

Kompetenzen/Ziele der Reihe		Arbeitsaufträge/Hinweise
<p>Die SuS können...</p> <p>Leseverstehen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> einfachen Alltagstexten (u. a. Leserbriefen, Broschüren, Internet-Seiten) konkrete, voraussagbare Informationen entnehmen einfachen Gedichten, Liedtexten und kürzeren adaptierten Erzähltexten wesentliche Informationen bezogen auf Thema, Figuren, Handlungsverlauf entnehmen. <p>Schreiben:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> einfache klar strukturierte Sachverhalte (u. a. Tagesablauf) gemäß vorgegebener Textsorten darstellen in persönlichen Texten (u. a. Leserbriefen, E-Mails) ihre Meinungen, Hoffnungen und Pläne in einfacher Form darlegen 	<p>Buch S. 81 Nr. 4</p> <p>Sprachliche Hilfen:</p> <p>In my town you can see/ visit / do / go to...</p>	<p>Liebe Schülerinnen und Schüler,</p> <p>bevor ihr euch an die einzelnen Tage/Aufgaben macht, erledigt ihr bitte erst die ÜBUNGSAUFGABEN. Dann macht ihr mit den einzelnen Terminen weiter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vokabeln Unit 5 „Family Secrets“ (S.216- S. 219) Unregelmäßige Verben S.267/268 <p>Montag: 16.03 (Einzelstunde)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AB 1 (Wiederholung Simple Past vs. Present Perfect) <p>Donnerstag: 18.03 (Doppelstunde)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write about your hometown! Schreibe einen Text über deine Stadt/ Dorf.

<p>Sprachmittlung:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> englischsprachige mündliche Informationen (u. a. Fragen, Kurzantworten) auf Deutsch wiedergeben. <p>Interkulturelle Kompetenz (Orientierungswissen)</p> <p>Teilhabe am gesellschaftlichen Leben: nationale und regionale Identität am Beispiel einer Region in Großbritannien oder den USA (u. a. Stadt/Land, einzelne kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Aspekte), Migration als persönliches Schicksal (u. a. Auswanderung von Deutschland oder Irland in die USA, Erschließung des amerikanischen Westens, Einwanderung nach Großbritannien), Einblicke in aktuelle kulturelle Ereignisse (u. a. Musik [z. B. <i>Music Awards</i>] oder Fernsehen)</p> <p>Grammatik:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dauer, Wiederholung, Abfolge von Handlungen und Sachverhalten ausdrücken (<i>present tense: simple/progressive, past tense</i>) <p>Orthographie:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> häufig wiederkehrende, typische Buchstabenverbindungen bzw. Wortbausteine als Rechtschreibhilfen nutzen 	<p>In my town there is/ are...</p> <p>I like my town because...</p>	<p>Wo befindet sich der Ort? Was kann man in deiner Stadt/Dorf machen/ sehen? Etc. (mindestens 80 Wörter)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bitte bearbeite im Buch die Seite 96 Nr. 5 a) + b), Nr. 6 a) und die Nummer 7 a). <p>Montag: 23.03 (Einzelstunde)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies bitte den deutschen Text über Elyas M'Barek auf S. 97 und beantwortest auf Englisch die Fragen, die Emily an dich stellt. (Buch S. 97 Nr. 9) Schreibe dafür bitte die Fragen und Antworten in dein Heft. <p>Donnerstag: 26.03 (Doppelstunde)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Einstieg: Unit 5 Schau dir die Bilder auf S.98 an. Was für Gegenstände siehst du? Wie alt sind diese Gegenstände? Woher kommen diese Gegenstände und wem könnten sie gehört haben?
---	---	--

	<p>Sprachliche Hilfen:</p> <p>I think the unit is about...</p> <p>Maybe it deals with (handelt von)...</p>	<p>Mache dir Notizen zu den Bildern auf Englisch. (S. 99 Nr. 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB S. 63 Nr. 1a) • Die Unit lautet „Family Secrets“. Worum könnte es in der Unit gehen? Schreibe 4 Sätze mit deinen Vermutungen auf. <p>Montag: 30.03 (Einzelstunde)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lies Tagebucheintrag auf S. 99. Worum geht es in dem Tagebucheintrag? Benutze die Ideen von Nr. 3, um deine erste Reaktion kurz darzustellen. • AB Wordmaster 1 (S.48/49) <p>Donnerstag: 02.04 (Doppelstunde)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schau dir die Bilder auf den Seiten 100/101 ein. Was könnte die Überschrift „New World“ (Neue Welt) bedeuten? Mache dir Notizen auf Englisch gemäß den Fragen in Nr. 4.
--	--	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lies das Reisetagebuch und mache dir Notizen zu Hannah. (S.100 Nr. 5a)) • AB Wordmaster
--	--	--

Sonstiges beigelegtes Material/Anmerkungen:

1. READING

Animal life on the Gulf Coast

Read this news article about an oil disaster on the Gulf Coast.

Wildlife still dying five years after BP oil disaster

Louisiana – It has been nearly five years since the BP oil disaster in the Gulf of Mexico. A new report says that animals like dolphins, sea turtles and fish are still feeling the effects of the accident.

On Monday the National Wildlife Federation said in its new report, "Gulf wildlife after the BP oil disaster", that more dolphins are dying. In 2014 experts counted four times more dead dolphins than usual on the Louisiana coast.

The report says that different kinds of fish and sea birds are also still fighting for their lives. About 32 per cent of laughing seagulls have died because of the oil disaster, the National Wildlife Federation said.

Other animals are feeling the effects too, the report says. Between 27,000 and 65,000 sea turtles died during the oil disaster, and since then the turtles have laid fewer and fewer eggs.

In April 2010 there was a serious accident in the Gulf of Mexico on an oil platform that was run by the oil company British Petroleum (BP). Huge amounts of oil flowed into the Gulf for 87 days before engineers could stop the flow. It was the worst oil disaster in history.



BP has attacked the National Wildlife Federation's report. The company says that other research shows that the region is doing better. BP says that wildlife in the region is returning to normal, and that animal populations will not be smaller in the future.

The National Wildlife Federation argues that it is still too early to make statements about the future of the Gulf's wildlife. "No one knows that yet," a spokesperson said. "Many of these animals have long lives and we're still collecting information on them."

It could take a long time before experts get this information. The report named 20 animals that were hit hardest by the disaster. "We might not know for years if those animals can make new babies," one expert said. "If they can, we need to look at the effect of oil chemicals on their babies."

Until then, the National Wildlife Federation would like BP to pay more for the work of cleaning up the Gulf. "BP should accept that they are responsible for the oil mess," the spokesperson said. "They must accept that the negative effects on animals will continue. They must make the Gulf a healthy place for animals again."



Tick the right answer. In numbers 3 and 6 you have to tick the right start (a, b or c) to the sentence.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 The report by the National Wildlife Federation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a) is a positive report.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b) is good news for the oil industry.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c) is bad news for life on the Gulf Coast.</p> <p>2 <i>The article gives statistics for</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a) sea turtles, dolphins and fish.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b) seagulls, dolphins and sea turtles.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c) fish, seagulls and sea turtles.</p> <p>3 ... sea turtles died during the oil disaster.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a) Over 27,000 ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b) More than 65,000 ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c) Less than 27,000 ...</p> <p>4 The oil company BP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a) waited before stopping the oil flow.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b) didn't want to stop the oil flow.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c) needed a long time to stop the oil flow.</p> <p>5 BP argues that wildlife in the Gulf is doing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a) better than it ever was before.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b) better than the report says.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c) worse than the report says.</p> | <p>6 ... wildlife in the Gulf will be okay in the future.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a) Everyone agrees that ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b) Experts confirm that ...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c) Experts are not sure if ...</p> <p>7 Future effects can't be known yet because</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a) the experts work very slowly.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b) many of the animals live a long time.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c) many of the animals have died.</p> <p>8 Experts need to wait to find out</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a) where the animals go with their babies.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b) what happens to the oil.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c) what the oil does to animals' babies.</p> <p>9 <i>The National Wildlife Federation feels that BP</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a) has to accept its role in the disaster.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b) has done a good job since the disaster.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c) should stop its work in the Gulf.</p> <p>10 <i>The National Wildlife Federation wants to see</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a) BP doing business again in the Gulf.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b) healthy wildlife in the Gulf again.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c) how long it will take to clean up the Gulf.</p> |
|--|--|

2. WORDS

Correcting Mistakes

You have written a school report on natural disasters. Your teacher has underlined some wrong words you used and has given you some help.

Correct the following sentences with the words from the box.

Be careful: there are more words than you need.

darkness • flooded • worst • loneliness • destroyed • mess • escaped • drove

1 Hurricane Katrina was one of the best hurricanes in US history.

1 Hurricane Katrina was one of the _____ hurricanes in US
history.

2 A lot of people arrived before the hurricane came.

2 A lot of people _____ before the hurricane came.

3 Huge waves rolled over the streets and over 300,000 houses were dismissed.

3 Huge waves _____ the streets and over 300.000 houses
were _____.

4 The hurricane left a terrific sign in the whole area.

4 The hurricane left a terrific _____ in the whole area.

5 There was no electricity, so at night there was nothing but brightness.

5 There was no electricity, so at night there was nothing
but _____.

3. LANGUAGE

A trip to New Orleans

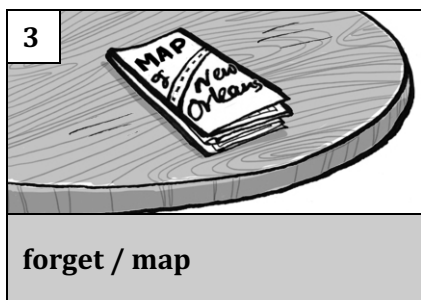
Look at the pictures and find out what happens to Tom during his stay in New Orleans. Use the Present Perfect.



This month I spend three days in New Orleans because my friends **have told** me a lot about it.



I just arrived at my hotel and I noticed that



This was my first day and I got lost because I



I have just been to a diner and



Today is my last day here. I just slipped and broke my arm because

I will never ever go there again!

4. LANGUAGE Simple Past or Present Perfect

Read the sentences and fill in the right tense: Simple Past or Present Perfect?

Ben: Hi Tom. How _____ (be) your trip to New Orleans **last week**?

Tom: Oh it _____ (be) amazing.

Ben: Cool! _____ ever _____ to New Orleans **before**?

Tom: Yes, I _____ (go) there with my parents **when I was a child**. What about you?

Ben: No, I _____ (not be) there, **yet**. But I _____ (spend) my **last holidays** in L.A.. That was amazing, too.

Tom: I believe you. What did you do?

Ben: Well, we _____ (do) a lot of activities. One day we _____ (visit) my uncle. He _____ (live) in L.A. **for years now**.

Tom: Wow....

5. WRITING Your hometown

It's your first week as an exchange student in the Deep South. Your teacher wants you to write a short text about your hometown for the school magazine. Write at least 120 words.

Ideas:

- Where is your hometown?
- What can you do there?
- What do you like/ don't like?
- What's the weather like?

My name is _____ and I come from _____. _____



Past Simple vs. Present Perfect

Past Simple or Present Perfect? Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Underline signal words for each tense in different colours.

(Unterstreiche Signalwörter für die zwei Zeiten in verschiedenen Farben)

1. Susan _____ her homework yesterday. (do)
2. John _____ his bike. It has got a beautiful red colour now. (paint)
3. _____ you _____ last night? (sleep) - Yes, I _____.
4. We _____ already _____ lunch. We are not hungry now. (have)
5. Oh no! Somebody _____ my bike! Now I must walk to school! (take)
6. The visitors _____. They are here now. (arrive)
7. When _____ the new music shop _____ ? - It _____ in December 2000. (open)
8. She loves Paris. She _____ (be) there many times.
9. Bill _____ (work) in that company for 3 years. (He still works there).
10. They _____ (go) to London on holiday last summer.
11. His parents _____ (be) here yesterday.
12. I _____ (not see) you in class last Friday.

Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in present perfect or past simple.

be finish stop watch not smoke enjoy win live

1. She smoking two months ago.
2. She for two months.
3. you ever to Florence?
4. you that TV show last night?
5. They still live in that town. They there for ages.
6. A friend of mine the lottery three years ago.
7. When you your homework?
8. They themselves at the party last summer.

Write the irregular forms of these verbs.

1. write
2. wash
3. forget
4. break
5. make



Past Simple vs. Present Perfect (LÖSUNG)

Past Simple or Present Perfect? Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Underline signal words for each tense in different colours.

(Unterstreiche Signalwörter für die zwei Zeiten in verschiedenen Farben)

10. Susan **did** her homework yesterday. (do)
11. John **has painted** his bike. It has got a beautiful red colour now. (paint)
12. **Did** you **sleep** last night? (sleep) - Yes, I **did**.
13. We **have** already **had** lunch. We are not hungry now. (have)
14. Oh no! Somebody **has taken** my bike! Now I must walk to school! (take)
15. The visitors **have arrived**. They are here now. (arrive)
16. When **did** the new music shop **open**? - It **opened** in December 2000. (open)
17. She loves Paris. She **has been** (be) there many times.
18. Bill **has worked** (work) in that company for 3 years. (He still works there).
10. They **went** (go) to London on holiday last summer.
13. His parents **were** (be) here yesterday.
14. I **didn't see** (not see) you in class last Friday.

Complete the sentences with a verb from the box in present perfect or past simple.

be finish stop watch not smoke enjoy win live

9. She **stopped** smoking two months ago.
10. She **hasn't smoked** for two months.
11. **Have** you ever **been** to Florence?
12. **Did** you **watch** that TV show last night?
13. They still live in that town. They **have lived** there for ages.
14. A friend of mine **won** the lottery three years ago.
15. When **have** you **finished** your homework?
16. They **enjoyed** themselves at the party last summer.

Write the irregular forms of these verbs.

6. write – **wrote** - **written**
7. wash - **washed**
8. forget **forgot** - **forgotton**
9. break – **broke** - **broken**
10. make – **made** – **made**

New words ► pp. 98–99 | VOCABULARY pp. 216–217

- 1 Kannst du ein **Geheimnis** für dich behalten? Can you keep a _____?
- 2 Er ist gefährlich und wird polizeilich _____ by
gesucht. the police.
- 3 **Raub** ist ein ernstes Verbrechen. _____ is a serious crime.
- 4 Diese **Halskette** ist ein echter **Schatz**. This _____ is a real _____.
- 5 Bob singt und spielt **Mundharmonika**. Bob sings and plays the _____.
- 6 Dieses Auto **gehört** mir. This car _____ me.
- 7 Der Polizist zeigte ihm seine **Dienstmarke**. The police officer showed him his _____.
- 8 Felix kann sehr schön **zeichnen**. Felix can _____ beautifully.
- 9 Er hat mir neulich ein paar seiner _____
Zeichnungen gezeigt. He showed me some of his _____
the other day.
- 10 Auf langen Reisen schreibe ich **Tagebuch**. I keep a _____ on long journeys.

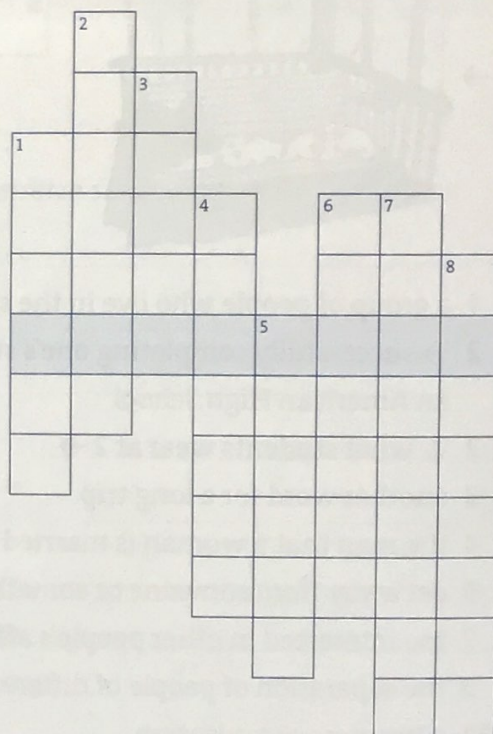
1 Definitions

Setze die gesuchten Wörter senkrecht in das Kammrätsel ein. Wie heißt das Lösungswort in den grauen Feldern? Kannst du es auf Englisch erklären?

- 1 being searched for by the police in connection with a crime
- 2 the crime of stealing money or things
- 3 a piece of metal or plastic with words or symbols that people wear to show that they belong to a certain group or organization
- 4 a picture made with a pen or pencil
- 5 something one should not tell other people
- 6 another word for "diary"
- 7 a small musical instrument made of metal
- 8 a nice chain you wear around your neck

Lösungswort: _____

Definition: _____



New words ▶ p. 100 | VOCABULARY p. 217

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Sie lernten sich auf einer Seereise kennen. | They met on a _____. |
| 2 Dieser Stuhl ist sehr unbequem . | This chair is very _____. |
| 3 Wir saßen auf Deck und genossen die Sonne. | We sat on the _____ and enjoyed the sun. |
| 4 Ich mag alte Holzbetten . | I like old _____ beds. |
| 5 Nimm deine stinkenden Füße von meinem Stuhl. | Take your _____ feet off my chair. |
| 6 Das Schiff schlingerte stark und viele Leute wurden seekrank . | The ship _____ a lot and lots of people got _____. |
| 7 Während eines Sturms ist ein Baum auf unser Haus gefallen. | A tree fell on our house during a _____. |
| 8 Oma backt manchmal Kekse aus Hafermehl . | Sometimes Gran makes biscuits from _____. |
| 9 Reis ist ein wichtiges Nahrungsmittel. | _____ is an important food. |
| 10 Ich fühle mich krank und muss mich hinlegen . | I feel _____ and have to _____ down. |

2 Find the right word

Kreise jeweils das Wort ein, das am besten in die Lücke passt.

- In 1860 the **visit / voyage / vacation** from England to America took over six weeks.
- Tom asked me not to tell others what he had told me, but I always find it hard to keep a **secret / security / segregation**.
- People in our area are quite worried about a series of **robberies / romance / ruin** in the last few months.
- Five young men are **looked at / asked / wanted** in connection with them.
- We've looked into all these old boxes hoping to find some **necklace / treasures / secret**.
- Sarah showed me a **drawing / image / journal** she did when she was 12.

New words ▶ p. 101 | VOCABULARY pp. 217–218

- 1 Wir konnten nicht in den Bus einsteigen, weil er **überfüllt** war. We couldn't board the bus because it was _____.
- 2 Hilf mir, die Tasche **auf** den Schrank zu legen. Help me put the bag _____ the wardrobe.
- 3 Unser Haus braucht ein neues **Dach**. Da ist es gut, dass mein Vater **Zimmermann** ist. Our house needs a new _____. So it's good that my dad is a _____.
- 4 Früher hatten reiche Leute viele **Bedienstete**. Rich people used to have lots of _____.
- 5 Tom war in der **Armee** und wurde in einer **Schlacht** verwundet. Tom was in the _____ and was hurt in a _____.
- 6 Ich würde gerne **Bäcker** werden und eine eigene **Bäckerei** eröffnen. I would like to become a _____ and open my own _____.
- 7 Ich hoffe, es geht dir gut. _____.
- 8 PS: Der Kuchen, den du geschickt hast, war lecker. _____: The cake you sent was yummy.

3 Word search

Suche die englischen Wörter im Buchstabenquadrat und schreibe sie neben die deutschen.
Du musst in fünf Richtungen suchen: ↓ → ↘ ↑ ←.

- 1 Deck _____
- 2 Hafermehl _____
- 3 hölzern, Holz- _____
- 4 krank _____
- 5 Reis _____
- 6 Schlacht; Kampf _____
- 7 schlingern _____
- 8 seekrank _____
- 9 (See-)Reise _____
- 10 stinkend _____
- 11 Sturm, Unwetter _____
- 12 voller Menschen _____

K	C	I	S	A	E	S	A	B
L	S	R	S	T	O	R	M	A
A	M	V	O	Y	A	G	E	T
E	E	C	E	W	R	F	H	T
M	L	W	O	O	D	E	N	L
T	L	L	L	O	R	E	Q	E
A	Y	L	R	K	C	E	D	S
O	R	I	C	E	S	I	C	K

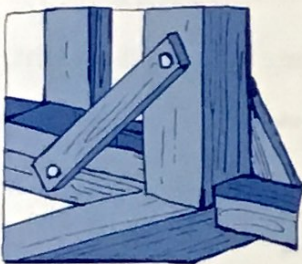
New words ▶ p. 102 | VOCABULARY p. 218

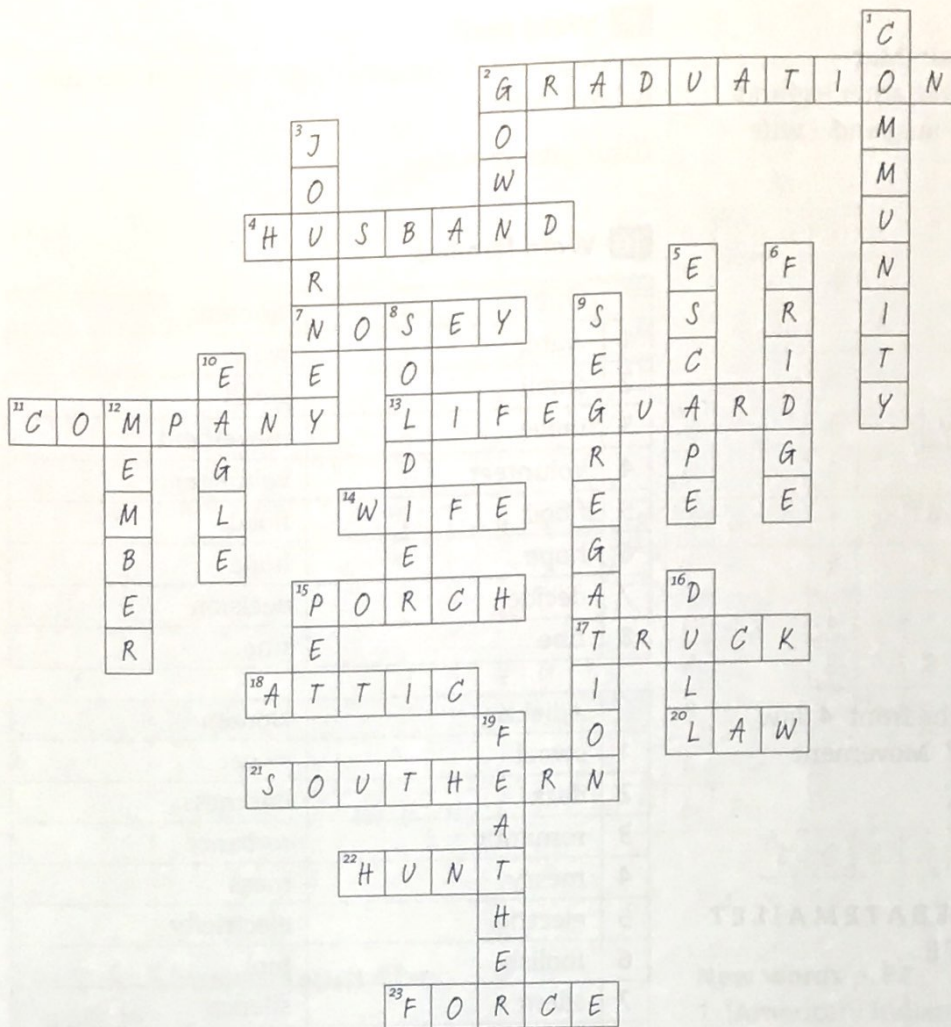
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Tom wurde ins Bein geschossen . | Tom _____ in the leg. |
| 2 Es geht ihm besser, so dass er guter Dinge ist. | He's feeling better and so he _____. |
| 3 Die ersten Siedler hatten Planwagen . Meist wurden sie von einem Ochsen gezogen. | The first settlers had _____.
They were usually drawn by one _____. |
| Manche Leute hatten auch zwei Ochsen . | Some people had two _____. |
| 4 Viele Amerikaner besitzen eine Schusswaffe . | Lots of Americans own a _____. |
| 5 Ein Tischler braucht Werkzeuge zur Holzbearbeitung . | A carpenter needs _____. |
| 6 Ich habe mein Gepäck am Bahnhof gelassen. | I left my _____ at the station. |
| 7 Ich spiele nicht mit Puppen . | I don't play with _____. |
| 8 Nimmst du Milch in den Tee? | Do you take _____ in your tea? |
| 9 An welcher Krankheit ist er gestorben? | What _____ did he die of? |
| 10 Oma besucht oft Opas Grab . | Gran often visits Grandad's _____. |
| 11 Wir wohnen neben der Eisenbahnlinie. | We live _____ the railway line. |
| 12 Cholera ist eine gefährliche Krankheit. | _____ is a dangerous illness. |
| 13 Wir sind bisher gesund geblieben. | We've stayed healthy _____. |

4 Word friends

Ordne die Wörter den richtigen Zeichnungen zu.

army – roof – battle – baker – deck – soldier – oatmeal – carpenter – seasick – bakery – wood – voyage



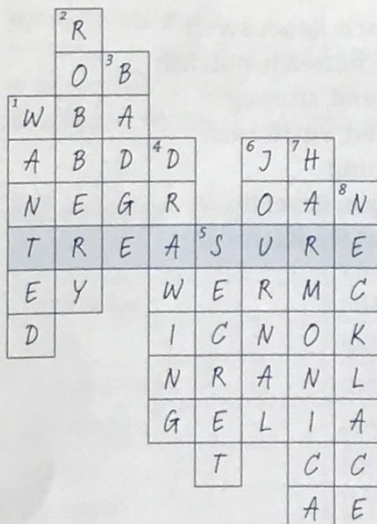


Unit 5: Family secrets

New words pp.98–99

1 secret 2 wanted 3 Robbery 4 necklace;
treasure 5 harmonica 6 belongs to 7 badge
8 draw 9 drawings 10 journal

1 Definitions



Lösungswort: treasure: things like gold or money / something that means a lot for sb.

New words p. 100

1 voyage 2 uncomfortable 3 deck 4 wooden
5 smelly 6 rolled; seasick 7 storm 8 oatmeal
9 Rice 10 sick; lie

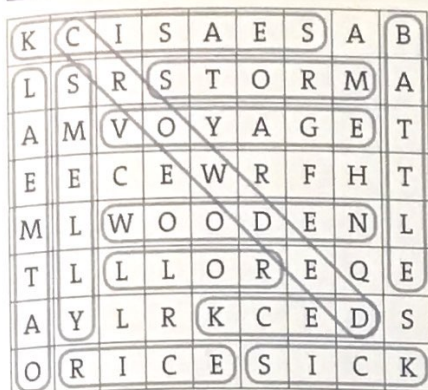
2 Find the right word

1 voyage 2 secret 3 robberies 4 wanted
5 treasures 6 drawing

New words p. 101

1 crowded 2 onto 3 roof; carpenter 4 servants
5 army; battle 6 baker; bakery 7 I hope you are
well. 8 PS

3 Word search



New words p. 102

- 1 was shot 2 is in good spirits 3 wagons; ox; oxen
4 gun 5 woodworking tools 6 baggage 7 dolls
8 milk 9 illness 10 grave 11 by 12 Cholera
13 so far

4 Word friends

- 1 roof – carpenter – wood
2 baker – oatmeal – bakery
3 deck – seasick – voyage
4 army – battle – soldier

New words p. 103

- 1 frying pan 2 comb 3 modest 4 wonderful
5 dung 6 meadow 7 burn 8 disgusting 9 dry
10 moccasins 11 got friendly 12 spots; measles
13 horse 14 skin 15 Once 16 ladylike
17 surprised

5 Odd word out

- 1 flower 2 doll 3 ox 4 baggage 5 grave
6 disgusting

New words pp. 104–105

- 1 acre 2 ranch; almost worth 3 gold mining town
4 cut down a tree 5 plough (BE); plow (AE)
6 cattle; corn 7 twins 8 Cougars 9 Rustlers stole
10 deputy sheriff 11 Outlaws 12 lovely
13 wedding 14 grandson; granddaughter

6 Opposites

- 1 uncomfortable 2 be sick/ill 3 dull 4 dead
5 dark 6 heavy 7 impatient

7 Word partners

- 1 illness = Krankheit
2 wonderful = wunderbar
3 ladylike = damenhaft

- 4 necklace = Halskette
5 seasick = seekrank
6 outlaw = Bandit, (Geächtete(r))
7 granddaughter = Enkelin
8 lifeguard = Rettungsschwimmer/in,
Bademeister/in
9 oatmeal = Hafermehl
10 disgusting = ekelhaft, widerlich

8 Word web

- 1 modest 2 almost 3 secret 4 report 5 desert
6 honest 7 except 8 flight 9 arrest 10 carrot

9 Numbers and letters

Dear Julia,

Last week our class went on a trip to a very interesting museum called "Deutsches Auswandererhaus Bremerhaven". It tells the stories of over seven million people who left Germany from this port in the 19th and 20th **centuries** to emigrate to the United States. The museum tour starts in a model of the **historic** waiting hall. From there you get to a model harbour. And then you enter part of an old ship and walk into a **dormitory** under the **deck**. It must have been very **smelly** and **crowded** down there, and the **wooden** beds looked very **uncomfortable**. I'm sure that a lot of people got **seasick** during the long **voyage**. People weren't able to take a lot of **baggage** with them, and none of them knew if they were allowed to enter the United States. All the ships stopped at a small **island** opposite the city of New York. There – on Ellis Island – the **immigrants** had to walk through a long **hallway** before they reached the Immigration Office where they had to answer lots of questions.

Lösungssatz: *Would you and I have got into the USA?*

10 Find the right words

- draw – law rice – nice sick – quick lie – dry
shoot – boot gun – run grave – save
Nicht passende Wörter: have, love, wet, piece