



___/4P

1 I can understand historical facts about Britain.

→p. 14/1

Answer the questions. You don't have to write complete sentences.
(Musterlösung)

1. What is Stonehenge?

a very old circle of stones (in the south of England)

2. What did the Vikings do when they came to England?

destroyed many places and killed people

3. Where did the Normans come from?

France

4. What were cities like in the Industrial Revolution?

very noisy and dirty



The ruins of Lindisfarne

___/7P

2 I can present historical information.

→p. 14/2

Complete the sentences about British history.

You could only go to the British Isles before 6000 BC because there was a land bridge made of ice. Then there was a lot of change between 650 BC and 1066 AD. The Celts, the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Vikings and the Normans came to Britain. In 1485 the people of the Tudor family began to be kings and queens of Britain.

___/4P

3 I can understand a text about a historical event.

→p. 15/3

- 1 After the Normans had come to England and Wales, they moved on to Ireland in 1169. Diarmait Mac Murchada, the king of Leinster (which is in Ireland), had asked them to come. After Diarmait's neighbours had invaded Leinster, he needed help to get his country back. The Normans came, but as you can imagine, they didn't go back to England, just as the
- 5 Anglo-Saxons hadn't gone back to Germany or Denmark before. One of the most popular Irish surnames, Walsh, comes from the Normans who went from Wales to Ireland during that time.

Complete the sentences about the text: (Musterlösung)

1. The Normans went to Ireland because Diarmait Mac Murchada had asked them to come.
2. The reason why he did that was that he wanted help to get his country back.
3. The problem was that the Normans didn't want to go back to England.
4. Irish surnames like Walsh come from the Normans.

/5P

4 I can describe inventors and their inventions.

→p. 15/4

Use the information from the table to write a short text about James Watt.
(Musterlösung)



Who?	Where?	What?	When?	Why?
James Watt (1736 – 1819)	Scotland	the modern steam engine	around 1770	it made life and work a lot easier

James Watt was an inventor from Scotland. He was born in 1736.

He invented the modern steam engine around the year 1770. It made life

and work a lot easier. Watt became very old. He died at the age of 83.

/4P

5 I can understand a story from the past.

→p. 15/5

Have you heard of Robin Hood and his men? They fought for the poor people. They stole money from the rich people and gave it to the poor.



How Robin Hood saved Will Stutly

- 1 One day an old man came to Robin Hood and told him, "The Sheriff of Nottingham caught one of your men – Will Stutly. He is in prison now. They say that he killed two of the Sheriff's soldiers and they want to hang him tomorrow on a tree outside the castle."
- 5 Robin called for his men and said, "The Sheriff has caught Will and wants to hang him! Go and get green clothes and wear them tomorrow." His men did so and the next day they all hid in the forest around the tree where the Sheriff wanted to hang Will. Soon the Sheriff came out of the castle with Will and many soldiers. Will had a rope around his hands. When they arrived at the tree, the Sheriff and his soldiers could not see Robin and his men because of their green clothes. Suddenly they came out of the forest and Robin took out his sword. He cut through the rope around Will's hands and took him with him. As fast as they had come out of the forest, they were back in again. The Sheriff was very angry and shouted, "Catch them!" The soldiers ran into the forest, but their armour was so heavy that they didn't have a chance. All they could hear was the cheering of Robin and his men.



Read the text and tick the correct ending:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. The old man ...</p> <p>had bad news for Robin. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>caught Will Stutly. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>didn't know where the Sheriff had taken Will. <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>3. Robin and his men wore green clothes because ...</p> <p>the old man had told them to do so. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>then the Sheriff couldn't see them. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Will liked the colour. <input type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p>2. The Sheriff ...</p> <p>wanted to keep Will in prison. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>wanted to kill Will. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>sent the old man to Robin. <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>4. Robin and his men ...</p> <p>couldn't save Will. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>had a long fight with the Sheriff's soldiers. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>were very happy. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |



1 I can understand historical facts about Britain.

There has been a stone circle in the south of England for over 4,000 years. We don't know who built it or why. This makes it so interesting that more than a million tourists visit Stonehenge every year.

Later different people invaded England. The Romans came first, then there were the Anglo-Saxons who came and stayed. The Vikings invaded cities like York in 866. In 1066 the Normans came across the sea from France. The Industrial Revolution was from 1780 to 1840. There were lots of factories and the cities were often dirty. Today there is less industry and the cities are much nicer.



A Norman castle in Wales

Is the information right, wrong or not in the text? Tick the right box.

	true	false	not in the text
1. Stonehenge was built in 4,000 BC.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The Vikings invaded the island of Lindisfarne.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. The Normans came from Ireland.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Around 1800 the factories made the cities very dirty.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 I can present historical information.

When was it? Write the names and the facts in the right box.

Hadrian's Wall

Battle of Hastings

factories

Henry VIII

steam engine

attack on Lindisfarne

Tower of London

long ships

Stonehenge

Elizabeth I

they founded London

land bridge of ice



more than
4,000 years ago

land bridge of ice, Stonehenge



Roman Britain

Hadrian's Wall, they founded London

Viking Age

attack on Lindisfarne, long boats



Norman Britain

Battle of Hastings, Tower of London



The Tudors

Henry VIII, Elizabeth I

Industrial Revolution

steam engine, factories



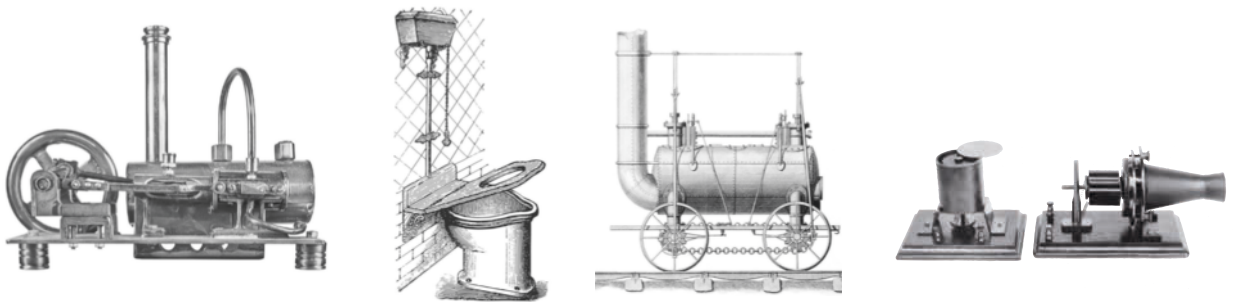
3 I can understand a text about a historical event.

Read the text on page 12 of your workbook again. Where can you find which information? Write the line.

1. Somebody asked the Normans to go to Ireland. l. 2
2. Leinster is a part of Ireland. l. 2
3. Many Normans stayed in Ireland. l. 4
4. Many Irish people still have surnames from this time. l. 5-7

4 I can describe inventors and their inventions.

Choose an invention from page 6 of this book and write three sentences about it.



(Musterlösung) Alexander Cumming is the man who invented the toilet. It works with water. Many people use it all over the world.

5 I can understand a story from the past.

Read the text on page 13 of your workbook again. Who could say this? Write the names of the people.

Robin Hood

a soldier

the Sheriff of Nottingham

Will Stutly

the old man

one of Robin's men

1. I hope that Robin will come and save me. Will Stutly
2. The next person I want to catch is Robin Hood. the Sheriff of Nottingham
3. I hope that my plan will work. Robin Hood
4. I have to tell Robin Hood about this. He can help. the old man
5. This armour is very heavy. It's so hard to move. a soldier
6. Robin's idea is great. They can't see us. one of Robin's men

Lost in translation¹



There are some words in this text which you might not know. Don't look them up in a dictionary, but try to understand the text without them first.

When you travel to other countries, you often see funny English sentences. You can find them in hotels, restaurants and shops around the world when people want to give information in English, but don't use the right words.

For example, a sign in a Nairobi restaurant says: "Customers who find our waitress rude should see the manager." A hotel for example put up this sign: "The lift is being fixed. We're sorry that you will be unbearable." Or another one where they say "The lift is disabled."

Such examples show what can happen when you translate word by word or if you don't use a dictionary carefully.

So can technology help? There are computer programs which can change a text from one

language into another, but the results can be terrible too.

For example, a program that translates English into Russian produced this wonderful result: It translated the sentence "The spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak" first into Russian and then back into English. The sentence ended up as "The vodka was good, but the meat was bad."

Once more, this shows that language is more than just words and that context is important too!



¹ translation = Übersetzung

29/2 1 Try to understand the text.

First read the text without a dictionary. Explain in your own words what the problem is. Then look up any words you don't know.

29/2 2 Use a dictionary to explain how the wrong translations happened. What do the words mean?

to see sb	<u>jem. wegen etw. sprechen</u>	disabled	<u>behindert</u>
to fix sth	<u>in Ordnung bringen</u>	spirit(s)	<u>Geist / Spirituosen</u>
unbearable	<u>unerträglich</u>	flesh	<u>Fleisch</u>

29/2 3 How do you translate these expressions with to have?

1. to have a baby	<u>ein Baby bekommen</u>
2. to have some more coffee	<u>noch etwas Kaffee nehmen</u>
3. to have to go	<u>gehen müssen</u>
4. to have a bath	<u>ein Bad nehmen</u>
5. to have lunch	<u>zu Mittag essen</u>



29/2 **4 Use a dictionary and translate these German phrases correctly. (Musterlösung)**

1. auf dem Laufenden sein (≠ "to be on the run")
to be up-to-date
2. unter vier Augen mit jem. sprechen (≠ "to speak to sb under four eyes")
to speak with somebody in private/privately
3. Das war für die Katz. (≠ "That was for the cat.")
That went down the drain/plughole./That was in vain./We didn't have any success.

29/2 **5 Have a look at this dictionary entry.**

talk [tɔ:k] **I. n** ① (discussion) Gespräch *nt*; (conversation) Unterhaltung *f*; **to have a ~ with sb** mit jdm reden; **heart-to-heart** ~ offene Aussprache ② (lecture) Vortrag *m* ③ (formal discussions) ~s *pl* Gespräche *pl*; **peace** ~s Friedensverhandlungen *pl*
II. vi (speak) sprechen, reden (about über /to/with mit); **to ~ to sb on the phone** mit jdm telefonieren; **to ~ to oneself** Selbstgespräche führen **III. vt** (fam: discuss) **to ~ business** über Geschäfte sprechen ▶ **to ~ nonsense** (pej) Unsinn reden

◆ **talk back** *vi* eine freche Antwort geben
◆ **talk out** *vt* ① (discuss thoroughly) **to ~ out** ⇔ **sth** etw ausdiskutieren
② (be persuasive) **to ~ one's way out of sth** sich aus etw *dat* herausreden
③ (convince not to) **to ~ sb out of sth** jdm etw ausreden
◆ **talk over** *vt* durchsprechen

Don't forget, there is also a little dictionary at the end of your book starting on page 203.



If you need more help, look at p. 29 in your book again.

a) Have a look at the dictionary entry and answer these questions.

1. What is the root word? talk
2. Why does it have two entries, I and II? it can be a noun or a verb
3. How many meanings does the noun 'talk' have? 3
4. What does the word 'speak' tell you? The meaning of 'talk'./What 'talk' means./It's a synonym.

b) The entry of 'talk' is quite long because you can also use the word with other words. Can you find out the meaning of these verbs? Write down what they mean.

1. to talk back eine freche Antwort geben
2. to talk over durchsprechen
3. talk one's way out of sth sich aus etwas herausreden



Word order

31/5

1 Find the mistake.

Read the sentences. Some of them have got a word that should not be there. Write it on the line or put a tick ✓ if there is no mistake.

- The islands ~~whose~~ the Vikings invaded were the British Isles. whose
- There had ~~to~~ been many battles between the Celts and the Anglo-Saxons. to
- The Celts were one of the ~~most~~ earliest people in Britain. most
- The Normans built many castles. ✓



31/5

2 Make questions. Ask for the underlined parts of the sentences.

- Jonas Fox is twelve years old. How old is Jonas Fox?
- It is his job to open a door in the tunnel. What is his job?
- He sits in the dark. Where does he sit?
- Miners had canaries in their tunnels because they smell gas sooner than a man. Why did miners have canaries in their tunnels?
- Jonas ran through the tunnel as fast as he could. How did Jonas/he run through the tunnel?



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3 (SPEAKING) Make a history timeline and talk about it.

a) Look at these events and find the right order. What happened first, what came next? Number them.



b) Talk about the events with a partner. Make a sentence that links the first two events. Use the past tenses and one of the linking words. If your sentence is right, your partner chooses the third event. He or she has to connect it with the second event and use a linking word. Then it is your turn again.

after

next

first

later

before

then

A: After the land bridge between Britain and the rest of Europe had melted, ...



The land bridge between Britain and the rest of Europe melts. 1	Admiral Nelson dies on his ship. 6	The Normans build the Tower of London. 3	Henry VIII dies at the age of 55. 4
William Shakespeare writes his famous plays. 5	The Celts arrive and build forts made of wood. 2	Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone. 8	The first factories open in Britain. 7

31/5

4 Put in the right linking word: after, and, because, before, but or while.

1. The Celts had to go to Wales and Cornwall because the Anglo-Saxons stayed in England.
2. The Normans attacked England and later they moved on to Ireland.
3. After the Normans had invaded Ireland, many people used French words there.
4. Elizabeth was queen of England while William Shakespeare was writing his plays.
5. Admiral Nelson died on HMS Victory, but the British won the battle of Trafalgar.
6. Most people had worked on farms before the Industrial Revolution started.

31/5

5 Where can you put the signal word? Tick the right box.

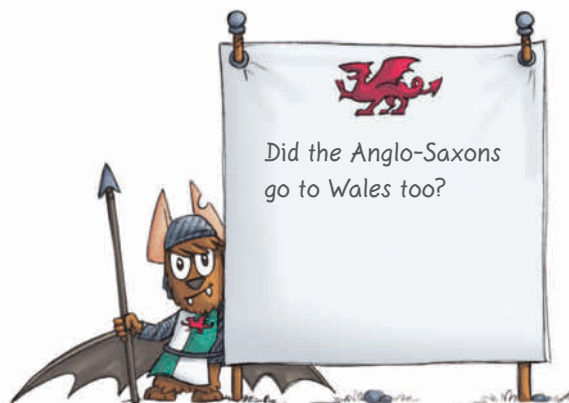
1. **last week** Gwen and her father went ☐ to a museum ☐ about the Normans in Wales ☒.
2. **already** They ☐ have ☒ been ☐ to three castles too.
3. **yet** They ☐ have ☐ not been to Cardiff ☒.
4. **tomorrow** They will ☐ go ☐ there ☒.
5. **today** ☒ They are ☐ visiting ☐ Swansea.

31/5

6 Rewrite the text. Make it better – Use linking words and relative pronouns.

(Musterlösung)

The Anglo-Saxons didn't invade Wales. They stayed in the area that is now called England ("Land of the Angles"). The Anglo-Saxon king Offa built a wall. It was called Offa's Dyke. The wall protected them from the Welsh. The Welsh leader Llywellyn ap Gruffydd died. The English king Edward I invaded Wales. The Welsh didn't like that. They fought back. The English built many castles. They wanted to protect their knights from the Welsh. Owain Glyndŵr was a Welsh leader. He fought against the English. He won many battles. In the end, he lost.



The Anglo-Saxons didn't invade Wales but stayed in the area that is now called England ("Land of the Angles"). The Anglo-Saxon king Offa built a wall which was called Offa's Dyke and (which) protected them from the Welsh. When the Welsh leader Llywellyn ap Gruffydd died, Edward I invaded Wales. The Welsh didn't like that and fought back. The English built many castles to protect their knights from the Welsh. Owain Glyndŵr was a Welsh leader who fought against the English. He won many battles, but in the end, he lost.