

1. Löse alle Aufgaben.
2. Überprüfe deine Lösungen online. Gib dazu den ☉-Code (nach Ziel 5) auf www.klett.de ein.
3. Gib dir selbst Punkte. Wenn du weniger als die Hälfte der Punkte hast, male das Kästchen rot aus und übe auf den Step by step-Seiten (z.B. bei Unit 1 auf S. 16-17).



Ziel 1: I can understand information about historical places in England.

→ ☉ 5s2d9u

- 1 A stone circle in the south of England has been there for over 4,000 years. We don't know who built it or why it was built. This mystery makes it so interesting that more than a million tourists visit Stonehenge every year.
- 5 Different people invaded England in the past. The Romans came first and built Hadrian's Wall in the north of England. The Vikings invaded the English city of York in 866. In 1066 the Normans came across the sea from France and a Norman became the new king of England.
- 10 The Industrial Revolution was from 1780-1840. There were lots of factories and the cities were often dirty. Today there is less industry and the cities are much nicer.



Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. Why do so many tourists visit Stonehenge every year? The mystery makes it interesting.
2. Who invaded England in the past? The Romans, the Vikings and the Normans invaded England in the past.
3. Where did the Normans come from? The Normans came from France.
4. What were the cities like in the Industrial Revolution? There were lots of factories and the cities were often dirty.

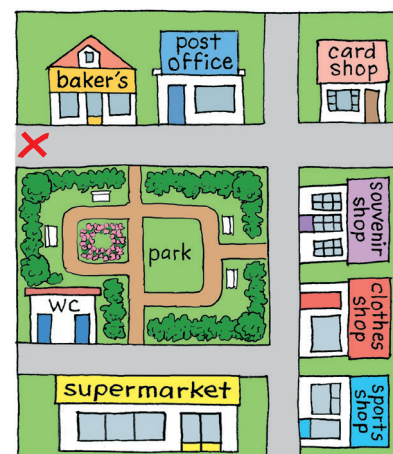
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Ziel 2: I can give and understand directions.

→ ☉ e9wa9g → ☉ b97ij2

You and your friend are at **X** on the map. Write the directions.

1. Your friend wants to go to the sports shop.
Walk straight on. Then take the second street on the right. The sports shop is on the left next to the clothes shop.
2. Your friend wants to go to the supermarket.
Walk straight on. Then take the first street on the right. Walk past the park. The supermarket is on the right opposite the park.



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Ziel 3: I can talk in more detail about where I live.

→ ☹ k4h5dn → ☹ pq2r2z

- a) Collect words and phrases (two words for each box) you can use to describe a town, city or village. (Lösungsvorschlag)

Where in Germany is it?	What is it?	How many inhabitants?
in the north / south / east / west of in the centre of	village, town, city	600,000 1 million
What is it like?	What can you do there?	Your favourite place
quiet, noisy, countryside, industry, factories, farms	meet friends, go shopping, play football, watch a film	cinema, park, department store

- b) Write a short text (five sentences) about where you live.

Stuttgart is in the south of Germany. It is a big city and it has about 600,000 inhabitants.
There are some factories and it is sometimes noisy. There are a lot of cinemas, parks,
shops and cafés. My favourite place is the Schlosspark.

17P

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Ziel 4: I can understand a story from the past.

→ ☹ b9dz2e

Read the text on page 10 of your workbook again. Tick the right box.

	right	wrong
1. Doncaster is in the north of England.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. John Barrow worked at Hatfield for ten years.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. John started to work at the mine when he was 14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. He didn't have to push and pull heavy coal trucks.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Mining was a safe job.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. John had a canary in the mine.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. Everyone could hear a sound in the mine if there was gas.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Hatfield Mine was the last one in England.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. John thinks coal will always be used.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10. Sun and wind are used today and not much coal.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10P

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Ziel 5: I can pass on information about the history of a sport.

Cricket

1 Football is the most-watched sport in the world, but did you know that cricket is also watched a lot?

5 Cricket is very old: children even played it in Norman times. The adult game began about 400 years ago. In 1800 only rich men played cricket. It was a good sport for old and young men because it was quite easy and slow. It was so slow that a match sometimes took five
10 days! It was normal to have lunch or tea while the game was played. It is still normal today for cricket players to have lunch and snacks together when they are not playing.

15 Cricket also became popular in countries like Australia, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Today there are famous competitions between



these countries. The most famous is called the 'The Ashes', which is played between Australia and England every year in July. It is played in the country which won the year before. The cup that the winners get is probably the smallest prize in the world! Australia has won The Ashes more often than England.

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a) Beantworte die Fragen.

1. Warum ist Cricket ein guter Sport für Jung und Alt? Es ist leicht und langsam.
2. Was kann man machen, wenn ein Spiel lange dauert? Man kann etwas essen oder trinken.
3. Wie heißt der berühmteste Cricket-Wettbewerb und was können die Mannschaften gewinnen?
The Ashes. Man kann den kleinsten Pokal der Welt gewinnen.

b) Du bist mit deiner Familie bei einem Fußballspiel. Ein junger Mann aus England will sich mit deinem Vater unterhalten. Vermittle zwischen den beiden.

Man: Hi! It's a great match, isn't it? Do you watch every match here?

You: Er findet das Spiel toll. Er will wissen, ob wir jedes Spiel hier anschauen.

Your dad: Sag ihm, dass wir jeden Samstag hierher kommen. Frag ihn, ob er auch Fußball spielt.

You: We come here every Saturday. Do you play football too?

Man: Yes, I play football for the club in my town. Do you play football too?

You: Er spielt für den Club/Verein in seiner Stadt. Er will wissen, ob wir auch Fußball spielen.

Your dad: Sag ihm, dass ich in der Vergangenheit gespielt habe und dass du jedes Wochenende spielst.

You: My dad played football in the past. I play football every weekend.



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