

1 What is it to be cool?

a) Listen to these teenagers and fill in the missing words.

12

1 Lucy

Some people think that *following fashion* is cool. But I totally disagree. I think it's much better to have your own *individual style*. That's what I think is cool.

At the end, read the sentences and check. Are your words right for the context?



2 Grace

I love cool things of all kinds. You can find lots of *great things* in second-hand shops. You know, some things are so uncool that *they're cool*!

3 Ryan

In my school there's a lot of *peer pressure* to be cool and fashionable. That's not a good thing, in my opinion. I think you should *just be yourself*.

4 Ananya

I think a lot of people want to be cool so that other people will *like them*. I think that's a pity. People should like you for who you are. You shouldn't care what *other people think*.

5 Nathan

To be cool, you have to wear the right clothes and like *the right music*.

6 Ella

I think it's really cool to have lots of piercings and tattoos. They make you look *really interesting*.

7 Adam

I don't want to be the same as everybody else. I think it's cool to *be different*!



b) Do you agree with these people? What do you think? Write in your exercise book.

I agree very much/quite a lot/a bit with ... (Lucy/Grace/...)
I totally disagree with ...
In my opinion • I think

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2 Being a screenager

Change the words in orange. Find words and phrases in the box that mean the same thing. You don't need all the words in the box.

all over the world • at the same time • chat • digital • focus on • get information • habits • multitask (vb.) • online • pros and cons • social media • text (vb.) • ~~the average~~

The average

A typical teenager in the USA spends over eight hours a day in front of the screen. And they're not just

doing one thing: most of the time they *multitask* do lots of things. They might *chat* talk with a friend on a social

media site, *text* send text messages to other friends, and play a video game, *at the same time* all together.

What are the *pros and cons* advantages and disadvantages of digital technology?

Well, you can *get information* find out about things very quickly and you can communicate with people

all over the world in lots of different countries. But there are downsides. Young people often can't *focus on* concentrate¹ on their

homework. And they don't get enough sleep because they're *online* on the internet at night.

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3 Your phone and you



- a) How many different things do you use your phone for? Make a list in your exercise book, e.g.:

I use my phone to go online, video-chat...



- b) Compare with a partner. Do you use your phone for the same things? What do you use it for most?



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4 SPEAKING Technology then and now

Think about when your parents and teachers were young.

Discuss the answers to these questions with a partner. Give your opinion too.

What do you think are the pros and cons of the way they lived then?

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1 How do you think they listened to music? | 6 What were their mobile phones like? |
| 2 How did they watch films? | 7 Did they have smart phones? |
| 3 How did they communicate with their friends? | 8 What were their computers like? |
| 4 How did they spend their free time? | 9 Did they use the internet as much as you? |
| 5 Was this very different from today? How? | 10 Did they have as much technology as you? |

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Take turns to read the questions.

¹ concentrate *sich konzentrieren*



5 LISTENING Profile pictures

¹³ What is each person's profile picture and why did they choose it? Write notes in the grid.

Your hear:
 a picture of...
 me (on a horse)
 my (dog)

You write:
 a picture of...
 ▶ him / her (on a horse)
 ▶ his / her (dog)

Person	A picture of...	Because...
1 Lucy	her budgie	he died last week and she misses him
2 Mohammed	his new band	they've just put their first song on the net
3 Sarah	trees in autumn	it's quite arty, the colours are lovely
4 Anna	the top of her head	a photo of himself would be vain
5 Adam	a painting he did	it shows his creative personality

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6 MEDIATION Has social media gone too far?

Read the joke and explain it in German for a friend.

You don't have to translate every word.

Before social media, did you...



take a photo of your dinner...



run into town to get lots of copies...



then give them to your family and friends, and to all their friends?



b) Why do you think the person invented this joke?

c) What do you think when people put the following things on their social media sites, and why do you think that?

- ★ photos of their dinner
 - ★ links to music videos
 - ★ cute videos of animals
 - ★ photos of you
 - ★ links to stories about famous people
 - ★ comments about people you know
 - ★ jokes
- ▶ SB p. 85



7 SPEAKING Ads on the internet

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Discuss with a partner: What do you think of ads on the internet? What are the pros and cons? What kinds of ads do you like?



▶ SB p. 85



8 READING A new band

a) Skim the article and choose a good title for it:

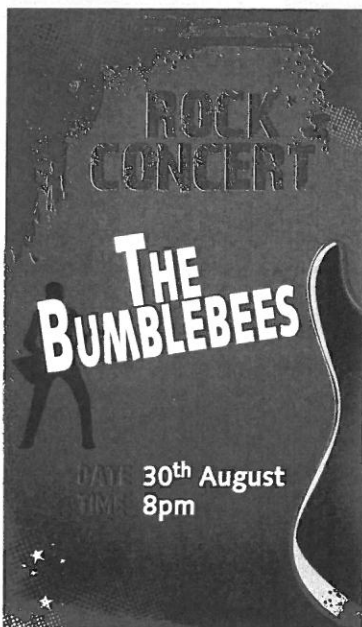
Skimming: Look through the text quickly. You don't have to read *every* word.

a) Starting a band b) Marketing your band c) Making your first CD

1 The first thing is: you have to get your music out there – people have to hear it! Play as many live gigs as you can, for example
 5 organise gigs¹ in bars and at music festivals. You can play at school concerts and even at people's birthday parties. Look out for competitions for new bands, and
 10 don't forget fund-raising events for good causes. Even if you don't get paid, playing live is a great way to advertise. Another idea is to ask a shop in your High Street if you can
 15 play live there – a music store or a cool clothes shop. They get extra customers and you get to play to new people, so everyone's happy. And don't forget to advertise your gigs. Put up posters and fliers at least a week before the gig.



2 You need an advertising strategy and you have to be internet-savvy. All bands need a good website with information about the band, plenty of photos and personal bios of band members.
 20 And of course don't forget social media sites. Make your profiles as interesting as possible. Keep the information fresh, and have a list of gigs you're going to play. It's a good idea to have a blog too. And most importantly, put videos of your songs on music sites, so that more people can hear them.



3 Talk to lots of people! Go to other bands' gigs, and talk to
 25 them, and to people in their audience. You don't know who you might meet! Be friendly to your fans – chat to them after gigs, and if they write comments or your web pages, always answer them. Happy fans will tell their friends about you. Contact music writers too: send them information about your band and
 30 link to free downloads so they can listen to your best songs.

4 Fans like to buy things at gigs, so you need plenty of 'merch', for example T-shirts and sweatshirts. Girls like to buy bags. And of course, you must have CDs to sell. Make sure your band's name is in big letters, and if someone can design a great logo
 35 for you, even better! Have things you can give away free to fans, too, like postcards, badges, pens, etc.

5 All these things will help you to 'sell' your new band. But don't forget the most important thing: keep practising so that you're an awesome band!!

¹ gig *Konzert*

b) True, false or not in the text?

	True / False / Not in text		
1 It's best to put up posters two days before a concert.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Emails can be useful for advertising gigs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 It's good to put information about concerts on the internet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Never let people listen to your songs for free.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Your manager can help you get good gigs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6 Don't have a logo – it isn't cool.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

c) Match the headings A–F with the paragraphs 1–5. There is one extra heading.

- Paragraph 1 D
- Paragraph 2 C
- Paragraph 3 A
- Paragraph 4 F
- Paragraph 5 B
- A It's who you know...
 - B Be a great band!
 - C Go online
 - D Let people hear the music!
 - E How to write a great song
 - F Things to give and sell

Remember that you can often find the main point of a paragraph in the first or last sentence.

d) Explain in English what these words and phrases mean:

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- 1 fund-raising events (line 10) concerts etc. where the money from tickets goes to charities
- 2 keep the information fresh (line 21) don't have old details that aren't true any more
- 3 a blog (line 21) a sort of diary on the internet
- 4 free downloads (line 30) things you can get from the internet, and you don't have to pay
- 5 merch (line 31) things a band can sell

If you don't know the word, try to work it out from the context.

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9 **Manager of a band**

A new band are playing their first gig in two months' time. What does their manager need to do? Make a list of things to do in your exercise book.

Make posters for the concert.
Put up the posters. (where? when?)

You can get ideas from the article on p. 50.

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10 Last summer could have been better...

Look at LF 24 on page 85 for help.

b) Lewis writes about his holiday. Write the correct forms of the verbs.

- 1 If we had travelled (travel) by plane, we would have got there faster.
- 2 If I hadn't been (not be) so scared, I would have done a bungee jump.
- 3 If we had had (have) more money, we would have gone on a boat trip.
- 4 If we had had more time, we would have done (do) more things.
- 5 If I had taken your address with me, I would have sent (send) you a post card.
- 6 If we had known how bad the hotel was, we wouldn't have gone (not go) there.



b) Natasha's holiday. Write the correct forms of the verbs.

- 1 If it had been (be) sunny, we would have gone (go) to the beach.
- 2 If it hadn't rained (not rain) so much, I would have enjoyed (enjoy) the holiday much more.
- 3 If Dad had checked (check) the timetable, we wouldn't have missed (not miss) the ferry.
- 4 If we had taken (take) a map, we wouldn't have got (get) lost.
- 5 If we had visited (visit) our friends in Germany, I would have spoken (spoken) German with them.
- 6 If I had chosen (choose) our holiday, it would have been (be) more fun.

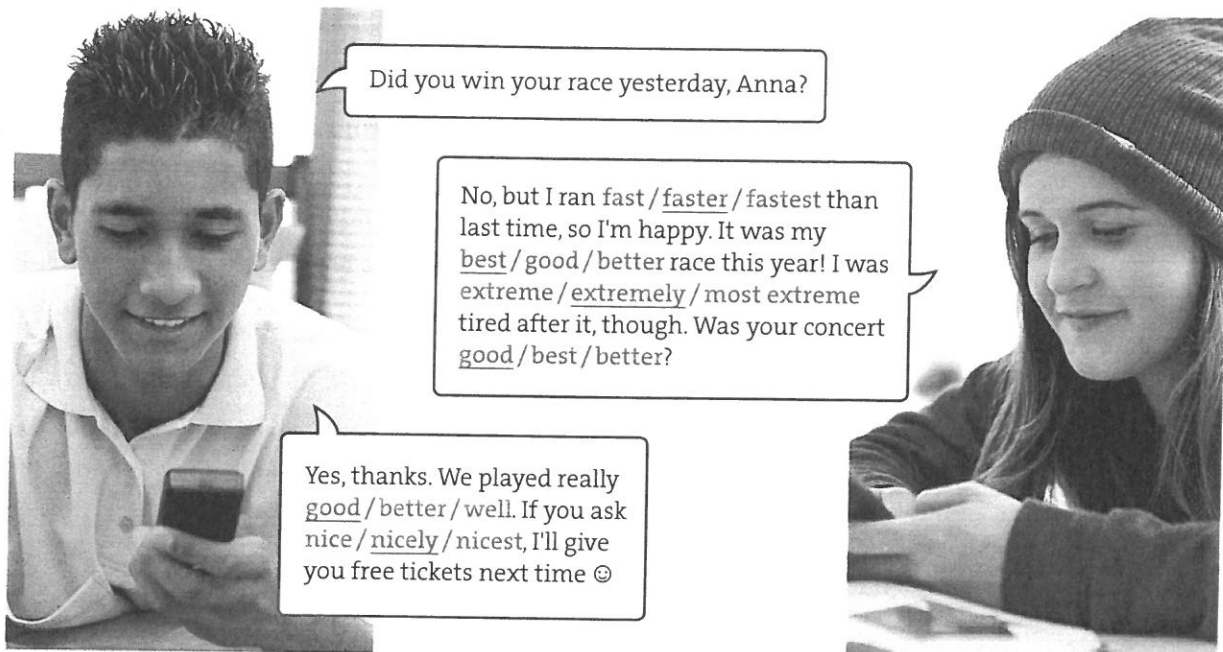
c) Ananya's holiday. Say how these situations could have been avoided.

- 1 I didn't put suncream on. My arms were red.
If I had put suncream on, my arms wouldn't have been red.
- 2 I left my phone at home. I didn't text my friends.
If I hadn't left my phone at home, I would have texted my friends.
- 3 I didn't take enough money. I didn't go on a boat trip.
If I had taken enough money, I would have gone on a boat trip.
- 4 I forgot my ball. We didn't play football.
If I hadn't forgotten my ball, we would have played football.

11 REVISION Messages

Lewis and Anna are sending messages to each other.

Underline the correct forms of the adjectives and adverbs.



Did you win your race yesterday, Anna?

No, but I ran fast / faster / fastest than last time, so I'm happy. It was my best / good / better race this year! I was extreme / extremely / most extreme tired after it, though. Was your concert good / best / better?

Yes, thanks. We played really good / better / well. If you ask nice / nicely / nicest, I'll give you free tickets next time ☺

12 REVISION Advice from friends

Nathan asks his friends a question on a social media site.

Read the text, then tick (✓) the correct options below.

Nathan I'm thinking of getting a tattoo. What do you ①?

Ryan No, ② do it, Nathan! In two years' time you might not like it. Think about it for a few months first, then you can decide.

Grace I think you should ③ a tattoo. They're really cool.

Jimi I got a tattoo three months ④. I love it, but when my mum saw it, she ⑤ crazy! ☹

Ella You can't, Nathan. You ⑥ be 18 for a tattoo in the UK. Sorry - ⑦ too young.

Nathan Thanks, guys. It looks like I'll have to wait ⑧ I'm 18 and decide then.

- ① thought think thinks thinking
- ② don't can't won't didn't
- ③ become take get buy
- ④ for ago before away
- ⑤ go going goes went
- ⑥ will needn't have to can
- ⑦ yours you're you your
- ⑧ before while when until





13 REVISION Last weekend

a) Read what the four friends say about the weekend.

Complete the sentences with at/in/to.



I did a lot at the weekend. I took part in a singing competition.
I was really nervous, singing in front of hundreds of people. Then
on Sunday I went to London for the day.

I went to a party on Saturday, then I spent
Sunday at Anna's house. I met a nice boy
at the party. He works in an office in town.



I didn't feel well on Sunday, so I stayed at home – and went to sleep on
the sofa at 4 o'clock! I just went to bed in the evening. At the moment,
I still don't feel good, so I might not go to school tomorrow.

b) Write a sentence with all four words in it: at/in/to/on.

14 REVISION Ananya's weekend

Ananya is talking about her weekend. Complete her sentences with suitable¹ words.

- 1 I spent the weekend with my aunt and cousins.
- 2 We get on well together, so I had a great time.
- 3 On Saturday, we played tennis in the park.
- 4 I didn't win any games – my cousins are better than me.
- 5 In the evening, we went to the cinema. The film was funny and I enjoyed it very much.
- 6 We wanted to go on a picnic on Sunday, but the weather was bad, so we stayed in the house.
- 7 My cousins invited some friends and we played cards.
- 8 I came back by train in on Sunday evening.

¹ suitable *passend*

15 New words quiz

a) Find these new words from the story.

- 1 come back
- 2 If you have a lot of money, you're ...
- 3 go towards someone very quietly
- 4 boys
- 5 afraid
- 6 If something isn't real but it *looks* real, it's ...
- 7 This very, very small thing can make you ill.
- 8 It moves, it doesn't stay in one place. It's ...
- 9 streets behind the main street
- 10 animal skin, used for shoes and clothes
- 11 Don't come near me = Leave me ...
- 12 You might go up this to wash a high window.

R	E	T	U	R	N															
R	I	C	H																	
C	R	E	E	P				U	P											
L	A	D	S																	
F	R	I	G	H	T	E	N	E	D											
R	E	A	L	I	S	T	I	C												
V	I	R	U	S																

M	O	B	I	L	E															
B	A	C	K	S	T	R	E	E	T	S										
L	E	A	T	H	E	R														
A	L	O	N	E																
L	A	D	D	E	R															

b) Put the letters in yellow into the right order. It's the name of the computer game in the story.

Virtual Kombat

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16 Would you have done the same as Scott?

a) What did Scott do in the story? Write 'yes' or 'no'.

- Did Scott... 1 fight the two bullies? yes 2 eat the children's bread? no 3 join Shark's gang? no
 4 run away from Shark? yes 5 take Tommy's place? yes 6 Was he afraid? yes



b) If you had been Scott, what would you have done? I would/wouldn't have ...

Think about words 1–6 in part a), and other things too. Answer in your exercise book.

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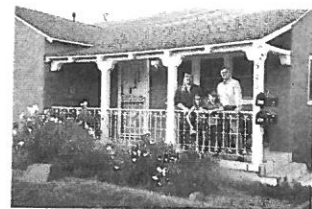


17 Everyone has a story.

Choose Shark, Tommy or Tammy. Imagine his/her story. Write in your exercise book.

Ideas:

- How old was he/she when his/her parents died?
- Where did the family live before?
- What was their life like before?
- What does this character think of the other people in the story?
- What does he/she hope will happen in the future?



► SB p. 94



18 What are things like today?

Choose task A or B. Write your answer in your exercise book.

- A Describe people's living conditions in the story. Compare them with living conditions today.
- B What role do computer games play for kids today?

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Remember to check your answer after you've finished. Does it sound good? Are the verbs right? And the spelling?



18 READING What are the articles about?

Skim through the two articles quickly.

- What is Article A about? Explain in one sentence:

(Article A is about the history of mobile phones.)

- Write a good title for Article B:

(Interesting facts about mobile phones)

19 READING Information from the articles

a) Read the first article. Tick (✓) the right answers.

! If you don't understand a word:

- Is it like a German word?
- Can you guess it from the context?

1 How many people use a mobile phone?

- a) Half (1/2) of the world's population.
- b) Two thirds (2/3) of the world's population.
- c) Three quarters (3/4) of the world's population.

2 Martin Cooper made the first mobile phone call. Who did he talk to?

- a) An inventor at the Motorola company.
- b) Another phone company.
- c) The President of the USA.

3 In what year could people first buy a mobile phone?

- a) In 1973.
- b) In 1983.
- c) In 1991.

4 How long could they talk on the phone for, before they had to charge it?

- a) Half an hour.
- b) Three hours.
- c) Ten hours.

5 How much did the first mobile phone cost to buy?

- a) Nearly forty dollars.
- b) Nearly one thousand dollars.
- c) Nearly four thousand dollars.

6 In the early 1990s, you could use your mobile phone to

- a) text people.
- b) send photos.
- c) go on the internet.

b) Read the second article. Tick (✓) the right answers.

- 1 Smartphone computers are better than computers for the first space travel.
- 2 You can drop most Japanese mobiles into water without a problem.
- 3 The most common use of a mobile is to check the time.
- 4 Japan makes more mobile phones than China.

True / False / Not in text

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

1 A trip to New York

Write the right pronouns in the text. I/me/my, we/us/our, they/them/their etc.

(I) My brother and I went to stay in New York with (we) our aunt and uncle and (they) their four cats.
 (I) my uncle took (I) me and my brother to (he) his favourite cafe and (we) we had ice-creams. A friend of my uncle's saw (he) him and she came over and sat with (we) us. She's a singer and gave (we) us tickets for (she) her next concert! Auntie Abi and Uncle Brandon are really nice. (they) They have invited (I) my whole family to go and stay with (they) them again next summer.

2 Asking for help

Complete the conversation with the missing words.

Look at the assistant's answers – they'll help you to see what the tourist's questions were.

- Tourist I wonder if you could help me. What time are the bus tours, please?
 Assistant Sure! They're every half hour from 10 am until 6 pm.
 Tourist How long does a tour last?
 Assistant Nearly two hours: about one hour fifty-five.
 Tourist Thank you. And how much does a tour cost?
 Assistant Fifty-two dollars per person.
 Tourist Thanks. I'd like three tickets, please.
 Assistant Here you are.
 Tourist Thanks for your help.
 Assistant You're welcome. Have a nice day.

**3 Tourists in New York – and in your town**

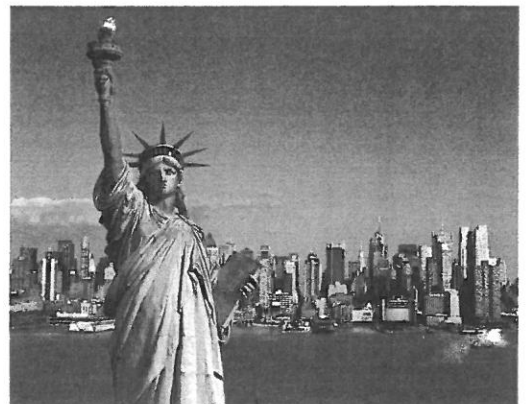
Your Australian penfriend, Kai, asks about New York – and a town near you.

Write an email and answer his questions.

- If you went to New York, what would you do there?
- Would you like to visit New York? Why / Why not?
- Do lots of tourists visit your town? Why / Why not?
- Where can tourists get information about the town?

Look on the internet for ideas if you need to.

Compare with a partner – do you agree with what he / she has written?





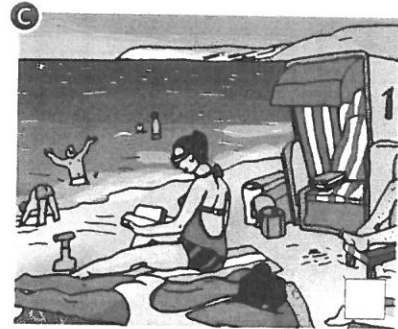
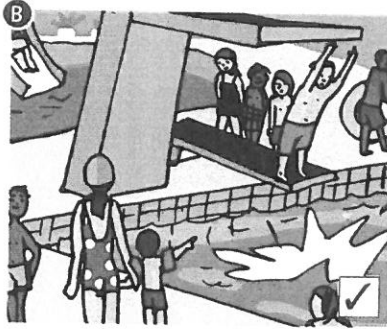
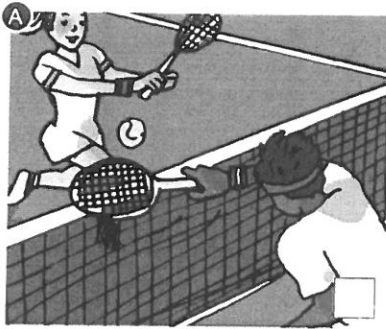
1 LISTENING Declan's birthday

15 Listen to four conversations.

For each question tick (✓) the correct answer: A, B or C.

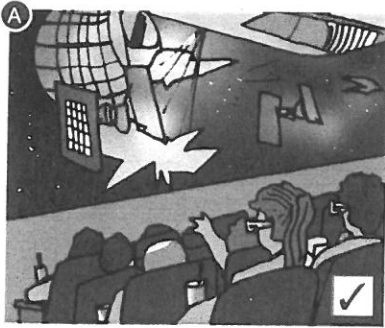
You will hear each conversation twice.

1 What did Declan do on his birthday?

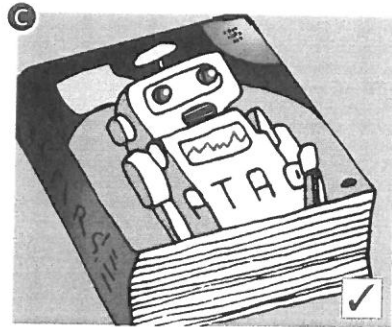
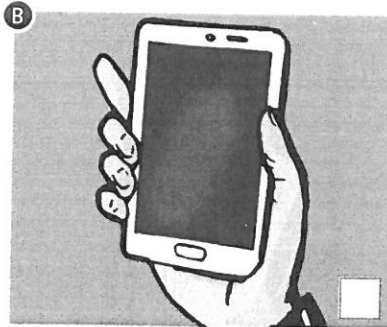


You might hear words for all three answers A, B & C. Listen very carefully to the words around them to know which answer is right.

2 What did Declan do in the evening?

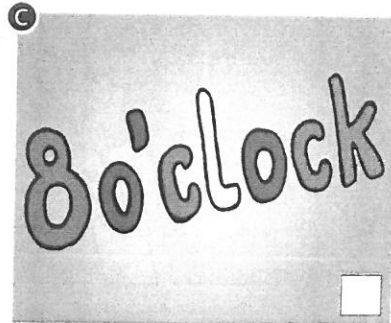
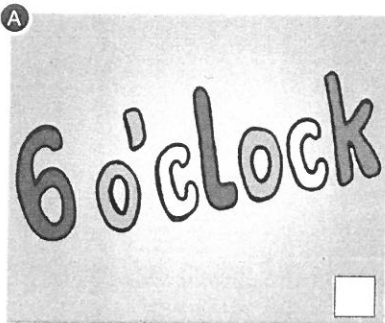


3 What present did Uncle John give Declan?



You won't always hear the exact answer. You might have to think about it!

4 At what time will Samira go to Declan's house?

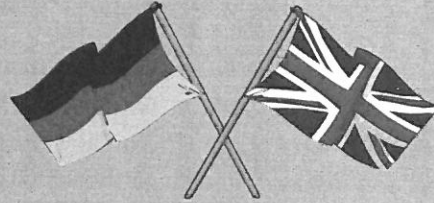




4 READING An article in a school magazine

Our school exchange

Last October was our first exchange visit to Germany, and this year in the May half-term holiday, we welcomed our exchange partners from Germany for the first time. They stayed with our students and their families and very much enjoyed their experience of British life.



On some of the days, our guests were with their British exchange partners and their families, but on other days, we met up as one big group and did things together. One of the highlights was the trip to Ilfracombe. Everyone enjoyed having fish and chips down at the harbour – a typical British seaside lunch. The seagulls would have had some too, if we had let them!

In the afternoon, half of the group went to the Aquarium and the other half went on a boat trip and saw lots of sea birds and some seals. Fortunately, no-one was seasick!



Everyone took lots of great photos during the exchange, and we have put them up on the school website. We are already planning a trip to Germany next spring and we hope that our school exchange will continue for many years to come.

Remember to:

- Sentences are usually in the same order as the text.
- The sentences don't use exactly the same words as in the text. To find the right information, look for key words in the text, and read what comes before and after.

a) Is the information true, false or not in the text?

- 1 The German students came to the British school in October.
- 2 This was the Germans' first visit to the British school.
- 3 The German students went on picnics with their British families.
- 4 For lunch in Ilfracombe, they had pizza.
- 5 After lunch, the whole group went on a boat trip.
- 6 Students saw sea birds from the boat.
- 7 The boat trip was very expensive.

True / False / Not in text

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

b) Tick (✓) the correct ending for the sentence: A, B or C.

- The British school hopes that
- A the German students will come next spring.
- B there will be a lot of exchanges in the future.
- C the German school will send them some photos.



5 READING Saving lives at sea

The town of Ilfracombe in Devon, south-west England, has had a lifeboat¹ station for nearly 180 years. At the moment, the station has two lifeboats, which are run by the RNLI.

The RNLI (Royal National Lifeboat Institution), a famous organisation in Britain, is a charity that saves lives at sea. The organisation was founded in 1824, and since then it has saved more than 140,000 people's lives and has helped thousands more people to get back to dry land from the sea.



Around the UK and Ireland there are 237 RNLI lifeboat stations, with a total of 346 lifeboats. There are 4,600 lifeboat crew members – and most of them are volunteers. Most of them have other jobs, for example, there are teachers, office workers, garage mechanics and university students. When they are called to help, these people must stop what they're doing and go to the lifeboat station as fast as possible, day or night.

The biggest rescue in the RNLI's history was on 17 March 1907 when a huge ship hit rocks off the coast of Cornwall. Fighting through stormy winds and fog, RNLI lifeboats worked for sixteen hours and rescued 456 people, including 70 babies.

These RNLI volunteers are brave people. Their work is dangerous and they risk their own lives to help other people.

Tick (✓) the correct endings for the sentences: A, B or C.

- 1 There has been a lifeboat station in Ilfracombe
A for almost 180 years.
B more than 180 years.
C since 1824.
- 2 The RNLI gets its money
A by fund-raising.
B from the government.
C from the queen or king.
- 3 The lifeboat workers
A are paid a lot for their rescue work.
B are paid nothing for their rescue work.
C are paid for each person they save.
- 4 The rescue in 1907 was especially difficult because
A the ship was very big.
B the volunteers weren't brave enough.
C the weather was very bad.

¹ lifeboat *Retungsboot*



6 LANGUAGE A tour with a difference

Read the text. Tick (✓) the correct word.

- 1 who when what which
- 2 must can often always
- 3 most main high top
- 4 took takes taking take
- 5 most more best better
- 6 as and too also
- 7 so as like why

When you've chosen a word, read the whole sentence. Is it right?

You've heard of *bus* tours... but ① is a *Rebus* tour? Well, it's a type of tour you ② go on in Edinburgh. Detective Inspector John Rebus is the ③ character in the crime novels of Scottish writer Ian Rankin. Rebus works in Edinburgh and the tours ④ fans to some of the places in the books. These aren't typical tourist places. They aren't the ⑤ beautiful areas of Edinburgh, but many of them show the dark and secret sides of the city and its history. You visit places that are found in the novels, but you ⑥ learn about Edinburgh's past and some of the famous people who lived there. A walking tour ⑦ this is a great way to get to know this interesting city.

7 LANGUAGE Hobbies

Samira is writing an email to her German exchange partner. Complete her sentences with one, two or three suitable¹ words.

Read the *whole* sentence and think about what word could be right. Remember to think about the spelling.

Hi Jonas!

In your last email you *asked* me if I liked reading. Yes, *I do*! I usually read about two or three books *every* week. My favourite books are crime novels. I love them because they're so *exciting*. *What sort of* books do you like? I like *watching* crime series on TV too. *What* about you? What are your favourite programmes? *Are there* any British crime programmes on German TV? Have you *ever* read any crime novels by British writers?



¹ suitable *geeignet*



9 MEDIATION Asking the way

You are visiting your cousin Leonie in Zurich. A British tourist asks for some help. Leonie can't speak English and the tourist can't speak German! Help them.

If you can't remember a word, don't write nothing! Say it another way, or say something that means nearly the same.

If you've forgotten...	you could say:
next to	very near
on foot	if you walk

- Tourist Excuse me, is the museum near here?
 You *Er möchte wissen, ob das Museum in der Nähe ist?*
- Leonie Es ist in der Ludwigstraße, neben dem Kino.
 You *It's on Ludwigstraße, next to the cinema.*
- Tourist Thanks a lot. Is it far?
 You *Vielen Dank. Ist es weit?*
- Leonie Nein, es sind nur zehn Minuten zu Fuß.
 You *No, it's only ten minutes on foot.*
- Tourist How do you get there?
 You *Wie kommt man dorthin?*
- Leonie Gehen Sie diese Straße entlang und biegen Sie an der Post rechts ab.
 You *Go along the street then turn right at the post office.*
- Tourist Oh – is the museum open today?
 You *Ist das Museum heute geöffnet?*
- Leonie Ja. Außer montags ist es jeden Tag geöffnet.
 You *Yes, it opens every day except Mondays.*
- Tourist And can you get something to eat there?
 You *Kann man dort etwas zu essen bekommen?*
- Leonie Ja. Es gibt ein Café in der dritten Etage.
 You *Yes, there's a cafe on the third floor.*
- Leonie Viel Spaß im Museum!
 You *Viel Spaß im Museum!*