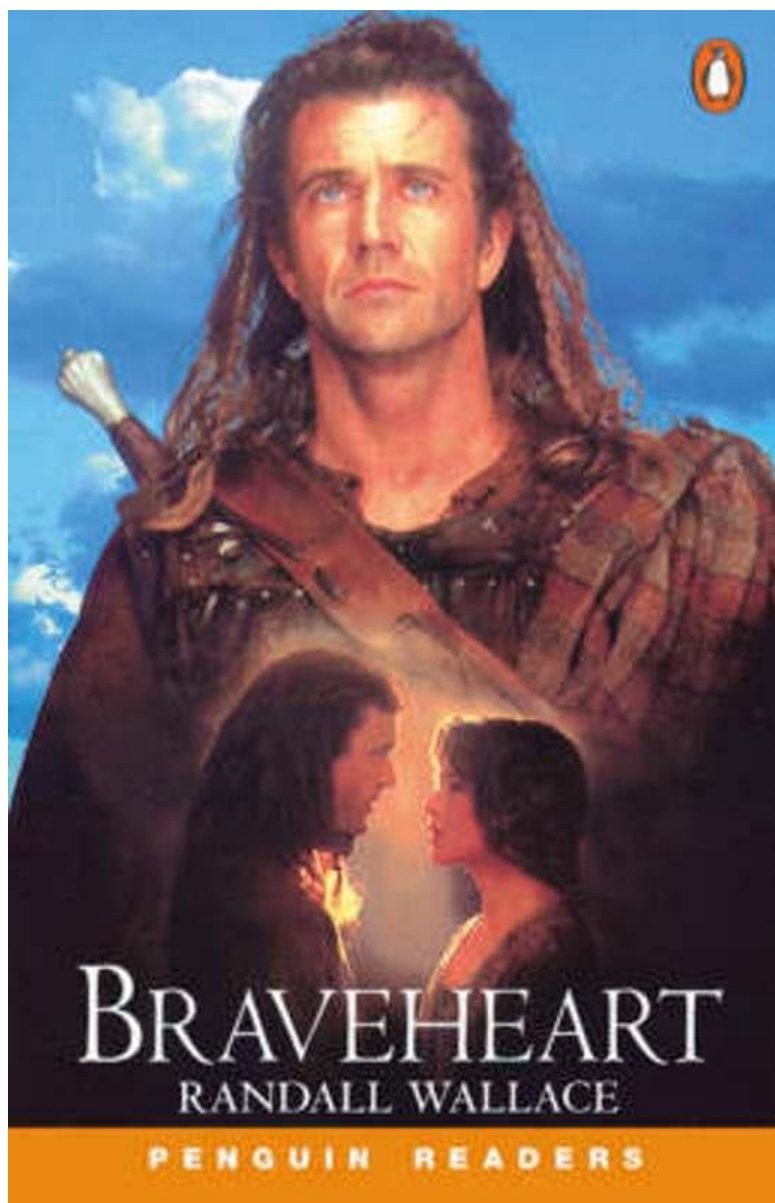


BRAVEHEART by Randall Wallace



Easy Reader 3 Pre-Intermediate (based on 1200 words)
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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 _____ is an animal which is strong enough to carry a person on its back.
_____ are people who work on the land.
The _____ is the part of the body which is between the head and the shoulders.
A _____ is the place which is used to lay down a dead body.
A _____ is the building where the king or the queen lives.
_____ are things which are used for fighting.
A _____ is a part of the land that lies between mountains.
_____ are the people who own land and have influence.
_____ are things which are used for working.
The _____ is a male person that rules a country.
The _____ is a female person that rules a country.
_____ are the persons who live next door to you.
_____ are things which cover your body and keep you warm.

Read the sentences again and underline the relative pronouns:

	refers to:
who	.....
which	.....
that	..... (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 _____ lied in a quiet valley in Scotland. Nobles, _____ rode on horses, wanted to meet the English. The Scots came without any weapons _____ was a very bad idea. Malcolm Wallace, _____ had his son with him, found the nobles all tied by their necks.

William, _____ should stay at home, rode after them. He went through the door _____ was half open. The only thing _____ he could see were the dead bodies.

In the evening all local men _____ wanted to fight met at the Wallace farm. The next day they attacked the English _____ had killed the Scots nobles.

Old Campbell, _____ was Hamish's father, brought the bodies of William's father and brother back. William stood at the graves _____ were near the village. A girl of five came to him and handed him a flower _____ was the purple flower of Scotland.

William's uncle, _____ had no wife, and no children took William with him.

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Reminder:

refers to:

who

which

where

that

(after _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and
_____ THAT is used instead who or which)

whose



Complete:

The situation in Scotland, _____ there was war, was difficult.

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

The English, _____ king was called Longshanks, killed 30 nobles.

The farmer _____ was with the nobles was killed too.

Malcolm Wallace had two sons _____ names were John and William.

The nobles rode on horses _____ were very handsome.

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

The best friend _____ William had was Hamish.

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

William stood at their graves _____ were near the village.

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

Murron was the girl _____ handed William a flower.

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

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

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

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

William _____ was very sad left his home.

The only thing _____ 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) they sat (T)	b) they were sitting (E)	c) they have sat (P)
2	get, past continuous	a) it gets (A)	b) it is getting (O)	c) it was getting (H)
3	send, present perfect	a) they send (T)	b) they were sending (I)	c) they have sent (E)
4	bring, simple past	a) he brings (F)	b) he brought (*)	c) he has brought (U)
5	bring, future 1	a) you will bring (S)	b) you would bring (W)	c) you bring (E)
6	look, past continuous	a) he looked (I)	b) he was looking (C)	c) he has looked (P)
7	pull, simple present	a) he pulled (T)	b) he is pulling (M)	c) he pulls (O)
8	think, simple past	a) they don't think (A)	b) they haven't thought (N)	c) they didn't think (T)
9	go, simple present	a) he goes (S)	b) he is going (P)	c) he went (M)
10	send, present continuous	a) I will send (A)	b) I'm sending (*)	c) I have sent (E)
11	hide, past continuous	a) they are hiding (O)	b) they have hidden (T)	c) they were hiding (W)
12	catch, simple past	a) he catches (P)	b) he caught (O)	c) he has caught (R)
13	sleep, present continuous	a) they are sleeping (N)	b) they slept (A)	c) they were sleeping (L)
14	try, past continuous	a) he is trying (S)	b) he was trying (*)	c) he has tried (R)
15	come, present continuous	a) they were coming (D)	b) they have come (N)	c) they are coming (T)
16	leave, simple past	a) they left (H)	b) they were leaving (R)	c) they have left (S)
17	say, future 1	a) we would say (V)	b) we will say (E)	c) we have said (B)
18	understand, simple present	a) Did you understand? (D)	b) Have you understood? (M)	c) Do you understand? (*)
19	go, simple past	a) they didn't go (B)	b) they weren't going (R)	c) they don't go (I)
20	attack, present perfect	a) we are attacking (L)	b) we have attacked (A)	c) we attacked (T)
21	do, future 1	a) he won't do (T)	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) they were (T)	c) they have been (E)
23	put, simple past	a) he has put (M)	b) he puts (R)	c) he put (L)
24	look, past continuous	a) he is looking (I)	b) he was looking (E)	c) he has looked (D)
25	tell, present perfect	a) they have told (*)	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) Does he go? (O)
27	be, present perfect	a) it was (E)	b) it has been (F)	c) it will be (B)
28	mend, past continuous	a) they were mending (*)	b) they have mended (S)	c) they will mend (A)
29	think, present perfect	a) they haven't thought (S)	b) they were thinking (C)	c) they thought (N)
30	put, simple present	a) he has put (V)	b) he puts (T)	c) he put (O)
31	stand, present continuous	a) Have you stood? (R)	b) Are you standing? (I)	c) Do you stand? (S)
32	ride, future 1	a) we don't ride (T)	b) we aren't riding (E)	c) we won't ride (R)
33	see, simple past	a) he doesn't see (C)	b) he hasn't seen (R)	c) he didn't see (L)
34	look, past continuous	a) Are they looking? (W)	b) Were they looking? (I)	c) Have they looked? (L)
35	hide, present perfect	a) they have hidden (N)	b) they were hiding (M)	c) they are hiding (B)
36	leave, present continuous	a) Has he left? (A)	b) Is he leaving? (G)	c) Was he leaving? (B)



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36



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

Jahre _____ ging eine wunderschöne, junge _____ Prinzessin durch die _____ Räume eines _____ in London.



Sie kam in ein grosses Zimmer hinein. Longshanks, gross und _____, stand vor seinen _____. Er _____ Isabella.

„Wo ist mein _____?“ brüllte er. „Ich schickte nach ihm – und er _____ dich, seine neue _____! _____ kann der Sohn des Königs von England so _____ sein!“ seine Augen glänzten _____.

Er _____ sich zurück zu seinen Edelleuten. „Ich _____ Frankreich _____. Aber erst _____ ich über Schottland _____. Die Edelleute sind der _____ zur schottischen _____. Wir müssen Land hier in England _____ Edelleuten überlassen. Wir müssen Land in den Hochmooren und Küstengebieten unseren _____ Edelleuten geben.“

„Aber unsere Leute _____ mitten unter den schottischen _____ leben,“ sagte ein alter Edelman.

„Dann werden wir ein besseres _____ machen. Wir werden die alte _____ der „ersten Nacht“ _____ – ein Mädchen, _____ auf dem Land eines Edelmannes lebt, muss ihre _____ mit dem Edelmann des Landes _____, nicht mit ihrem _____.“

Isabella's _____ wurde kalt. Sie _____ an ihre eigene _____, die erst gerade vorbei war. Ihr neuer _____ kam _____ zu ihr ins Schlafzimmer – er _____ es _____, mit seinem Freund zusammen zu sein. Longshanks _____ sie an, lächelnd.

_____ danach, viele _____ von London, _____ eine Gruppe von Reitern den _____ zum Schloss Edinburgh _____.



In der Mitte der Gruppe war ein _____, junger Mann auf einem _____ Pferd. Seine _____ waren _____ und er trug ein _____ Schwert an seiner Seite. Robert, 17. Graf von Bruce, war ein _____ Mann.

24 schottische _____, alle Freunde von Robert „the Bruce“, _____ um einen grossen Tisch im Hauptzimmer des _____. Als Robert hineinkam, waren sie _____. Robert the Bruce _____ König von Schottland sein und diese Männer waren _____ seiner Seite. _____ schottische Familie, die Balliols, _____ regieren. Sie hatten _____ viele Freunde und _____ Krieg _____ den beiden Familien. Die Balliols und die Bruces waren alle _____ Männer aber die Leute konnten ihnen nicht _____. Sie _____ sich erst um sich selbst und um Schottland an _____ Stelle. _____ sie _____ den Engländern und manchmal _____ sie.

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

„Wir _____ warten,“ sagte Robert, „_____ wir _____ sind.“



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

infinitive	simple past	past participle
sitzen	sass	gesessen
erhalten	erhielt	erhalten
schicken	schickte	geschickt
bringen	brachte	gebracht
sein	war / waren	gewesen
schauen *	schaute	geschaut
ziehen *	zog	gezogen
denken	dachte	gedacht
gehen	ging	gegangen
verstecken	versteckte	versteckt
erwischen	erwischte	erwischt
schlafen	schlief	geschlafen
versuchen *	versuchte	versucht
kommen	kam	gekommen
verlassen	verliess	verlassen
sagen	sagte	gesagt
verstehen	verstand	verstanden
stehen	stand	gestanden
angreifen *	griff an	angegriffen
tun	tat	getan
legen, stellen	legte, stellte	gestellt, gelegt
erzählen	erzählte	erzählt
reparieren*	reparierte	repariert
reiten	ritt	geritten
sehen	sah	gesehen
ankommen *	kam an	angekommen
fragen *	fragte	gefragt
antworten *	antwortete	geantwortet
leben *	lebte	gelebt



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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

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

left:

1	2	3	4	5

= _____

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

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



left:

1	2	3	4	5

= _____

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

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



left:

1	2	3	4

= _____

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4

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

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



left: _____

1	2	3	4	5	6

= _____

5

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

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



left: _____

1	2	3	4	5

= _____

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

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



left: _____

1	2	3	4	5

= _____

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



1. action right now

"The rebels _____ our soldiers in Scotland now!"

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

2. promise

"We _____ with these rebels on our lands in Scotland."

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

3. past action

The ground _____ wet from days of rain.

- a) was b) were c) has been

4. continued action in past

They _____ for William and his Rebels.

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

5. decision

The English _____ a great army to Stirling Castle.

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

6. information

"It _____ like twenty thousand!"

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

7. action right now

"Why _____ your men _____?"

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

8. continued action in past

More English soldiers _____ to get onto the bridge.

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

9. promise

We _____ our army here in spring.

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

10. action in past

They _____ William up onto their shoulders.

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

11. fact

We _____ no army in Scotland.

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

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Chapter 2 Focus on contents

a) Answer those questions:

Which families wanted to rule Scotland?

.....
.....

What was the advantage of market days?

.....
.....

What did Murron look like?

.....
.....

What was the reason for William to come back?

.....
.....

What did Murron give to William on their wedding day?

.....
.....

Why did William become a rebel?

.....
.....

b) Find the words in the text:

durch	.....	handsome	.....
Schlüssel	.....	offer	.....
unter vielen	.....	wedding	.....
bald	.....	silent	.....
vertrauen	.....	maybe	.....
Menge	.....	to mend	.....
sich erinnern	.....	to disappear	.....
geheim	.....	spears	.....
Taschentuch	.....	ground	.....
Schlacht	.....	to try	.....
gegen	the kind of
Spion	throat
während	to beat
brüllen	to kick
Anweisung	twice as many

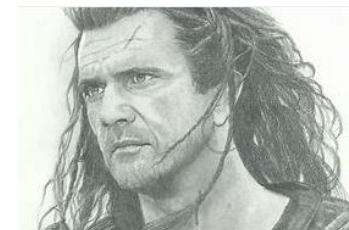
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Summary Chapter 2; p 13 – 23 Focus on the revision of the relative pronouns.

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

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



Chapter 3: Focus on prepositions

expressing position ⇓	expressing motion ⇨	verbs + prepositions
in ganz Schottland _____ Scotland	nach Schottland _____ Scotland	weiterreiten to ride _____
an seiner Seite _____ his side	gegen seine Seite _____ his side	hinauf reiten to ride _____
auf seiner Seite _____ his side	auf das Pferd hinauf _____ the horse	wegreiten to ride _____
mitten unter den Edelleuten _____ the nobles	weg von den Edelleuten _____ the nobles	hinein reiten to ride _____
auf ihrem eigenen Land _____ their own land	durch ihr eigenes Land _____ their own land	anschauen to look _____
oben im Schloss _____ in the castle	hinauf zum Schloss _____ the castle	herausschauen to look _____
bei Stirling _____ Stirling	weg von Stirling _____ Stirling	sich kümmern um to look _____
in der Nähe von York _____ York	in Richtung von York _____ York	suchen to look _____
im Zelt _____ the tent	ins Zelt hinein _____ the tent	sich wenden an to turn _____
auf dem Tisch _____ the table	auf den Tisch hinauf _____ the table	umkehren to turn _____
in einem Sack _____ a bag	in den Sack hinein _____ the bag	an etwas denken to think _____ smth
auf dem Boden _____ the ground	quer über dem Boden _____ the ground	über etwas nachdenken to think _____ smth
ausserhalb von York _____ York	von York _____ York	warten auf to wait _____
in der Stadt _____ the city	in die Stadt hinein _____ the city	sterben an to die _____
beim Eingang _____ the entrance	aus dem Eingang heraus _____ the entrance	zurückkehren zu to return _____
im Licht _____ the light	ins Licht hinein _____ the light	zuhören to listen _____
im Gefängnis _____ prison	aus dem Gefängnis heraus _____ prison	gehören to belong _____
auf der rechten Seite _____ the right side	von der rechten Seite _____ the right side	herausnehmen to take _____



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Time information

nach der Schlacht
_____ the battle

während der Schlacht
_____ the battle

für fünf Sekunden
_____ five seconds

zur Mittagszeit
_____ lunchtime

special expressions

sofort
_____ once

überrascht
_____ surprise

in den Ferien
_____ holiday

geschäftlich
_____ business



Now complete the text.

(Nach) _____ the battle (?) _____ Stirling, William Wallace was famous (in ganz) _____ Scotland. He rode (hinein) _____ Edinburgh and (hinauf zum) _____ the castle, his friends (an) _____ his side. The people (schauten an) _____ him with wide eyes like children. The nobles (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) _____ prison and he stood (mitten unter) _____ the other nobles as William walked (hinein) _____ the castle. He could see (sofort) _____ that this Wallace would never serve any other man. A man began to read: "(Im) _____ the name (?) _____ God, Sir William Wallace, we make you first Lord (?) _____ Scotland!" They gave him a gold ring of office and the nobles went (nieder) _____ (auf) _____ 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) _____ themselves. They wanted (?) _____ find a king, but still they could not agree. William turned and walked (weg) _____.

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

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

"There is only one side to be (auf) _____ – not the Bruces, not the Balliols, but the side (?) _____ 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) _____ England and beat the English (auf) _____ their own land!" said William. He (schaute sich um) _____ (an) _____ the open mouths (?) _____ the nobles and left the castle.

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Chapter 3

Revision: Focus on contents

[illegible]

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Chapter 4

Focus on sentence structure

What's the sentence like?

Lord Morney	lay	in bed	from	land.	looking out	high room
the window		his rich		of his		at
outside		Morney		horse,	but	of a
Suddenly	not	the castle	sound	heard	the	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
Send		to speak	to my	trusts	in the	
for you,	me	north	Wallace	castle		me.
Wallace		everybody	his		to Hamish	
so that	handed	building	see.	sword	could	in the
the room.	In		and		William	the
movement	quick	pulled	one	through	himself	into
narrow			window			
Maybe	but	perhaps	the	King	never	blood
will run	through	you will	be	one day	of England.	King
of Scotland,					your	



by Randall Wallace



Summary:

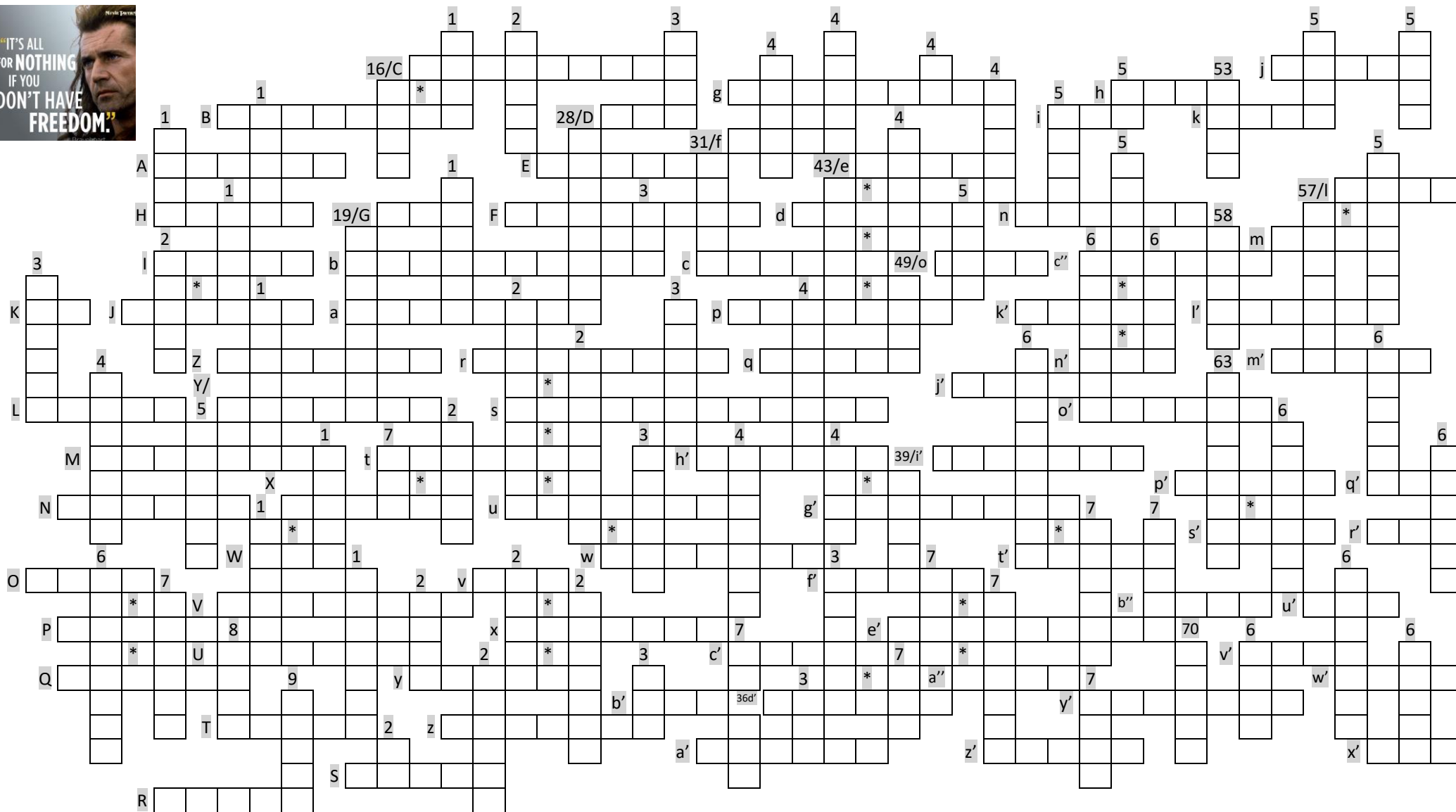
Read the sentences and decide whether the statements are true or false.

- 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.

[illegible]

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DOWN ↓

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) See | 17) schicken (to) | 33) Gefahr | 49) fühlen (to) | 65) Adelige |
| 2) Schwert | 18) Freund | 34) berühmt | 50) Dach | 66) genug |
| 3) folgen (to) | 19) Frage | 35) trocken | 51) Messer | 67) vorsichtig |
| 4) Bild | 20) später | 36) Mann | 52) mein, meine | 68) dienen (to) |
| 5) gehören (to) | 21) Augen | 37) fragen (to) | 53) Tür | 69) ging |
| 6) Mörder | 22) er | 38) schweigsam | 54) grau | 70) Befehl |
| 7) violett | 23) wählen (to) | 39) Lärm | 55) Jahr | 71) Wochen |
| 8) schlagen (to) | 24) Angebot | 40) einfach | 56) Bauern | 72) Fenster |
| 9) ruhig | 25) Treffen | 41) Schreie | 57) Bezahlung | 73) gegen |
| 10) dachte | 26) gutaussehend | 42) draussen | 58) verärgert | 74) in der Nähe |
| 11) entwischen (to) | 27) Nachbar | 43) beinahe | 59) nah | 75) krank |
| 12) bereit | 28) gewöhnlich | 44) Fluss | 60) zwischen | 76) schwach |
| 13) Bauch, Magen | 29) Königin | 45) Wache | 61) Pferd | 77) zu, nach |
| 14) Stück | 30) langsam | 46) wir | 62) verschieden | 78) nass |
| 15) Herz | 31) sonnig | 47) Regent | 63) Soldaten | |
| 16) sagte | 32) tat, machte | 48) Krone | 64) Dorf | |

ACROSS →

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| A) angreifen (to) | O) Spiel | c) gelb | p) Kleider | c') müde | p') Feld |
| B) tausend | P) stolz | d) Blume | q) immer noch | d') Schlacht | q') Sohn |
| C) wunderschön | Q) Leute | e) tapfer | r) Kämpfen | e') gefährlich | r') du, ihr |
| D) sah | R) brüllen (to) | f) tot | s) Taschentuch | f') verbringen, ausgeben (to) | s') wirklich |
| E) Gruppen | S) Jahre | g) verschwinden (to) | t) Waffen | g') Schulter | t') zweimal |
| F) Gebäude | T) vertrauen (to) | h) reparieren (to) | u) sich erinnern (to) | h') eingeschlafen | u') war |
| G) Krieg | U) weil | i) Schlüssel | v) für | i') schon, bereits | v') Ehefrau |
| H) leer | V) Tochter | j) Waffenstillstand | w) Ehemann | j') Stimme | w') frei |
| I) Speer | W) Spion | k) nur | x) Gefühl | k') nach | x') Männer |
| J) Wald | X) Schloss | l) zurück | y) Geheimnis | l') Rebellen | y') Hochzeit |
| K) oder | Y) Eltern | m) Bauernhof | z) Reise | m') Stein | z') heute |
| L) Handgelenk | Z) vergeben (to) | n) Bericht | a') Markt | n') Auge | a'') reich |
| M) zusammen | a) plötzlich | o) Werkzeug | b') rot | o') eng | b'') König |
| N) Gefängnis | b) verstehen (to) | | | | c'') hinter |

