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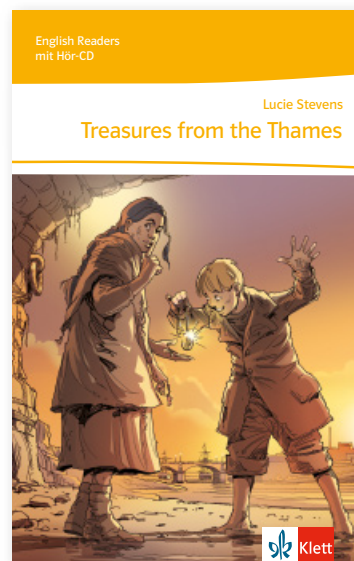
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Teil A

1a) Zusammenfassung der Geschichte (Deutsch)

1 Almost Easter

Die Waisenkinder Dorothy (12) und Miles (10) müssen im Pfandleihhaus ihres Onkels Bertram schuften. Wie immer sind sie müde und hungrig, weil Onkel Bertram ihnen nicht einmal eine Mittagspause gönnt. Als „Bezahlung“ für ihre Arbeit gibt es nur wenige Mahlzeiten und einen Schlafplatz. An diesem Tag beobachtet Dorothy, wie Onkel Bertram dem Wachtmeister, Constable Owens, einen – wahrscheinlich mit Geld gefüllten – Lederbeutel übergibt.

2 The mudlarks

Am Karfreitag freuen Dorothy und Miles sich über ihren freien Tag. Nach der Kirche wollen sie im Park Eis essen. Das Geld dafür hat Miles verdient, indem er den Hühnerstall der Nachbarn ausgemistet hat. Doch Onkel Bertram denkt, Miles habe das Geld aus seinem Pfandleihhaus gestohlen und schickt die Kinder zur Strafe zum Themseufer, wo sie als „Mudlarks“ im Schlamm nach wertvollen Gegenständen suchen sollen. Als es schon dunkel wird, finden die Kinder ein goldenes Medaillon.

3 A new plan

Dorothy und Miles verstecken das Medaillon im Hühnerstall der Nachbarn und geben Onkel Bertram nur ein paar Münzen, die sie am Flussufer gefunden haben. Onkel Bertram erwartet sie schon, mit einem Brief von ihrer Oma aus Schottland. Die Oma lädt die Kinder ein, zu ihr zu ziehen. Doch Onkel Bertram zwingt sie, zu schreiben, dass sie in London bleiben wollen. Während Miles den gewünschten Brief formuliert, schreibt Dorothy heimlich einen zweiten, in dem sie ihrer Oma von einem Fluchtplan erzählt. Dorothy versteckt den Brief zwischen den Seiten von Miles' Brief, doch Bertram findet ihn und schickt die Kinder zur Strafe ohne Abendessen ins Bett.

4 Nigel's newspaper

Als der Zeitungsjunge Nigel Onkel Bertrams Zeitung bringt, teilt Dorothy ihr Brot mit ihm, denn auch er hat es schwer im Leben. In der Zeitung steht, dass eine junge Dame am Themseufer ein wertvolles Medaillon verloren hat. Onkel Bertram schickt Dorothy und Miles auf die Suche danach. Es gibt einen Finderlohn, doch Onkel Bertram will das Medaillon gewinnbringend auf dem Schwarzmarkt verkaufen.

Den Kindern wird klar, dass es sich dabei um ihren Fund vom Vortag handeln muss. Mit dem Finderlohn könnten sie Fahrkarten nach Schottland kaufen! Doch sie können das Medaillon nicht zur Polizei bringen, denn diese würde das Geld nur ihrem Onkel aushändigen.

5 The lost locket

Am Themseufer tun Dorothy und Miles so, als würden sie wie alle anderen Mudlarks nach dem Medaillon suchen. Dabei versucht Dorothy, herauszufinden, wer die Besitzerin ist und wo sie wohnt. Denn dann könnten sie es der Dame direkt zurückbringen. Doch keiner der anderen Mudlarks weiß Näheres.

Schließlich besuchen Dorothy und Miles Nigel im Büro des Zeitungsverlags wo er sich täglich seine Zeitungen zum Austragen abholt. Nigel will versuchen, herauszufinden, wer die Anzeige geschaltet hat und die drei verabreden sich für den nächsten Tag.

6 An important clue

Am Ostersonntag begleiten Dorothy und Miles Onkel Bertram in die Kirche. Nach dem Gottesdienst geht Onkel Bertram Mittagessen und schickt die Kinder zum Arbeiten ins Pfandleihhaus.

Doch Dorothy und Miles treffen sich noch schnell mit Nigel, der ihnen berichtet, dass das Medaillon einer Miss Adeline Illingsworth vom Belgrave Square gehört. Die Kinder freuen sich sehr, doch sie wissen nicht, wo Belgrave Square ist. Sie beschließen, Nigels Freund Edwin zu fragen, der Zeitungen bei den Reichen austrägt.

Auf dem Weg zu Edwin laufen die Kinder den gemeinen Söhnen des Schlachters in die Hände: Tom und Frank jagen die Kinder durch die Nebenstraßen und zerren schließlich an Dorotheys Kleidung, weil sie vermuten, dass Dorothy das Medaillon um den Hals trägt. Doch der Schmied Henry jagt Tom und Frank davon. Henrys Freund Willie nimmt Dorothy und Miles in seinem Milchwagen mit zum Belgrave Square.

7 Belgrave Square

Am Belgrave Square müssen Dorothy und Miles sich zunächst vor Constable Owens verstecken. Dann klingeln sie an der Tür von Miss Adelines großem, schönen Haus doch der Butler hält sie für Bettler und jagt sie davon. Sie versuchen es an der Hintertür, doch auch hier erscheint schließlich der Butler, zieht sie auf die Straße und übergibt sie Constable Owens.

8 The woman in the violet dress

Constable Owens will die Kinder zur Polizeiwache bringen, doch sie treffen gerade noch rechtzeitig auf Miss Adeline. Miles gibt ihr das Medaillon und Miss Adeline lädt die Kinder zu sich nach Hause ein. Dort dürfen sie sich waschen, bekommen neue Kleider und ein festliches Mittagessen. Miss Adeline erzählt den Kindern, dass auch sie eine Waise ist. Aus Dankbarkeit dafür, dass sie ihr das Medaillon zurückgebracht haben, das ihrer Mutter gehörte und eine Locke vom Haar ihres Vaters enthält, wird Miss Adeline Dorothy und Miles' Reise nach Schottland bezahlen, ihnen regelmäßig Geld schicken, damit sie zur Schule gehen können und sie möchte, dass die beiden sie regelmäßig zu Ostern und Weihnachten besuchen. Für Dorothy und Miles wird ein Traum wahr.

1b) Zusammenfassung der Geschichte (Englisch)**1 Almost Easter**

Orphans Dorothy (12) and Miles (10) must work in their uncle Bertram's pawnshop. As always, they're tired and hungry because Uncle Bertram doesn't let them have a lunch break. All he gives them as 'payment' for their work is some food and a place to sleep at night. That day, Dorothy can see how Uncle Bertram gives Constable Owens a leather bag, probably with money in it.

2 The mudlarks

On Good Friday Dorothy and Miles are looking forward to a day off. After church they want to go to the park and buy some ice cream from the money Miles made by cleaning the neighbours' chicken coop. But Uncle Bertram thinks Miles stole it from the pawnshop and, as punishment, makes the children work as mudlarks that day. So Dorothy and Miles must look for valuable things in the mud by the River Thames. Just when it's getting dark, they find a golden locket.

3 A new plan

The children hide the locket in the neighbours' chicken coop and give Uncle Bertram only a few coins they found by the river. Uncle Bertram has a letter from the children's grandmother inviting them to come and live with her in Scotland. Uncle Bertram wants Dorothy to reply that she and Miles want to stay with him in London. Dorothy tells Miles to write that letter while she writes another letter telling their grandmother that they have a plan to run away. Dorothy tries to hide her letter between Miles' pages. But Bertram finds it and sends the children to bed without dinner.

4 Nigel's newspaper

When newspaper boy Nigel delivers Uncle Bertram's newspaper, Dorothy gives him some of her bread. Uncle Bertram reads in the newspaper that a young lady has lost her valuable locket by the River Thames and sends Dorothy and Miles to find it. There's a reward for the locket, but Uncle Bertram wants to sell it on the black market instead to make more money. Dorothy and Miles realize that this must be the locket they've found. With the reward money they could buy train tickets to Scotland. But they can't take the locket to the police, as the police would only give the money to Uncle Bertram.

5 The lost locket

Dorothy and Miles pretend that they're looking for the locket by the River Thames like all the other mudlarks. But Dorothy tries to find out who the locket belongs to and where the young lady lives. But none of the other mudlarks she asks knows anything. Later, Dorothy and Miles visit their friend Nigel at the publisher's office, where he picks up the newspapers he delivers every day. Nigel promises to try and find out who placed the ad in the newspaper and they agree to meet the next day.

6 An important clue

On Easter Sunday Dorothy and Miles go to church with Uncle Bertram. After that Uncle Bertram goes to have lunch and sends the children to work at the pawnshop.

But instead they meet Nigel, who tells them that the locket belongs to Miss Adeline Illingsworth of Belgrave Square. The children are very happy, but they don't know where Belgrave Square is. So they decide to ask Nigel's friend Edwin, who delivers newspapers to the rich.

On their way to find Edwin, the children run into the butcher's boys Frank and Tom, who chase them through the back streets. They pull at Dorothy's clothes because they think she has the locket, but Henry, the blacksmith, chases them away. Henry's friend Willie, the milkman, takes Dorothy and Miles to Belgrave Square on his milk cart.

7 Belgrave Square

At Belgrave Square, Dorothy and Miles first have to hide from Constable Owens. Then they ring the door bell at Miss Adeline’s large, beautiful house, but her butler thinks they’re beggars and tells them to go away. They try the back door, but again the butler appears, drags them onto the street and hands them over to Constable Owens.

8 The woman in the violet dress

Constable Owens wants to take the children to the police station, but they run into Miss Adeline just in time. Miles gives her the locket and Miss Adeline invites them to her house. She lets them wash, gives them new clothes and a festive lunch. Miss Adeline tells the children that she is an orphan too. To thank them for bringing her locket back, which belonged to her mother and contains a lock of her father’s hair, Miss Adeline is going to pay for Dorothy and Miles’ trip to Scotland, send them money regularly so they can go to school and wants them to visit her in London every Easter and Christmas. A dream comes true for Dorothy and Miles.

2 Vokabelbox

all along	die ganze Zeit
backstreet	kleine Seitenstraße
(to) be about to do sth	kurz davor sein, etw. zu tun
(to) be amazed	verblüfft sein
beggar	Bettler/-in
(to) behave	sich benehmen
(to) be on one’s best behavior	sich gut benehmen
besides	<i>hier:</i> außer
black market	Schwarzmarkt
blacksmith	Schmied
(to) bother sb	jdn. belästigen
(to) bump into sb	mit jdm. zusammenstoßen
butcher	Schlachter
butler	Butler
cart	Wagen; Karren
chicken coop	Hühnerstall
(to) clink	klimpfern
coat	Mantel
constable	Polizist/-in, Wachtmeister/-in
(to) control	<i>hier:</i> bändigen
(to) cry	weinen
(to) deliver newspapers	Zeitungen austragen
(to) die	sterben
(to) dig	graben
dining room	Esszimmer
doorbell	Türklingel
(to) drag	schleppen
dress	Kleid
ear	Ohr

embankment	Damm; Uferbefestigung
envelope	Briefumschlag
(to) fill with tears	sich mit Tränen füllen
fist	Faust
(to) frown	die Stirn runzeln
generous	großzügig
Get out of here!	Verschwundet!
(to) give sb a nod	jdm. zunicken
(to) glare at sb	jdn. zornig anstarren
golden	golden; aus Gold
Good Friday	Karfreitag
grave	Grab
graveyard	Friedhof
half-penny	halber Penny
handcuffs (pl)	Handschellen (pl)
(to) handcuff sb	jdm. Handschellen anlegen
handkerchief	Taschentuch
(to) hang	hängen
hatpin	Hutnadel
(to) harness a horse (to a cart)	ein Pferd (an einen Wagen) anspannen
Head of Police	Leiter der Polizei
(to) hold one’s breath	die Luft anhalten
housekeeper	Haushälter/-in
I don’t care!	Mir doch egal!
(to) ignore	ignorieren
immediately	sofort
inheritance	Erbe
jewel	Edelstein
(to) keep an eye on sth	ein Auge auf etw. haben
knock	Klopfen
lazy	faul

(to) lead	führen
leather	Leder
lock	<i>hier:</i> Locke
(to) lock sb in sth	jdn. in etw. einschließen
locket	Medaillon
lovely	herrlich; wunderbar
(to) lower	senken
luckily	glücklicherweise
(to) march sb to a room	jdn. in ein Zimmer führen
newspaper	Zeitung
newspaper vendor	Zeitungshändler
no matter what	was auch immer passiert
(to) nod	nicken
not ... either	auch nicht
notice	<i>hier:</i> Anzeige
Off you go then!	Gehen Sie schon!
on top of everything else	und dann auch noch; zu allem Überfluss
orphan	Waisenkind
parents (pl)	Eltern (pl)
(to) pawn sth	etw. verpfänden
pawnshop	Leihhaus
penny	Penny
piece of string	Stück Schnur
pocket	(Hosen)tasche
pocket watch	Taschenuhr
(to) print	drucken
(to) propose a toast	einen Trinkspruch ausbringen
publisher	<i>hier:</i> Verlag
purse	Portemonnaie
(to) raise one's glass	sein Glas erheben
receipt	Quittung
(to) remind sb of sb	jdn. an jdn. erinnern
(to) report	berichten
(to) report sb	jdn. melden
request	Bitte
reward	Belohnung
ribbon	band
riverbank	Ufer
(to) rumble	<i>hier:</i> knurren
servant	Diener/-in
service	<i>hier:</i> Gottesdienst
(to) shake	shütteln
shawl	Schultertuch
shiny	glänzend
shirt	Hemd
(to) sigh	seufzen

Sir	Herr
sky	Himmel
smell	Geruch
(to) smell	riechen
(to) succeed	Erfolg haben
suit	Anzug
suspicious	<i>hier:</i> misstrauisch
(to) teach sb	jdn. lehren
thief	Dieb/-in
(to) toll	läuten
torn	zerrissen
(to) trespass	unbefugt betreten
(to) trick sb	jdn. täuschen
(to) trust	vertrauen
truth	Wahrheit
(to) turn out	<i>hier:</i> umkrepeln
unfair	Unfair
valuable	wertvoll
violet	violett; lila
(to) wake sb up	jdn. aufwecken
(to) wave	winken
wedding ring	Ehering
whistle	Pfeiffen

2 Landeskunde

Kinderarbeit im Viktorianischen Zeitalter

Die Geschichte *Treasures from the Thames* spielt im Viktorianischen Zeitalter, also während der Herrschaft Königin Viktorias (geb. 1819; regiert 1837–1901).

Zu dieser Zeit gab es noch keinen allgemeinen Anspruch auf Bildung. Nur wenige Kinder konnten eine Schule besuchen und wenn, dann nur eine Sonntagsschule.

Wenn das Einkommen der Eltern nicht ausreichte, um die ganze Familie zu ernähren, sahen arme Familien sich gezwungen, ihre Kinder zur Arbeit zu schicken. Auch Waisenkinder mussten sich meist ihren Lebensunterhalt selbst verdienen. Oft bekamen sie als Lohn nur etwas zu Essen und einen Schlafplatz. Wenn sie Geld erhielten, dann meist nur einen Bruchteil des Lohns eines Erwachsenen.

Kinder schufteten genau wie die Erwachsenen meist mehr als zwölf Stunden pro Tag unter menschenunwürdigen und gesundheitsschädlichen Zuständen in Fabriken, Dampfwaschereien, oder Nähstuben. Viele Kinder arbeiteten in der Landwirtschaft und wegen ihrer geringen Größe auch in Bergwerken oder als Schornsteinfeger, was sie sogar ihr Leben kosten konnte.

Ab Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts wurden schließlich Gesetze erlassen, die z. B. Kinderarbeit auf zehn Stunden pro Tag beschränkte und es Kindern unter zehn Jahren verbot, in Fabriken zu arbeiten.

Pfandleiher (*pawnshops*)

Im Viktorianischen Zeitalter waren Pfandleiher eine beliebte Möglichkeit für die Arbeiterschicht, einen Kredit zu bekommen. Genutzt wurde dies von Menschen, die zwar ein wenig Besitz und ein Einkommen hatten, aber nur ein sehr geringes.

Man brachte einen Gegenstand, der einen gewissen Wert hatte (Sonntagskleider, Schmuck, Uhren und sogar Möbelstücke) zum Pfandleiher. Der Pfandleiher schätzte den Wert des Gegenstandes ein, die Zeit, die der Gegenstand im Pfandleihhaus verbleiben sollte, wurde vereinbart und der Pfandleiher berechnete danach den Zinssatz. Der/die Besitzer/-in bekam den Kredit ausgehändigt und musste beim Wiederabholen den geliehenen Betrag plus die aufgelaufenen Zinsen zahlen. Wurde ein Gegenstand nicht rechtzeitig abgeholt, durfte der Pfandleiher ihn verkaufen.

3 Einsatzortempfehlungen

Green Line 2 (834220; 834221):

Unit 3 (London is amazing!)

- ab S. 62, Story "I'm a mudlark" (Thema: *mudlarks*; Schatzsuche; die Themse)
- ab S. 66, Story "The copper treasure" (Thema: *mudlarks*; Schatzsuche; die Themse; London in den 1850er Jahren)

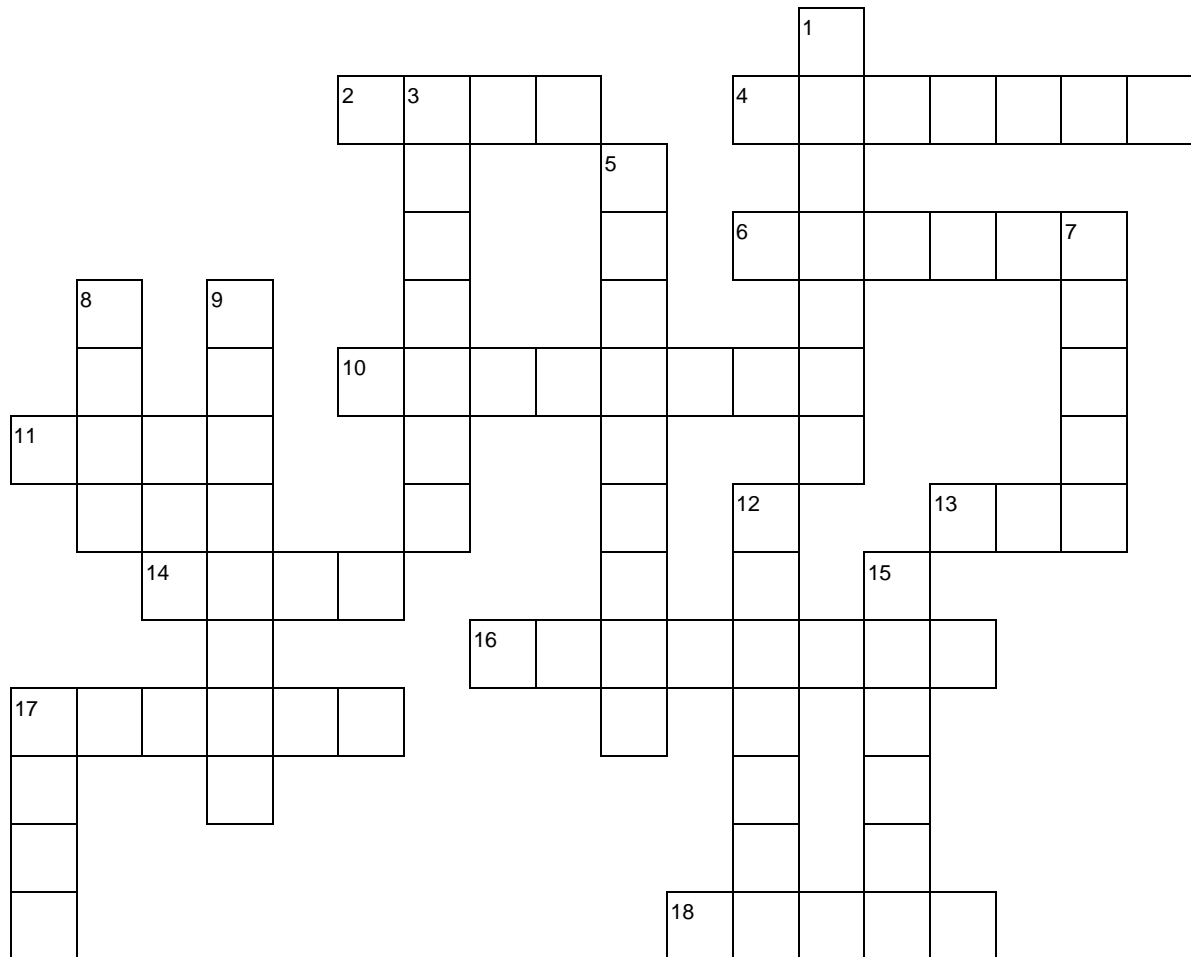
Green Line 2 Baden Württemberg (834121):

Unit 2 (London is amazing!)

- ab S. 48, Story "I'm a mudlark" (Thema: *mudlarks*; Schatzsuche; die Themse)
- ab S. 52, Story "The copper treasure" (Thema: *mudlarks*; Schatzsuche; die Themse; London in den 1850er Jahren)

KV 1 A hard life

Complete the puzzle with words from chapters 1 and 2 of your reader.

**ACROSS**

2. Miles earns some money each week because he cleans the neighbours' chicken _____.
4. Miles has four half- _____.
6. The locket has red and green _____ on it.
10. Dorothy and Miles work in their uncle's _____ six days a week.
11. Dorothy and Miles' father _____ three months ago.
13. Dorothy is very sad but she tries not to _____.
14. Mrs Whitting thinks that Dorothy is _____ and doesn't work hard enough.
16. What Dorothy and Miles find in the mud is very _____.
17. Bertram finds the money in Miles' _____.
18. Dorothy goes to the back of the shop to get Mrs Whitting's _____.

DOWN

1. Mrs Whitting gives Bertram her _____.
3. Dorothy and Miles have no parents – they're _____.
5. Everyone in the shop stops talking when _____ Owens comes in.
7. Something _____ catches the boat's lights.
8. If the children don't find anything, their uncle will _____ them.
9. Sometimes Dorothy and Miles must work as _____ by the River Thames.
12. Uncle Bertram gives Owens a _____ bag.
15. Uncle Bertram is angry so he _____ at the children.
17. The poor often _____ their good clothes when they need money.

KV 2 A letter to Grandma and a notice in the newspaper

- a) Read chapters 3 and 4 of your reader and say if the sentences below are right or wrong. Give the page and line numbers where you find your answers.

	right	wrong	page	line
1. Mrs Simpkins is nice to the children.				
2. They hide the locket in Uncle Bertram's chicken coop.				
3. The children are surprised to find Uncle Bertram in the kitchen.				
4. Uncle Bertram wants Grandma to think that the children have a good life with him.				
5. Miles thinks it's a good idea for them to put their secret letter to Grandma between the pages of the letter Uncle Bertram wants them to write.				
6. Uncle Bertram discovers the secret letter and learns that the children want Grandma to come and help them.				
7. Nigel brings the newspaper two times a day.				
8. Nigel, Dorothy and Miles all try to help each other.				
9. Uncle Bertram tells the children that they must work all Sunday in the pawnshop.				
10. Uncle Bertram wants the children to find the locket so he can get the reward.				

- b) Correct the sentences that are wrong.

- c) On her free day Mrs Simpkins went for a walk along the Thames, and she lost her ring! She wants the reporter Mr James to write a notice for the newspaper to help her get it back. Write Mrs Simpkins' letter to Mr James. Give the following information:

- What has Mrs Simpkins lost? Remember to describe it.
- Is there a reward? What kind?
- What should the person do who finds it?
- When has she lost it?
- Why is it important?
- Where was it lost?

1 **notice** [ˈnəʊtɪs] hier: Anzeige

KV 3 Trying to find the person who lost the locket

- a) Read this summary¹ of chapters 5 and 6 and fill in the gaps with words from the box. There are more words in the box than you need.

mudlarks | sad | young woman | church | chase | graveyard | happy | clothes | answers | locket | hammer | reward money | pawnshop | questions | delivers | ring | newspaper | milkman | run | information | fight | publisher's office | shoes

Dorothy and Miles have the _____ (1), but they can't take it to the police to get the _____ (2) because Constable Owens would find out and tell Uncle Bertram. So they go to the River Thames like all the other _____ (3) and pretend² to look for the locket. Dorothy asks her friends if they know the name of the _____ (4) who lost the locket. If they find out, they can take the locket to her and perhaps she will give them the reward money. But Dorothy's friends don't have that _____ (5).

Because Dorothy asks a lot of _____ (6), the butcher's boys Tom and Frank become suspicious³ and almost start a _____ (7).

In the afternoon, Dorothy and Miles go to the _____ (8), where Nigel picks up newspapers every day. They ask him if he knows who placed the notice⁴ about the lost locket in the _____ (9). Nigel promises that he'll try to find out.

The next day, Dorothy and Miles go to _____ (10) with Uncle Bertram. After that they meet Nigel at the _____ (11) behind the church. He tells them that the locket belongs to Miss Adeline Illingsworth of Belgrave Square. Dorothy and Miles are very _____ (12) to hear this, but they don't know where Belgrave Square is. So Nigel wants them to meet his friend Edwin, who _____ (13) newspapers to the rich. They hurry through the dirty backstreets of London to get to Edwin. But when they pass the butcher's shop, they run into Tom and Frank. The butcher's boys _____ (14) Dorothy, Miles and Nigel through the streets and later pull at Dorothy's _____ (15) because they think she's got the locket.

Luckily, Henry, the blacksmith, chases Tom and Frank away with his big _____ (16). Then Henry's friend Willie, the _____ (17), takes Dorothy and Miles to Belgrave Square on his milk cart.

- b) Imagine a different ending for this part of the story: Tom and Frank pull at Dorothy's clothes and see that she's wearing the locket around her neck. Go on.

1 **summary** ['sʌməri] Zusammenfassung | 2 **to pretend** [prɪ'tend] so tun als ob | 3 **suspicious** [sə'spɪʃəs] verdächtig | 4 **notice** ['nəʊtɪs] hier: Anzeige

KV 4 Giving back the locket and starting a new life

1 A bad day for Uncle Bertram

Read the story to the end and imagine this: When Bertram comes back to his pawnshop after lunch, Mr Harris is confused and angry: Miles and Dorothy haven't come back to the shop yet, and Bertram is very angry when he hears this. Then Constable Owens comes into the shop and tells Bertram what happened at Belgrave Square. With a partner, write the dialogue between Constable Owens and Uncle Bertram.

2 A newspaper report

The reporter Mr James didn't have a good day, and the report that he wrote about the found locket isn't completely correct. First, find and underline¹ the mistakes, then write a corrected version of the report.

Locket returned² to happy owner³

On Easter Sunday Miss Adeline Illingsworth of Belgrave Street lost something very valuable as she was walking along the Thames near Battersea Park – a silver ring with blue and violet jewels on it. The beautiful ring is not only worth a lot of money, it's also something that helps Miss Illingsworth remember her grandparents. Her grandad gave the ring to her grandma and Miss Illingsworth keeps a lock of her mother's hair inside it.

She placed a photo in our newspaper which people could read on the Saturday before Christmas. The next day Miss Illingsworth bumped into a policeman and three dirty children. The policeman wanted to take the children home because he thought they were lost.

But the children wanted to speak to Miss Illingsworth. They returned the ring to Miss Illingsworth only because of the reward and not because they wanted to make her happy. Miss Illingsworth is so happy that she will let the boy and girl, who are orphans, live with her.

3 A new life in Scotland

a) Imagine what Dorothy and Miles' new life in Scotland is like. Complete the table. Dorothy and Miles ...

	Old life in London	New life in Scotland
1.	... lived with their uncle.	... now live with their grandma.
2.	... worked in the pawnshop six days a week and sometimes had to work as mudlarks.	
3.	... didn't have enough money to buy their own food and clothes.	
4.	... saw their awful uncle every day.	
5.	... often had to work even on holidays like Easter.	
6.	... had lots of friends (Nigel, Bea, Nellie, Charles).	

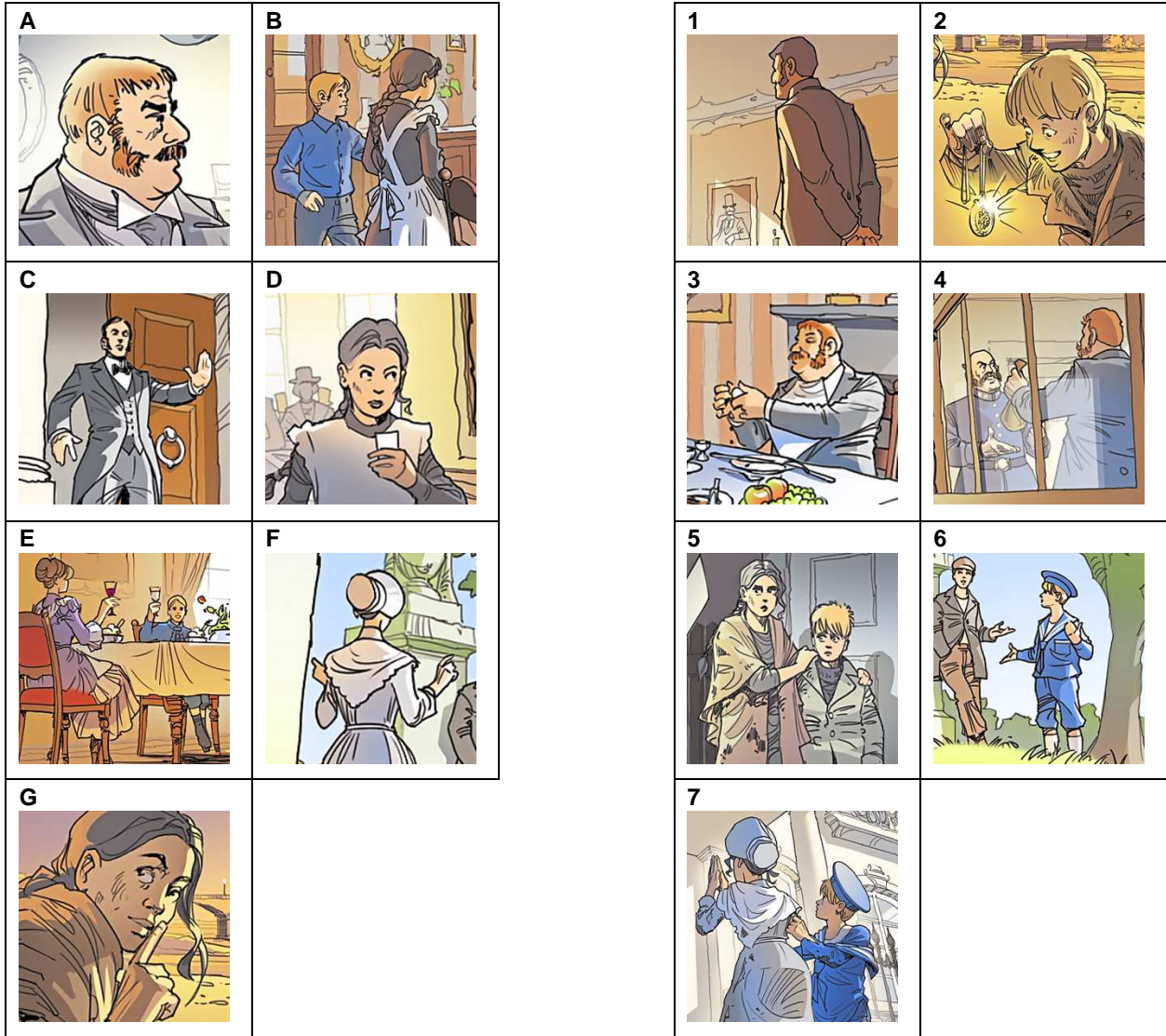
b) Dorothy and Miles want to write a letter to their friend Nigel and tell him what their new life in Scotland is like. They also want to send him some money to thank him for his help. Write Dorothy and Miles' letter.

1 to underline [ˌʌndə'laɪn] unterstreichen | 2 returned [rɪ'tɜːnd] hier: zurückgegeben; zurückgebracht | 3 owner [ˈɔːnə] Besitzer/-in

KV 5 The story in pictures

a) Match each part of a picture from the left with one from the right:

A + ...



b) Put the picture pairs from a) into the correct order: _____

c) Use the picture pairs to retell the story. Start like this:

Dorothy is 12 years old and works in her uncle's pawnshop. She's tired and hungry and Uncle Bertram doesn't pay her any money for her work. But he gives money to ...

Go on, please.

d) Choose a character from one of the pictures, and write a description of that person. What does that person look like? What kind of person is he or she? What does he or she like to do?



e) Look back at all the pictures in your reader. Which one do you like best? Why? Discuss in class and take a vote on it.

Teil C

Lösungen

KV 1

ACROSS:

2. coop; 4. pennies; 6. jewels; 10. pawnshop; 11. died; 13. cry; 14. lazy; 16. valuable;
17. pocket; 18. dress

DOWN:

1. receipt; 3. orphans; 5. constable; 7. shiny; 8. whip; 9. mudlarks; 12. leather;
15. glares; 17. pawn

KV 2

a) + b) 1. wrong, p. 13, l. 12 (Mrs Simpkins is almost as cruel as Bertram is.); 2. wrong, p. 13, l. 27 (Miles hides the locket in the neighbours' chicken coop.); 3. right, p. 14, l. 3; 4. right, p. 15, l. 14-15; 5. wrong, p. 16, l. 3 (Miles thinks it's too dangerous.); 6. wrong, p. 16, l. 20-22 (He discovers the letter but he thinks that the children are planning to run away.); 7. right, p. 17, l. 13-19; 8. right, p. 18, l. 1-3; 9. wrong, p. 18, l. 16-17 (The children don't have to work at the pawnshop that day.); 10. wrong, p. 19, l. 24-25 (He wants the children to find the locket so he can sell it on the black market and make lots of money.)

c) Lösungsvorschlag

Dear Mr James,

My name is Mary Simpkins. I had a free day last Sunday, so I took a walk along the River Thames in the afternoon. When I returned to my home in the evening, I was horrified to discover that my ring was gone! I must have lost it as I was walking! I am so sad, as this is the only thing that I still have from my mother. It is small and gold, with the letters 'MS' inside it. Could you please write a notice for me to ask if anyone has found my ring? And if someone has, could they please return it to the police? I am offering a small reward. I wish I could offer more, but I can't because I don't earn a lot. But I'll be so happy if someone can help me!

Thank you very much for your help!

All the best,

Mary Simpkins

KV 3

a) 1. locket; 2. reward money; 3. mudlarks; 4. young woman; 5. information;
6. questions; 7. fight; 8. publisher's office; 9. newspaper; 10. church; 11. graveyard;
12. happy; 13. delivers; 14. chase; 15. clothes; 16. hammer; 17. milkman

b) Lösungsvorschlag

Tom and Frank pull at Dorothy's clothes and see that she's wearing the locket around her neck. They take it and run away. Dorothy and Miles are very sad and worried. They go to the pawnshop and Mr Harris is very angry with them because they're late for work and their clothes are dirty. Tom and Frank take the locket to the police to get the reward money. But Constable Owens doesn't give them any money and he doesn't give the locket back to Miss Adeline. Instead, he gives the locket to Uncle Bertram. Uncle Bertram is very angry with Dorothy and Miles, but also happy because he can now sell the locket on the black market. He shares the money with Constable Owens. The children's lives don't change at all.

KV 4

1 A bad day for Uncle Bertram

Lösungsvorschlag

Owens: I have something important to tell you.

Bertram: OK, let's go into my office. What is it? Have you seen Dorothy and Miles? Where are those nasty children? Have they run away?

Owens: Well, you're not going to believe this but I saw them at Belgrave Square.

Bertram: What?! What were they doing there? Only rich people live there!

- Owens: And ... they had the locket.
 Bertram: I knew it! Those nasty children! I told them to bring it to me!
 Owens: The locket belongs to a Miss Adeline Illingsworth of Belgrave Square and they wanted to give it back to her.
 Bertram: Oh! When they get back here, I'll make sure that they're locked in their room without food for a week! I'll show them what happens if they don't do as I say!
 Owens: Then we ran into Miss Adeline. The children gave her the locket and she invited them to go home with her.
 Bertram: She did WHAT?!
 Owens: I don't think they're coming back to you. I'm very sorry.
 Bertram: WHAT?! You silly good-for-nothing policeman! Why didn't you take them to the police station?
 Owens: I tried, but ...

2 A newspaper report

On Good Friday Miss Adeline Illingsworth of Belgrave Square lost something very valuable as she was walking along the Thames near Big Ben - a golden locket with red and green jewels on it. The beautiful locket is not only worth a lot of money, it's also something that helps Miss Illingsworth remember her parents. Her father gave the locket to her mother and Miss Illingsworth keeps a lock of her father's hair inside it. She placed a notice in our newspaper which people could read on the Saturday before Easter. The next day Miss Illingsworth bumped into a policeman and two dirty children. The policeman wanted to take the children to the police station because he thought they were thieves and were trespassing at Miss Illingsworth's house. But the children wanted to speak to Miss Illingsworth. They returned the locket to Miss Illingsworth not only because of the reward, but also because they wanted to make her happy. Miss Illingsworth is so happy that she will pay for the boy and girl, who are orphans, to go and live with their grandmother in Scotland.

3 A new life in Scotland

a) Lösungsvorschläge

2. ... both go to school.;
3. ... can buy their own food and clothes because Miss Adeline sends them money every month.;
4. ... will never have to see their awful uncle again.;
5. ... will celebrate every Easter and Christmas with their grandmother and Miss Adeline.;
6. ... will find new friends.

b) Lösungsvorschlag

Dear Nigel,
 We've arrived safely in Scotland. It was a long journey, but it was so exciting to be on a train and to look out of the window at the countryside. Grandma was so happy to see us. She lives in a wonderful little house and we've got a very nice room. We will both go to school next week. Nigel, we really want to thank you! We only found Miss Adeline because of your help. You're such a good friend. To thank you, we're sending you some money with this letter and we hope that it will get to you safely. Please write to us if you need anything. Stay safe and we miss you.
 Love,
 Dorothy and Miles

KV 5

- a) + b)** D + 4; G + 2; A + 5; B + 3; F + 6; C + 7; E + 1
c) + e) *Individuelle Schülerlösungen*