



EINFACH BESSER ENGLISHCH

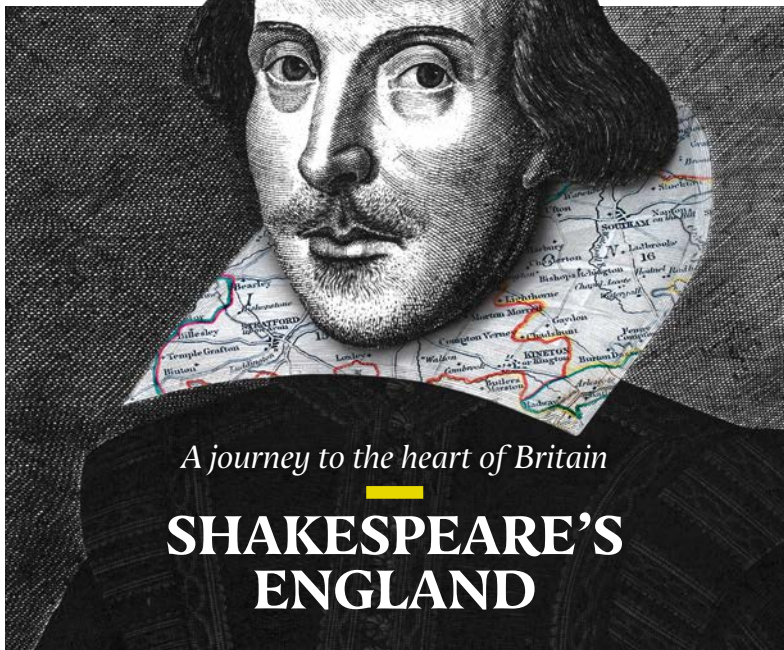


AUDIO

Spotlight

6  
17

# Spotlight



*A journey to the heart of Britain*

## SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND

Spotlight Verlag

## Introduction

[1] **David:** Welcome to the June 2017 edition of Spotlight Audio. I'm David Creedon from Britain. Join me now for a 60-minute expedition around the English-speaking world — with stories, language tips and exercises.

There's no bigger name in English literature than William Shakespeare. In our travel section, we visit the place where the great dramatist was born and raised.

"If" is such a small word, but it can open up a world of possibilities. Learn how to use the three different conditional forms in our language section.

Calling all detective fans! *Spotlight's* very own detective, Dorothy Winslow, is back. This time, the amateur sleuth must solve a curious crime in Venice.

## World View

### [2] Cool island

**David:** For some people, a jog in the park just isn't enough exercise. Take athlete Sean Conway, for instance. In 2015, the author from

Zimbabwe became the first man to swim, run and cycle between John O'Groats and Land's End — in other words, the length of Britain. Conway has topped that with his latest adventure, though. Listen now to find out more.

Triathlete Sean Conway has seen it all. While swimming in the surf off Britain's coast, he has been stung by jellyfish — even on the face, which is why he keeps his trademark unkempt beard. He has run on Cornish clifftops pursued by clouds of biting insects and biked up Scottish mountains in the driving snow. A typical race day ends with Conway sleeping cold and hungry in a farmer's field.

The Zimbabwe-born 36-year-old calls himself an "extreme endurance adventurer". He set his most recent record with last year's ultra triathlon: a 6,760-kilometre, self-supported

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**clifftop** ▶ Felskuppe

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**driving snow**

▶ Schneetreiben

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**endurance**

▶ Ausdauer, Durchhaltevermögen

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**jellyfish** ▶ Qualle

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**pursue** ▶ verfolgen

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**self-supported** ▶ ohne Unterstützung, Solo-

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**sleuth** ▶ Detektiv(in)

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**sting** ▶ stechen

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**surf** ▶ Brandung

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**trademark**

▶ hier: typisch

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**unkempt** ▶ ungepflegt

cycle, swim and run all the way round Britain's coast. Carrying with him everything he needed to survive, he faced brutal weather and Murphy's Law to complete the journey in 85 days. *The Guardian* has called it the world's longest-ever triathlon.

Conway says the race increased his wonder at Britain's beauty. As he puts it, "This is such a cool island." To him, relatively unknown parts of Scotland are a special treat: "Most people skip places north of Aberdeen, where it is flat and windswept and quiet, but it is beautiful." Among his very favourite places is Lulworth Cove in Dorset, a county on England's south-west coast. "I started and ended my journey here because it looked amazing," Conway said of his British ultra triathlon. "It's a massive cove with perfect, blue water in an idyllic place... It's just incredible."

Adventuring is a tough way to make a living, but a great one. "I lead a simple life. I don't have a telly," Conway says. "I drive a really old Land Rover. You don't need to earn as much as you think you do to have a kick-ass existence."

Source: Spotlight 6/2017, page 13

## A Day in My Life

### [3] At the donkey sanctuary

**David:** Hannigan's Farm is a donkey sanctuary in County Cork, in the south-west of Ireland. It's one of four such farms belonging to Donkey Sanctuary Ireland. The organization was created in 1987 to take care of abandoned and abused donkeys. Since the organization started, it has rescued more than 5,250 donkeys and mules. Maria Ring is a supervisor at Hannigan's Farm. The 25-year-old talked to *Spotlight* about her work. First she describes what kind

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**abandon** ► verlassen;  
hier: aussetzen

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**abuse** ► misshandeln

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**cove** ► Bucht

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**donkey** ► Esel

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**kick-ass** N.Am. *ifml.*  
► super, toll

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**mule** ► Maultier

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**rescue** ► retten

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**sanctuary**  
► Schutzzentrum,  
Tierheim

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**skip** ► überspringen,  
auslassen

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**supervisor**  
► verantwortliche(r)  
Leiter(in)

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**telly** UK *ifml.*  
► Flimmerkiste

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**windswept**  
► windgepeitscht

of facilities are on the farm. As you listen, try to answer this question. Why are new donkeys kept in the arrivals unit?

It's very busy up here. We have about nine farm staff here on the yard. We have a hospital, which consists of two full time vets, and we have about four veterinary nurses. We also have a new arrivals unit here on the farm. It's where the donkeys that arrive [here] have to spend six weeks before they're introduced into the farm. [It's] just in case they have any diseases or viruses, [so] that they won't pass [them] on to donkeys in the main farm here.

**David:** Were you able to answer the question? Why are new donkeys kept in the arrivals unit? It's to make sure they don't have any diseases or viruses they could give to the other donkeys. In the next recording, Ring talks about the necessity of finding good homes for the hundreds of donkeys the sanctuary cares for. As you listen, try to answer this question. What's the name of the team that looks for homes for the donkeys?

So there are donkeys coming in on a continuous basis, really. They're coming in all the time. At the moment, our farms are kind of full, so we're working very hard with our rehoming scheme, trying to get donkeys out to homes.

I'm not sure exactly of the figures for this year, but I think we have maybe a hundred gone out. I don't know the figures. So it's very important that we work very hard with the welfare team. They're the people out on the ground around the country [that] try get the homes. Then they contact us, and we find the most suitable donkeys — maybe donkeys that would be suitable with kids or donkeys that might have been around other animals before, such as horses or dogs. We try to [match] the donkeys to meet the people's needs. So, yeah, it's very important that we try to get them out.

**David:** Were you able to answer the question? What's the name of the team that looks for homes for the donkeys? It's the welfare team.

See Spotlight 6/2017, 36–37

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#### arrivals unit

► Aufnahmebereich

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#### facility

► Anlagen, Bereich

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#### rehoming scheme

► Vermittlungsprogramm

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#### vet (veterinarian)

► Tierarzt, -ärztin

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#### veterinary nurse

► Tierpfleger(in)

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#### welfare

► hier: Tierschutz-

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yard ► Hof

## Britain Today

### [4] The romance of queues

**David:** The Hungarian-born British author George Mikes was well aware of his adopted country's reputation for queuing. In his 1946 book *How to be an Alien*, Mikes wrote that "an Englishman, even if he is alone, forms an orderly queue of one." Around the world, the British are known for the calm and good-natured manner in which they wait in line. A well-formed queue seems to be the perfect example of British civility, fairness and democracy. As Colin Beaven points out in *Britain Today*, however, Brexit means that Brits will get a lot more practice queuing when it comes to crossing European borders.

It's a year since Britain voted to leave the EU. Are we any clearer whether Brexit will be soft or hard? Will we get part-Brexit? Total Brexit? Totally fed up with Brexit? At least that's one question we do know the answer to.

Even now, I sometimes wonder whether it could still turn out like the Oscars. Perhaps someone will whisper that we were given the wrong envelope. "There's been a mistake," an official will tell us. "The people who voted to stay in the EU — you guys won."

Time to stop daydreaming. It's no good living

in la-la land. We need to focus on important questions, like the colour of our passports. Being in the EU, we now have little red ones. We used to have big blue ones. Many who voted to leave would like the blue ones back.

Whether our passports are red, blue or pink with purple spots, we might be using them more than we did. At the moment, there's no need to show them at the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. But after Brexit, who knows?

What a nightmare that would be — a return to border controls for journeys between Belfast and Dublin. It would be like the bad old days, when the north saw serious conflict. Can we really imagine giving the border in Ireland the same kind of system that's now used at Britain's airports?

International arrivals halls often have electronic gates, with cameras that look at passengers, click and then have a good long think, like some robot in a *Star Wars* film. All that's missing when the gates open is a sign saying: "Welcome to the Death Star."

The queue for these gates is so long that you have to keep walking across from side to side.

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**fed up: be - with sth.**  
ifml. ▶ etw. satt haben

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**nightmare** ▶ Albtraum

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**official** ▶ Amtsperson

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**spot** ▶ Punkt

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**turn out** ▶ ausgehen

And of course, each time you turn to go back the other way, you pass the same people coming in the opposite direction.

What do you do when you decide that you know them well enough to smile at them? Speak to them? Exchange e-mail addresses? Ask for a date? Propose marriage? It would be an unconventional holiday romance, but for Brits returning from their fortnight abroad, it might be now or never.

Perhaps, as they turn and approach each other, any couples who've agreed to get married ought to point to each other. It would help make it clear who's marrying whom. It would also make it easier to put rings on fingers without holding up the queue. There'd even be a Doppler effect as people pass each other and call out, "With this ring I thee wed!"

The whole idea's crazy, of course. But does that matter? It might even encourage Loyalists and Republicans in Northern Ireland to get to know each other better.

I'm afraid we're back in la-la land. Queues at borders are very unromantic. In fact, as they cross backwards and forwards, they're rather like Britain's EU membership: we've spent years coming face to face with people from countries all over Europe, but we didn't take the opportunity to get to know them as we passed.

Source: Spotlight 6/2017, page 14

## Travel

### [5] Shakespeare's England

**David:** Warwickshire is located in the West Midlands of England. The county is known for the medieval Warwick Castle and Rugby School, where the game of rugby football was invented. Most famous of all is the market town of Stratford-upon-Avon. Britain's greatest playwright, William Shakespeare, was born there in 1564. After a successful career in London, he retired to Stratford, where he died in 1616. For the June Travel article, correspondent Julian Earwaker travelled to Warwickshire to enjoy the pleasures of Shakespeare country. Listen now to an extract from the article.

Far from coast and sea, Warwickshire lies at the heart of England. The northern part of the county is close to Birmingham and Coventry, and as I drive along the busy M42 motorway, it's hard to imagine that this urban area was once covered by trees of the ancient Forest

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**approach** ► sich nähern

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**matter** ► wichtig sein

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**fortnight** UK

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**thee** archaic ► dich

► zwei Wochen

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**wed** archaic ► heiraten

of Arden. William Shakespeare writes about the forest in his plays, and his mother, Mary Arden, came from a well-known local family. Warwickshire, as I am to discover, is very much Shakespeare's England.

It's mid-afternoon when I arrive at the county town of Warwick, and the town square is still glistening from an earlier shower of rain. Independent shops sit side by side with coffee houses and restaurants. I wander past fine Georgian architecture and half-timbered medieval buildings, survivors of the terrible fire of 1694 that destroyed much of the town.

One building dominates the view, and it stands just 500 metres from my hotel door: Warwick Castle. The next morning, I climb up stone steps to the castle walls to enjoy a panoramic view beyond the towers to open countryside, the River Avon and the rooftops of Warwick. Dating back to Saxon times, Warwick Castle is one of Britain's finest ancient fortifications. On River Island stands a giant timber trebuchet, a replica of a medieval siege machine. In summer, the machine catapults giant fireballs through the air, while knights in armour ride their horses in jousting tournaments.

Modern-day Warwick is now virtually joined to the town of Royal Leamington Spa to the east, and in the afternoon, I make the four-minute train journey there. The "Royal" in the name was awarded by Queen Victoria. Once a busy

19th-century spa, Leamington still has its impressive Regency architecture and confident feel. I take a walk down to the greenery of the formal Jephson Gardens on the banks of the River Leam. I arrive at the art gallery and museum in the Royal Pump Rooms, where the small but impressive exhibition space sits alongside the library and tourist information centre. The display includes part of the original Turkish baths. Afterwards, I find my way back to the station via the town's many antique shops and arrive back in Warwick in time for supper.

The next morning, I take the 20-minute drive south to Stratford-upon-Avon. The contrast is immediate: coaches stand round the town-centre car parks, and groups of tourists gather on every street corner. Like me, most of

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**banks** ► Ufer

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**coach** UK ► Reisebus

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**fortification**  
► Befestigungsanlage

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**glisten** ► glänzen,  
funkeln

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**greenery** ► Grün,  
Grünanlage

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**half-timbered**  
► Fachwerk-

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**jousting tournament**  
► Ritterturnier

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**medieval**  
► mittelalterlich

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**siege** ► Belagerungs-

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**spa** ► Heilbad, Kurort

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**trebuchet**  
► Katapult, Tribok

them are here to learn about the most famous playwright in British history, William Shakespeare.

Although Shakespeare's birthday is celebrated on 23 April, it is not known exactly when he was born, only that he was baptized at Holy Trinity Church on 26 April 1564. The place of his birth, however, is well known, and I join the queue of tourists outside a half-timbered 16th-century house in Henley Street.

At the entrance to Shakespeare's Birthplace, I am welcomed by a woman wearing a simple blue medieval-style dress and white cap. Helen Smith is a guide with the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. She leads me round the house, filling in details of the playwright's life and family. I studied Shakespeare at school, but learned little about his life and the tumultuous times in which he lived. They were the times of the Protestant Reformation, of religious persecution, a succession of Tudor monarchs and deadly illnesses like the plague. As I walk round Shakespeare's family home, which is decorated and furnished in period style, the man behind the plays begins to come to life. In each room, I am greeted by young schoolchildren from an inner-city Birmingham primary school who are acting as tour guides for the day. This is just one of the ways that the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust contributes to the important work of connecting younger generations with

Shakespeare, literature and history.

Source: Spotlight 6/2017, pages 16–22

## [6] The Shakespeare Birthplace Trust

**David:** While visiting Stratford-upon-Avon, correspondent Julian Earwaker talked to Helen Smith, a guide with the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. The Trust was formed in 1847 to care for the heritage sites in Stratford linked to Shakespeare and his family. Listen now as Smith talks about the main responsibilities of the Trust.

Its primary intent, really, is to maintain the link that we have with Shakespeare's early life. So to keep the properties maintained and open to the public for visitors, but also to keep his

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**baptize** ▶ taufen

---

**furnish** ▶ einrichten

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**heritage site**

▶ Kulturerbe

---

**intent** ▶ Absicht, Ziel

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**maintain**

▶ aufrechterhalten

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**persecution**

▶ Verfolgung

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**plague** ▶ Pest

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**playwright**

▶ Dramatiker(in),  
Bühnenautor(in)

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**succession**

▶ Aufeinanderfolge



legacy in terms of his writing available. We have a huge archive of manuscripts, documents, things that relate to Shakespeare, also to Stratford, and also to the time. So that's a huge sort of area, resource, that people, scholars, can come to. They can get archival materials out to have a look at in our reading room, and there's a big museum department that keeps some artefacts and things from the time, as well. We also have a huge education department [that] puts on courses and lectures [at] schools, and also for students from around the world who come from universities and are studying English, or studying Shakespeare. So that is a huge area of their work really.

**David:** Today, Stratford is a major British tourist centre with a population of over 27,000. But what was the town like back in Shakespeare's day?

Stratford was a very small place [with] probably less than 2,000 people in the town. It was a market town, based on the River Avon, of course, so there would have been a lot of people coming in and out of town for market days. Apart from that, it would have been a fairly quiet place to live, with lots of little internal politics and local arguments, I'm sure, that Shakespeare's father was taking part in. But it was an important place on the route across the river,

sort of between Worcester down to Oxford way, so perhaps [with] lots of travellers coming through. We know there were lots of inns and coaching houses down through the town, and Shakespeare would have grown up with lots of people travelling in and out of town. It was also a place where the school had been set up, just before Shakespeare was born, in the 1550s. Edward VI was quite keen on setting up educational establishments, and so the grammar school [that] Shakespeare went to, which is still a boys' school today, was established in the 1550s. So it was a place where there was a growing element of an educated class as well, and the middle classes were sort of booming at that time.

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**coaching house**

► Herberge

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**educated** ► gebildet

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**grammar school**

► weiterführende  
Schule

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**inn** ► Gasthaus

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**keen: be ~ on** ► sehr  
daran interessiert sein

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**lecture** ► Vortrag,  
Vorlesung

---

**legacy** ► Erbe,  
Vermächtnis

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**scholar** ► Wissen-  
schaftler(in), Gelehrte(r)

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**sort of** ► sozusagen,  
etwa

**David:** A common piece of advice for authors is “write about what you know”. But what references to Stratford and Warwickshire can be found in Shakespeare’s plays?

There is quite a lot, actually, if you look. The Forest of Arden is mentioned quite often. Like in *As You Like It*, that play where the characters go out into the Forest of Arden. Mary Arden was his mother. She came from the Arden family who are linked with the Forest of Arden in this northern part of Warwickshire. They were quite big landowners, and so the Arden name was quite well known. So that’s something, and also in other plays, like *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and in the *Henry the Fourth* plays, he also talks about some of the Warwickshire characters. Sometimes he takes the mickey out of the sort of local accents and the provincial nature of them. There’s also a really nice little quote in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* where there’s a sort of funny bit making fun of a Welsh school master called Evans. We know from the school records that there was a Welsh master at Shakespeare’s school, so perhaps he learned his Latin with a Welsh accent and was remembering that and writing a little bit about that. So in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, there’s a little boy who is making fun of the way that Latin was taught by this Welshman.

See *Spotlight* 6/2017, pages 16–22

## Everyday English

### [7] Looking after cats

**David:** In Everyday English, we’re looking at words and phrases people use when talking about taking care of cats. In the first dialogue, Alan and Ruth are discussing their neighbour Elsie and her cats. Here’s some vocabulary you’ll need before you listen. A “litter tray” is an open box with a dry material in it that cats can use as a toilet. The dry material is called “litter”. When someone is “lame”, he or she’s unable to walk well because of an injury to the leg or foot. As you listen to the dialogue, try to answer this question. How often do Alan and Ruth give food to Elsie’s cats?

**Alan:** Elsie’s going into hospital for an operation on Thursday. She’s asked us to look after her cats while she’s away.

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**Latin** ➔ Latein

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**look after sb.**

➔ sich um jmdn.  
kümmern

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**mickey: take the ~ out of sth.** UK sl. ➔ sich über etw. lustig machen

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**records**

➔ Unterlagen, Aufzeichnungen

**Ruth:** Of course. How long will she be in hospital?

**Alan:** About a week, I think. You do know she has ten cats, don't you?

**Ruth:** I know. All we have to do is feed them twice a day.

**Alan:** And clean out the litter trays. Oh, and there's one cat that's not allowed outside, she said. He's a bit lame.

**Ruth:** Oh, that'll be Tiger. Don't worry. I know which one he is.

**Alan:** Tiger? Do you know all their names?

**Ruth:** Most of them, I think. Elsie's always telling me about what her cats are up to. They're her life.

**David:** Were you able to answer the question? How often do Alan and Ruth give food to Elsie's cats? The answer is: They have to feed them twice a day. In the second dialogue, it's Sunday morning and Alan and Ruth are taking care of the cats. A "stray" animal is one that's got lost or separated from its owner. As you listen to the dialogue, try to answer this question. How much dry food should Alan and Ruth put in each of the cat bowls?

**Ruth:** Why don't I feed them and you empty the kitty litter?

**Alan:** OK, as long as we swap tomorrow.

**Ruth:** Is this the food here? Mmm! Chicken

and duck? Do they just get dry food?

**Alan:** Yes. She said we should put about a cupful in each of the bowls here — and fill up the other bowls with water.

**Ruth:** All right! All right! I'm on it! Are you all so hungry?

**Alan:** Are you sure there are only ten? There seem to be more. Where does she get them all?

**Ruth:** From Cats Protection, the cat welfare charity. Whenever they can't find a good home for a stray cat, they call Elsie. She can't say "no".

**David:** Were you able to answer the question? How much dry food should Alan and Ruth put in each of the cat bowls? They should put about a cupful in each of the bowls.

Source: Spotlight 6/2017, pages 46–47

## American Life

### [8] Keeping an eye on politics

**David:** Democracy can be defined as government by the people. In the United States, however, many people feel they have no influence over what the government is doing. In

American Life, Ginger Kuenzel talks about a pressure group she's formed with her neighbours to ensure that their voices are heard — no matter who's in the White House.

The United States is going through some tough times. But it's not as though we've never been divided as a country. Colonists rose up against the British in the 1700s, and during the following century, the Southern states seceded from the union, which led to the Civil War.

Then fast-forward another 100 years to the civil-rights movement and the Vietnam War, and we have two more cases of a divided nation. I'm old enough to remember both of the last examples. In fact, I was one of those college students protesting in the streets, trying to bring an end to that war.

Today, groups of concerned citizens across the US are once again joining together in efforts to preserve our democratic values and rights. In the small town of 600 where I live, we have formed a group called Act and Resist to keep a close watch on what the federal government is doing, to take action as needed, and to resist initiatives that threaten our democracy.

Keeping a close watch means staying informed and sharing information, mainly through social media. Taking action means signing petitions, participating in demonstrations such as the Women's March in January,

and holding regular local meetings to discuss current events and future actions. And it means voicing our concerns to our elected representatives.

Our congressional representative is a Republican who tends to vote with her party, not necessarily according to the needs of our district. For example, the Republican Party has been hell-bent on repealing the Affordable Care Act — which ensures affordable health care for nearly all — ever since it went into effect. But many local people rely on this insurance in order to pay for their health care.

Our congresswoman is thus in a tough position. She is heavily funded by her party and needs to keep them happy. But she also needs the votes of her constituents to get reelected every two years. Who will she listen to?

In our Act and Resist group, we recognize

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**affordable**

► erschwinglich

---

**constituent**

► Wähler(in)

---

**ensure** ► sicherstellen

---

**fast-forward**

► vorspulen

---

**hell-bent** ► ganz versessen, wild entschlossen

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**preserve** ► bewahren

---

**repeal** ► aufheben, widerrufen

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**secede** ► sich trennen, sich abspalten

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**thus** ► folglich, demnach

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**voice** ► sich äußern, zum Ausdruck bringen

that our chances of being heard by our congresswoman are infinitely greater than our chances of being heard by the president. People throughout the US have come to the same conclusion and are now being far more vocal in demanding that their representatives represent them — which starts by listening to voters. But many representatives are shying away from meeting constituents. One congressman said he fears gun violence at these meetings. That's an interesting position, since he is a strong proponent of the people's right to carry guns.

Being vigilant and ready to act is key in times like these. It is what our Act and Resist group is all about. If we can't get our congresswoman to represent us, then we will mobilize our fellow citizens to vote her out of office in 2018 and elect someone who will. That's what democracy is all about.

Source: Spotlight 6/2017, page 25

## Replay

### [9] A look at recent news events

**Inez:** Welcome to Replay, the listening exercise in which we look at a recent news story, its background and language. I'm Inez Sharp. In this edition:

The British home secretary says that weakening digital message encryption will help stop terrorist attacks. We look at a powerful argument against this view.

### [10] Strong encryption makes us all safer

**Inez:** On 22 March 2017, a terrorist attack took place near the Palace of Westminster in London. The attacker — a 52-year-old Briton called Khalid Masood — drove a car into pedestrians, killing five people and injuring more than 50. Once he reached the Palace, Masood fatally stabbed a policeman before being shot dead by another officer. Although Masood had a

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**demand** ▶ fordern

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**fatally** ▶ tödlich

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**pedestrian**  
▶ Fußgänger(in)

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**proponent**  
▶ Befürworter(in)

---

**shy away from sth.**  
▶ vor etw. zurück-scheuen

---

**stab** ▶ niederstechen

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**throughout** ▶ überall in

---

**vigilant: be ~**  
▶ wachsam sein

---

**vocal: be ~** ▶ sich lautstark äußern

clear interest in jihad, police have yet to find evidence linking him to the Islamic State. One potential piece of evidence remains unseen, however. Police are investigating reports that Masood used the encrypted messaging service WhatsApp just before the attack. Any message sent would be impossible to read due to WhatsApp's end-to-end encryption. End-to-end means that only the communicating users can see what's sent. It effectively prevents anyone — including WhatsApp — from accessing the conversation.

Soon after the attack, British home secretary Amber Rudd called for the police and intelligence services to be given access to WhatsApp and other messaging services to stop future terror attacks. In an editorial from Britain's *Guardian* newspaper, the writers criticize Rudd's demands, calling them “unrealistic and ... self-defeating”. In a moment, you can listen to three excerpts from the editorial. Before that, let's look at some of the language used in the first excerpt. The expression “in the wake of” has a similar meaning to “as a result of”. It can also mean “coming after somebody or something.” Here's an example: “In the wake of the Brexit vote, the British pound dropped in value.” When you persuade someone to do something, you “prevail upon” him or her to do it. For example, “Human rights groups have prevailed upon the prime minister to look into

the matter.” Now let's listen to the first extract.

The home secretary has made a hash ... of her efforts to appear to be doing something in the wake of [the] Westminster terror attack. Amber Rudd's demand that the big digital companies weaken the encryption they use on their messages is unrealistic and — if it ever became real — self-defeating. It is unrealistic because encryption cannot be selectively weakened...  
...If the government believes it can prevail upon the likes of Facebook (which owns WhatsApp) to issue a specially weakened version of the program to British users only, it is being even more fatuously optimistic than in its approach to the Brexit negotiations. No

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**editorial** ▶ Leitartikel, redaktioneller Beitrag

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**encrypted** ▶ verschlüsselt

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**encryption**  
▶ Verschlüsselung

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**excerpt** ▶ (Text-) Auszug

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**fatuously**  
▶ einfältig, töricht

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**hash: make a ~ of sth.**  
▶ etw. vermasseln

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**home secretary** UK  
▶ Innenminister(in)

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**issue** ▶ herausgeben

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**jihad** ▶ Dschihad

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**self-defeating** ▶ unsinnig, kontraproduktiv

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**the likes of**  
▶ Leute wie; hier: Unternehmen wie

company would sacrifice its reputation (and so its market share) in such a way, and real criminals could always find alternatives.

Source: © Guardian News & Media 2017

**Inez:** In the second excerpt, the writers explain why the home secretary's idea of weakening message encryption could make it even harder to identify terrorists. Let's look at some of the vocabulary you're about to hear. "Gossip" is information about other people's private lives. It often includes unkind or untrue remarks. The idiom "a needle in a haystack" describes something that's impossible to find. For example, "Searching for your ring on that beach will be like looking for a needle in a haystack." "Hay" is grass that has been cut and dried and is used as food for animals. A "haystack" is a large pile of this. Now let's listen to the second excerpt.

Even if these powers were delivered by some miracle to our government and to no other they would still prove self-defeating. Terrorists and their active sympathisers form a tiny minority of any community. Their criminal messages and phone calls to each other form an infinitesimal fraction of all the chat and gossip on the internet. To find them at the moment is like searching for a needle in a haystack. The task won't be made easier by dumping another haystack full of chaff on to the needle, which

would be the effect of Ms Rudd's proposal if it were ever practicable. The more thoughtful members of the security community know this already...

Source: © Guardian News & Media 2017

**Inez:** In the final section, the *Guardian* writers suggest another reason the home secretary has brought up the issue of message encryption. She wants to take the public's attention away from failings in the security services, for which she can be held responsible. An "assault" is the crime of attacking somebody physically. However, it can also be used to describe the act of criticizing somebody or something very badly. Here's an example: "Her book can be seen as an assault on the Western capitalist system." "Sinister" is an adjective that can be used to describe someone or something that seems evil or dangerous. For example, "There was something sinister about Mr Peterson's death." Here's the third excerpt.

---

**chaff** ▶ Spreu

---

**dump** ▶ abladen

---

**fraction** ▶ Bruchteil

---

**infinitesimal**

▶ verschwindend klein

---

**market share**

▶ Marktanteil

---

**sacrifice** ▶ opfern

The bad reason for the government's public assault on the internet companies is... We do not yet know how Khalid Masood was radicalised. But we do know that the last attempt to whip up public fury against Facebook on grounds of security came after the inquiry into the murder of Fusilier Lee Rigby had identified a series of mistakes by the security services. Those are the sort of failings for which a home secretary is ultimately responsible. No wonder she'd rather spout rather sinister nonsense about encryption instead. The rest of us should not be fooled.

Source: © Guardian News & Media 2017

### [11] Replay: Words and phrases

**Inez:** Let's see if you can remember the meanings of some of the words and phrases from the text. I'm going to give you a definition. Do you know the word or phrase that fits? Ready?

The act of criticizing somebody or something very badly can be called... an assault.

What idiom describes something that's impossible to find? A needle in a haystack

What expression has the meaning of "as a result of" and "coming after somebody or

something"? In the wake of

What adjective can be used to describe someone or something that seems evil or dangerous? Sinister.

What's another way of saying "to persuade someone to do something"? To prevail upon someone

What noun means information about other people's private lives? Gossip

With that, we end Replay for this month. We hope you've found our explanations useful. Till next month: goodbye.

See Spotlight 6/2017, page 32

---

**fury** ➔ Wut, Zorn

---

**grounds: on ~ of sth.**

➔ aufgrund von etw.

---

**spout** ➔ von sich geben,

von Stapel lassen

---

**ultimately**

➔ letztendlich

---

**whip up** ➔ aufpeitschen



## Language

### [12] Conditionals — part one

**David:** If I tell you we're going to look at conditional sentences now, will you be happy? You should be, because conditionals are a very useful part of English grammar. In the June issue of *Spotlight*, language author Vanessa Clarke has written a special story to help you get to grips with this important topic.

Simply put, conditionals describe situations that are either possible, unlikely or no longer possible. What conditional form you use indicates how you see a situation. Listen to the following dialogue. Patrick and Kira are in a cafe. Patrick is reading a newspaper. As you listen, pay attention to the sentences introduced with the word “if”.

**Patrick:** Look at this! It says here that they're going to ban all diesel cars from the city centre.

**Kira:** Only diesel cars? That won't help much.

**Patrick:** Why not? Diesels produce a lot of pollution. If there aren't any diesel cars in the city centre, the air will be better.

**Kira:** Yeah, but all the other cars, buses and trucks produce pollution, too, and they'll still be allowed in. If they banned all motor vehicles from the city, it would be a much better idea. Then we'd all have to cycle.

**Patrick:** That sounds good. I'm going to cycle to work.

**David:** Did you hear the sentences introduced with the word “if”? Let's listen to the first one:

**Patrick:** If there aren't any diesel cars in the city centre, the air will be better.

**David:** Here, Patrick uses the first conditional form: “if” plus the present simple in the if clause and “will” or “won't” in the main clause. He's talking about a real possibility — if the city bans diesel cars, then the air will be better. There's a real chance that this will happen. Now let's listen to the second example of the conditional from the dialogue.

**Kira:** If they banned all motor vehicles from the city, it would be a much better idea.

**David:** Here, Kira uses the second conditional form: “if” plus past simple in the if clause and “would” or “wouldn't” in the main clause. She's not talking about a real possibility, as she doesn't expect this to happen. She's just

imagining an alternative. As the dialogue shows, speakers often switch between the first and second conditional in the same conversation. The form chosen depends on their attitude: do they see something as a real possibility or not?

Now try the following exercise. Choose the correct verb form to complete these sentences. I'll give you the correct answer after each sentence.

What would you do if you win / won a million pounds?

What would you do if you won a million pounds?

I'll let you know if I meet / met her at the party.

I'll let you know if I meet her at the party.

If you had the chance, will / would you travel to the moon?

If you had the chance, would you travel to the moon?

If Scotland becomes independent, I'll / I'd go and live there.

If Scotland becomes independent, I'll go and live there.

See Spotlight 6/2017, pages 40–43

## [13] Conditionals — part two

**David:** Well, if I'd known you liked conditionals so much, I'd have given you more exercises! Only joking, of course. I just wanted to give you an example of the third conditional. Here's the form: In one clause you have "if" plus the past perfect tense, in the other clause, "would have" plus the past participle. The third conditional is used to imagine something unreal in the past. Now listen to the following dialogue. Pay attention for examples of the third conditional.

**Kira:** Hi, Patrick, why are you so wet?

**Patrick:** It's all because of you. I was so happy cycling home from work, but then it started to rain. If I hadn't listened to you, I wouldn't have got so wet.

**Kira:** I'm so proud of you, Patrick. You'd have stayed dry if you'd driven your car, but you'd also have polluted the environment.

**Patrick:** Well, I hope the next time, the environment appreciates it and doesn't rain on me.

**David:** Did you hear the two examples of the third conditional? Here's the first example:

**Patrick:** If I hadn't listened to you, I wouldn't have got so wet.

**David:** Patrick is talking about a past event that didn't happen and it's imaginary consequences — in reality, however, he did listen to Kira and got wet. Things are different from how they might have been. Here's another example of the third conditional.

**Kira:** You'd have stayed dry if you'd driven your car...

**David:** In this example, the “would” part of the sentence comes first. Kira could also have said: “If you'd driven your car, you'd have stayed dry.” Now try the following exercise. In each third conditional sentence, there'll be a pause followed by a verb in the infinitive. Put that verb into the correct form.

If I'd seen you walking, I'd \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) you a lift.

If I'd seen you walking, I'd have offered you a lift.

If the waiter hadn't been so rude, I would \_\_\_\_\_ (give) him a tip.

If the waiter hadn't been so rude, I would have given him a tip.

I would \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to see you if I'd known you were in hospital.

I would have gone to see you if I'd known you were in hospital.

He wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) his job if they'd offered him more money.

He wouldn't have left his job if they'd offered him more money.

See Spotlight 6/2017, pages 40–43

## English at Work

### [14] American English versus British English

**David:** Each month, business communication expert Ken Taylor joins us in the studio with tips on using English at work. This time Ken looks at the differences between American English and British English.

**Ken:** Oscar Wilde, the famous writer and wit, once famously said that Britain and the United States are two nations separated by a common language. This is, of course, an exaggeration. But there are some noticeable differences.

---

**exaggeration**  
► Übertreibung

---

**lift** ► Mitfahrgelegenheit

---

**rude** ► unhöflich

---

**tip** ► Trinkgeld

---

**wit** ► geistreicher Mensch

First, let's look at vocabulary. In this exercise, you'll hear an American English word. In the pause, you give the British English version. Then I'll confirm your choice. OK? Let's start.

**American:** Candy

**Ken:** Sweets

**American:** Cookies

**Ken:** Biscuits

**American:** Mailman

**Ken:** Postman

**American:** Sidewalk

**Ken:** Pavement

**American:** Freeway

**Ken:** Motorway

**American:** Railroad

**Ken:** Railway

**American:** Eraser

**Ken:** Rubber

**American:** Pants

**Ken:** Trousers

**American:** Store

**Ken:** Shop

**American:** Faucet

**Ken:** Tap. Those were just ten examples. There are many more. Now let's look at another area of difference — spelling. In this exercise, I'll say a word and then give you the British English spelling for it. In the pause, you give me the American English spelling. Then you'll hear if your answer was correct. Colour — c-o-l-o-u-r

**American:** Color — c-o-l-o-r

**Ken:** Theatre — t-h-e-a-t-r-e

**American:** Theater — t-h-e-a-t-e-r

**Ken:** Travelling — t-r-a-v-e-double l-i-n-g

**American:** Traveling — t-r-a-v-e-l-i-n-g

**Ken:** Apologise — a-p-o-l-o-g-i-s-e

**American:** Apologize — a-p-o-l-o-g-i-z-e

**Ken:** Tyre — t-y-r-e

**American:** Tire — t-i-r-e

**Ken:** Catalogue — c-a-t-a-l-o-g-u-e

**American:** Catalog — c-a-t-o-l-o-g

**Ken:** How was that? British English and American English are two dialects of English

---

**eraser** ▶ Radiergummi

---

**sidewalk** ▶ Gehsteig

---

**freeway** ▶ Autobahn

---

**tyre** ▶ Reifen

deriving from a common ancestor. Neither is more authentic or correct than the other. And the similarities between them far outweigh any differences.

**David:** If you have a question for Ken, send it by e-mail to [language@spotlight-verlag.de](mailto:language@spotlight-verlag.de) If Ken chooses your question to print in Spotlight magazine, you'll receive a free copy of his book, *Dear Ken... 101 answers to your questions about business English*.

See Spotlight 6/2017, page 55

## Peggy's Place

### [15] Anyone for tennis?

**David:** We've already talked about the reputation British people have for queuing. Perhaps the finest example of this is the Wimbledon queue. The Wimbledon Championships is the oldest tennis tournament in the world. It's been held at the All-England Club in Wimbledon, London, since 1877. It's the only one of the four major international tennis tournaments still played on grass. At Wimbledon, it's possible to buy tickets on the day of play. These tickets can't be reserved, so queuing is essential. There's a strict code of conduct for the queue, but the friendly atmosphere is

famous. People camp out in tents overnight, and there's usually plenty of tea and cake. At our favourite London pub, Peggy's Place, the talk has also turned to tennis. In fact, one of our friends might even be making an appearance at Wimbledon itself.

**George:** When did you start with lessons?

**Peggy:** Oh, about a month ago. Karl said it was the best way to get fit.

**George:** Who's Karl, when he's at home?

**Peggy:** You know. He's the director who came here to film in the pub.

**Phil:** I've been on at her for years to take up some sport, but would she listen to me? Would she hell!

**Peggy:** You wanted me to start playing golf. I can't think of anything more boring.

**Phil:** You haven't even given it a try.

**George:** Don't take it personally, Phil. I tried to convince Maggie to take up golf, but she said if

---

**ancestor**

► Vorfahre, Stammform

---

**copy** ► Exemplar

---

**derive** ► ableiten, entstammen

---

**outweigh** ► überwiegen

---

**take up** ► beginnen, anfangen

---

**when he's at home** *ifml*.  
► hier: denn

she even so much as glimpsed a golf club in our home, she'd beat me senseless with it.

**Phil:** But I do take it personally, George. Why would Peggy listen to that smarmy Kraut? —“Oh, why don't you try tennis? It's such an elegant sport.”

**Helen:** Hi, everyone! Are you ready for your lesson, Peggy?

**Phil:** And that's another thing. Why do you only ever have tennis lessons with Helen?

**Peggy:** You have a heart condition, love. Remember?

**Helen:** How's your arm? Do you think it's OK to play?

**Phil:** What have you got? It's not tennis elbow, is it? Ha, ha! Serves you right.

**Peggy:** Actually, it's my wrist that's playing up, which is a shame, because it means I can't throttle you.

**Jane:** Hi, everyone!

**Peggy:** Hi, darling! How are you doing?

**Jane:** Well, you'll be pleased to hear that I've got a new job.

**George:** Congratulations!

**Peggy:** I didn't know you were out of work.

**Jane:** I thought I'd just keep it to myself. I know how much you worry, Mum.

**Phil:** Yes, we all worry, Jane. We worry that you're on the scrounge again: 50 quid here, a hundred quid there. It all adds up.

**Jane:** I'll pay you back. I promise.

**Helen:** So what kind of job is it?

**Jane:** It's in hospitality.

**Peggy:** That's perfect! You've always been good around people.

**Phil:** Has she?

**Peggy:** And we'll keep an eye on Simone if you have to work evenings.

**Phil:** Will we?

**George:** When do you start?

**Jane:** On 3 July.

**Peggy:** The same day that Wimbledon starts. I wonder if that's a good omen.

**Jane:** Funny you should mention Wimbledon. That's where I'll be working.

---

**add up** *ifml.* ▶ sich zusammenlappern

---

**glimpse** ▶ flüchtig zu sehen bekommen

---

**golf club** ▶ Golfschläger

---

**heart condition**  
▶ Herzprobleme

---

**hospitality** ▶ Bewirtung

---

**Kraut** *ifml.*  
▶ Deutsche(r)

---

**play up** ▶ Probleme machen

---

**quid** UK *ifml.* ▶ Pfund

---

**scrounge: be on the ~** *ifml.* ▶ etw. schnorren wollen

---

**senseless: beat sb. ~**  
▶ jmdn. bewusstlos schlagen

---

**serve: ~ sb. right.**  
▶ jmdm. recht geschehen

---

**smarmy** *ifml.*  
▶ schmierig

---

**throttle** ▶ erdrosseln

**Helen:** Whereabouts? I used to live there. Perhaps I know the place.

**Jane:** You lived in the tennis club?

**Helen:** No, in the district of Wimbledon. You do know that it's a place, not just a tennis club?

**Jane:** Of course I do, only the interview was at Victoria, and I haven't actually been to Wimbledon yet.

**Peggy:** So you've got a job in hospitality at the All England Lawn Tennis Club.

**Jane:** That sounds about right. I'll be serving champagne with strawberries and cream.

**Phil:** How long does the job last?

**Jane:** A couple of weeks, I think. But if they like me, there'll be other jobs.

**Peggy:** At least it's something.

**Jane:** So, that was the good news. Now, here's the bad news...

Source: Spotlight 6/2017, page 24

## Short Story

### [16] “The Venetian violin (chapter one) — a Ms Winslow investigation”

**David:** It's the start of another exciting mystery story featuring British amateur detective Dorothy Winslow. The scene is Venice. Ms Winslow has travelled there with her German friend Armin von Weiden and a tour group

he's organized. It's supposed to be a relaxing trip full of art and architecture, but soon Ms Winslow's skills are needed to solve a crime.

“The night was *scurissimo*, black as black, and my grandfather was fishing,” said Franco, the Hotel Bayer's boatman, as he steered towards Piazza San Marco between the gondolas and vaporetta, while entertaining his passengers with local legends. “He turned on his lamp and looked over the side, waiting to catch squid as they swam to the light. And then he saw... the eyes!”

“The eyes?” asked Dorothy.

“Yellow eyes, signora, as big as tennis balls: il mostro, the monster of the lagoon, looking up at him from the water.”

A seagull flying low over the little party in the boat squawked loudly, making everybody jump. Angelika Moser clutched her handbag even more tightly.

“Thank you, Franco,” said Armin von Weiden. “I'm sure we'll all sleep very well tonight.”

---

**clutch** ► umklammern, festhalten

---

**seagull** ► Seemöwe

---

**squawk** ► krächzen

---

**squid** ► Tintenfisch

---

**whereabouts** ► wo  
etwa

Armin was leading a small group of tourists from the village of Heroldstein in the Palatinate on a culture tour of Venice. He had invited his English friend Dorothy Winslow to come as well.

“We went to Rome two years ago and Florence last year,” he told her. “We see wonderful things, but it’s hard work.”

“The art?”

“No, the people. There are three types in the group: those who like art, those who think they should like art — and Angelika Moser.”

In Heroldstein, some people were of the opinion that Frau Moser was the most important person in the village. Frau Moser shared this view. She saw it as her responsibility to organize everything and complain to the local council about anything she didn’t like. This was useful for topics such as refuse collection or making sure a local school or hospital wasn’t closed. But on holiday, it was annoying. For her, the hotel beds were always too hard, the streets were overcrowded and the guides were disappointing.

“Last year, she told our guide in Florence that the head of Michelangelo’s *David* was too big. When he explained that originally the statue was designed to be placed high up on the Duomo, she said that was a poor excuse. So embarrassing!”

“Why does she come?” asked Dorothy.

“She enjoys herself. Complaining is part of her fun.”

Franco parked the boat at a jetty near the piazza, helped the more elderly tourists on to land and waved goodbye. Then the guide Armin had organized took them to the Basilica of San Marco.

For the next hour, they were bombarded with facts about the objects in the church, many of which the Venetians had stolen over the centuries from other places.

There were four bronze horses, more than 500 columns, 8,000 square metres of mosaics and more precious stones on the altarpiece than in the crown jewels in London. Even Frau Moser was impressed.

“My goodness, Frau Winslow!” she said to Dorothy. “What would your queen think, eh?”

---

**altarpiece** ▶ Altarbild

---

**elderly** ▶ älter

---

**embarrassing** ▶ peinlich

---

**jetty** ▶ Steg, Anlegestelle

---



---

**local council** UK

▶ Gemeinderat

---

**overcrowded**

▶ überlaufen, überfüllt

---

**refuse collection** UK

▶ Müllabfuhr



“I don’t imagine she would be that bothered, Frau Moser,” answered Dorothy. “I think she prefers corgis to jewels.”

“Come along, you two,” said Armin. “Time for the Doge’s Palace now!”

Dorothy decided she had learned enough for the day and told Armin she would meet them later at the hotel. She went to Caffè Quadri near the basilica, ordered herself a Campari soda and sat watching other tourists photographing themselves with the pigeons that ruled the square. It was peculiar, thought Dorothy: they must have pigeons at home. What was the point of photographing these ones?

It was pleasant sitting in the warm spring sunshine, though, and the view of the piazza was beautiful enough almost to justify the price she’d paid to sit and look at it. She was about to go, when Frau Moser appeared in front of her table.

“Liebe Frau Winslow, have you rested nicely? I’m sure, at your age, the Doge’s Palace would have been too much. Oh, you just had a Campari... Is it not a little early? But you English do like a drink! So, we see us later at the hotel, yes? I go to an antique shop I read about. Tschüssi!” Dorothy thought about being annoyed, but decided it was pointless. Instead, she went and found Franco waiting to take hotel guests back across the water in his motorboat. She asked him for another story, and he told her

how the Devil had tricked the architect of the Rialto Bridge.

Frau Moser didn’t return to the hotel until after dinner. Armin and Dorothy were walking beside the water in front of the hotel when they saw Franco’s boat return from San Marco and Frau Moser step on to the broad pavement. She looked around and then headed straight towards them.

“Oh, dear!” said Armin. “I know that look. Something has upset her.”

“Herr von Weiden!” said Frau Moser, her voice shaking with anger. “I’ve been robbed. It was your idea to come to Venice. You must help me get my money back!”

Source: Spotlight 6/2017, pages 66–67

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**bothered: be** ~ ► sich an etw. stören

---

**corgi** ► Corgi (Hunderasse)

---

**pavement UK** ► Gehweg

---

**peculiar** ► seltsam, merkwürdig

---

**pigeon** ► Taube

---

**pointless** ► sinnlos, zwecklos

---

**upset** ► verärgern, aufregen

## Conclusion

**[17] David:** Thanks for joining us for Spotlight Audio. You'll find more information about becoming a regular subscriber to either our CD or download at [www.spotlight-online.de/ hoeren](http://www.spotlight-online.de/ hoeren). Join us again next month, won't you? Until then: goodbye.

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