

NOVA KID

English

Reading & Vocabulary Practice – Grade 5

Lese- und Wortschatzübungen für Klasse 5



Leseverständnis



Informationen
aus Texten
finden



Wörter aus dem
Zusammenhang
verstehen



Wortschatz
üben



Schule, Hobbys
und Alltag



Mit Übungen und Lösungen

Reading Strategies (Lesestrategien)



Explanation (Erklärung)

Beim Lesen eines englischen Textes musst du nicht jedes einzelne Wort verstehen. Versuche zuerst, die wichtigsten Informationen zu finden.

Three useful strategies (Drei hilfreiche Strategien):

- 1 **Look at the title.** (Schau dir die Überschrift an.)
Was könnte das Thema des Textes sein?
- 2 **Look for familiar words.** (Suche nach bekannten Wörtern.)
Bekannte Wörter können dir helfen, den Inhalt zu verstehen.
- 3 **Use the context.** (Nutze den Zusammenhang.)
Wenn du ein Wort nicht kennst, lies den ganzen Satz. Überlege, was das Wort bedeuten könnte.



Example (Beispiel):

Tom is **exhausted** after his long day at school.
He goes straight to bed.

Was könnte exhausted bedeuten?
Du kennst das Wort vielleicht nicht. Aber der zweite Satz gibt dir einen Hinweis: Tom geht direkt ins Bett.

exhausted = very tired (sehr müde/erschöpft)



Exercise 1 – Read and choose (Lies und wähle)

Lies den kurzen Text. Wähle anschließend die passende Überschrift.

My name is Mia and I am eleven years old. Last week, I started at a new school. At first, I was a little nervous. The school is much bigger than my old primary school. There are many new classrooms and lots of new students.

On my first day, I met a girl called Emma. She showed me where the library and the canteen are. Now we sit together at lunch. I still have a lot to learn about my new school, but I already like it.

Welche Überschrift passt am besten?

- (A) My Favourite Hobby
- (B) My First Week at a New School
- (C) My Family at Home

Exercise 2 – Find the information (Finde die Informationen)

Beantworte die Fragen auf Englisch.

- 1 How old is Mia?

- 2 What is the name of the new girl she meets?

- 3 Where do Mia and Emma sit together?

- 4 How does Mia feel on her first day?

- 5 Does Mia like her new school?



Reading Comprehension (Leseverstehen)

A Day at My New School (Ein Tag an meiner neuen Schule)



Lies den Text aufmerksam. Du musst nicht jedes Wort verstehen.

On Tuesday morning, Leo gets up at seven o'clock. He has breakfast with his mum and then walks to school. His first lesson is English. Leo likes English because he enjoys speaking and playing language games.

At ten o'clock, the students have a break. Leo talks to his new friend Max in the schoolyard. After the break, they have maths and science.

At lunchtime, Leo eats a sandwich in the school canteen. In the afternoon, he has PE. The class plays basketball, and Leo scores two points for his team.

When Leo gets home, he is tired but happy. He tells his mum about his day and starts his homework.



1 Exercise 1 – True or False? (Richtig oder falsch?)



Lies die Aussagen und entscheide: richtig oder falsch.

1. Leo goes to school by bus.
2. His first lesson is English.
3. Leo talks to Max during the break.
4. Leo has science before maths.
5. Leo has PE in the afternoon.
6. Leo scores two points in basketball.

True
(richtig)

False
(falsch)

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2 Exercise 2 – Correct the false statements (Verbessere die falschen Aussagen)



Schreibe die falschen Aussagen aus Exercise 1 richtig auf.

1. _____
2. _____



Vocabulary in Context

(Wortschatz aus dem Zusammenhang verstehen)



Explanation (Erklärung)

Wenn du ein neues englisches Wort siehst, musst du nicht sofort im Wörterbuch nachschlagen. Lies den Satz und suche nach Hinweisen im Text.



Exercise 1 – What does it mean? (Was bedeutet das Wort?)

Lies die Sätze. Wähle die Bedeutung des fett markierten Wortes.

1. Leo is **tired** after PE, so he sits down and drinks some water.

What does *tired* mean?

- A. You need food.
- B. You don't have much energy.
- C. You are very angry.



2. Emma is **nervous** before her first day at the new school.

Her hands are shaking.

What does *nervous* mean?

- A. worried or unsure
- B. very happy
- C. angry



3. The school canteen is **crowded** at lunchtime.

There are many students inside.

What does *crowded* mean?

- A. very quiet
- B. full of people
- C. very small



4. Max is **proud** because his team wins the basketball game.

What does *proud* mean?

- A. happy about something you did
- B. afraid of something
- C. bored



Exercise 2 – Match the words (Ordne die Wörter zu)

Ordne die englischen Wörter ihrer deutschen Bedeutung zu.

English

- 1. tired
- 2. nervous
- 3. crowded
- 4. proud



Deutsch

- A. stolz
- B. müde
- C. nervös
- D. voll / überfüllt

Hobbies & Free Time (Hobbys und Freizeit)



Reading Text (Lesetext)

Three Friends, Three Hobbies

(Drei Freunde, drei Hobbys)

Ben, Mia and Sophie are good friends, but they have very different hobbies.

Ben loves football. He plays for a local team twice a week. On Saturdays, he usually has a football match. He also enjoys watching football with his dad.

Mia prefers creative activities. She loves drawing and often makes pictures for her friends. At the weekend, she sometimes watches videos about drawing and tries new ideas.

Sophie enjoys music. She plays the guitar and practises every afternoon after school. She also likes singing, but she doesn't like performing in front of lots of people.



Exercise 2 – Find the information (Finde die Informationen)

Beantworte die Fragen auf Englisch.

- How often does Ben play football?

- Who likes creative activities?

- What does Mia sometimes watch at the weekend?

- What instrument does Sophie play?

- Why doesn't Sophie like performing?



Exercise 1 – Who likes what? (Wer mag was?)

Ordne jeder Person das passende Hobby zu.

1. Ben • • A. drawing

2. Mia • • B. football

3. Sophie • • C. music



Exercise 3 – About you (Über dich)

Schreibe 3–4 englische Sätze über deine Hobbys. Du kannst diese Satzanfänge verwenden:

- I like ...
- I often ...
- My favourite hobby is ...
- I don't like ...



My Room (Mein Zimmer)



Reading Text (Lesetext)

My Bedroom (Mein Schlafzimmer)

My room is not very big, but I really like it. My bed is next to the window, and my desk is opposite the bed. There is a small lamp on my desk. I keep my English books and notebooks on a shelf above the desk.

My school bag is under the desk. There are some posters on the wall, including a poster of my favourite football team. My favourite thing in my room is my guitar. It is next to the wardrobe.

I usually do my homework at my desk. At the weekend, I sometimes sit on my bed and read.



1 Exercise 1 – True or False? (Richtig oder falsch?)

- | | True | False |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The bedroom is very big. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. The bed is next to the window. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. The lamp is under the desk. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. The English books are on a shelf. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5. The school bag is under the desk. | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6. The guitar is next to the wardrobe. | ☐ | ☐ |

2 Exercise 2 – Where is it? (Wo befindet es sich?)

Beantworte die Fragen mit vollständigen englischen Sätzen.

- Where is the bed? _____

- Where is the lamp? _____

- Where are the English books? _____

- Where is the school bag? _____

- Where is the guitar? _____

3 Exercise 3 – Describe your room (Beschreibe dein Zimmer)

Schreibe 4–5 englische Sätze über dein eigenes Zimmer.

Du kannst diese Satzanfänge verwenden:



My room is ...

There is ...

There are ...

My ... is next to ...

My favourite thing is ...



Picture Description (Bildbeschreibung)



Explanation (Erklärung)

Bei einer Bildbeschreibung kannst du Schritt für Schritt vorgehen:

1. What can you see? (Was siehst du?)
2. Who is there? (Wer ist zu sehen?)
3. What are they doing? (Was machen sie?)
4. Where are they? (Wo sind sie?)

1 Exercise 1 – Look and find (Schau genau hin)



Schau dir das Bild genau an und beantworte die Fragen auf English.

1. How many children can you see? _____
2. What is the girl with the red backpack doing?

3. What is the boy doing? _____
4. Where is the girl who is reading? _____
5. What is the dog doing? _____
6. Where is the bicycle? _____

2 Exercise 2 – Write about the picture (Beschreibe das Bild)



Schreibe 4–5 englische Sätze über das Bild.
Du kannst diese Satzanfänge verwenden:

I can see ...

There is ...

There are ...

The boy is ...

The girl is ...



The Lost School Bag (Die verlorene Schultasche)

It is Friday afternoon, and Noah is walking home from school. He is thinking about the weekend when suddenly he stops.

"Oh no!" he says. "Where is my school bag?"

Noah looks around, but the bag is not there. He tries to remember the last time he had it. He remembers sitting in the schoolyard during lunch. Maybe he left it there.

Noah runs back to school. The schoolyard is **empty**, but his bag is not there either. Then he remembers his English lesson. He was **in a hurry** when the bell rang, and he left the classroom without checking under his desk.

Noah runs to his classroom. The door is open. He looks under his desk — and there it is! His school bag is waiting for him.

Noah laughs. "I really need to be more careful," he says. Then he puts his bag on his back and happily walks home.



1 Exercise 1 – Put the events in order (Bringe die Ereignisse in die richtige Reihenfolge)

Nummeriere die Ereignisse von 1–5.

- ___ Noah goes back to school.
- ___ Noah remembers his English lesson.
- ___ Noah finds his school bag.
- ___ Noah notices that his school bag is missing.
- ___ Noah looks in the schoolyard.



2 Exercise 2 – True or False? (Richtig oder falsch?)

	True	False
1. Noah is walking home from school.	☐	☐
2. He loses his football.	☐	☐
3. Noah first thinks about the schoolyard.	☐	☐
4. He finds the bag under his desk.	☐	☐
5. Noah is angry when he finds his bag.	☐	☐

3 Exercise 3 – Find the answer in the text (Finde die Antwort im Text)

Beantworte die Fragen auf Englisch.

- What day is it? _____
- Where does Noah first look for his bag? _____
- Why does Noah go back to his classroom? _____
- Where is the school bag? _____
- What does Noah think he needs to do better? _____



4 Exercise 4 – What does it mean? (Was bedeutet das?)

Was bedeuten die fett markierten Wörter im Zusammenhang?

Noah is **in a hurry** when the bell rings.

- A. He is very slow.
- B. He needs to do something quickly.
- C. He is waiting for someone.



The schoolyard is **empty**.

- A. There are no people there.
- B. There are lots of people there.
- C. It is very noisy.





Answer Key (Lösungsschlüssel)



1 Reading Strategies (Lesestrategien)

Exercise 1

B. My First Week at a New School

Exercise 2

1. Mia is eleven years old.
2. Her name is Emma.
3. They sit together at lunch.
4. She is a little nervous.
5. Yes, she does.



2 Reading Comprehension (Leseverstehen)

Exercise 1 – True or False

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. True

Exercise 2 – Correct the false statements

1. Leo walks to school.
2. Leo has maths and then science.



3 Vocabulary in Context (Wortschatz aus dem Zusammenhang verstehen)

Exercise 1

1. B. You don't have much energy.
2. A. worried or unsure
3. B. full of people
4. A. happy about something you did

Exercise 2

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A



4 Hobbies & Free Time (Hobbys und Freizeit)

Exercise 1

1. B
2. A
3. C



Exercise 2

1. Ben plays football twice a week.
2. Mia likes creative activities.
3. She sometimes watches videos about drawing.
4. Sophie plays the guitar.
5. She doesn't like performing in front of lots of people.

Exercise 3

Individual answers
(Individuelle Lösungen).



5 My Room (Mein Zimmer)

Exercise 1

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. True



Exercise 2

1. The bed is next to the window.
2. The lamp is on the desk.
3. The English books are on a shelf above the desk.
4. The school bag is under the desk.
5. The guitar is next to the wardrobe.



Exercise 3

Individual answers
(Individuelle Lösungen).

6 Picture Description (Bildbeschreibung)

Exercise 1

1. There are three children.
2. The girl with the red backpack is listening to music.
3. The boy is playing football.
4. The girl who is reading is sitting on a bench.
5. The dog is running.
6. The bicycle is next to the bench.

Exercise 2

Individual answers
(Individuelle Lösungen).



7 Reading Challenge (Lese-Challenge)

Exercise 1

1. Noah notices that his school bag is missing.
2. Noah looks in the schoolyard.
3. Noah remembers his English lesson.
4. Noah goes back to school.
5. Noah finds his school bag.

Exercise 2

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False



Exercise 3

1. It is Friday.
2. He first looks in the schoolyard.
3. He remembers leaving the classroom without checking under his desk.
4. It is under his desk.
5. He thinks he needs to be more careful.

Exercise 4

1. B
2. A



Final note for the designer

Open-ended exercises are marked Individual answers (Individuelle Lösungen) rather than given a single fixed answer.