

# Contents

<b>1</b> Out and about	4–7
<b>2</b> I'll be there!	8–11
<b>3</b> Finding one's place	12–15
<b>4</b> What was it like?	16–19
<b>5</b> Jobs	20–23
<b>6</b> People who change the world	24–27
<b>7</b> Media and dilemmas	28–31
<b>8</b> Diverse Britain	32–35
<b>9</b> Scotland	36–38
<b>10</b> Wales	39–41
<b>EXTRA</b> Stories and legends	42–45
Tapescript	46–79
Answer key	80–82

# 4

## What was it like?



1 Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

### Teenage life back then

- 1 What does Harry want to ask his Aunt Jan about?
 

.....

.....
- 2 What didn't students have back in the 1970s and 80s?
 

.....

.....
- 3 How did students usually write their essays in the 70s and 80s?
 

.....

.....
- 4 Where did students do their research at that time?
 

.....

.....
- 5 How did people contact their friends back then?
 

.....

.....
- 6 What was a 'Walkman'?
 

.....

.....
- 7 How did teenagers communicate with their friends?
 

.....

.....
- 8 Why did people have to watch films on TV at a fixed time?
 

.....

.....
- 9 What was the best thing about being a teenager back then?
 

.....

.....
- 10 What was the worst thing?
 

.....

.....
- 11 How did people usually watch TV back then?
 

.....

.....
- 12 What does Harry's aunt think about the 1970s and 80s hairstyles?
 

.....

.....

### Useful Words

- **assignment** – (Haus-)Aufgabe
- **dye** – färben
- **portable** – tragbar
- **stick to sth.** – sich an etw. halten

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2 Listen and complete the table with 1–4 words.

**Talking about the past**



★ **Useful Words**

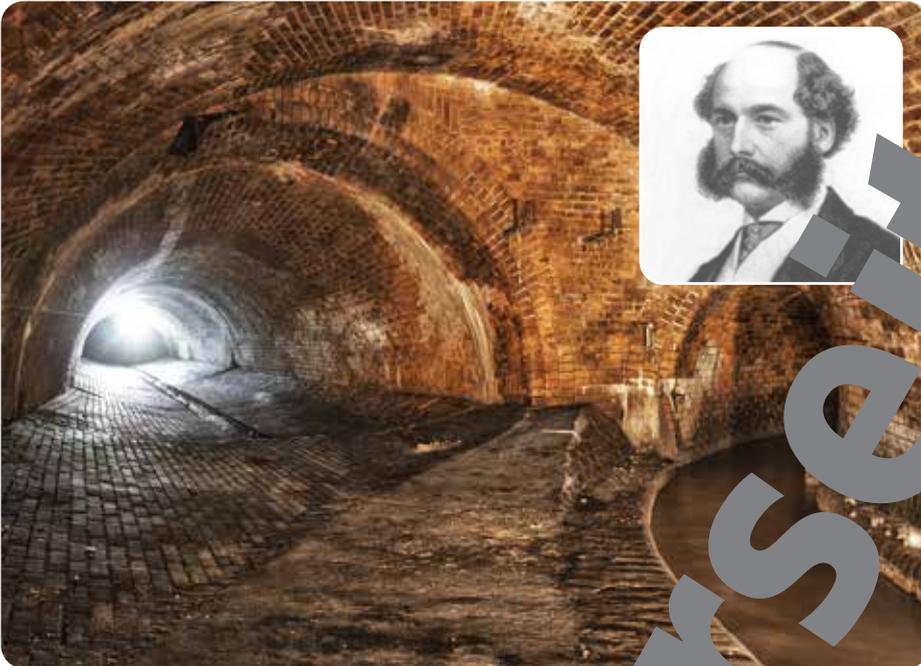
- **dung** – Mist, Dung
- **evidence** – Beweis
- **female** – weiblich
- **fortunately** – zum Glück
- **hunting** – Jagen
- **last** – zuletzt
- **opportunity** – Gelegenheit
- **servant** – Diener/in
- **shelter** – Unterschlupf
- **steam train** – Dampflokomotive
- **straw** – Stroh
- **sweep the chimney** – den Schornstein fegen
- **tax** – Steuer

Period in British history	When?	Homes	Children's lives
<b>Stone Age</b>	From: 1 ..... years ago Until: 2,500 B.C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 .....</li> <li>• 3 .....</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children helped their parents to hunt animals and prepare food.</li> <li>• Children's names came from 4 .....</li> </ul>
<b>Middle Ages</b>	From: the 5 ..... century Until: the 15th century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rich, important people:</b> .....</li> <li>• <b>Peasants:</b> small houses, made from mud, straw and animal dung</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rich children had 7 ....., and played games.</li> <li>• Peasant children had to help their parents 8 .....</li> </ul>
<b>Victorian Age</b>	From: 1837 Until: 1901	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rich families:</b> large houses with lots of servants</li> <li>• <b>Poor children:</b> small houses with 11 ..... rooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boys from rich families went to 10 .....</li> <li>• Girls from rich families had a governess.</li> <li>• Poor children often had to work in jobs that were 12 .....</li> </ul>



3 Listen and match the sentence halves. There are two endings that you don't need.

### London's sewers and the man who built them



#### Useful Words

- **disease** – Krankheit
- **flushing toilet** – Toilette mit Wasserspülung
- **government** – Regierung
- **conceive** – beinhalten, mit sich bringen
- **sewer** – Abwasserkanal
- **sewer system** – Kanalisation
- **waste** – Abfall, Müll
- **wet wipes** – feuchte Reinigungstücher

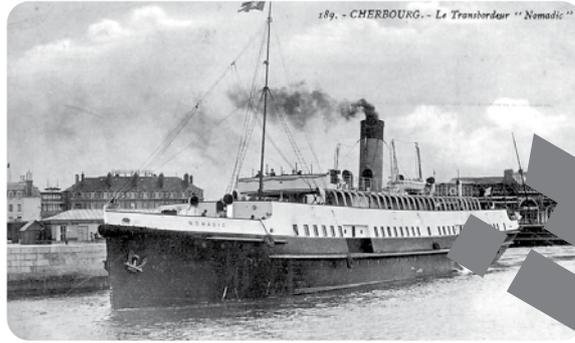
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the population of London</p> <p>2 Waste from flushing toilets</p> <p>3 To begin with, the government said that</p> <p>4 The summer of 1858 was the time of</p> <p>5 The River Thames carried a deadly disease called</p> <p>6 Politicians could no longer ignore the problem</p> <p>7 Joseph Bazalgette was the engineer who</p> <p>8 designed the sewer system</p> <p>9 built the raised embankments</p> <p>10 Cholera in London ended</p> <p>11 Today, the population of London</p> <p>12 Fatbergs grow when</p> <p>13 The fatberg below Whitechapel</p> <p>14 The new sewer tunnel</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> there wasn't enough money for a new sewer system.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> of 1000.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> it's nine million.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> it was bigger than a house.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> it was the 'Great Stink'.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the rivers in London were clean.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> cooking oil and items containing plastic get stuck in sewers.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> it rose from one million to more than three million.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> because they were close to the terrible smell.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> it weighed 130 tonnes.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> it is seven metres wide.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to stop the river from flooding.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> because of Bazalgette's work.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> it doubled.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> it went straight into the rivers.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> it designed the new sewer system.</p> |
|--|---|



4

Listen to the conversation and choose the correct answers.

### Violet Jessop – the unsinkable woman



### ★ Useful Words

- coincidence – Zufall
- mine – mit einer Mine
- iceberg – Eisberg
- luxury liner – Luxusdampfer
- shipping line – Schifffahrtlinie, Reederei
- survive – überleben
- warship – Kriegsschiff

- What does Alan want to talk to Nora about?
  - bad luck
  - coincidences
  - amazing stories
- Where were Violet Jessop's parents from?
  - Argentina
  - England
  - Ireland
- What was Violet's first job?
  - working for her mother
  - working for the Royal Mail Line
  - working on a small ship
- Which shipping company owned the Titanic?
  - Royal Mail Line
  - White Star Line
  - Cunard Line
- Which ship was Violet on board when it hit a British ship in the English Channel?
  - the Olympic
  - the Britannic
  - the Titanic
- What happened to Violet when the Titanic sank?
  - Some women and children helped her.
  - She jumped into a lifeboat.
  - She swam to a nearby ship.
- When was Violet on board the Britannic?
  - 1911
  - 1912
  - 1916
  - 1971
- What were the British using the Britannic for at this time?
  - a warship
  - a U-boat
  - a hospital boat
- Where was the Britannic when it sank?
  - sailing to New York
  - the Mediterranean Sea
  - the British Channel
- Which statement is not true?
  - The three ships all sank at the same time of day.
  - Violet was on board each ship when it sank.
  - The White Star Line owned all three ships that sank.
- What happened to Violet after the third disaster?
  - She had one more disaster on a big ship at sea.
  - She never worked on a big ship again.
  - She worked on big ships for 42 more years.



### 1 Listen and choose the correct answers.

#### A short history of Scotland

- When did the earliest people live in Scotland?
  - in 12,000 B.C.
  - in 3,000 B.C.
  - at the end of the Stone Age
- Which Stone Age items can you see on the Scottish island of Orkney?
  - tools
  - monuments and houses
  - boats
- Why were the Romans unsuccessful in invading Scotland?
  - Because the Scottish people defended themselves strongly.
  - Because there were long walls that stopped them.
  - Because they were based in southern Britain.
- Where can you find the influence of the Vikings in Scotland today?
  - in its buildings
  - in its literature
  - in its language
  - in its culture
- How did King Macbeth kill King Duncan in real life?
  - by a dagger
  - in his bed
  - by accident
- What do you think would have happened if Shakespeare hadn't written the play *Macbeth*?
  - Shakespeare wouldn't have been as famous.
  - We would have forgotten King Macbeth.
  - We would have remembered King Macbeth more kindly.
- How did the Scottish army win the Battle of Stirling Bridge?
  - They had a bigger army than the English army.
  - Their men were stronger and better at battle.
  - They used clever tactics.
- What happened in the Union of the Crowns?
  - Queen Elizabeth I died.
  - Queen Elizabeth I's children became Queen of England and King of Scotland.
  - King James VI of Scotland also became King James I of England.
- How long did the period known as the Scottish Enlightenment last?
  - 18 years
  - almost 100 years
  - more than 100 years
- What happened in 1999?
  - Scotland was given the power to make its own political decisions.
  - Scotland voted against independence from the UK.
  - Scotland became independent from the UK.

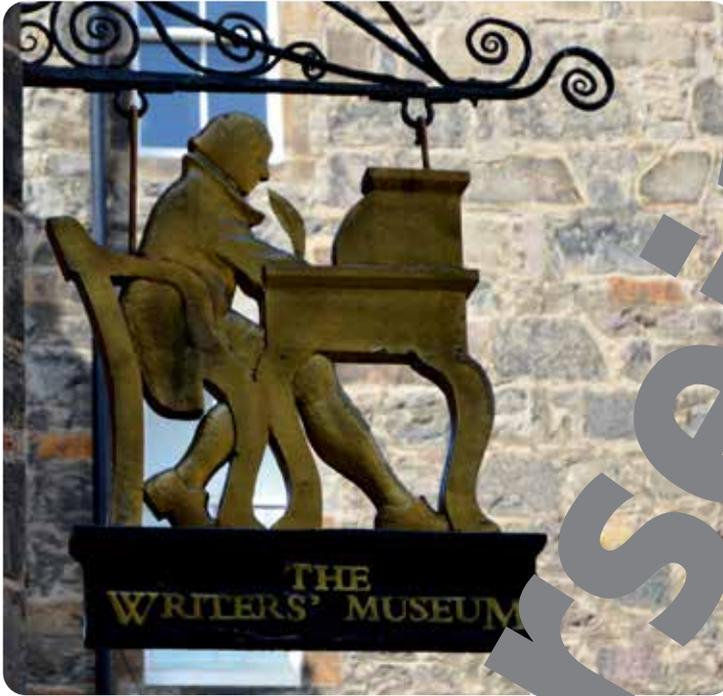
### ★ Useful Vocabulary

- based in – mit einem Ort verbunden
- Enlightenment – Aufklärung
- law – Recht
- origin – Herkunft
- philosopher – Philosoph/in
- political – politisch
- publish – veröffentlichen, herausgeben
- war of independence – Unabhängigkeitskrieg



2 Listen and match the sentence halves. There are two endings that you don't need.

### Literary Edinburgh



#### ★ Useful Words

- craft activities – werken
- homeless – obdachlos
- encourage – ermutigen, fördern
- inspire – inspirieren
- involve – beinhalten, mit sich bringen
- literary – literarisch
- printing press – Druckerpresse
- refugee – Geflüchtete/r
- stunning – umwerfend, atemberaubend

- 1 Sir Walter Scott wrote  around 225,000 visitors every year.
- 2 The Walter Scott Monument has  more than 500 novels.
- 3 The city could have inspired  a famous past.
- 4 The Elephant House is the place where  many famous poems.
- 5 Robert Burns wrote  the famous Waverley Novels.
- 6 Edinburgh became a UNESCO City of Literature because  do craft activities and meet authors.
- 7 The city has many bookshops and 28  a strong literary history and it encourages future writers.
- 8 The Edinburgh Storytelling Centre  read hundreds of books.
- 9 The Edinburgh International Book Festival has  hospitals and prisons.
- 10 Young visitors to the book festival can  J.K. Rowling wrote *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*.
- 11 There are some events in  you can watch live shows and take part in workshops.
- nearly 300 steps.
- public libraries.



**3 a Listen and choose the correct answer below.**

**Nessie or not?**

**What does Dr Stacey think about the Loch Ness Monster?**

- There's a lot of evidence that the monster is real.
- The sightings and stories about the monster are all fake.
- There could be something in the lake – but not a monster.

**★ Useful Words**

- **attach** – befestigen
- **creature** – Kreatur
- **evidence** – Beweis
- **exist** – existieren
- **hunt** – jagen
- **hoax** – täuschen, hereinlegen
- **hunter** – Jäger/in
- **myth** – Mythos, Märchen
- **proof** – Beweis
- **publish** – veröffentlichen, herausgeben
- **surgeon** – Chirurg/in
- **trail** – hier: Spur



**b Listen again and answer the questions.**

- 1 When was the first written report of a monster in Loch Ness made?  
.....
- 2 What did the man and woman who made the sighting in 1933 say the creature looked like?  
.....
- 3 What could have made the man and woman make a mistake about what they saw?  
.....
- 4 What was Marmaduke Wetherell's job?  
.....
- 5 Where did Marmaduke Wetherell find the footprints?  
.....
- 6 Which animal did the footprints belong to?  
.....
- 7 When did Robert Wilson send his photo of the monster to the newspaper?  
.....
- 8 What did Robert Wilson keep secret when the newspaper published his photo?  
.....
- 9 How was Robert Wilson connected to Marmaduke Wetherell?  
.....  
What actually was the 'monster' in the photo?  
.....
- 11, 12 Name two other explanations for the monster that Dr Stacey mentions.  
.....  
.....
- 13 What does Dr Stacey suggest Nessie might be?  
.....



## 1 Listen to the conversation and choose the correct answers.

### The Welsh language

- 1 Wales has a population of
  - three thousand.
  - three million.
  - thirty thousand.
- 2 The Welsh language is
  - very different to English.
  - similar to English.
  - more difficult to learn than English.
- 3 Gareth learnt to speak Welsh
  - at school.
  - with friends.
  - at home.
- 4 Gareth's grandad grew up speaking
  - English.
  - Welsh.
  - English and Welsh.
- 5 Welsh speakers sometimes use English
  - to talk about technology.
  - to talk with friends.
  - to talk about the countryside.
- 6 ... in Wales speaks Welsh.
  - every
  - no-one
  - not everyone
- 7 ... fluent in Welsh.
  - Half of the population is
  - 1.5 million people are
  - About 600,000 people are
- 8 Welsh pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar
  - are different in different parts of Wales.
  - are the same in all parts of Wales.
  - change every year.
- 9 Today, children in Wales
  - don't have to learn Welsh at school.
  - have to learn Welsh at school until they're 16.
  - start learning Welsh at school at 16.
- 10 In Wales, road signs and public information are all
  - in Welsh.
  - in English.
  - in Welsh and English.

### Useful Words

- compulsory – verpflichtend
- efficient – effizient
- fluent – fließend
- gather – über die Runden kommen
- make out – heraushören
- monolingual – einsprachig
- noticeable – auffällig, bemerkenswert
- nowadays – heutzutage
- recent – kürzlich
- secondary school – Mittelschule, Sekundarstufe



2 Listen to the podcast and answer the questions.

### Rugby – a Welsh national sport



#### ★ Use the words

- **campaign** – Kampagne
- **globe** – Weltkugel
- **host** – halten, Gastgeber sein
- **national anthem** – Nationalhymne
- **primary school** – Grundschule
- **state school** – öffentliche Schule
- **straightaway** – sofort
- **start up** – hier: anfangen

- 1 What was Gareth Edward's job?  
.....
- 2 What is Dave Griffiths' job?  
.....
- 3 As well as the fans, who always comes to rugby matches?  
.....
- 4 According to Dave, in other parts of the world, who is rugby a sport for?  
.....
- 5 When was rugby introduced to Wales?  
.....
- 6 How many times did Wales win the Triple Crown between 1900 and 1911?  
.....
- 7 Which four countries are the 'home nations'?  
.....
- 8 What time of day at the beginning of matches did the Welsh rugby team start?  
.....
- 9 What do you think was the Welsh rugby team's proudest moment?  
.....
- 10 When did women's rugby become an official sport in Wales?  
.....
- 11 How many young girls were playing rugby in 2018?  
.....



**3 a Listen to the conversation and choose the correct answers below.**

**Taron Egerton - Welsh through and through**



**Useful words**

- computerized – digitalisiert
- consider – über: für etw. halten
- fame – Ruhm, Bekanntheit
- lots of – jede Menge
- write – schreiben
- premiere – Premiere
- roots – Wurzeln
- and through – durch und durch

**Tick Taron Egerton's links to Wales.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> He was born in Wales.     | <input type="checkbox"/> He grew up in Wales.           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> His parents are Welsh.    | <input type="checkbox"/> A lot of his family are Welsh. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> His grandmother is Welsh. | <input type="checkbox"/> He lives in Wales now.         |



**b Listen again and complete the sentences with 1-10 words.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 The article Katie is reading is about Taron Egerton's career was influenced by ..... | 6 Taron started acting at .....                                 |
| 2 Taron Egerton moved to Wales .....   | 7 Taron .....   |
| 3 Taron feels .....  | 8 Katie thinks that the role of Elton John must have been ..... |
| 4 Taron must have been .....   | 9 Taron says he .....   |
| 5 There .....  | 10 Taron describes his hometown in Wales as .....               |
- ..... his universe.

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# Tapescript

## 1, Exercise 1

---

**Ryan** So how was your holiday? Did you go to Italy again this year?

**Jessy** No, we didn't. We loved Italy and we had a great time last year, but it was very expensive so we decided to do something different this year.

**Ryan** Like what?

**Jessy** We went glamping in the Lake District.

**Ryan** Glamping? What's that?

**Jessy** It's glamorous camping! So it's camping, but it's more comfortable. There are lots of great extras.

**Ryan** But camping isn't very comfortable. I hate sleeping in a tent.

**Jessy** But it's different to camping. We slept in a huge, round tent called a yurt ... but in big comfortable beds. The tent had a wooden floor and there were some pretty rugs and two sofas. And there was a separate kitchen area, a shower room and toilet. It wasn't anything like camping, and it was even cheaper than staying in a hotel.

**Ryan** OK. So, were you on a camp somewhere?

**Jessy** No. We were on a big farm near Windermere. We had the most amazing view of the lake. It was really beautiful. There were only three other tents in the field with us, so it wasn't crowded. In the evening, we watched the stars while we were sitting around the campfire. I got a guide that tells you the names of the stars. It was awesome.

**Ryan** Oh, OK. So, were you on the farm all day? What did you do?

**Jessy** There's so much to do in the Lake District. We did a lot of water sports. I went water skiing for the first time. I was terrible at first, but it was a lot of fun. We went swimming of course, and hiking. While we were hiking, we met a family from Manchester. We met up with them a few times later. What about you? What did you do this summer?

**Ryan** We had a staycation this year. It's just a different way of staying home. But actually, it was brilliant! It was really relaxing and we didn't have the usual family arguments at the airport!

**Jessy** So, what did you do? It sounds a bit boring. Were you bored?

**Ryan** No, not at all. We went on lots of day trips to places we never been before. In the first week, we went to the beach and we visited Dunstan Castle. It's about 700 years old. I'm not really interested in history, but I really enjoyed it. We went to the beach a few times, too, and best of all, we went to a music festival in Cornwall! We stayed for two days, but that was camping not glamping!

**Jessy** That sounds fun. I love going to festivals!

**Ryan** Yeah, it was a great holiday. We did something almost every day so it was never boring. Going on holiday to a new country is always exciting, but you can have interesting adventures at home, too. I'd definitely do another staycation.

## 1, Exercise 2

---

Hello, everyone. My presentation is about the trip I took with my family during the summer. We didn't want our holiday to be bad for the environment, so we decided not to fly. Instead, we had a cycling holiday – we cycled from Amsterdam to Brussels. That's a journey of more than 300 km, through two countries! It was tiring but it was a lot of fun. We set off from the UK at seven o'clock in the morning. We took the ferry to the Hook of Holland in the Netherlands. Our journey took seven hours, but I wasn't bored because there were lots of things to do. While we were travelling across the sea, we had a lovely meal in the restaurant, we did some shopping and we even watched a film in the cinema. When we arrived, we went straight to our hotel. I was very tired so I slept well that night!

# Answer key

## 1 Out and about

- ① 1 Italy, 2 It's more comfortable. 3 a huge, round tent / a yurt, 4 It's (a lot) cheaper. 5 the lake / Lake Windermere, 6 water skiing, swimming and hiking, 7 a family from Manchester, 8 Staying at home. 9 They have family arguments. 10 He went to the beach and visited Dunster/a castle. 11 They went to a music festival (in Cornwall). 12 Because you can have interesting adventures at home too. / Because you can do different things every day.
- ② 1 they didn't fly / they cycled / they travelled by bike / they went by bike, 2 300 kilometres, 3 7/seven hours, 4 (really) excited, 5 museums and galleries, 6 cycle paths, 7 travelling (to Belgium), 8 are open to visitors / can be visited, 9 1,000 years old / a thousand years old, 10 the most exciting thing, 11 tired and happy, 12 to make chocolate / to make it, 13 by train / and then back home / to catch the ferry
- ③ 1 on foot and by bike, 2 It was the fastest passenger ship of the time. 3 a fish and chips cruise, 4 It's the only 3D planetarium in the UK. 5 with an app, 6 an art gallery, 7 at the city's biggest concert hall, 8 She doesn't want to visit it because she thinks it will be expensive. 9 a kind of music, 10 on the way to building next to The Canteen, 11 an information centre
- ④ a 1 The rain forest biome, 2 Mediterranean, 3 The Cornish outdoor games, 4 The Cornish, 5 The arena
- b 3, 9, 4, 1, 7, -, 12, 10, 11, -, 3, -, 6, 8, 5

## 2 I'll be there!

- ① 1 sports equipment for disabled children, 2 in about six hours, 3 Kate (James) / the organiser, 4 to buy his friend a sports wheelchair, 5 at school, 6 on social media, 7 200 / two thousand, 8 buy sports equipment for disabled students in other schools, 9 the local area, 10 5/ five, 11 heavy metal, 12 indie
- ② a having a competition for young musicians  
b 1 11/eleven, 2 207, 3 good memories, 4 universities, 5 more than 2/two, 6 blue, 7 reading and writing, 8 talented young writers, 9 16 and 30, 10 poem, 11 novel
- ③ 1 Tilly, 2 Logan, 3 Sophie, 4 Logan, 5 Sophie, 6 Arthur, 7 Tilly, 8 Arthur, 9 Sophie, 10 Logan, 11 Sophie, 12 Logan
- ④ 8, 11, 13, 7, -, -, 9, 3, 12, 1, 5
- ### Understanding one's place
- ① 1 are big, 2 at school, 3 as soon as / right after / when, 4 watch YouTube / watch TV / watch YouTube, 5 hasn't listened (to them) / didn't listen (to them), 6 send/write an email, 7 tired, 8 you don't understand, 9 strict, 10 old enough, 11 (many) dangers, 12 follow her friends, 13 all young people, 14 website
- ② 1 Isabel, 2 Jack, 3 Alfie, 4 Jack, 5 Isabel, 6 Alfie, 7 Jack, 8 Alfie, 9 Isabel, 10 Isabel, 11 Jack, 12 Alfie
- ③ 9, -, 6, 11, -, 1, 10, 3, 4, 8, 5, 2, 7
- ④ 1 in 2008, 2 (over) 93,000 kilometres, 3 4/four, 6/six and 9/nine, 4 There are three bedrooms and two bathrooms. 5 the chance to travel / visiting many different countries / exploring different places, 6 They did homeschooling. / They read e-books. 7 So that the parents could earn

...me they. / to earn some money, The didn't enjoy it. / They didn't ...e stream ...metable. 9 their son

## 3 What was it like?

- ① 1 about life as a teenager in the 1970s and 80s. 2 computers and smartphones, 3 by hand or on a typewriter, 4 in the library, 5 from a public phone box / by public phone, 6 a portable cassette player, 7 They could share it on a cassette. / They put music on a cassette. / They recorded tracks on a cassette. 8 Because they could only watch them on TV. / Because they couldn't stream films. / Because there were no DVDs. 9 Being a punk and a rebel. / Doing things they weren't allowed to. 10 jumping up and down to music, 11 with the family, 12 They were awful.
- ② 1 900,000, 2 caves, 3 houses, 4 nature / things in nature, 5 5<sup>th</sup>, 6 (lived in) castles, 7 toys, 8 work (on the land), 9 1837, 10 expensive schools, 11 1/one or 2/two, 12 dangerous
- ③ 3, 5, 11, -, 4, -, 12, 1, 6, 13, 14, 9, 10, 8, 2, 7
- ④ 1 coincidences, 2 Ireland, 3 working for the Royal Mail Line, 4 White Star Line, 5 the Olympic, 6 She jumped into a lifeboat. 7 1916, 8 a hospital boat, 9 the Mediterranean Sea, 10 The three ships all sank at the same time of day. 11 She worked on big ships for 42 more years.

## 4 Jobs

- ① 5, 7, 1, -, 10, 3, 9, 6, 4, -, 8, 2
- ② 6, -, 4, 12, 9, 2, 13, 5, 1, 11, -, 3, 14, 10, 8, 7
- ③ 1 two/2 years ago, 2 protection officer, 3 to be an experienced police officer / you have to have