

A long, long time ago there was a poor boy whose name was Dick Whittington. And he really *was* poor, for his mother and father were dead. But Dick was a boy who liked everyone, and everyone in his village in the West of England liked him. He was a strong boy with brown hair, who looked at you directly. And his sunny smile always made his friends and neighbours smile too.

Dick was an active boy, but often there was not enough work in the village. When a farmer wanted help with the pigs, five or six workers came running. The lucky one had a good meal or a penny at the end of the day, but the others went away with nothing. Every day Dick had less to eat. For him a good meal was like a rose in winter – something he never saw.

Often Dick heard people talking about London. They said it was a wonderful city. Everyone who lived there, they said, was a great lady or gentleman. Every house was made of fine white stone that shone in the sun – and the streets were all made of gold!

One day Dick heard that a farmer who lived nearby wanted help. He ran down to the farm as fast as he could and found everyone there working hard.

Were all the people of London really great ladies and lords? They did not look very great! Most of them were dressed like Dick himself, and some looked worse. Dick thought it was time to find some streets made of gold. Perhaps a little piece of gold would buy him some bread, or something warm to eat.

Oh dear! He walked through street after street, but he could not find even the smallest piece of gold. These streets were not golden at all, but hard, cold and dirty. In fact, most of them were much worse than the dirtiest road in his village.

By midnight, his feet hurt a lot. He did not really cry, but his eyes were full of tears. At last, tired, hungry and thirsty, he sat down on the doorstep of a rich man's house and fell asleep.





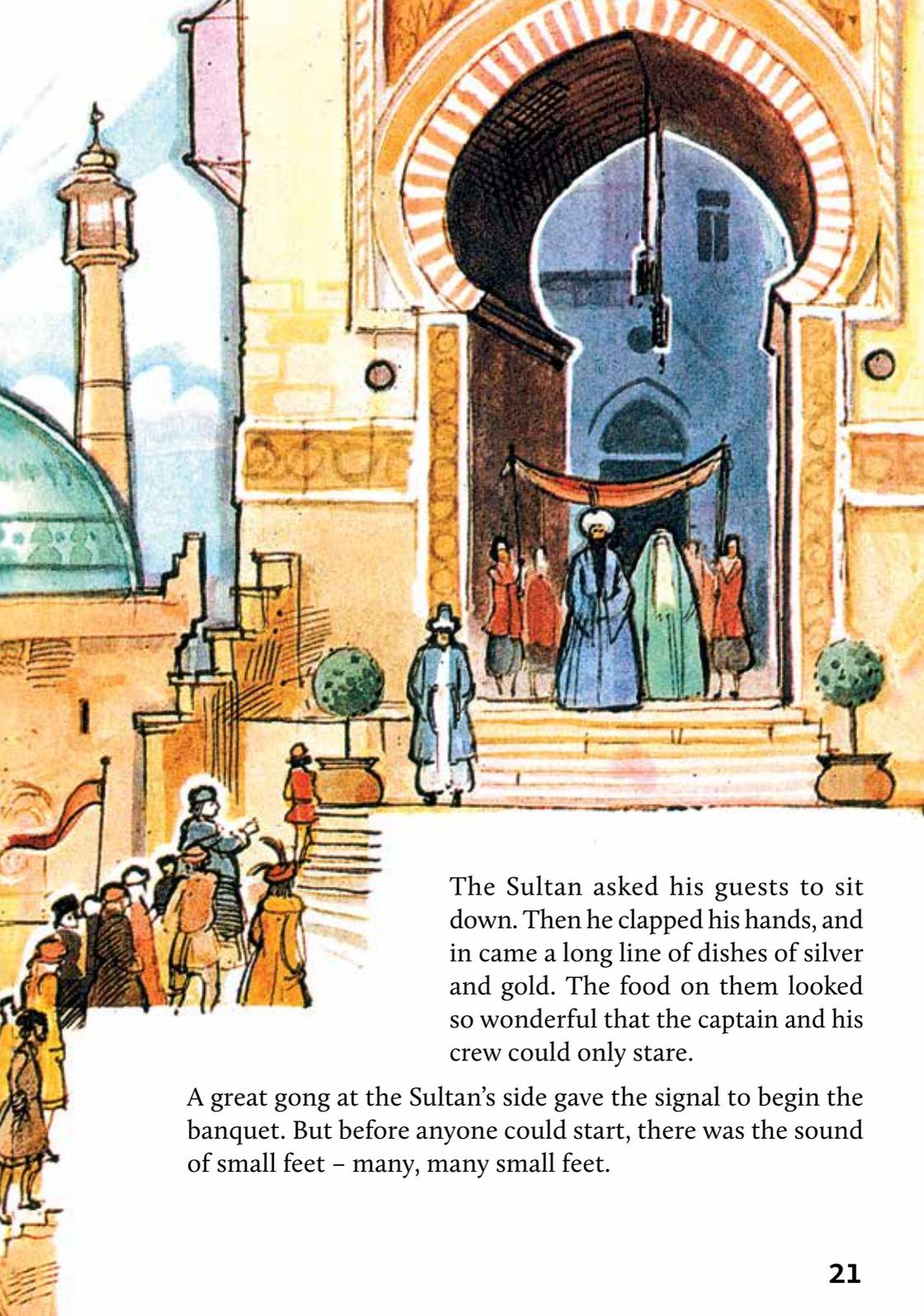
He was woken early next morning by the rich man's cook. She had opened the kitchen door and found him asleep there on the doorstep. "Away with you, you lazy lump!" she shouted. "This is Mr Fitzwarren's doorstep! His heart as soft as butter, but I'm not so silly. Go away – or I will set the dogs on you!"

Dick tried to stand up, but he was so tired that he fell down. Just then Mr Fitzwarren himself came down to open his front door. His face was kind and he saw at once what the problem was. "Why, you poor boy!" he said. "Come in and eat! If you will work hard, you can help the cook in the kitchen. Only yesterday my last kitchen-boy went to sea in one of my ships. It is good luck that has brought you here, my friend!"

Meanwhile, the *Martlet* had arrived at Rabat, in Morocco, and there she sailed into the port. The Sultan of the country was happy to see a new ship, and asked the captain and his crew to come to a banquet at the palace. So they all put on their best clothes and marched to the palace with a drummer in front.

Here they bowed to the Sultan and his queen, the Sultana, who greeted them very politely.





The Sultan asked his guests to sit down. Then he clapped his hands, and in came a long line of dishes of silver and gold. The food on them looked so wonderful that the captain and his crew could only stare.

A great gong at the Sultan's side gave the signal to begin the banquet. But before anyone could start, there was the sound of small feet – many, many small feet.

'WHEN' WORDS

after	<i>opp.</i> before	nach
early	<i>opp.</i> late	früh
minute/hour	60 <i>minutes</i> make an <i>hour</i> .	Minute/Stunde
week/month	There are four <i>weeks</i> in a <i>month</i> .	Woche/Monat
soon	in a short time	bald
never	not even once	nie
finally	in the end, at last	schließlich
at last	in the end; finally	schließlich, endlich
suddenly	<i>Suddenly</i> it began to rain.	plötzlich
at once	now, immediately: Come here <i>at once!</i>	sofort
again	Say that <i>again</i> – I didn't hear you.	wieder
still	It's six o'clock, are you <i>still</i> here?	immer noch
ago	I am eleven years old. A year <i>ago</i> I was ten.	vor (1 Jahr/ 2 Wochen)
once	one time	einmal
twice	two times	zweimal
ten times	10x	zehnmal
whenever	every time when	immer wenn
until	Please wait <i>until</i> he comes.	bis
while	Talk to me <i>while</i> I cook lunch.	während
to happen	Something wonderful has <i>happened</i> .	geschehen

'WHERE' WORDS

far	a long way away, <i>opp.</i> near	weit
country	1. a land: Germany, England ... 2. in the <i>country</i> , <i>opp.</i> in the city	ein Land auf dem Land
river	The Thames is a big <i>river</i> .	Fluß, Strom

LOOKING AND SEEING

to look (at)	<i>Look</i> left and right before you cross the road!	schauen
to watch	Thousands of people were <i>watching</i> the tennis match.	zuschauen
to notice	to see	bemerkten
to stare at	to look at for a long time	anstarren
to show	The children <i>showed</i> us their presents. (<i>to show, showed, shown</i>)	zeigen
pretty	That dress is really <i>pretty</i> – I love it!	hübsch

USEFUL WORDS

to want	What do you <i>want</i> for your birthday?	wollen
to need	My watch <i>needs</i> a new battery.	brauchen
almost	Don't go – dinner is <i>almost</i> ready.	fast, beinahe
certainly	surely	sicher, gewiss
enough	That's not <i>enough</i> . I want some more!	genug
down	<i>opp.</i> up	hinunter, herunter
together	with another person or in a group	zusammen
without	<i>opp.</i> with	ohne
the same	<i>opp.</i> different	der/die/das gleiche, der-/die-/dasselbe
only	1. I saw him <i>only</i> last week. 2. <i>Only</i> one person is here; the others are sick.	erst
instead	There's no chocolate, we'll eat apples <i>instead</i> .	nur
fast	quickly	stattdessen
money	pounds, euros, dollars and so on	schnell
piece	A small <i>piece</i> , please, I can't eat all that.	Geld
		Stück

SMALL WORDS

many	<i>Many</i> people live in London.	viele
plenty	enough and more	reichlich
a lot	very much: It's <i>a lot</i> warmer today.	viel
a few	not many	ein paar, einige
every	<i>Every</i> night comes to an end.	jede (-r, -s)
everyone	each person, all the people	jede(-r)
everywhere	<i>Everywhere</i> in the world there are people who speak English.	überall
everything	each thing, all things	alles
no one	not one person (or thing)	keine(-r, -s)
too	1. The work is <i>too</i> hard – I can't do it. 2. He's going to London. Can I go <i>too</i> ?	zu (sehr)
even	It was difficult to see, <i>even</i> with the light on.	auch
if	<i>If</i> you are ill, you can't go to school.	sogar, auch wenn, falls

everything	each thing, all things	alles
ready	Are you <i>ready</i> for the English test?	bereit
to set off	to start walking or driving (<i>to set, set, set</i>)	losziehen, sich auf den Weg machen

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street	road with houses on both sides	Straße
sunrise	when the sun comes up in the morning	Sonnenaufgang
to know	I <i>know</i> the answer! (<i>to know, knew, known</i>)	wissen; kennen
far	a long way away, <i>opp.</i> near	weit
nothing	They had <i>nothing</i> more to say.	nichts
to carry	to take things in your hands	tragen
only	just: Dick had <i>only</i> a penny with him.	nur
clothes	coat, trousers, pullover: the things we wear	Kleider
stick	long, thin piece of wood	Stock

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to walk	to go on foot	zu Fuß gehen
to burn	A fire <i>burns</i> . (<i>to burn, burnt, burnt</i>)	brennen
foot, feet	You stand on your <i>feet</i> , and walk on them.	Fuß
to hurt	Ben hurt his leg when he fell down. (<i>to hurt, hurt, hurt</i>)	wehtun
stream	A <i>stream</i> is smaller than a river.	Bach
to rest	to stop working for a while	sich ausruhen
wagon	A <i>wagon</i> has no motor; horses must pull it.	Pferdewagen
to drive	to make a car (or a wagon) go (<i>to drive, drove, driven</i>)	fahren
driver	person who drives	Fahrer(-in)
to let	to allow; (<i>to let, let, let</i>)	erlauben
kind	warm and friendly	gütig, liebenswürdig
face	You wash your <i>face</i> every morning.	Gesicht

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wonder	great surprise and interest	Verwunderung
the same	<i>opp.</i> different	der/die/das gleiche, der-/die-/dasselbe
tall	He's so <i>tall</i> he needs a longer bed.	groß (gewachsen); hoch
narrow	<i>opp.</i> wide	eng
to smell	You <i>smell</i> with your nose.	riechen
smoke	That <i>smoke</i> comes from a fire.	Rauch
fire	<i>Fire</i> burns.	Feuer
to be in a hurry	Please be quick, I'm <i>in a hurry</i> .	es eilig haben

no one	not one person (or thing)	keine(-r, -s)
time	Come on – it's <i>time</i> to get up!	Zeit
to stare	to look for a long time	starren
to rush	to go fast, to hurry	eilen
past	She smiled at us when she went <i>past</i> .	vorbei
even	It was difficult to see, <i>even</i> with the light on.	sogar, auch

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to look	Wow! You <i>look</i> wonderful!	aussehen
most (of)	It is late; <i>most of</i> the shops are shut.	der/die/das meiste
to be dressed	to wear clothes	angezogen sein
worse	<i>opp.</i> better	schlimmer
to think	Wait a minute. I'm <i>thinking</i> . (<i>to think, thought, thought</i>)	denken
perhaps	<i>Perhaps</i> we will see her tomorrow.	vielleicht
piece	A small <i>piece</i> , please. I can't eat all that.	Stück
to buy	Where did you <i>buy</i> those shoes? (<i>to buy, bought, bought</i>)	kaufen
through	The cold weather lasted all <i>through</i> spring.	durch
(not) ... at all	They did <i>not</i> help us <i>at all</i> .	überhaupt (nicht)
dirty	Please wash your <i>dirty</i> hands.	schmutzig
in fact	I said I was sick, but <i>in fact</i> I just forgot.	in der Tat
midnight	the middle of the night	Mitternacht
a lot	very much: It's <i>a lot</i> warmer today.	viel
tears	water from your eyes	Tränen
at last	in the end; finally	schließlich, endlich
tired	I'm so <i>tired</i> I could sleep for a week.	müde
hungry	a <i>hungry</i> child	hungrig
be hungry	<i>Are you still hungry?</i>	Hunger haben
thirsty	I'm <i>thirsty</i> . Can I have a glass of water?	Durst haben
doorstep	A step outside the door of a house	Stufe vor der Haustür
to fall asleep	<i>opp.</i> to stay awake, to wake up (<i>to fall, fell, fallen</i>)	einschlafen

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early	<i>opp.</i> late	früh
cook	a <i>cook's</i> job is making things to eat	Köchin, Koch
kitchen	room where you cook food	Küche
to shout	Please stop <i>shouting!</i> I can hear you.	schreien
heart	When I run, my <i>heart</i> beats fast.	Herz
soft	<i>opp.</i> hard	weich
silly	You made a lot of <i>silly</i> mistakes.	dumm, albern

Exercise 8 — Put Into The Past Tense (pages 8–9)

1. Dick sits down by a stream to rest.
2. A wagon comes along the road.
3. The driver stops at the stream.
4. He has a kind face.
5. In London, Dick looks around in wonder.
6. The sky is as blue as in his village.
7. Dick can only see a little of the sky.
8. The houses are tall and the streets are narrow. (Two verbs!)
9. Every house is black from the smoke.
10. People stare at Dick and rush past him. (Two verbs!)

Exercise 9 — Let Dick Tell The Story! (pages 8–9)

Example: *Dick* set out to walk to London. →
I set out to walk to London.
There was little food for *him*. →
There was little food for *me*.

1. Dick walked and walked.
2. The sun burned him.
3. His feet hurt.
4. At last he sat down to rest.
5. Dick asked the driver how far it was to London.
6. The driver told him to jump up on the wagon.
7. The driver and Dick reached London.
8. Dick looked around in wonder.
9. But no one spoke to him.
10. They stared at him when he spoke to them. (Change two words!)

Exercise 10 — Who And What (pages 10–11)

1. Who did not look very great?
2. What did Dick think it was time to find?
3. What would a piece of gold buy him?
4. What was hard, cold and dirty?
5. Who fell asleep on the doorstep of a house?
6. Who woke him up early next morning?
7. What had she opened?
8. What did she shout?
9. What did Dick try to do?
10. Who came to open the front door?

Exercise 11 — Short Answers (pages 10–11)

1. Were all the people of London great ladies and lords?
2. Were most of them dressed like Dick?
3. Would a piece of gold buy him some bread?
4. Did he walk through street after street?
5. Could he find any pieces of gold?
6. Were the streets cold and dirty?
7. Were his eyes full of tears?
8. Was Dick hungry and thirsty?
9. Was he woken at midnight?
10. Was the cook kind to him?
11. Did she shout at him?
12. Did Dick shout at the cook?

Exercise 12 — Describing Pictures (pages 10–11)

1. What can you see in the picture on page 10?
2. Who are the people in the picture on page 11?
3. On page 11, what does the cook look like?
4. The cook's mouth is open. What do you think she is doing?
5. Where is Mr Fitzwarren looking?
6. Where is his right hand?

Exercise 13 — Vocabulary (pages 10–11)

For 'Vocabulary' exercises, find help in the middle column of 'Vocabulary Page by Page' from page 44 on!

1. What is the opposite of *better*?
2. we will see her tomorrow.
3. Where did you those shoes?
4. Please wash your hands.
5. What is a word for *the middle of the night*?
6. What is another way of saying *very much*?
7. What do we call water from your eyes?
8. If you are you can drink some water.
9. What is the opposite of *to stay awake* or *to wake up*?
10. What is the opposite of *late*?
11. What is the name for the *room where we cook food*?
12. What is the opposite of *hard*?
13. What is a word for *to do your best to do something*?
14. What is another word for *immediately*?

Exercise 34 — Did You Understand The Story? (pages 15–19)

1. Where was the *Martlet* to sail to?
2. Why did Mr Fitzwarren call everyone together?
3. Dick had only one thing he could send. What was it?
4. Why did Mr Fitzwarren not want to say yes at first?
5. How did Dick say goodbye to his friend?
6. Why was the cat cheerful?
7. Why did Dick buy a new cat?
8. What did the cook do?
9. When did she laugh at him?
10. How did the cook make Dick feel?
11. Where did Dick creep with his cat and his bundle?
12. Where did he stop to rest?
13. What did the bells of Bow Church seem to tell him?
14. What did he hope when he pushed open the kitchen door?
15. Where was the cook when Dick came back?

Exercise 35 — Write Sentences! (pages 16–17)

1. Look at pages 16–17.
Write at least 5 sentences on ‘*Dick and two cats*’.

Exercise 36 — Make Your Own Questions! (pages 16–19)

1. Look at pages 16–19 and make at least 5 questions.
Choose different beginnings, like ‘Did’, ‘Who’, ‘What’ or ‘Where’,
and try to see that your questions don’t all sound the same!

Exercise 37 — Mixed Questions (page 20–21)

1. What had arrived at Rabat in Morocco?
2. In Rabat, where did the *Martlet* sail?
3. What was the Sultan happy to see?
4. Who did he ask to a banquet?
5. Where was the banquet?
6. What did they all put on?
7. Where did they all march to?
8. Who marched in front?
9. What did they do when they saw the Sultan?
10. Who was the Sultana?
11. How did the Sultana greet them?
12. Who did the Sultan ask to sit down?
13. What gave the signal to begin the banquet?

Exercise 38 — Put Into The Past Tense (page 20–21)

1. The *Martlet* arrives at Rabat in Morocco.
2. She sails into the port of Rabat.
3. The Sultan asks the crew to a banquet.
4. They all march to the palace.
5. The Sultana greets them politely.
6. The Sultan claps his hands.
7. In comes a line of silver dishes.
8. The food on them looks wonderful.
9. A gong gives the signal to begin.
10. But then there is the sound of small feet.

Exercise 39 — Let The Captain Of The *Martlet* Tell The Story! (pages 20–21)

Example: *The Martlet* sailed to Africa. → We sailed to Africa.
The Sultan greeted *the crew*. → The Sultan greeted *us*.

1. The *Martlet* arrived at Rabat in Morocco.
2. The captain and crew sailed into the port of Rabat.
3. The Sultan asked the captain and the crew to come to a banquet.
4. They put on their best clothes.
5. They all marched to the palace.
6. A drummer marched in front of them.
7. They bowed to the Sultan and his queen.
8. The Sultan asked his guests to sit down.
9. The food was so wonderful that they stared.
10. A gong gave them the signal to begin.

Exercise 40 — Describing Pictures (pages 20–23)

1. What can you see in the picture on pages 20 and 21?
Write at least 5 sentences.
2. What can you see in the picture on pages 22 and 23?
Write at least 5 sentences.

Exercise 41 — Short Answers (pages 22–25)

1. Were the guests astonished?
2. Did hundreds of rats and mice rush in?
3. Did they spring onto the table?
4. Did the rats and mice eat the food very politely?
5. Did they disappear with loud squeaking?
6. Did the Sultan want to give the rats and mice a banquet?
7. Have the Sultan's people tried everything? (See next page!)