

left

links

So to the train station. First left?

then

dann

Far? No. Right, then left at the corner. Very close!

straight on

geradeaus

Straight on. By the river. Five minutes on foot.

right	rechts Far? No. Right, then left at the corner. Very close!
near	nah
corner	Ecke Far? No. Right, then left at the corner. Very close!
hear	hören I can hear you!
on foot	zu Fuß
way	Weg
bus	Bus I mean the bus station. It's close.
market	Markt Here is the market. Saturdays from seven to one. I need ten kilos of apples.
buy	kaufen
kilo	Kilo Ten kilos? A lot!
dinner	Abendessen
tomato	Tomate A kilo of tomatoes and two kilos of potatoes, please.
potato	Kartoffel A kilo of tomatoes and two kilos of potatoes, please.
anything else	Sonst noch etwas?
bottle	Flasche Half a kilo of cheese and a bottle of milk.
jacket	Jacke Cat hairs on your jacket! Milo comes every Saturday. Here is his bill for this month.
plan	Plan Plan B. I always have a plan B.
platform	Bahnsteig Return. Is the train on platform two?

ticket	Fahrkarte Here are our two tickets.
return ticket	Hin- und Rückfahrt (Fahrkarte)
single ticket	einfache Fahrt (Fahrkarte)
leave	abfahren
come by car	kommen
timetable	Fahrplan At seventeen forty. Here is the timetable.
exactly	genau Good morning. Eight fifty-seven. Exactly according to plan.
cancelled	ausgefallen Cancelled? What does that mean?
mean	bedeuten Cancelled? What does that mean?
stop	Haltestelle
sure, real	sicher
park	Park A park? There's no park on my list.
play	spielen But it is lovely. People are walking and playing football.
football	Fußball But it is lovely. People are walking and playing football.
tell	erzählen Tell us the way to the post office.
map	Karte Here is a gift. My map of Millbrook!
school	Schule My school. Opposite.
opposite	gegenüber My school. Opposite.
post office	Post

between**zwischen**

Between the bank and the pharmacy. The supermarket is next to the station, on the corner.

bank**Bank**

Between the bank and the pharmacy. The supermarket is next to the station, on the corner.

pharmacy**Apotheke**

Between the bank and the pharmacy. The supermarket is next to the station, on the corner.

supermarket**Supermarkt**

Between the bank and the pharmacy. The supermarket is next to the station, on the corner.

place**Ort****bench****Bank**

Milo likes the market, the café window, the park bench and the lake.

roof**Dach**

What is the red cross on the roof? And the little key?

secret**Geheimnis**

Milo's secret.

NEUE WÖRTER**bicycle****Fahrrad**

This is a bicycle.

card**Bankkarte**

This is a card.

holiday**Urlaub**

My holiday starts tomorrow.

car**Auto**

This is a car.

can**können**

I know how to swim.

swim**schwimmen**

I swim in the lake.

visit

besuchen

I visit Grandma.

balcony

Balkon

This is a balcony.

teacher

Lehrkraft

This is a teacher.

WORTSCHATZ & KOMMUNIKATION

W1) WAS BEDEUTET DAS?

Was bedeutet das?

1 station

- ☐ A schnell
- ☐ B Bahnhof
- ☐ C elf

2 near

- ☐ A hier ist
- ☐ B nah
- ☐ C gelb

3 train

- ☐ A Flasche
- ☐ B das
- ☐ C Zug

4 travel

- ☐ A links
- ☐ B fahren
- ☐ C Fenster

5 hear

- ☐ A Gramm
- ☐ B verheiratet
- ☐ C hören

6 straight on

- ☐ A Angst haben (vor)
- ☐ B wann
- ☐ C geradeaus

W2) SÄTZE AUS DEM MODUL

Ordne die Paare zu.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ① Lena is my neighbour. She's from Hamburg. | ① A Bezeichne die lernende Person als jemanden aus deiner Nachbarschaft. |
| ② Good morning, Mrs Walker. Where is the station? | ② B Bist du sicher? Zum Long Lake? |
| ③ Good morning. Two tickets to Long Lake, please. | ③ C Zehn Kilo? Viel! |
| ④ Are you sure? To Long Lake? | ④ D Beziehe dich mit dem passenden Pronomen auf Lukas oder Lena. |
| ⑤ Lena is here. She lives in Millbrook. | ⑤ E Guten Morgen, Frau Walker. Wo ist der Bahnhof? |
| ⑥ What is by the park? | ⑥ F Guten Morgen. Zwei Fahrkarten zum Long Lake, bitte. |

7 Ten kilos? A lot!

G Was ist beim Park?

W3) ERINNERE DICH AN DIE GESPRÄCHE

Fülle die Lücken mit den Wörtern aus dem Kasten.

What Ten sure Good

_____ morning, Mrs Walker. Where is the station?

Bedeutung: Guten Morgen, Frau Walker. Wo ist der Bahnhof?

Ten What sure Good

_____ kilos? A lot!

Bedeutung: Zehn Kilo? Viel!

Ten What Good sure

_____ morning. Two tickets to Long Lake, please.

Bedeutung: Guten Morgen. Zwei Fahrkarten zum Long Lake, bitte.

sure Good Ten What

Are you _____? To Long Lake?

Bedeutung: Bist du sicher? Zum Long Lake?

What Good Ten sure

_____ is by the park?

Bedeutung: Was ist beim Park?

Ten sure Good neighbour

Lukas: Lukas is my _____. He's from Hamburg.

Bedeutung: Bezeichne die lernende Person als jemanden aus deiner Nachbarschaft.

Ten sure Good neighbour

Lena: Lena is my _____. She's from Hamburg.

Bedeutung: Bezeichne die lernende Person als jemanden aus deiner Nachbarschaft.

lives Good sure Ten

Lukas: Lukas is here. He _____ in Millbrook.

Bedeutung: Beziehe dich mit dem passenden Pronomen auf Lukas oder Lena.

lives Good sure Ten

Lena: Lena is here. She _____ in Millbrook.

Bedeutung: Beziehe dich mit dem passenden Pronomen auf Lukas oder Lena.

W4) VERWENDE DIE SÄTZE

Wähle die passenden Wörter für die Situation.

1 Guten Morgen, Frau Walker. Wo ist der Bahnhof? Du sagst:

- ☐ A Good morning, Mrs Walker. Where is the station?
- ☐ B Ten kilos? A lot!

2 Zehn Kilo? Viel! Du sagst:

- ☐ A Good morning. Two tickets to Long Lake, please.
- ☐ B Ten kilos? A lot!

3 Guten Morgen. Zwei Fahrkarten zum Long Lake, bitte. Du sagst:

- ☐ A Good morning. Two tickets to Long Lake, please.
- ☐ B Are you sure? To Long Lake?

4 Bist du sicher? Zum Long Lake? Du sagst:

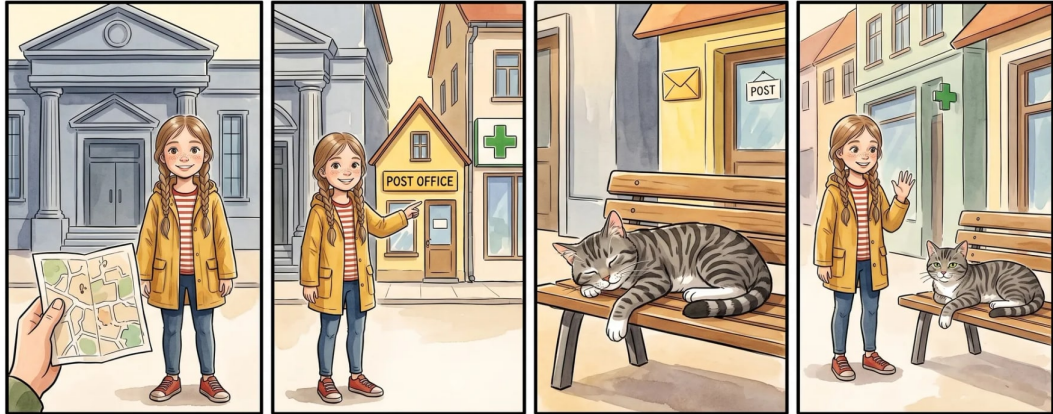
- ☐ A What is by the park?
- ☐ B Are you sure? To Long Lake?

5 Was ist beim Park? Du sagst:

- ☐ A What is by the park?
- ☐ B Good morning, Mrs Walker. Where is the station?

W5) NICKY, WO IST DIE POST? DAS IST EINE BANK!

Fülle die Sprechblasen aus.



Between Milo bench Nicky

Lena: _____, where's the post office? This is a bank!

Nicky: _____ the bank and the pharmacy. There!

Lena: And who's that on the _____?

Nicky: _____! This is his place.

Bedeutung: 1. Nicky, wo ist die Post? Das ist eine Bank!

2. Zwischen der Bank und der Apotheke. Dort!

3. Und wer ist das auf der Bank?

4. Milo! Das ist sein Platz.