Modul 1 – Welcome to America
Übung 1 – Facts about the USA
Aufgabe: What do you know about the USA? Go figure it out! Answer the following questions and get new information. But be careful, only one fact is right.

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<th>Antworten</th>
<th>richtige Antwort</th>
<th>Antwortinfo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | SC       | What’s the capital of the USA? | 1. New York City  
2. Washington DC  
| 2     | SC       | Who is the president of the United States of America at the moment? | 1. George W. Bush  
2. Bill Clinton  
3. George W. Bush | 3. George W. Bush | The first president of the USA was George Washington, who was elected in 1789. |
| 3     | SC       | How many states belong to the USA? | 1. 5  
2. 50  
3. 40 | 2. 50 | Each star of the flag of the United States represents one of the 50 states. |
| 4     | SC       | Which oceans are in the west and the east of the United States? | 1. Atlantic and Pacific Ocean  
2. Pacific and Indian Ocean  
3. West and East Ocean | 1. Atlantic and Pacific Ocean | |
<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
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</thead>
</table>
| 5 | SC | What do you think? How long is the distance from the east coast to the west coast of the USA? | 1. about 500 km  
2. about 50,000 km  
3. about 5,000 km | 2. about 5000 km | The American would say 8050 miles. |
| 6 | SC | How many time zones do you pass if you fly from Los Angeles to Philadelphia? | 1. 4  
2. 5  
3. 6 | 1. 4 | Whereas people in New York are have their lunch-time Germans maybe take their supper. This is a difference of 6 hours. |
| 7 | SC | What do you think? Which is the world's largest nation? | 1. Russia  
2. Britain  
3. USA | 1. Russia | America is the third largest nation in the world, behind Russia, China and Canada. |
| 8 | SC | What school do kids attend in the USA if they are 13-14 years? | 1. middle school  
2. high school  
3. Secondary School | 1. high school | In the USA students of the 8th grade are called greenlings. |
| 9 | SC | What is the national animal of the USA? | 1. the alligator  
2. the bald eagle  
3. the bear | 2. the bald eagle |   |
| SC | 10 | How many colonies were formed on the eastern coast in the middle of the 18th century? | 1. 15  
2. 13  
3. 18 | 2. 13 | The first colonies were: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, North and South Carolina. |
| SC | 11 | Where are ideal farming conditions in the USA? | 1. In South Kentucky  
2. In West Tennessee  
3. In the Great Plains, in the Midwest | 3. Great Plains, in the Midwest | The Great Plains are one of the best farming places and are ideal for the growing of tobacco, cotton, soy beans and wheat. |
| SC | 12 | What does the abbreviation NATO mean? | 1. National Atlantic Treaty Organization  
2. North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
3. North Atlantic Tool Organization | 2. North Atlantic Treaty Organization | The NATO was founded in 1949 between the USA, Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Iceland and Portugal. |
| SC | 13 | There are two major political US-parties today. What are they called? | 1. The Democratic and Republican Party  
2. The Democratic and National Party  
3. The Democratic and Federal Party | 1. The Democratic and Republican Party | |
Übung 2 – Facts about Florida

Aufgabe: What do you know about Florida? Go figure it out! Answer the following questions, but be careful only one fact is right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frage</th>
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<th>Antwortinfo</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>What’s the capital of Florida?</td>
<td>1. Miami</td>
<td>2. Tallahassee</td>
<td>In Miami there are nearly 28,6 degrees all over the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Tallahassee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Orlando</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Where is the Kennedy Space Center?</td>
<td>1. on the west coast</td>
<td>1. on the west coast</td>
<td>All crewed spaceflights have started from the KSC since 1968.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. on the east coast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. in the north</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>How many Hispanics live in Florida?</td>
<td>1. more than 2 million</td>
<td>3. nearly 2 million</td>
<td>Native American have lived in Florida thousands of years before it became a colony of Spain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. less than 2 million</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. nearly 2 million</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>What do you think? How big is Florida?</td>
<td>1. nearly 14.000 sq.km</td>
<td>2. nearly 140.000 sq.km</td>
<td>Florida is a word from Spain. In German it means “full of flowers”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. nearly 140.000 sq.km</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. nearly 14.000.000 sq.km</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>What is Florida called by the Americans?</td>
<td>1. The Sunshine State</td>
<td>1. The Sunshine State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. The Rainy Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. The Big Apple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|   | SC | **6** | **Who was the first man in space?** | 1. Neil Armstrong  
2. Appollo Eleven  
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   | SC | **7** | **Which is one of the greatest national parks of Florida?** | 1. Rocky Mountains  
2. Everglades  
3. Disney World | 2. Everglades  
The Everglades are in the south of Florida. Mostly the river is only some centimeters deep and overgrown with grass. |
|   | SC | **8** | **Which was the first animal in space?** | 1. an ape  
2. a chicken  
3. a dog | 3. a dog  
Scientists from the Soviet Union sent Laika, a dog, to space in 1957. |
|   | SC | **9** | **Who was the first man on the moon?** | 1. Louis Armstrong  
2. Neil Armstrong  
In 1969 Neil Armstrong was the first man on the moon, with Appolo 11. |
|   | SC | **10** | **What did Neil Armstrong say when he first stepped on the moon?** | 1. “Houston, we’ve got a problem.”  
2. “That’s one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.”  
3. “Beam me up, Scottie.” | 2. “That’s one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.”  
About a milliard people saw the moon-landing live on television. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Where do US spaceships take off?</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 SC</td>
<td>1. Cape Canaveral</td>
<td>2. Cape Canaveral</td>
<td>2. Cape Canaveral</td>
<td>The Cape Canaveral Air Force Station was renamed to honour by US-president John F. Kennedy in 1964 in cape Kennedy Air Force Station. Today the area has its original name again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Houston</td>
<td>3. Space Town</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 SC</td>
<td>Who sent the first spaceship into space?</td>
<td>4. Germany</td>
<td>5. The USA</td>
<td>3. The Soviet Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. The Soviet Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Moonraker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 SC</td>
<td>Who was the main actor in the film “Apollo 13”?</td>
<td>1. Brad Pitt</td>
<td>2. Tom Hanks</td>
<td>2. Tom Hanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Tom Cruise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modul 1 – Space Camp Florida
Übung 3 – Describing people
Aufgabe: Remembering vocabulary. Which words can you use describing the given facts? Mostly you can use more than one word.

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<th>richtige Antwort</th>
<th>Antwortinfo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>What can hair be?</td>
<td>1. dreadlocks</td>
<td>2. curly</td>
<td>dreadlocks - Rastalocken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. curly</td>
<td>3. straight</td>
<td>curly - lockig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. straight</td>
<td>4. bushy</td>
<td>straight - glatt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. bushy</td>
<td></td>
<td>bushy - buschig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Which natural hair colors do you know?</td>
<td>1. brown</td>
<td>1. brown</td>
<td>brown - braun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. dark haired</td>
<td>2. dark haired</td>
<td>dark haired - dunkelhaarig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. pink</td>
<td>3. blond</td>
<td>pink - rosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. blond</td>
<td></td>
<td>blond - blond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>What can lips can be?</td>
<td>1. thin</td>
<td>1. thin</td>
<td>thin – dünn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. full</td>
<td>3. full</td>
<td>full – voll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. curved</td>
<td>4. curved</td>
<td>curved – geschwungen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. long</td>
<td></td>
<td>long - lang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Which color of skin can people have?</td>
<td>1. red-skinned</td>
<td>2. dark-skinned</td>
<td>dark-skinned – dunkelhäutig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. dark-skinned</td>
<td>3. blue-skinned</td>
<td>light-skinned - hellhäutig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. blue-skinned</td>
<td>4. light-skinned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. light-skinned</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 5 | MC | Which eye colors can people have? | 1. brown  
2. light blue  
3. yellow  
4. green | 1. brown  
2. light blue  
4. green | brown – braun  
light blue – hellblau  
yellow - gelb  
green – grün |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | MC | Which length can hair have? | 1. long  
2. boring  
3. medium length  
4. funny | 1. long  
2. medium - length | long - lang  
boring - langweilig  
medium length - mittellang  
funny - lustig |
| 7 | MC | What can people do with their mouths? | 1. smile  
2. seriously  
3. laugh  
4. sad | 1. smile  
2. laugh | smile – lächeln  
seriously – ernst  
sad - traurig |
| 8 | MC | Which nationality can people have? | 1. Chinese  
2. Germany  
3. Mexican  
3. Mexican  
4. American | Chinese – chinesisch  
Germany - Deutschland  
Mexican – mexikanisch  
America - amerikanisch |
| 9 | MC | Which clothes can people wear? | 1. curtain  
2. pullover  
3. coat  
4. carpet | 2. pullover  
3. coat | curtain - Gardine  
pullover – Pullover  
coat – Jacke  
carpet - Teppich |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MC</th>
<th>People’s faces can be …?</th>
<th>1. strait</th>
<th>2. pointed</th>
<th>3. oval</th>
<th>4. triangular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>strait – schmal</td>
<td>strait</td>
<td>pointed</td>
<td>oval</td>
<td>triangular</td>
</tr>
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<td>Frage</td>
<td>Fragetyp</td>
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<td>Antworten</td>
<td>richtige Antwort</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1     | SC       | Detail, Einzelheit | 1. detail  
2. detaile  
3. deteil | 1. detail | I read that story years ago, so I’ve forgotten most of the details. |
| 2     | SC       | (Be)Zahlung      | 1. sale  
2. payment  
3. statement | 2. payment | verb: (to) pay  
We had to pay a lot of money.               |
| 3     | SC       | während         | 1. before  
2. after  
3. during | 3. during | We met for a day during the summer holidays. |
| 4     | SC       | Aufenthalt; Besuch (bei) | 1. (to) visit  
2. stay (with)  
3. stayment | 2. stay (with) | verb: (to) stay  
We had a nice stay with our grandparents.    |
| 5     | SC       | erforschen, erkunden | 1. (to) find  
2. (to) play  
3. (to) explore | 3. (to) explore | We explore some of the great museums.        |
| 6     | SC       | Kurs, Lehrgang  | 1. course  
2. lesson  
3. cours | 1. course | I’m taking english courses on Monday evenings. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SC</th>
<th>bedeutung</th>
<th>translation</th>
<th>Erklärung</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>bieten/ anbieten</td>
<td>pay/ offer/show</td>
<td>The language school offers new French courses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sonnenschein</td>
<td>sunshine/sun shine/sunny shine</td>
<td>It was a day full of sunshine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>produzieren/ erzeugen/ herstellen</td>
<td>(to) make/(to) product/(to) produce</td>
<td>The first car was produced in 1904.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modul 1 – American language
Übung 5 – American English or British English
Aufgabe: Americans and the British use the same language. But they use different words describing the same things. Find out are the following sentences in American or British English.

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</table>
| 1     | SC       | English is my favourite subject at school. | 1. American English 2. British English | 2. British English | Lieblingsfach  
British English: favourite subject  
American English: favorite subject |
| 2     | SC       | The park is in the center of our town. | 1. American English 2. British English | 1. American English | Stadtzentrum  
British English: centre  
American English: center |
British English: chips  
American English: French fries |
British English: film  
American English: movie |
| 5     | SC       | Tom told me to get off the Underground at Tower Hill. | 1. American English 2. British English | 2. British English | U-Bahn  
British English: Underground  
American English: subway |
|   |    |                                  | 2. British English |                        | British English: biscuit  
|   |    |                                  |                        | 1. American English | American English: cookie  
| 6 |    | Have you found Andrew's rubber?   | 1. American English | 2. British English | Radiergummi  
| 7 |    |                                  | 2. British English |                        | British English: rubber  
|   |    |                                  |                        | 1. American English | American English: eraser  
| 8 |    | Put this box into the garbage can, please. | 1. American English | 2. British English | Mülltonne  
| 9 |    |                                  | 1. American English |                        | British English: dustbin, bin  
|   |    | Ronny is in the 8th grade, not in 7th. | 2. British English |                        | American English: garbage can  
| 10 |   | Shouldn't we take the tram?      | 1. American English | 2. British English | Straßenbahn  
| 11 |   |                                  | 2. British English |                        | British English: tram  
|   |    | Jim is our new neighbor.         | 1. American English | 2. British English | Nachbar  
|   |    |                                  | 1. American English |                        | British English: neighbour  
|   |    |                                  | 1. American English |                        | American English: neighbor  

| SC | 12 | She has got a new message on her mailbox. | 1. American English  
2. British English | 1. American English  
Briefkasten  
British English: postbox  
American English: mailbox |
| SC | 13 | Rick hast to take the call from the phone box. | 1. American English  
2. British English | 2. British English  
Telefonzelle  
British English: phone box  
American English: phone booth |
| SC | 14 | Before you take the bus have a look at the schedule. | 1. American English  
2. British English | 1. American English  
Fahrplan  
British English: timetable  
American English: schedule |
| SC | 15 | For your own safety you should walk on the pavement. | 1. American English  
2. British English | 2. British English  
Bürgersteig/ Fußweg  
British English: pavement  
American English: sidewalk |
Modul 2 – Past forms
Übung 1 – regular and irregular verbs
Aufgabe: Now check it out! Can you fill in the correct past forms? Decide which verb is used to complete the sentences in past.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Frage</th>
<th>Fragetyp</th>
<th>Frage</th>
<th>Antworten</th>
<th>Frage 2</th>
<th>richtige Antwort</th>
<th>Antwortinfo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>woke</td>
<td>up at seven.</td>
<td>woke</td>
<td>Peter woke up at seven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>The children.</td>
<td>ran</td>
<td>home.</td>
<td>ran</td>
<td>The children ran home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>forgot</td>
<td>to take the book with me.</td>
<td>forgot</td>
<td>I forgot to take the book with me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>turned</td>
<td>off the computer.</td>
<td>turned</td>
<td>I turned off the computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>My friend</td>
<td>looked</td>
<td>after the baby.</td>
<td>looked</td>
<td>My friend looked after the baby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>The lady</td>
<td>sent</td>
<td>invitation cards.</td>
<td>sent</td>
<td>The lady sent invitation cards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>Anne</td>
<td>dropped</td>
<td>a bottle of cola.</td>
<td>dropped</td>
<td>Anne dropped a bottle of cola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>The boys</td>
<td>jumped</td>
<td>into the water.</td>
<td>jumped</td>
<td>The boys jumped into the water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>finished</td>
<td>his homework.</td>
<td>finished</td>
<td>He finished his homework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>brushed</td>
<td>their teeth.</td>
<td>brushed</td>
<td>They brushed their teeth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modul 2: a Space report
Übung 2: Present Progressive - future
Aufgabe: In this exercise you can train the present progressive with future meaning. Complete the sentences and use the given German word. Find the right English form of the present progressive.
Info:  Remember: present progressive is: be + infinitive + ing
Used for arrangements for events in the near future.
For example: tonight, tomorrow, on Monday, next week

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | SC       | I [fahre] to Manchester on Thursday | 1. going  
2. ‘m going  
3. don’t going | 2. ‘m going | I ‘m going to Manchester on Thursday |
| 2     | SC       | [Nicht kommen/ er] with us tonight? | 1. Isn't he coming  
2. He doesn’t come  
3. Do he coming | Isn't he coming | Isn't he coming with us tonight? |
| 3     | SC       | [Kommen/ sie] to the party on Saturday? | 1. Do they coming  
2. They coming  
3. Are they coming | 3. Are they coming | Are they coming to the party on Saturday? |
| 4     | SC       | We [aufstehen] early on Sunday to play tennis. | 1. ’re getting up  
2. gets up  
3. aren’t get up | 1. ’re getting up | We ’re getting up early on Sunday to play tennis. |
| 5     | SC       | I [bleiben] at a hotel near the station next weekend. | 1. am stay  
2. staying  
3. ‘m staying | 3. ‘m staying | I ‘m staying at a hotel near the station next weekend. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Response Options</th>
<th>Selected Response</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Are you helping your mom next week? – Yes, [sein].</td>
<td>1. I’m not 2. I am 3. she is</td>
<td>2. I am</td>
<td>Are you helping your mom next weekend? – Yes, I am.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>I [treffen] some friends after school.</td>
<td>1. am meeting 2. am meet 3. don’t meeting</td>
<td>1. am meeting</td>
<td>I am meeting some friends after school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Susi [gehen] to the party tonight.</td>
<td>1. goes 2. is going 3. are going</td>
<td>2. is going</td>
<td>Susi is going to the party tonight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>[er/ besuchen] his parents next weekend?</td>
<td>1. Does he visit 2. Is he visit 3. Is he visiting</td>
<td>3. Is he visiting</td>
<td>Is he visiting his parents next weekend?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Tomorrow we [gehen] shopping.</td>
<td>1. were going 2. ’re going 3. goes</td>
<td>1. ’re going</td>
<td>Tomorrow we’re going shopping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frage</td>
<td>Fragetyp</td>
<td>Frage</td>
<td>Antworten</td>
<td>richtige Antwort</td>
<td>Antwortinfo</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1     | SC       | tun müssen | 1. should to do   
2. (to) need to do  
3. need to | 2. (to) need to do | You don’t need to go now. negative statements and question without “to” |
| 2     | SC       | ob     | 1. whether  
2. weather  
3. eighter | 1. whether | I don’t whether I can come to your party or not |
| 3     | SC       | außer  | 1. without  
2. exact  
3. expect | 3. expect | He has invited everybody expect me. |
| 4     | SC       | ernst(haft) | 1. serious  
2. seriouse  
3. serios | 1. serious | Tom is in hospital with a serious illness. |
| 5     | SC       | Rakete | 1. airplane  
2. rocket  
3. space shuttle | 2. rocket | The rocket climbed into the air. |
| 6     | SC       | Halle/ Saal/ Flur/ Diele | 1. hell  
2. floor  
3. hall | 3. hall | She’ll meet you in the big hall. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>English 1</th>
<th>English 2</th>
<th>English 3</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7   | SC | etwas nachschlagen/heraussuchen | 1. (to) look for sth.  
2. (to) watch sth. up  
3. (to) look sth. up | 3. (to) look sth. up | If you don’t know a word, look it up in a dictionary. |
| 8   | SC | wirklich außergewöhnlich, echt außergewöhnlich | 1. real exciting  
2. really exciting  
3. real exciting | 1. real exciting | American English: real exciting  
British English: really exciting  
The days in the space camp were real exciting. |
| 9   | SC | Gemeinde/Gemeinschaft | 1. community  
2. communety  
3. comunity | 1. community | A group of people who live in the same place is called community. |
| 10  | SC | verschwenden/vergeuden (für) | 1. (to) pay  
2. (to) waste (on)  
3. (to) waste (on) | 3. (to) waste (on) | Don’t waste your money on that rubbish! |
| 11  | SC | schließlich/am Ende/zum Schluss | 1. in the end  
2. in the end  
3. in end | 2. in the end | At the end of the lesson you’re going to get your homework. |
| 12  | SC | Speisekarte/(Computer-)Menü | 1. Menu  
2. menü  
3. menu | 3. menu | Waiter, can I see the menu again? |
Modul 3 – a Space report  
Übung 1 – Verbs of Perception  
Aufgabe: Which is the right form of the verb missing in the sentence?  
Remember: Verbs of perception are used with the infinitive: verb of perception + object + infinitive (without to)  
Verbs of perception: see, hear, smell, feel  
For example: I saw him talk to another girl.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frage</th>
<th>Fragetyp</th>
<th>Frage</th>
<th>Antworten</th>
<th>richtige Antwort</th>
<th>Antwortinfo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | SC       | At the Kennedy Space Center, a group of people stood together and watched the sun … | 1. appear  
2. appeared  
3. appearing | 1. appear | At the Kennedy Space Center, a group of people stood together and watched the sun appear. |
| 2     | SC       | On my screen I saw seven people … in the large hall. | 1. arrived  
2. arrive  
3. arriving | 2. arrive | On my screen I saw seven people arrive in the large hall. |
| 3     | SC       | I noticed the seven … in the front of the rocket. | 1. stand  
2. stood  
3. standing | 1. stand | I noticed the seven stand in the front of the rocket. |
| 4     | SC       | I noticed them … at the rocket one last time. | 1. looking  
2. looked  
3. look | 3. look | I noticed them look at the rocket one last time. |
| 5     | SC       | I heard nobody … | 1. speak  
2. speaking  
3. spoke | 1. speak | I heard nobody speak. |
<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>We all listened to the famous voice … the numbers: 3, 2, 1.</td>
<td>1. counting 2. counted 3. count</td>
<td>3. count</td>
<td>We all listened to the famous voice count the numbers: 3, 2, 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Then we all watched the rocket … up into the air.</td>
<td>1. climbing 2. climb 3.</td>
<td>2. climb</td>
<td>Then we all watched the rocket climb up into the air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>A few seconds I felt only my heart …</td>
<td>1. beat 2. bet 3. beaten</td>
<td>1. beat</td>
<td>A few seconds I felt only my heart beat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>We all heard the noisy engines … the huge thing higher and higher.</td>
<td>1. pushed 2. pushing 3. push</td>
<td>3. push</td>
<td>We all heard the noisy engines push the huge thing higher and higher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>We watched a terrible tragedy … in front of our eyes.</td>
<td>1. happened 2. happen 3. happening</td>
<td>2. happen</td>
<td>We watched a terrible tragedy happen in front of our eyes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modul 3 – 
Übung 2 – let or make 
Aufgabe: Let or Make? Fill in the right form!
  Remember: make + object + infinitive (Zwang – veranlassen, dazu bringen, zwingen)
  For example: I **made** Lisa clean my flat.
  Remember: let + object + infinitive (Erlaubnis – zulassen, erlauben)
  For example: I **let** Lisa use my laptop.

<table>
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<th>richtige Antwort</th>
<th>Antwortinfo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>John [let/ make] me drive his new car.</td>
<td>1. let</td>
<td>1. let</td>
<td>John let me drive his new car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Will your parents [let/made] you go to the party?</td>
<td>1. let</td>
<td>1. let</td>
<td>Will your parents let you go to the party?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>She [let/make] her children do their homework.</td>
<td>1. let</td>
<td>2. make</td>
<td>She make her children do their homework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>We [let/made] the boys play football with us because they had nobody else to play with.</td>
<td>1. let</td>
<td>1. let</td>
<td>We let the boys play football with us because they had nobody else to play with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>I [let/made] my dog play in the garden, because it had eaten my right shoe.</td>
<td>1. let</td>
<td>2. made</td>
<td>I made my dog play in the garden, because it had eaten my right shoe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>The teacher [lets/makes] the children sit down because they are running around.</td>
<td>1. lets</td>
<td>2. makes</td>
<td>The teacher makes the children sit down because they are running around.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Sam really wanted a dog, but his parents wouldn't [let/make] him have a pet.</td>
<td>1. let</td>
<td>2. make</td>
<td>Sam really wanted a dog, but his parents wouldn't let him have a pet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>My mother [lets/ makes] me take off my shoes before I go into the house.</td>
<td>1. lets</td>
<td>2. makes</td>
<td>My mother makes me take off my shoes before I go into the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>I can't believe the zoo keeper [lets/ makes] you feed the snake.</td>
<td>1. lets</td>
<td>2. makes</td>
<td>I can't believe the zoo keeper lets you feed the snake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Tommy didn't want to go to his cousins birthday party, but his mom [let/ made] him go.</td>
<td>1. let</td>
<td>2. made</td>
<td>Tommy didn't want to go to his cousins’ birthday party, but his mom made him go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frage</td>
<td>Fragetyp</td>
<td>Frage</td>
<td>Antworten</td>
<td>richtige Antwort</td>
<td>Antwortinfo</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Ankunft</td>
<td>1. arriveal</td>
<td>2. arrival</td>
<td>Their arrival was planned for nine o’clock. Now it is ten a.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. arrival</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. arrive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Planet</td>
<td>1. earth</td>
<td>2. planet</td>
<td>Mars is often called the red planet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. planet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. plane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>System</td>
<td>1. system</td>
<td>1. system</td>
<td>The British school system is very different from the German school system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. systeme</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. systematic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Satellit</td>
<td>1. satellite</td>
<td>1. satellite</td>
<td>Satellites are circling the earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. satellit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. satelit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>(Natur-)Wissenschaftler/in</td>
<td>1. science</td>
<td>3. scientist</td>
<td>A scientist is someone who does science.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. scinetist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. scientist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modul 4: Telefonlange
Übung 1: Take a telephone call in English
Aufgabe: Talking on the phone in English is a little bit different from german telephone calls. So what would you answer?

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | SC       | Hello?                                     | 1. This is Anne Miller.  
2. Here is Anne Miller.  
3. Can I talk to Susan, please? | 1. This ist Anne Miller | Hier ist Anne Miller  |
| 2     | SC       | Who do you want to speak?                   | 1. Can I talk to Susan?  
2. Can I speak to Susan, please?  
3. I want to talk to Susan! | 2. Can I speak to Susan, please? | Könnte ich bitte Susan sprechen?  |
| 3     | SC       | Hello Anne. How do you do?                  | 1. I’m fine, thank you.  
2. How do you do?  
3. All right. | 2. How do you do? | Wie geht es dir?  |
| 4     | SC       | I’m sorry, she is out that day.             | 1. Bey!  
2. I’ll come back later.  
3. Oh, ok. I’ll phone back later. | 3. Oh, ok. I’ll phone back later. | Oh, ok. Ich rufe später zurück.  |
| 5     | SC       | You have called 7532438.                    | 1. Oh sorry, I’ve got the wrong number.  
2. Are you sure?  
3. Oh sorry, I take the wrong number. | 1. Oh sorry, I’ve got the wrong number. | Oh, Entschuldigung, ich habe die falsche Nummer gewählt.  |
| 6 | SC | Can I speak to your mother, please? | 1. She is not here.  
2. I’m sorry, she is out that day. Can I give her a message?  
3. No! | 2. I’m sorry, she is out that day. Can I give her a message? | Es tut mir leid, sie ist nicht da. Kann ich ihr eine Nachricht hinterlassen? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | SC | Can I speak to Susan, please? | 1. Oh, of course. Just a moment, please.  
2. Yes!  
<table>
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<th>richtige Antwort</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>jemanden abholen</td>
<td>1. to meet somebody</td>
<td>1. to meet somebody</td>
<td>Mom and Dad come to meet me on the airport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. to meet something</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. to find somebody</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Herbst</td>
<td>1. fall</td>
<td>1. fall</td>
<td>American English: fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. spring</td>
<td></td>
<td>British English: autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. summer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Since last fall I haven’t been in</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the USA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Typ, Kerl</td>
<td>1. gay</td>
<td>3. guy</td>
<td>Mike is a really a nice guy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. guy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>1. unverheiratete Frau</td>
<td>3. Frau</td>
<td>Ms Schmidt is our neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Fräulein</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Frau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>nicht mehr</td>
<td>1. no more</td>
<td>2. not (...) anymore</td>
<td>I don’t need this book anymore. Do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| SC | jemanden verspotten/ beschimpfen | 1. talk somebody names  
2. call somebody (stupid) names  
3. spot somebody  | 2. call somebody (stupid) names | Some kids call me stupid names at school. |
| SC | eifersüchtig/ neidisch (auf) | 4. unhappy (of)  
5. jealous (of)  
6. glamorous | 2. jealous (of) | Sue is jealous when her boyfriend goes out with other girls. |
| SC | Hochschule/ Fachhochschule | 1. university  
2. college  
3. high school | 2. college | After high school I would like to go to college. |
| SC | (Herren-)Anzug/ (Damen-)Kostüm | 1. costume  
2. skirt  
3. suit | 3. suit | He wears a blue suit. |
| SC | gehören zu/ passen zu | 1. (to) go with  
2. (to) pass  
3. (to) work | 1. (to) go with | The blue chair doesn't go with the green floor, it just doesn't go anywhere. |
| SC | enttäuscht (von jemandem) | 1. sad  
2. happy (with sb.)  
3. disappointed (with sb.) | 3. disappointed (with sb.) | Your parents will be disappointed with you if they find out what you have done. |
| 12 | SC | enttäuscht (von etwas) | 1. disappointed (with/ about sth.)  
 2. disappointed (with/ about sb.)  
 3. unlucky (with/ about something) | 2. disappointed (with/ about sth.) | I was very disappointed when I lost the match. |
| 13 | SC | Was denkst du über ...?/ Was hältst du von ...? | 1. How do you do?  
 2. How do you think?  
 3. How do you feel about ...? | 3. How do you feel about ...? | How do you feel about holidays in the United States? |
| 14 | SC | spielen, darstellen/ handeln | 1. (to) act  
 2. action | 2. (to) act | Tom is acting very strangely. What’s wrong with him. |
| 15 | SC | Gespräch/ Unterhaltung | 1. conversation  
 2. information  
 3. institution | 1. conversation | Susan has a really good conversation with her English teacher. |
| 16 | SC | Argument/ Begründung/ Streit | 1. (to) argue  
 2. argument  
 3. fact | 2. argument | Prepare your arguments before you start the discussion. |
| 17 | SC | Vortrag/ Referat/ Rede/ Gespräch | 4. talk  
 5. walk  
 6. heart | 1. talk | verb: (to) talk  
 She must hold a talk at school. |
| 18 | SC | Einführung (in)/ Einleitung/ Vorstellung | 1. interview  
2. introduction  
3. summary | 2. introduction | This little book is a good introduction to chemistry. |
|----|----|-------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 19 | SC | Vorteil | 1. advice  
2. advance  
3. advantage (over sb./ sth.) | 3. advantage (over sb./ sth.) | Cats have an advantage over dogs. They can climb trees: |
| 20 | SC | Nachteil | 1. part  
2. disadvantage  
3. subject | 2. disadvantage | Dogs are at a disadvantage (= im Nachteil). They can not climb trees: |
| 21 | SC | etwas zu etwas (anderem) machen | 1. to do sth. sth.  
2. (to) make sth. sth.  
3. to be | 2. (to) make sth. sth. | Is it true that space explosion is making the world a better place? |
| 22 | SC | Entwicklung | 1. development  
2. develop  
3. concept | 1. development | The situation has changed. There have been some interesting new developments. |
| 23 | SC | entwickeln/ sich entwickeln (aus ... zu) | 1. (to) grow (from ... into)  
2. (to) form (from ... into)  
3. (to) develop (from ... into) | 3. (to) develop (from ... into) | After a boring start, our trip developed into a real adventure. |