

# BRAVEHEART

by Randall Wallace

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Easy Reader 3 Pre-Intermediate (based on 1200 words) ISBN 0582 401755

KEY to Worksheets and crossword puzzle incl.

created by Barbara Stucki

# BRAVEHEART by Randall Wallace

## Chapter 1 Focus on vocabulary:

Schottland

Pferd

weil

Bauern

Hals

aufschauen

Menschenmenge

in Richtung von

immer noch

zurückschauen

Schwert

Tal

tapfer

zu Hause

Edelleute

Leute

Werkzeuge

Blume

schrecklich

leer

König

ansässige Männer

zusammen

go: simple past

Nachbar

Kleider

Gräber

einmal

stand: simple past

gehören

Waffen

wollen

Gebäude

wegschauen

zuhören

Ort

wählen

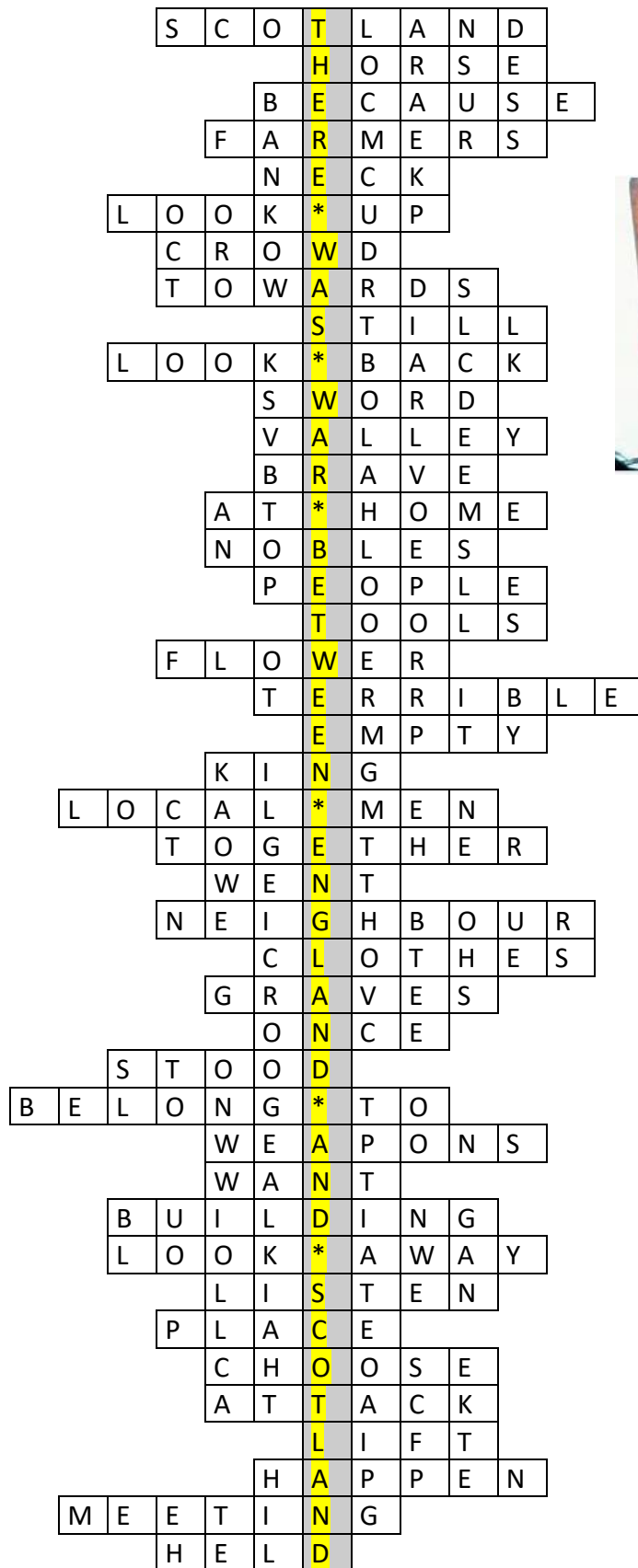
angreifen

aufheben

geschehen

Treffen

hold: simple past





## Chapter 1 Focus on paraphrasing

A <b>horse</b>	is an animal <u>which</u> is strong enough to carry a person on its back.
<b>Farmers</b>	are people <u>who</u> work on the land.
The <b>neck</b>	is the part of the body <u>which</u> is between the head and the shoulders.
A <b>grave</b>	is the place <u>which</u> is used to lay down a dead body.
A <b>castle</b>	is the building <u>where</u> the king or the queen lives.
<b>Weapons</b>	are things <u>which</u> are used for fighting.
A <b>valley</b>	is a part of the land <u>that</u> lies between mountains.
<b>Nobles</b>	are the people <u>who</u> own land and have influence.
<b>Tools</b>	are things <u>which</u> are used for working.
The <b>king</b>	is a male person <u>that</u> rules a country.
The <b>queen</b>	is a female person <u>that</u> rules a country.
<b>Neighbours</b>	are the persons <u>who</u> live next door to you.
<b>Clothes</b>	are things <u>which</u> cover your body and keep you warm.

Read the sentences again and underline the relative pronouns:

	refers to:
<b>who</b>	<b>people</b>
<b>which</b>	<b>things</b>
<b>that</b>	<b>people &amp; things</b> (after "all, any, some, many, only and superlatives" THAT is used instead of who or which)



## Now do it on your own!

There was a farm **which** lied in a quiet valley in Scotland. Nobles, **who** rode on horses, wanted to meet the English. The Scots came without any weapons **which** was a very bad idea. Malcolm Wallace, **who** had his son with him, found the nobles all tied by their necks. William, **who** should stay at home, rode after them. He went through the door **which** was half open. The only thing **that** he could see were the dead bodies. In the evening all local men **who** wanted to fight met at the Wallace farm. The next day they attacked the English **who** had killed the Scots nobles. Old Campbell, **who** was Hamish's father, brought the bodies of William's father and brother back. William stood at the graves **which** were near the village. A girl of five came to him and handed him a flower **which** was the purple flower of Scotland. William's uncle, **who** had no wife and no children, took William with him.

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## Reminder:

refers to:

who	people
which	things
where	a place
that	people & things (after "all, any, some, many, only and superlatives" THAT is used instead of who or which)
whose	genitive (dessen, deren)



## Complete:

The situation in Scotland, **where** there was war, was difficult.

The only thing **that** the Scots wanted was to choose their king.

The English, **whose** king was called Longshanks, killed 30 nobles.

The farmer **who** was with the nobles was killed too.

Malcolm Wallace had two sons **whose** names were John and William.

The nobles rode on horses **which** were very handsome.

William, **who** was only seven, saw the dead body in the farm building.

The best friend, **that** William had, was Hamish.

Hamish's father, **whose** name was Campbell, brought the dead bodies back.

William stood at their graves **which** were near the village.

The people looked at the boy **who** had lost his father and his brother.

Murron was the girl **who** handed William a flower.

The flower **which** Murron gave to William was the purple flower of Scotland.

William's uncle was the man **who** wanted to take the boy with him.

When they sat at the table, they saw the sword **which** lay on the table.

The most important thing **that** William had to learn was to use his brain.

William **who** was very sad left his home.

The only thing **that** William took with him was his sword.

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## Chapter 2; p 13 – 23

Focus on tenses: Find the correct translation.

1	sit, simple past	a) <b>they sat (T)</b>	b) they were sitting (E)	c) they have sat (P)
2	get, past continuous	a) it gets (A)	b) it is getting (O)	c) <b>it was getting (H)</b>
3	send, present perfect	a) they send (T)	b) they were sending (I)	c) <b>they have sent (E)</b>
4	bring, simple past	a) he brings (F)	b) <b>he brought (*)</b>	c) he has brought (U)
5	bring, future 1	a) <b>you will bring (S)</b>	b) you would bring (W)	c) you bring (E)
6	look, past continuous	a) he looked (I)	b) <b>he was looking (C)</b>	c) he has looked (P)
7	pull, simple present	a) he pulled (T)	b) he is pulling (M)	c) <b>he pulls (O)</b>
8	think, simple past	a) they don't think (A)	b) they haven't thought (N)	c) <b>they didn't think (T)</b>
9	go, simple present	a) <b>he goes (S)</b>	b) he is going (P)	c) he went (M)
10	send, present continuous	a) I will send (A)	b) <b>I'm sending (*)</b>	c) I have sent (E)
11	hide, past continuous	a) they are hiding (O)	b) they have hidden (T)	c) <b>they were hiding (W)</b>
12	catch, simple past	a) he catches (P)	b) <b>he caught (O)</b>	c) he has caught (R)
13	sleep, present continuous	a) <b>they are sleeping (N)</b>	b) they slept (A)	c) they were sleeping (L)
14	try, past continuous	a) he is trying (S)	b) <b>he was trying (*)</b>	c) he has tried (R)
15	come, present continuous	a) they were coming (D)	b) they have come (N)	c) <b>they are coming (T)</b>
16	leave, simple past	a) <b>they left (H)</b>	b) they were leaving (R)	c) they have left (S)
17	say, future 1	a) we would say (V)	b) <b>we will say (E)</b>	c) we have said (B)
18	understand, simple present	a) Did you understand? (D)	b) Have you understood? (M)	c) <b>Do you understand? (*)</b>
19	go, simple past	a) <b>they didn't go (B)</b>	b) they weren't going (R)	c) they don't go (I)
20	attack, present perfect	a) we are attacking (L)	b) <b>we have attacked (A)</b>	c) we attacked (T)
21	do, future 1	a) <b>he won't do (T)</b>	b) he doesn't do (R)	c) he hasn't done (A)



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22	be, simple past	a) they are (O)	b) <b>they were (T)</b>	c) they have been (E)
23	put, simple past	a) he has put (M)	b) he puts (R)	c) <b>he put (L)</b>
24	look, past continuous	a) he is looking (I)	b) <b>he was looking (E)</b>	c) he has looked (D)
25	tell, present perfect	a) <b>they have told (*)</b>	b) they are telling (U)	c) they were telling (N)
26	go, simple present	a) Has he gone? (S)	b) Is he going? (U)	c) <b>Does he go? (O)</b>
27	be, present perfect	a) it was (E)	b) <b>it has been (F)</b>	c) it will be (B)
28	mend, past continuous	a) <b>they were mending (*)</b>	b) they have mended (S)	c) they will mend (A)
29	think, present perfect	a) <b>they haven't thought (S)</b>	b) they were thinking (C)	c) they thought (N)
30	put, simple present	a) he has put (V)	b) <b>he puts (T)</b>	c) he put (O)
31	stand, present continuous	a) Have you stood? (R)	b) <b>Are you standing? (I)</b>	c) Do you stand? (S)
32	ride, future 1	a) we don't ride (T)	b) we aren't riding (E)	c) <b>we won't ride (R)</b>
33	see, simple past	a) he doesn't see (C)	b) he hasn't seen (R)	c) <b>he didn't see (L)</b>
34	look, past continuous	a) Are they looking? (W)	b) <b>Were they looking? (I)</b>	c) Have they looked? (L)
35	hide, present perfect	a) <b>they have hidden (N)</b>	b) they were hiding (M)	c) they are hiding (B)
36	leave, present continuous	a) Has he left? (A)	b) <b>Is he leaving? (G)</b>	c) Was he leaving? (B)



<b>T</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>*</b>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>G</b>
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36



# BRAVEHEART by Randall Wallace



## Chapter 2: Focus on translating (page 3, 4, 5 )!

Jahre **später** ging eine wunderschöne, junge **französische** Prinzessin durch die **riesigen** Räume eines **Schlusses** in London.



Sie kam in ein grosses Zimmer hinein. Longshanks, gross und **gutaussehend**, stand vor seinen **Edelleuten**. Er **sah** Isabella.

„Wo ist mein **Sohn**?“ brüllte er. „Ich schickte nach ihm – und er **schickt** dich, seine neue **Frau**! **Wie** kann der Sohn des Königs von England so **schwach** sein!“ seine Augen glänzten **zornig**. Er **drehte** sich zurück zu seinen Edelleuten. „Ich **will** Frankreich **regieren**. Aber erst **muss** ich über Schottland **herrschen**. Die Edelleute sind der **Schlüssel** zur schottischen **Tür**. Wir müssen Land hier in England **schottischen** Edelleuten überlassen. Wir müssen Land in den Hochmooren und Küstengebieten unseren **eigenen** Edelleuten geben.“

„Aber unsere Leute **wollen nicht** mitten unter den schottischen **Rebellen** leben,“ sagte ein alter Edelmann.

„Dann werden wir ein besseres **Angebot** machen. Wir werden die alte **Regel** der „ersten Nacht“ **zurückbringen** – ein Mädchen, **welches** auf dem Land eines Edelmannes lebt, muss ihre **Hochzeitsnacht** mit dem Edelmann des Landes **verbringen**, nicht mit ihrem **Ehemann**.“

Isabella's Blut wurde kalt. Sie **dachte** an ihre eigene **Hochzeitsnacht**, die erst gerade vorbei war. Ihr neuer **Ehemann** kam **nicht** zu ihr ins Schlafzimmer – er **zog es vor**, mit seinem Freund zusammen zu sein. Longshanks **sah** sie an, lächelnd.

**Bald** danach, viele **Meilen nördlich** von London, **ritt** eine Gruppe von Reitern den **Hügel** zum Schloss Edinburgh **hinauf**



In der Mitte der Gruppe war ein **gutaussehender**, junger Mann auf einem **schönem** Pferd. Seine **Schultern** waren **stark** und er trug ein **schweres** Schwert an seiner Seite. Robert, 17. Graf von Bruce, war ein **kämpferischer** Mann.

24 schottische **Edelleute**, alle Freunde von Robert „the Bruce“, **sassen** um einen grossen Tisch im Hauptzimmer des **Schlusses**. Als Robert hineinkam, waren sie **ruhig**. Robert the Bruce **wollte** König von Schottland sein und diese Männer waren **auf** seiner Seite. **Eine andere** schottische Familie, die Balliols, **wollten auch** regieren. Sie hatten **auch** viele Freunde und **es gab** Krieg **zwischen** den beiden Familien. Die Balliols und die Bruces waren alles **tapfere** Männer aber die Leute konnten ihnen nicht **vertrauen**. Sie **kümmerten** sich erst um sich selbst und um Schottland an **zweiter** Stelle. **Manchmal kämpften** sie **mit** den Engländern und manchmal **gegen** sie.

Lord Morney, ein junger **Edelmann** und Freund von Robert, **sprach**. „Die Leute wollen, dass wir jetzt **kämpfen**. Sie sind sehr **zornig über** diese neue englische Regel der „ersten Nacht“.“

„Wir **müssen** warten,“ sagte Robert, „**bis** wir **bereit** sind.“



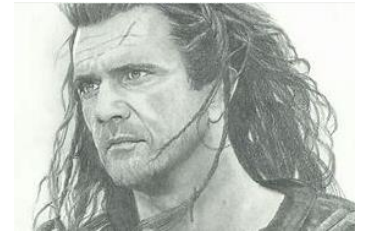
## BRAVEHEART by Randall Wallace

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**Chapter 2;** p 13 – 23 Focus on the revision of the relative pronouns.

1	Lord Bottoms was the man
2	Lord Governor was the man
3	A soldier was the man
4	The flower of Scotland was the sign
5	Nicolette was the person
6	Edward was the man
7	Robert's father was the man
8	William was the man
9	Stephen was the man
10	Lord Dolecroft was the man
11	Stirling Castle was a building
12	There was a wooden bridge
13	Lord Morney was the man
14	The men in the Scottish army were the men
15	Lord Talmadge was the man
16	General Peters was the man
17	Longshanks was the man

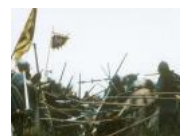
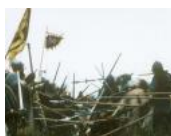
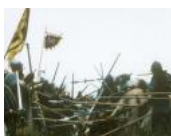
14	who shouted: "We will be free."
3	who should go back to England and tell the king that Scotland is free.
11	which stood on a hill above the open country.
2	who lived at Stirling Castle.
8	who didn't want to burn all the village on their way.
12	which crossed the river in front of the castle.
6	who should look after Scotland during the king's absence.
10	who rode in front of hundred English soldiers looking for the rebels.
13	who took Robert's place at the head of the Scottish army in the battle.
1	who wanted to find the rebels and to kill William.
15	who made an offer to give them lands in York.
7	who said not to fight with the rebels.
5	who told Princess Isabella the story of William and Murron.
16	who was in France with Longshanks.
4	which was cut into the stone on Murron's grave.
17	who had to realize that his army in Scotland was dead.
9	who was Irish and wanted to join the rebels.





## Chapter 2: Focus on the 3 forms of the verbs (Mind: \* means the verbs are regular!)

infinitive		simple past		past participle	
sitzen	sit	sass	sat	gesessen	sat
erhalten	get	erhielt	got	erhalten	got
schicken	send	schickte	sent	geschickt	sent
bringen	bring	brachte	brought	gebracht	brought
sein	be	war / waren	was / were	gewesen	been
schauen *	look	schaute	looked	geschaut	looked
ziehen *	pull	zog	pulled	gezogen	pulled
denken	think	dachte	thought	gedacht	thought
gehen	go	ging	went	gegangen	gone
verstecken	hide	versteckte	hid	versteckt	hidden
erwischen	catch	erwischte	caught	erwischt	caught
schlafen	sleep	schief	slept	geschlafen	slept
versuchen *	try	versuchte	tried	versucht	tried
kommen	come	kam	came	gekommen	come
verlassen	leave	verliess	left	verlassen	left
sagen	say	sagte	said	gesagt	said
verstehen	understand	verstand	understood	verstanden	understood
stehen	stand	stand	stood	gestanden	stood
angreifen *	attack	griff an	attacked	angegriffen	attacked
tun	do	tat	did	getan	done
legen, stellen	put	legte, stellte	put	gestellt, gelegt	put
erzählen	tell	erzählte	told	erzählt	told
reparieren*	mend	reparierte	mended	repariert	mended
reiten	ride	ritt	rode	geritten	ridden
sehen	see	sah	saw	gesehen	seen
ankommen *	arrive	kam an	arrived	angekommen	arrived
fragen *	ask	fragte	asked	gefragt	asked
antworten *	answer	antwortete	answered	geantwortet	answered
leben *	live	lebte	lived	gelebt	lived



# BRAVEHEART by Randall Wallace

## Chapter 2

- a) Find the words by translating the verbs in the different tenses!  
b) Mark the English verbs which are left and translate them!



1

they have ridden  
they will ride  
they rode  
they are riding  
they would ride  
they ride  
they had ridden

left:

sie werden reiten  
sie reiten\_

r
n
f
m
a
o
s

- 1 sie ritten
- 2 sie würden reiten
- 3 sie sind geritten
- 4 sie reiten jetzt
- 5 sie waren geritten

1	2	3	4	5
f	a	r	m	s

= Bauernhöfe

2

it would belong to  
it will belong to  
it had belonged to  
it has belonged to  
it is belonging to  
it belonged to  
it belongs to

left:

es hatte gehört  
es gehört jetzt

a
l
s
c
o
p
e

- 1 es gehörte
- 2 es wird gehören
- 3 es würde gehören
- 4 es hat gehört
- 5 es gehört



1	2	3	4	5
p	l	a	c	e

= Ort

3

they didn't escape  
they hadn't escaped  
they haven't escaped  
they aren't escaping  
they couldn't escape  
they don't escape  
they won't escape

left:

sie waren nicht entkommen  
sie entkommen jetzt nicht  
sie entkommen nicht

n
m
c
i
o
l
e

- 1 sie konnten nicht entkommen
- 2 sie entkamen nicht
- 3 sie sind nicht entkommen
- 4 sie werden nicht entkommen

1	2	3	4
o	n	c	e

= einmal



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4

they are fighting  
they fight  
they will fight  
**they fought**  
they would fight  
they had fought  
they have fought

left: sie kämpften

c
l
t
n
a
e
s

- 1 sie kämpfen jetzt
- 2 sie würden kämpfen
- 3 sie haben gekämpft
- 4 sie werden kämpfen
- 5 sie kämpfen
- 6 sie hatten gekämpft



1	2	3	4	5	6
c	a	s	t	l	e

= Schloss



5

he will try  
he had tried  
he tried  
**he tries**  
he would try  
**he is trying**  
he has tried

left: er versucht  
er versucht jetzt

u
h
r
l
o
a
g

- 1 er versuchte
- 2 er würde versuchen
- 3 er wird versuchen
- 4 er hat versucht
- 5 er hatte versucht

1	2	3	4	5
r	o	u	g	h

= roh, grob

6

he won't choose  
he doesn't choose  
**he didn't choose**  
he wouldn't choose  
**he isn't choosing**  
he hasn't chosen  
he hadn't chosen

left: er wählte nicht  
er wählt jetzt nicht

o
a
g
v
c
b
e

- 1 er wählt nicht
- 2 er hat nicht gewählt
- 3 er wird nicht wählen
- 4 er würde nicht wählen
- 5 er hatte nicht gewählt



1	2	3	4	5
a	b	o	v	e

= oberhalb, über

# BRAVEHEART by Randall Wallace

## Chapter 2: Choose the correct tense to express what is wanted.



### 1. action right now (Use present continuous)

"The rebels \_\_\_\_\_ our soldiers in Scotland now!"

- a) attack                      b) **are attacking**                      c) will attack

### 2. promise (Use future 1)

"We \_\_\_\_\_ with these rebels on our lands in Scotland."

- a) have gone                      b) go                      c) **will go**

### 3. past action (Use simple past)

The ground \_\_\_\_\_ wet from days of rain.

- a) **was**                      b) were                      c) has been

### 4. continued action in past (Use past continuous)

They \_\_\_\_\_ for William and his Rebels.

- a) looked                      b) are looking                      c) **were looking**

### 5. decision (Use Future 1)

The English \_\_\_\_\_ a great army to Stirling Castle.

- a) **will send**                      b) would send                      c) were sending

### 6. information (Use simple present)

"It \_\_\_\_\_ like twenty thousand!"

- a) is looking                      b) **looks**                      c) will look

### 7. action right now (Use present continuous)

"Why \_\_\_\_\_ your men \_\_\_\_\_?"

- a) do ---- leave                      b) will ---- leave                      c) **are ----- leaving**

### 8. continued action in past (Use past continuous)

More English soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ to get onto the bridge.

- a) **were trying**                      b) try                      c) will try

### 9. promise (Use future 1)

We \_\_\_\_\_ our army here in spring.

- a) are bringing                      b) **will bring**                      c) bring

### 10. action in past (Use simple)

They \_\_\_\_\_ William up onto their shoulders.

- a) **lifted**                      b) were lifting                      c) would lift

### 11. fact (Use simple present)

We \_\_\_\_\_ no army in Scotland.

- a) will have                      b) are having                      c) **have**

# BRAVEHEART by Randall Wallace



## Chapter 2 Focus on contents

### a) Answer those questions:

Which families wanted to rule Scotland?

The Balliols and the Bruces wanted to rule Scotland.

What was the advantage of market days?

There was music and dancing, good food to eat and beer to drink. The people were happy and didn't want to fight.

What did Murron look like?

She was now the most beautiful girl in the village, maybe in all of Scotland.

She had long red hair.

What was the reason for William to come back?

He came home to be a farmer und to have a family.

What did Murron give to William on their wedding day?

She gave him a white handkerchief with the flower of Scotland.

Why did William become a rebel?

The head of the English soldiers Hesselrig killed Murron on the village square. All that William wanted was revenge.

### b) Find the words in the text:

durch	through	handsome	gutaussehend
Schlüssel	key	offer	Angebot
unter vielen	among many	wedding	Hochzeit
bald	soon	silent	ruhig, schweigsam
vertrauen	to trust	maybe	vielleicht
Menge	crowd	to mend	flicken, reparieren
sich erinnern	to remember	to disappear	verschwinden
geheim	secret	spears	Speere
Taschentuch	handkerchief	ground	Boden
Schlacht	battle	to try	versuchen
gegen	against	the kind of	die Art von
Spion	spy	throat	Kehle
während	during (+ noun)	to beat	schlagen
brüllen	to shout	to kick	treten
Anweisung	order	twice as many	zweimal so viele

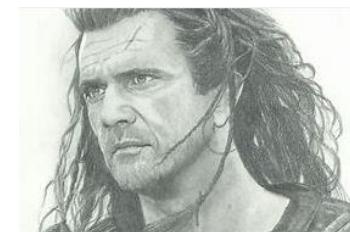
# Braveheart

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Chapter 2; p 13 – 23 Focus on the revision of the relative pronouns.

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2	Lord Governor was the man
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9	Stephen was the man
10	Lord Dolecroft was the man
11	Stirling Castle was a building
12	There was a wooden bridge
13	Lord Morney was the man
14	The men in the Scottish army were the men
15	Lord Talmadge was the man
16	General Peters was the man
17	Longshanks was the man

14	who shouted: "We will be free."
3	who should go back to England and tell the king that Scotland is free.
11	which stood on a hill above the open country.
2	who lived at Stirling Castle.
8	who didn't want to burn all the village on their way.
12	which crossed the river in front of the castle.
6	who should look after Scotland during the king's absence.
10	who rode in front of hundred English soldiers looking for the rebels.
13	who took Robert's place at the head of the Scottish army in the battle.
1	who wanted to find the rebels and to kill William.
15	who made an offer to give them lands in York.
7	who said not to fight with the rebels.
5	who told Princess Isabella the story of William and Murron.
16	who was in France with Longshanks.
4	which was cut into the stone on Murron's grave.
17	who had to realize that his army in Scotland was dead.
9	who was Irish and wanted to join the rebels.



## Chapter 3: Focus on prepositions

expressing position ↓	expressing motion ⇒	verbs + prepositions
in ganz Schottland <b>all over</b> Scotland	nach Schottland <b>to</b> Scotland	weiterreiten to ride <b>on</b>
an seiner Seite <b>at</b> his side	gegen seine Seite <b>against</b> his side	hinauf reiten to ride <b>up</b>
auf seiner Seite <b>on</b> his side	auf das Pferd hinauf <b>onto</b> the horse	wegreiten to ride <b>away from</b>
mitten unter den Edelleuten <b>among</b> the nobles	weg von den Edelleuten <b>away from</b> the nobles	hinein reiten to ride <b>into</b>
auf ihrem eigenen Land <b>on</b> their own land	durch ihr eigenes Land <b>through</b> their own land	anschauen to look <b>at</b>
oben im Schloss <b>up</b> in the castle	hinauf zum Schloss <b>up to</b> the castle	herausschauen to look <b>out of</b>
bei Stirling <b>at</b> Stirling	weg von Stirling <b>away from</b> Stirling	sich kümmern um to look <b>after</b>
in der Nähe von York <b>near</b> York	in Richtung von York <b>towards</b> York	suchen to look <b>for</b>
im Zelt <b>in</b> the tent	ins Zelt hinein <b>into</b> the tent	sich wenden an to turn <b>to</b>
auf dem Tisch <b>on</b> the table	auf den Tisch hinauf <b>onto</b> the table	umkehren to turn <b>back</b>
in einem Sack <b>in</b> a bag	in den Sack hinein <b>into</b> the bag	an etwas denken to think <b>of</b> smth
auf dem Boden <b>on</b> the ground	quer über dem Boden <b>across</b> the ground	über etwas nachdenken to think <b>about</b> smth
ausserhalb von York <b>outside</b> York	von York <b>from</b> York	warten auf to wait <b>for</b>
in der Stadt <b>in</b> the city	in die Stadt hinein <b>into</b> the city	sterben an to die <b>of / from</b>
beim Eingang <b>at</b> the entrance	aus dem Eingang heraus <b>out of</b> the entrance	zurückkehren zu to return <b>to</b>
im Licht <b>in</b> the light	ins Licht hinein <b>into</b> the light	zuhören to listen <b>to</b>
im Gefängnis <b>in</b> prison	aus dem Gefängnis heraus <b>out of</b> prison	gehören to belong <b>to</b>
auf der rechten Seite <b>on</b> the right side	von der rechten Seite <b>from</b> the right side	herausnehmen to take <b>out of</b>





## Time information

nach der Schlacht  
**after** the battle

während der Schlacht  
**during** the battle

für fünf Sekunden  
**for** five seconds

zur Mittagszeit  
**at** lunchtime

## special expressions

sofort  
**at** once

überrascht  
**with** surprise

in den Ferien  
**on** holiday

geschäftlich  
**on** business



## Now complete the text.

(Nach) **After** the battle (?) **of** Stirling, William Wallace was famous (in ganz) **all over** Scotland. He rode (hinein) **into** Edinburgh and (hinauf zum) **up to** the castle, his friends (an) **at** his side. The people (schauten an) **looked at** him with wide eyes like children. The nobles (in) **in** their fine clothes did not understand how an ordinary man could win a great battle like that, when the Bruces and Balliols could not. Robert the Bruce was now (aus dem) **out of** prison and he stood (mitten unter) **among** the other nobles as William walked (hinein) **into** the castle. He could see (sofort) **at once** that this Wallace would never serve any other man. A man began to read: "(Im) **In** the name (?) **of** God, Sir William Wallace, we make you first Lord (?) of Scotland!" They gave him a gold ring of office and the nobles went (nieder) **down** (auf) **on** their knees.

Maybe William could be First Lord, but he could not be king because he was not a nobleman. William watched as the nobles immediately began to fight (unter ihnen) **among** themselves. They wanted (?) **to** find a king, but still they could not agree. William turned and walked (weg) **away**.

"Sir William!" one noble cried. "Where are you going?"

He (kehrte zurück) **turned back**, his eyes burning (mit) **with** anger. "We have beaten the English! But they' (werden zurückkommen) **will come back**, because you won't stand together." William (schaute an) **looked at** Robert the Bruce as he spoke.

"There is only one side to be (auf) **on** – not the Bruces, not the Balliols, but the side (?) **of** Scottish people. We must fight so that the people can be free."

"What will you do?" another noble asked.

"I'll take the fighting (hinein) **into** England and beat the English (auf) **on** their own land!" said William. He (schaute sich um) **looked around** (an) **at** the open mouths (?) **of** the nobles and left the castle.



# BRAVEHEART by Randall Wallace

## Chapter 3

## Revision: Focus on contents

1	After the battle of Stirling	a	E	on their own land.
2	He went to Edinburgh	b	A	of the Governor of York.
3	The nobles gave him a golden ring	c	A	and made him First Lord of Scotland.
4	William said: "There is only one side to be on -	d	*	and Longshanks threw him out of the window.
5	William wanted to beat the English	e	A	she heard that the king was ready to attack the Scots.
6	When Longshanks was back from France	f	S	he met Isabella, who was sent by the king.
7	A man came into the room with a letter	g	T	more terrible than the battle of Stirling.
8	In the bag they found the bloody head	h	L	and a bag which he placed on the table.
9	Peter wanted to say something	i	*	like Murron.
10	"We need a truce with the Scots,	j	E	to go back to Scotland.
11	A group of Longshanks' men	k	U	to inform him about the king's plan.
12	When William entered the tent	l	B	the side of the Scottish people."
13	Isabella looked	m	W	but who can I send?"
14	She made the king's offer	n	S	and met the nobles in the castle.
15	William and his friends decided	o	F	fight against Robert.
16	When Isabella was back in London,	p	I	William found Robert the Bruce fighting on the English side.
17	She sent her friend to Wallace	q	I	William was famous all over Scotland.
18	The battle of Falkirk was	r	B	of land and money.
19	There were too many English and	s	L	because all the Scottish nobles accepted him as their king.
20	William didn't want to	t	U	the wrong side again", said Robert.
21	"I will never fight on	u	A	came to York in order to make a truce.
22	Longshanks was happy	v	L	he found his son with his friend Peter in Edward's room.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
I	S	A	B	E	L	L	A	*	W	A	S	*	B	E	A	U	T	I	F	U	L
q	n	c	l	a	v	h	b	d	m	u	f	i	r	j	e	k	g	p	o	t	s

# Braveheart

by Randall Wallace



## Chapter 4

### Focus on sentence structure

What's the sentence like?

Lord Morney in bed land. high room  
lay from looking out  
the window his rich of his at  
Lord Morney lay in bed looking out from the window  
of his high room at his rich land.

outside Morney horse, but of a  
Suddenly not the castle sound heard the inside.  
Suddenly Morney heard the sound of a horse, not outside the castle but inside.

The horse past down, and crashed through and  
down, rider jumped, and into through the lake  
the window walls the castle sailed horse below. the air  
The horse jumped, crashed through the window and horse and rider sailed through  
the air, down, down, past the castle walls and into the lake.

Send to speak to my trusts in the  
me me.  
for you, north Wallace castle  
Send me to my castle in the north to speak for you, Wallace trusts me.

Wallace everybody his to Hamish  
handed sword in the  
so that building see. could  
Wallace handed his sword to Hamish so that everyone in the building could see.

the room. In and William the  
movement pulled one through himself into  
narrow quick window  
In one quick movement William pulled himself through  
the narrow window and into the room.

Maybe but perhaps the King never blood  
will run you will one day of England. King  
of Scotland, through be your  
Maybe you will never be King of Scotland, but perhaps one day  
your blood will run through the Kind of England.



# Braveheart

by Randall Wallace



## Summary:

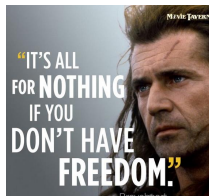
Read the sentences and decide whether the statements are true or false.

- 1) In 1276 Scotland didn't have a king.
- 2) The English King thought that the Scottish nobles should choose their ruler.
- 3) When William entered the large farm building, he saw a terrible picture.
- 4) William's father and brother wanted to speak to the English King.
- 5) William was only seven years old when his father and brother died.
- 6) A little boy handed William a purple flower when he was standing at the graves.
- 7) After his father's death William had to live with his uncle.
- 8) The English King's son was married to the Princess of Spain.
- 9) Edward I wanted to rule Scotland and so he decided to give land to the Scottish nobles in England and the land in Scotland to his own nobles.
- 10) To make that offer more attractive, he wanted to give every English noble a certain amount of money.
- 11) There were two families in Scotland who both wanted to rule, so there was war between them.
- 12) The people didn't like the English nobles in their country and wanted to fight against them.
- 13) When William was a young man he returned to his father's farm.
- 14) He and Murron got married and had a big party with the villagers.
- 15) Murron couldn't escape and the English killed her.
- 16) William became a rebel and started to fight against the English.
- 17) Robert the Bruce wanted to fight against William.
- 18) The Battle of Stirling was won by the English.
- 19) Robert the Bruce became First Lord of Scotland.
- 20) All the Scottish nobles stood together to make Scotland free.
- 21) While the Scots fought the Battle of Stirling, the English King was in France.
- 22) Isabella was sent to William to bring money and to offer a truce.
- 23) The Battle of Falkirk was won by the Scots because all the nobles fought on William's side.
- 24) Isabella didn't want to see William again.
- 25) William was caught at Isabella's castle.
- 26) All his life William fought for the freedom of Scotland.

true	false
x	
	x
x	
x	
x	
	x
x	
	x
x	
	x
x	
	x
	x
	x
	x
x	
x	
	x
	x
	x
x	



by Randall Wallace



# BRAVEHEART by Randall Wallace

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