

Spotlight

Spotlight

20
useful
language tips
and exercises

CREATIVE WRITING
How to unlock your
inner author

NO HOME, NO HOPE?
The story of the
Salomon islanders

The future of

LONDON

What will the British capital look like in 15 years?

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Capital changes – London in 2037

Whether I'm standing on the South Bank looking across the Thames to the Houses of Parliament, or high up on Hampstead Heath with a view across the city that includes St Paul's Cathedral and the Gherkin, London is always familiar. But what will it look like in, say, 15 years? Will people be flying over the Thames with jetpacks on their backs? Will Hampstead Heath be covered in houses? We asked British journalist Andrew Stone to consider this question, and you'll find his very interesting conclusions in "London 2037", which begins on page 38.

As a little girl, I would sometimes stop to visit a neighbour on my way home from school. Mrs Flowers was a lovely old lady who fed me cake and sweets and told me fascinating ghost stories. Best of all, though, she had a tin of golden syrup in her kitchen and, very occasionally, I would sneak into Mrs Flowers's larder and steal a spoonful. It was a moment of heaven! Find out more about this very British treat in our Foods and Flavours section, on page 18.

Writing down memories and stories can be a lot of fun and very satisfying. If you are looking for tips on how to do this in English, "Unlock your English!" (pages 48–52) will help you do exactly that. Have fun!

capital UK *ifml.*

• famos, großartig;
Wortspiel mit „capital“
(Hauptstadt)

jetpack

• Raketenrucksack

larder

• Speisekammer

sneak

• sich schleichen

treat

• Köstlichkeit, Genuss

Titelfoto: JohnnyGreig/Stock.com; Fotos: StudioOctopi & Picture Plane, Gert Krautbauer



Inez Sharp

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38

London 2037



What will the British capital look like in, say, 15 years? We examine trends in living and working in the metropolis and find out why London may become what it once was: a collection of villages



6 **In the Picture**

Summer solstice at Stonehenge

8 **Names and News**



News and views from around the English-speaking world

10 **Books and Films**

Our recommendations on what to read and watch

12 **Science and Nature**

The beetle that walks upside down in water

14 **Britain Today**

Colin Beaven takes a humorous look at Britain and the Brits

16 **Iconic Products**



A global publication with a very British voice: *The Economist*

18 **Foods and Flavours**

Golden syrup – a sweet treat from the UK

20 **A Day in My Life**

Meet Thomas Kafsack, a goat farmer on the island of Maui

26 **Society**

Salomon islanders fight to return home

30 **Peggy's Place**

Visit *Spotlight's* very own London pub

32 **Poetry Corner**

Sonnet 18 by William Shakespeare

34 **Short Story**

“The scar”

36 **The Lighter Side**

Jokes and cartoons

37 **American Life**

Ginger Kuenzel on what's happening stateside

45 **Around Oz**

Peter Flynn writes to us from down under

46 **Feedback and Proverb**

Your letters to *Spotlight* and a useful proverb



47–68 The language section

22 Looking at Lives

M

Britain's most famous suffragette:
Emmeline Pankhurst and her fight for
women's right to vote



48 Unlock your English!

E

Send in your stories and win a set of *Ms Winslow investigates crime stories*

Have you ever dreamed of writing your very own story? Then this language feature is for you: our tips and exercises will help you unlock your creative powers and find the words you'll need before putting pen to paper.



How to use *Spotlight*

What we do

EASY

Spotlight magazine helps you to improve your English and keeps you up to date on what's happening in the English-speaking world.

This magazine has two parts. The first has news stories, travel reports, columns and interviews, some with exercises. Part two is the language section, in which useful vocabulary and grammar are explained. Many of these pages include exercises.

British spelling and punctuation are used in all texts except those marked as being in US English with this symbol: **US**

Every text has been written or adapted to one of three language levels.



The levels are: **EASY** **MEDIUM** **ADVANCED**
A2 B1-B2 C1-C2

These correspond to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. The level is given at the top of the page. This text, for example, is Easy (see above). Choose texts at your level of English or try difficult ones that challenge you.

Difficult words and phrases are underlined, and the German translations of these words are given in a list on each page. Words that are hard to pronounce come with phonetic symbols. After some of these words, you'll find a *US* tag, indicating that the word is used mainly in the United States. Words marked with a *N. Am.* tag are used in both the United States and Canada.

Better at English with *Spotlight*

Here are some tips on how to use the magazine effectively:

- Interesting and useful words and phrases are **highlighted in yellow** and explained.
- For every article you read, mark the words that are useful to you. Write down five to ten words from every issue in a notebook and test yourself regularly.
- You'll find recordings, for example of *Everyday English* and *Britain Today*, on the *Spotlight Audio* CD/download. Look for this symbol: 
- Support your learning by doing exercises in our *Spotlight plus* booklet. Grammar, vocabulary and cultural extras are all covered in *plus*. Look for this symbol: 

The *Spotlight* team wish you happy reading and successful learning!



You can do all the exercises in this magazine online – just scan this QR code.



Summer solstice at Stonehenge

Die prähistorische Stätte im Südwesten Englands ist zur Sommersonnenwende ein Magnet für Besucher.

Von MARTHA PARIS

EASY

Stonehenge is one of the most popular tourist sites in England. It's not known exactly when or why this ancient arrangement of stones was brought together, but archaeologists believe it was created in stages between 5,000 and 3,500 years ago, most likely as a place for religious celebration.

Visitors can see ruins of what was once an outer circle of stones with more blocks arranged in a U-shape at the centre. Around 70 metres away to the north-east is the Heel Stone. On the longest day of the year (this year, on 21 June), anyone standing at the centre of the circle will see the sun rise above the Heel Stone. For hundreds of years, people came to Stonehenge to celebrate midsummer. Today, the site is managed by the charity English Heritage, and tickets to visit at the summer solstice need to be booked in advance.

ancient ['eɪnʃənt]

↳ uralt, vorzeitlich

charity ['tʃærəti]

↳ hier: Wohltätigkeitsorganisation

Heel Stone ['hi:l stəʊn]

↳ Fersenstein

midsummer [ˌmɪd'sʌmə]

↳ Mittsommer

most likely [ˌməʊst 'laɪkli]

↳ höchstwahrscheinlich

solstice ['sɒlstɪs]

↳ Sonnenwende

stage [steɪdʒ]

↳ hier: Etappe

U-shape ['ju: feɪp]

↳ Hufeisenform







Texts by TALITHA LINEHAN



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- crops**
- Feldfrüchte
- disclaimer** [dɪs'kleɪmər]
- Gegenerklärung
- dive towards sb.**
- auf jmdn. zustürzen
- diversity** [daɪ'vɜːsəti]
- Vielfalt
- drop out**
- aussteigen, abbrechen
- ex-host**
- ehemalige(r) Moderator(in)
- martial arts**
[ˌmɑːrjəl 'ɑːrts]
- Kampfkunst
- offensive**
- beleidigend
- poacher**
- Wilderer
- Wildlife Trust of India**
- indische gemeinnützige Tierschutzorganisation

ENTERTAINMENT

WHO EXACTLY IS... JOE ROGAN?

MEDIUM AUDIO US

Joe Rogan is the ex-host of the stunt TV show *Fear Factor*. And it's Rogan's fearlessness that has made him successful. Now the host of one of the world's most popular podcasts, he's not afraid to say what he thinks to his millions of listeners, and he doesn't think his guests should be, either – even if what they're saying is racist, offensive or dangerous.

Rogan, 54, was born in Newark, New Jersey. As a teenager, he took up martial arts and won championships in taekwondo. After dropping out of university, he began working as a comedian in Boston in 1998, before moving to Los Angeles,

where he was also employed as a TV host, actor and commentator. Then, in 2009, he started a podcast, *The Joe Rogan Experience*. Rogan told *The Things.com* that it was "...just for fun. There was a lot of just hanging out with comics." In 2020, Spotify, the streaming and media service, bought the exclusive rights to the podcast, reportedly for \$100 million.

The Joe Rogan Experience has been criticized for, among other things, spreading misinformation about Covid-19. In response, Spotify has put a disclaimer on the podcast and removed over 100 old episodes.

NATURE

A RISKY JOB

MEDIUM



In India, a country of great natural diversity, it's the job of forest watchers to protect both the country's forests and wildlife from poachers, and people and crops from fires and animal attacks. The government employees, though, are underpaid and their work is dangerous. Bijesh T.K., a forester from Kerala, was attacked by a tiger in 2021, and his right arm was permanently damaged. Many

other foresters have had similarly terrible experiences.

The Wildlife Trust of India is working to get better support for the forest watchers. But in the meantime, Bijesh T.K. keeps working. He told *The New York Times*, "Every time I close my eyes, I can see the tiger diving towards me. But I have no choice. I need to support my family."



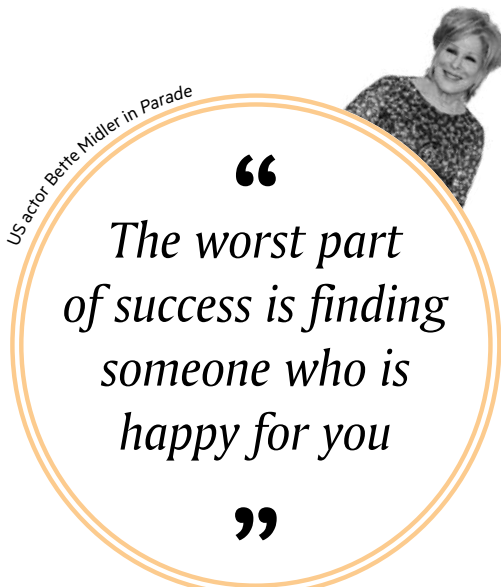
WEIRD WORDS
language that's making the news

MEDIUM

COSPLAY

“Cosplay”, a portmanteau word combining “costume” and “role play”, describes the act of dressing up as a character from a book, film or video game, to take part in role-playing games.

Cosplay is enormously popular. *The Independent* recently called it “the UK’s fastest-growing subculture” – and the word is now being used to describe putting on any kind of special outfit. When the UK’s PM, Boris Johnson, joined a police raid in December 2021 wearing a police hat, *The Guardian* wrote, “There are few things that Boris Johnson enjoys more than a bit of cosplay.”



TRAVEL A POPULAR CABIN

EASY

Of Airbnb’s 5.6 million listings, the one with the most bookings ever is the Mushroom Dome, a mushroom-shaped cabin in Santa Cruz County, California. Since it was first listed, in 2009, more than 5,800 people from over 40 countries have stayed in the cabin. You can book a night there for around \$160 (€150).

cabin

• Hütte, Holzhäuschen

flatbread

• Fladenbrot

flour ['flaʊə]

• Mehl

listing

• hier: Inserat

mushroom

• Pilz

PM (prime minister)

• Premierminister(in)

portmanteau (word)

[pɔ:t 'mæntəʊ]

• Kofferwort

raid

• Razzia

stall

• Verkaufsstand



SOCIETY A RECORD-BREAKING ROLEX

ADVANCED

“We don’t wear rolex, we eat them.” This is what people in Uganda say, because there, rolex isn’t only a Swiss watch brand but also a popular street food. Now, Guinness World Records has certified the largest Ugandan rolex, which weighed 204.6 kilograms and was 2.32 metres long.

Short for “rolled eggs”, rolex consists of a vegetable omelette wrapped in flatbread called chapatti. It is quick and easy to make, and is sold at roadside stalls all over Uganda.

The world’s biggest rolex was made of 1,200 eggs, 90 kilograms of vegetables, 72 kilograms of flour and 40 kilograms of cooking oil. It was the result of a challenge organized by Ugandan YouTuber Raymond Kahuma, who worked with 60 people for 14 hours to make it.



Reviews by EVE LUCAS

STREAMING | CRIME

MEDIUM US

The American drama *Stillwater* originally premiered at the 2021 Cannes film festival and has now become available on Amazon. It's loosely based on the story of Amanda Knox, the American student whose trial for the murder of a fellow student in Perugia, Italy, made headlines in 2009 and continued to do so until she was cleared of murder charges in 2015.

Directed by Tom McCarthy, *Stillwater* is a new version of this story. It's told from the perspective of Bill Baker (Matt Damon), who plays the father of Allison (Abigail Breslin), an American woman serving a sentence in a French prison for the murder of a female friend. Baker, a construction-site worker from Oklahoma, travels to Marseille to visit his daughter, who continues to claim her innocence. He's a recovering alcoholic, with little to say but saddened by the emotional distance to his smart, desperate daughter. Determined to find evidence of her innocence, he stays in Marseille and finds love with a French woman. Gently told, the film looks at the grey areas of guilt – both in a wider and specific sense – felt by both father and daughter. This is a meditation on truth, and the possibility of reconciliation as events move slowly towards an ambiguous happy ending.

**ambiguous**[æm'biɡjuəs]
- ungewiss**ban**

- hier: ausschließen

city councillor

- Stadtrat, Stadträtin

clear: ~ sb. of murder charges

- jmdn. von einer Mordanklage freisprechen

construction-site worker

- Bauarbeiter

directed by ['dɪrɛktɪd]

- unter der Regie von

disillusionment[,dɪsɪ'lu:ʒnmənt]
- Desillusionierung**headline**

- Schlagzeile

innocence ['ɪnəsəns]

- Unschuld

issue ['ɪʃu:]

- Thema, Problem

Jewish ['dʒu:ɪʃ]

- jüdisch

justice: do ~ to sth.

- einer Sache gerecht werden

legion ['li:dʒən]

- Heerschar

plot

- Verschwörung

reconciliation[,rekənsɪli'eɪʃən]
- Versöhnung**recovering alcoholic**

- genesene(r), trocken(e) Alkoholiker(in)

sentence: serve a ~

- eine Haftstrafe verbüßen

trial ['traɪəl]

- Gerichtsverhandlung



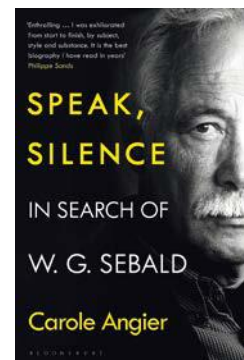
PODCAST | TRUE LIFE

ADVANCED

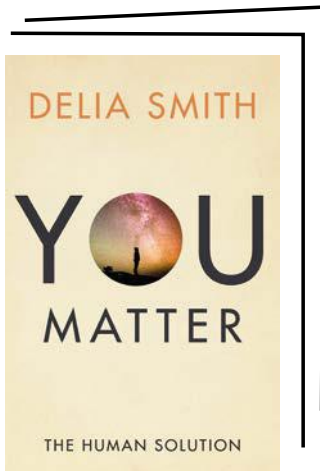
In late 2013, a letter to a Birmingham city councillor suggested that an Islamic plot was underway in the city, aimed at making Islam the dominant educational force in the city's schools. The plot became known as Operation Trojan Horse and had far-reaching consequences: teachers were banned, schools investigated and Britain restructured its antiterror laws. However, to this day, the author of that letter remains a mystery. Local journalist Hamza Syed and American podcaster Brian Reed decided to investigate. *The Trojan Horse Affair* podcast (co-produced by *The New York Times*) records the processes involved. The podcast does full justice to a complicated and controversial issue. Available via *The New York Times* or on Apple Podcasts.

BOOK | BIOGRAPHY

MEDIUM



The German-born writer W. G. Sebald died before he was able to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature that many said he would one day win. His work, a combination of essays, fiction and biography, has legions of fans. Uncovering some of the mysteries that Sebald created around his person, the biography by Carole Angier *Speak, Silence: In Search of W. G. Sebald* takes on a writer whose central theme was the Holocaust. Angier, herself Jewish, recognizes Sebald's status in the field of Holocaust literature, while showing how the writer used the lives of real people to create literary effects. Disillusionment is the result – but so is a better understanding of creative processes. Bloomsbury, €13.95



BOOK | SPIRITUALITY

EASY

Delia Smith is one of Britain's most popular cookery writers. She has published more than 20 books, including bestsellers on summer and winter cooking. Now, aged 80, Smith has written a book that feeds the mind rather than the body. *You Matter: The Human Solution* is a book about spirituality. We need to understand how inventive and adaptable we as humans are, says Smith. Once that has happened, she believes that we will be better at solving the enormous challenges we face. Part of that involves accepting spirituality, a process that is helped by stillness and silence. *You Matter* is seasoned with ideas and anecdotes from many different sources, but it is Smith's own passion for understanding the wonder of human life that makes this book worth reading. Mensch Publishing, €29

adaptable

► anpassungsfähig

cookery writer ['køkəri]

► Kochbuchautor(in)

creak

► knarzen

director

► Regisseur(in)

inventive

► erfindungsreich

prejudiced

['predʒədɪst]

► voller Vorurteile

seasoned ['si:zənd]

► gewürzt



Zoe Renee as Jasmine in *Master*

STREAMING | HORROR

ADVANCED US

Also available on Amazon, *Master* is a psychological horror thriller. A Black woman arrives at an elite American university to take up a position as professor and master: In addition to teaching, she's also responsible for the wellbeing of her students. One of these is Jasmine, a young Black woman, who begins to struggle with her predominantly white, prejudiced

environment. Horror becomes a metaphor for discrimination, as director Mariama Diallo uses shadows, ghostly rooms, and creaking doors to show both master and student breaking down. Although she occasionally slips into the use of stereotypes, Diallo matches her horror effects with a racially disturbing situation that remains memorable to the last scene.



The beetle that walks upside down

Tiere, die auf der Wasseroberfläche laufen, sind erstaunlich genug. Doch ein Käfer, der unter der Wasseroberfläche und noch dazu kopfüber läuft, ist ein absolutes Faszinosum.

FIONA BRUTSCHER berichtet.

MEDIUM

Walking on water seems like quite a remarkable ability. Walking upside down is equally amazing.

Yet we know that many insects, reptiles and even birds can do one or the other. We have a good understanding of the biology and the physics involved.

Now, an unidentified Australian beetle has been found that combines not just one but both skills. The bug, believed to be a type of water scavenger beetle from the Hydrophilidae family, doesn't just walk on water: it walks upside down, on the underside of the water's surface.

Unusual water-walking skills

This new way of moving through water was discovered by chance. John Gould, a biologist at the University of Newcastle in Callaghan, Australia, was

looking for tadpoles in the Watagan Mountains in New South Wales, when his attention was caught by a tiny creature moving in the water.

When he took a closer look, he saw that the animal was walking – or, actually, running – upside down, underneath the water's surface. His short video shows the aquatic beetle quickly moving about, as if on a flat land surface. Its underside is visible from above, through the thin layer of water.

Gould realized that this phenomenon was known to water beetle experts, but hadn't been documented before. So he shared his discovery with a colleague, Dr Jose W. Valdez, a wildlife ecologist at the German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research in Leipzig. The two scientists co-published their observations in the journal *Ethology*, in June 2021.

aquatic beetle

[ə,kwætɪk 'bi:təl]

• Wasserkäfer

beetle

['bi:təl]

• Käfer

bug

[bʌg] N. Am.

• Insekt

surface

['sɜ:fɪs]

• Oberfläche

tadpole

['tædpəʊl]

• Kaulquappe

water scavenger beetle

['wɔ:tə ,skævɪndʒə]

• Wasserfreund,
Wasserkäfer



The tiny insect lives its life upside down, on the line between two habitats

Hiding in plain sight

It seems that an air bubble trapped between the beetle's abdomen and the water's surface buoys the animal up, while surface tension allows the layer to remain unbroken, even when the insect's legs move. This trapped air, held in place by tiny hairs along the belly and legs, also provides oxygen to the beetle, so it can breathe underwater.

Further studies would be needed to confirm this, as well as to find the reason why the insect developed this skill. One possible explanation is that just below the water's surface is a place where it can stay safe from land predators, like larger insects and birds, as well

air bubble ['eə ,bʌbəl]

• Luftblase

belly

• Bauch

buoy: -sth. up [,bɔ: 'ʌp]

• etw. Auftrieb geben

oxygen ['ɒksɪdʒən]

• Sauerstoff

predator ['predətə]

• Fressfeind

tension ['tenʃən]

• Spannung

trapped

• eingeschlossen

turtle ['tɜ:təl]

• (Wasser)schildkröte

as aquatic ones, such as fish and turtles. Since the beetle can apparently both walk and stay still upside down without great effort, the method appears to use very little energy. It's easy for the beetle to remain almost invisible, living its life on the line between two habitats.

The results of future studies on this could also be of interest in the field of robotics. Understanding the mechanics of the beetle's upside-down underwater walk could help engineers develop small robots that can do the same. They could be used for military operations and for search-and-rescue missions, or to measure and collect data at the water's surface without disturbing it.

INFO TO GO

See this tiny but extraordinary creature at: www.youtube.com/watch?v=_ch4LY3AYBQ



Enjoying the sights

EASY AUDIO

Unser Kolumnist wirft einen Blick auf die interessante Namensgebung von Facebooks neuem Aufsichtsgremium.



We hear the word “oversight” more than we used to, now that Facebook has an oversight board. It’s the committee you complain to when you think it should remove what someone’s posted.

It’s certainly a good idea to oversee comments made on social media. But the name is surprising; for me, an oversight is a mistake. Nothing serious, usually – forgetting to take the price label off before you wrap someone’s present, say. Is Facebook suggesting its mistakes are just an oversight? That would only mean more bad publicity. It’s no doubt trying to convince us it really wants to oversee the unhelpful comments some of its users post.

Nick Clegg would be able to tell us more. Now Sir Nick, he was leader of Britain’s Liberal Democrats, and deputy prime minister, in coalition with the Conservatives from 2010. But voters turned against the Lib Dems in 2015, and Sir Nick lost his seat in parliament two years later.

He moved to the US, where he became vice president for global affairs and communications for Facebook and helped to organize the oversight board, before being appointed president for global affairs at Meta Platforms. So, with the benefit of hindsight, was his role in the coalition a mistake? Or an excellent stepping stone to a better-paid job? Perhaps he could organize a hindsight board to go with Facebook’s oversight board.

A number of British politicians have made serious money after their political career, like David Cameron and Tony Blair. Others have felt they couldn’t wait that long, and got busy while they were still in parliament. The attorney general, for example – Sir Geoffrey Cox.

He’s the government’s main legal adviser. Eye-brows were raised when he made almost a million pounds by working for the British Virgin Islands. Parliament has now looked at tougher rules to control MPs with second jobs, but what it really needs is a parasite board. I mean oversight board.



COLIN BEAVEN is a freelance writer. He lives and works in Southampton on the south coast of England.

annual

- (all)jährlich

attorney general

[ə, tɜːni 'dʒenərəl]

- Generalstaatsanwalt, -anwältin

bar

- Anspielung auf „Bar“ (Anwaltschaft)

deputy

- stellvertretend

eyebrows: raise ~

- einiges Aufsehen erregen, Stirnrunzeln hervorrufen

hindsight: with the**benefit of ~** ['hændsərt]

- im Nachhinein

line manager UK

- direkte(r) Vorgesetzte(r)

oversight

- Versehen, Flüchtigkeitsfehler; auch: Aufsicht

oversight board

- etwa: unabhängiges Aufsichtsgremium

performance review

[pə'fɔːməns ri, vjuː]

- Erfolgskontrolle, Mitarbeitergespräch

short-staffed

- knapp an Personal

Then again, with so many foreign workers leaving after Brexit, the UK is rather short-staffed. We may need the attorney general to help behind the bar in his local pub, or pick some fruit, or drive a bus – or really boost the economy by doing all three.

With Brexit, as with everything else, hindsight’s a wonderful thing. Facebook, meanwhile, is looking to the future. The parent company’s changed its name to Meta, to remind us that Mark Zuckerberg is looking to build the next stage of the internet: the metaverse.

What would Sir Tim Berners-Lee make of this? He’s the British computer scientist who invented the World Wide Web just over 30 years ago. Imagine his annual performance review meeting with his line manager that year: “So, Tim, with the benefit of hindsight, what went well? And was there anything that could have gone better?”

“I invented the World Wide Web.”

“Right. Which category am I putting that in?”

“Perhaps it could have gone better. But one day, it’ll go meta.”

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The Economist

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Europe's Super League: a football fiasco

German politics get interesting

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APRIL 24TH-30TH 2021

Putin's next move





The Economist

Dieses Magazin wird von Millionen Menschen gelesen und steht für soziale und wirtschaftsliberale Werte – ein globales Produkt mit einer sehr britischen Stimme.

Von JULIAN EARWAKER

EASY AUDIO

The logo of this publication – white writing on a fire-engine-red background – is familiar to people around the world. When the weekly copy of *The Economist* drops on to the doormat or pops up on-screen, its readers will expect reports and comments on international news from a liberal standpoint. “We target a truly progressive audience around the globe,” is how Chris Stibbs, a member of the board of directors of *The Economist* described the focus of the magazine, in an article in *The Guardian*.

The magazine was founded in 1843 by James Wilson, a Scottish economist, businessman and liberal politician. It was part of a campaign for free trade. The paper had articles on economic theory, reports on local and international trade, and commentary on changes to laws affecting the economy. Wilson was editor of *The Economist* for 16 years. In 1861, his son-in-law, Walter Bagehot, took over the position. A section of the magazine with commentary on current affairs in the UK is named after him.

Today, *The Economist* has offices in 14 countries and reports on geopolitics, economics, finance and technology. Unlike other news publications, no articles – except special reports – have a byline in *The Economist* and there is no masthead.

The current editor is Zanny Minton Beddoes. Appointed in 2015, she is the paper’s first female editor.

affect

• beeinflussen

appoint

• einstellen

byline

• Zeile mit dem Namen des Verfassers

copy

• hier: Exemplar

current affairs

[,kʌrənt ə'feɪz]
• aktuelle Nachrichten

doormat

• Türmatte

fire-engine red

• feuerwehrrot

found

• gründen

globe

• Globus, Erdball

masthead N. Am.

• Impressum

pop up

• erscheinen



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Golden syrup

Mag sein, dass der klebrige Sirup keinen Nährwert hat – doch er hat die Seelen vieler Generationen von Briten genährt.

LORRAINE MALLINDER wirft einen Blick auf das Produkt und seine Dose, die lange schon Kultstatus erreicht hat.

ADVANCED

This is the magic ingredient in granny's larder. Everyone of a certain age in Britain knows the emerald tin, with its logo showing a lion and a swarm of bees – the oldest branding in the world, according to the *Guinness World Records*.

Golden syrup is retro food. Runny like honey, perfect for adding to pancakes and waffles, it is as sweet as nectar and as rich as butter. It combines well with flavours like ginger, orange and dark chocolate.

Generations of Brits have been raised on the syrup. Strange to think that it started as food for pigs – the leftovers from the sugar refining process. Then, in the mid-19th century, one Abram Lyle saw its commercial potential and created an empire around it that became the Tate & Lyle company.

Today, it is as popular as ever. Essentially, it's white sugar – sucrose broken down into fructose and glucose. It's probably not the healthiest food in the world, but nothing can raise the spirits on a cold, rainy evening like a piece of golden cake covered in the syrup.

One of the most pleasing things about this syrupy treat is the feeling of ritual it brings to home cooking. Push open the old-fashioned tin lid with a fat dessert spoon. Then watch the way the syrup falls in slow motion, landing in fat drops of comforting sweetness.

There's a story behind the tin. It comes from the Bible. Samson killed a lion on his way to the Philistines. On his way back, he found it covered with bees who had created honey in the rotting meat. "Out of the strong came forth sweetness," he said. Lyle liked the phrase and put it on the tin.

And what a sweetness it is, possibly one of the most addictive tastes you'll ever come across. It has zero nutritional value, but a few spoons of this factory-produced honey will leave you feeling as strong as Samson.

caster sugar

['kɑːstə ,ʃʊɡə] UK
• extrafeiner Zucker

come forth

• herauskommen

emerald

['emərəld]
• smaragdgrün

ginger

['dʒɪŋdʒə]
• Ingwer

larder

['lɑːdə]
• Speisekammer

leftovers

• Überreste

line

• auslegen, auskleiden

loaf tin

['ləʊf tɪn] UK
• Brotbackform

Philistine

['fɪlɪstəɪn]
• Philister(in)

refining process

• Raffinierungsvorgang

rotting

• verrottend, verwesend

runny

• flüssig

saucepan

['sɔːspən]
• Kochtopf

self-raising flour

[,self 'reɪzɪŋ ,flaʊə] UK
• mit Backpulver gemischtes Mehl

sift

• (durch)sieben

swarm

• Schwarm

tin

UK
• Dose

treat

[tri:t]
• Leckerei



GOLDEN SYRUP CAKE

INGREDIENTS

- 100 g butter
- 75 g brown sugar
- 25 g caster sugar
- 200 g golden syrup
- 150 ml milk
- 1 egg
- 200 g self-raising flour

RECIPE

Preheat oven to 180 °C. Take a loaf tin and line with baking paper. Melt the butter, sugar and syrup in a saucepan, stirring all the time. Put to one side and allow to cool. Sift the flour in a large bowl. Beat the milk and egg together. Add the mixture along with the cooled butter and sugar to the flour and fold together. Bake for one hour. Check after 45 minutes.

Serve hot with vanilla ice cream and a teaspoon or two of golden syrup.



Goat farmer – producing goat cheese



TALITHA LINEHAN spricht mit einem Ziegenbauern, der seine 30 verschiedenen köstlichen Ziegenkäsesorten an Restaurants, Hotels und Läden auf ganz Hawaii liefert.

MEDIUM **US** **AUDIO** **PLUS**

My name is **Thomas Kafsack** and I'm **69 years young**. My wife, Eva, and I own and run the Surfing Goat Dairy on the Hawaiian island of Maui. I'm originally from Hamburg, Germany. I began coming to Hawaii on vacation with my wife and our three children in the 1980s, and we bought a house in Kaanapali, Maui, in 1991.

At the time, I owned a software company in Germany, so I lived half the year in Germany and half on Maui. Then I sold my company, and in 1999, we bought 40 acres of land in Lower Kula, planning to run a bed-and-breakfast. While waiting for planning permission, we got a herd of goats and began producing goat cheese – and the cheese became so popular that we started a goat farm instead.



“We sell to almost every hotel and restaurant on the island”



The Surfing Goat Dairy is in Lower Kula, Hawaii, on the island of Maui



There are 100 goats on the family-owned farm. As well as producing award-winning cheeses, the Surfing Goat Dairy sells all sorts of other merchandise, such as fragrant goat's milk soap and delicious chocolate truffles



My wife and I live in a house on the farm, which also has a dairy barn, a restaurant area, and a shop. Normally, I wake at 6 a.m. to the sound of birds, goats, or our two dogs, Blackie and Sheriff. After breakfast, I spend the morning checking our accounts, answering e-mails, and going through the day's bookings.

In the afternoon, I help out in the shop. We produce 30 different cheeses, which we sell to almost every hotel and restaurant on the island. Over the years, we've entered 18 of our cheeses in national cheese competitions, and they've all been voted the best cheese in the country!

A few years ago, we started producing truffles made with goat cheese. We now produce over 50 truffles, including ones flavored with lilikoi (which is Hawaiian for "passion fruit"), coffee, and toasted coconut. We also sell soaps made from goat milk, which visitors love.

We've stopped using plastic on the farm, and use only glass instead, for example for jars. We also produce our own solar electricity and recycle a lot. Before the pandemic, we had 258 goats and about 60,000 visitors a year. Now, we have only 100 goats, but the number of visitors is beginning to return to normal. We offer a tour of the farm every 30 minutes; on busy days, I do some of the tours. We go to the pasture, where visitors can feed the goats, to the milk stand, where the goats are milked, and to the dairy, where the cheese is produced.

On most days, I cook dinner. We eat fresh fish at least once a week, and as much organic food as possible. We eat at 7 p.m., and then I like to read newspapers and magazines online: *The New York Times*, *Der Spiegel*, and *Kicker*, because I'm a big soccer fan. The last thing I do every day is take our two dogs for a walk. They're what we call poi dogs here in Hawaii. Blackie was supposed to be a herding dog, but his idea of herding is to chase the goats, so he's more of a guard dog now, while Sheriff is our herding dog. After our walk, I watch the local news at 10 p.m. and then I go to bed.

barn

• Scheune

bed-and-breakfast

• private Frühstückspension

dairy ['deri]

• Molkerei

goat

• Ziege

herding dog

• Hütehund

jar

• Gefäß, Behälter

organic

• hier: Bio-

toasted

• hier: geröstet

truffle

• Trüffel



Emmeline Pankhurst
being arrested by police
outside Buckingham
Palace after trying
to deliver a petition
to King George V

“Deeds not words”

Vor hundert Jahren hatten nur wenige britische Frauen das Wahlrecht. Dank des militanten Kampfes der Suffragettenbewegung wurde es ihnen 1928 endlich zugesprochen. JESS GALLEY hat sich die berühmteste Familie der Suffragetten näher angesehen: die Pankhursts.

MEDIUM



Name: Emmeline Pankhurst

Life dates: 1858–1928

Known as: Women’s rights activist and suffragette

Famous quote: “We have to free half of the human race, the women, so that they can help to free the other half.”

Throughout history, there have been stories of women whose bravery has made a lasting impact on future generations. One such woman is Emmeline Pankhurst, often referred to as Mrs Pankhurst, the famous English suffragette who spent her life campaigning for women to have the same voting rights as men.

Difficult as it may be to imagine now, British women weren’t given the right to vote until as late as 1928, the year of Emmeline’s death. The struggle to win that right lasted in its most intense phase from 1905 to 1914, and provoked a furious response throughout society.

The long opposition of government to granting women the right to vote is almost impossible to understand today, but in Victorian and Edwardian Britain, there were strong feelings about the idea. Many people feared that giving the vote to all women would weaken the very fabric of society.

A political upbringing

Born in the Moss Side area of Manchester in 1858, Emmeline Goulden was the eldest daughter of ten children. At that time, following the Industrial Revolution, Manchester was growing rapidly as people moved to the city to work in its factories and cotton mills.

Emmeline’s family cared deeply about politics. Her grandfather was present at the 1819 Peterloo Massacre, where 15 people died during a political protest. Emmeline’s grandmother campaigned to reduce taxes and make food more affordable for the working classes. Emmeline’s parents, Robert and Sophia, were also active in politics. In fact, it

bravery [ˈbrɛvəri]

► Mut, Tapferkeit

cotton mill

► Baumwollfabrik

fabric

► Struktur, Gewebe

furious [ˈfjʊəriəs]

► wütend, heftig, wild

grant

► zugestehen

impact

► Effekt(e), Einfluss

lasting

► dauerhaft

suffragette [ˌsʌfrəˈdʒet]

► Frauenrechtlerin

throughout history

[θruːˌaʊt ˈhɪstri]

► zu allen Zeiten

was Sophia who took Emmeline, then 14 years old, to her first women's suffrage meeting. Emmeline left the meeting "a confirmed suffragist".

The right to own and control property

In 1879, 21-year-old Emmeline married Richard Pankhurst, a brilliant lawyer who also supported the women's suffrage movement.

The happily married couple shared an interest in politics and served together on the committee that created the Married Women's Property Act. Becoming law in 1882, the act gave married women the right to own and control property in their own right – a radical idea at the time.

Emmeline and Richard had five children: daughters Christabel, Sylvia and Adela, and sons Francis Henry and Henry Francis. Francis Henry died in 1888 at the age of just four after contracting diphtheria, while the youngest child, Henry Francis (named after his older brother), also died young, at the age of 20, in 1910.

But it was the loss of her husband in 1898 that had the greatest effect on Emmeline: Richard Pankhurst died suddenly from stomach ulcers at the age of 64. In *Emmeline Pankhurst: A Biography*, author Jane Purvis writes that, following Richard's death, Emmeline felt an "indescribable loneliness" for the rest of her life.

"We must do the work ourselves"

Emmeline and Richard were members of the Independent Labour Party (ILP) but didn't feel that the party was doing enough to support women's suffrage. In 1889, Emmeline, Richard and others founded the Women's Franchise League, which worked to allow married women to vote in local elections. Then, in October 1903, Emmeline co-founded the women-only Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) with her daughter Christabel.

In her book, *Unshackled: The Story of How We Won the Vote*, Christabel wrote that Emmeline told a group of women,

most of them wives of ILP members: "Women, we must do the work ourselves. We must have an independent women's movement. Come to my house tomorrow and we will arrange it!"

With their motto of "Deeds not words", the WSPU – called "the suffragettes" – became known for their militant tactics of disruption and civil disobedience. They set fire to properties, threw stones at the police and public figures, smashed windows and attempted to invade the House of Commons. In response, they were attacked by members of the public and by the police at demonstrations. Many were sent to prison, where they lived in terrible conditions.

One of the most famous photographs of Emmeline shows her being taken away by a police officer outside Buckingham Palace after trying to deliver a petition to King George V.

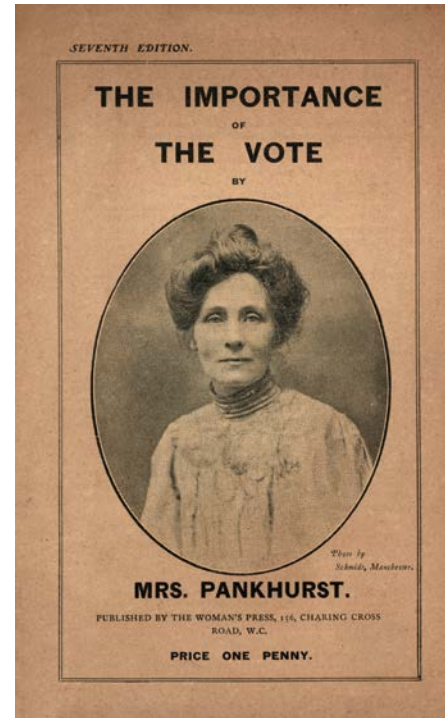
Given her own political upbringing, it should perhaps come as no surprise that Emmeline passed her passion for women's suffrage on to her daughters. Christabel, Sylvia and Adela all became active in the suffragette movement, marching alongside their mother, and being arrested and taken to prison.

While in prison, many of the suffragettes went on hunger strike. As time went on, the prison guards were ordered to force-feed the women who refused to eat. In 1913, the government passed the infamous "Cat and Mouse Act", whereby hunger strikers were released back into the community until they were fit enough to be rearrested. In 1912, Emmeline herself went to prison no fewer than 12 times.

A family divided

While all three Pankhurst sisters followed in their mother's footsteps and fought for the advancement of women, in 1914, Emmeline became estranged from her youngest two daughters, Sylvia and Adela.

With war raging across Europe, Emmeline and Christabel turned their attention to the war effort, urging their



Emmeline Pankhurst's pamphlet, based on a speech she gave in 1908 in London

INFO TO GO

The first country in the world to grant all female citizens the right to vote in national elections was New Zealand, in 1893.

attempt [ə'tempt]

• versuchen

civil disobedience

[,sɪvəl ,dɪsə'bi:diəns]

• ziviler Ungehorsam

confirmed

• eingeschworen, erklärt

contract sth. [kən'trækt]

• an etw. erkranken

deed

• Tat

disruption

• Störungsmanöver

estranged: become ~ from sb. [ɪ'streɪndʒd]

• sich von jmdm.

entfremden

force-feed

• zwangsernähren

indescribable

[,ɪndɪ'skraɪbəbəl]

• unbeschreiblich

infamous ['ɪnfəməs]

• berüchtigt

rage

• toben, wüten

smash

• zertrümmern, zerschlagen

stomach ulcer

['stʌmək ,ʌlsə]

• Magengeschwür

upbringing

• Erziehung

urge [ɜ:dʒ]

• drängen

whereby

• wonach

supporters to be patriotic and to “do their bit” for Britain. Sylvia and Adela, on the other hand, believed passionately in international socialism. They felt unable to support a war that set the working classes of different countries to fight each other.

The Pankhurst women also disagreed on who should be included in the women’s suffrage movement. While Sylvia wanted to involve the working class in the fight for equality, Emmeline and Christabel believed their best hopes lay with the middle class. This difference eventually led to Sylvia’s expulsion from the WSPU.

Despite their differences, Christabel and Sylvia are often remembered together with their mother as key figures in the fight for women’s suffrage. Less is said about Adela, who emigrated to Australia in 1914. However, while she may have moved many thousands of miles away from home, Adela never lost her passion for politics: she went on to co-found both the Communist Party of Australia and the Australia First Movement.

Shaking society into a new pattern

In 1918, the government passed the Representation of the People Act, allowing the first British women the right to vote. But there was a catch: only women aged 30 and over, who owned property or were married to property owners, could vote. Meanwhile, all men over the age of 21 were able to vote.

It would be another ten years before women were granted the same voting rights as men. That victory came just weeks after the death of Emmeline, who died of jaundice in June 1928.

Almost a century has passed since her death, but Emmeline Pankhurst’s legacy lives on today. In 1999, she was named one of the 100 Most Influential People of the 20th Century by *Time* magazine, which described her as someone who “shook society into a new pattern from which there could be no going back.”



Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU) leaders at Earl’s Court, London, 1908



Emmeline Pankhurst addressing the crowd in Trafalgar Square, London, 1908

And in 2018 – to mark 100 years since the introduction of the Representation of the People Act – Emmeline Pankhurst was honoured with a bronze statue in St Peter’s Square, in her home town of Manchester.

catch
- hier: Haken

eventually [ɪˈventʃuəli]
- schließlich

expulsion [ɪkˈspʌlʃən]
- Ausschluss

jaundice [ˈdʒɔːndɪs]
- Gelbsucht

legacy [ˈlegəsi]
- Erbe

pattern [ˈpætərn]
- Struktur



SOCIETY

You have to keep hoping

Ende der 60er-Jahre wurden die Bewohner des Chagos-Archipels, einer winzigen Inselgruppe im Indischen Ozean, zwangsumgesiedelt, um Platz für eine Militärbasis zu schaffen. LORRAINE MALLINDER berichtet vom Kampf der Chagossianer um späte Gerechtigkeit und das Recht auf Rückkehr.

ADVANCED



When Isnard talks about his childhood on the Salomon Islands, his eyes shine. He spent his early childhood on the atoll, part of the highly contested Chagos Archipelago in the middle of the Indian Ocean.

He and his brothers and sisters played on beaches of white sand and green palms, fishing in the sparkling ocean, gathering around the fire in the evenings to the beat of the goat skin drum. It was a simple life, almost identical to generations of his ancestors.

So, imagine the horror of having that precious birthright stolen away, never to be returned. This is what happened to Isnard and his family in the late 1960s, when the British cleared the Chagos Archipelago, forcing out around 2,000 islanders – or Îlois, as they are known – to make way for a US military base.

Isnard's father wanted to bring their livestock, but they were allowed to pack only a few items of clothing and possessions into bags before being herded on to cargo ships like cattle. Their beloved dogs were gassed and burned.

The family was sent thousands of kilometres away, to Mauritius. Stranded on the dirty docks of Port Louis, the traumatized islanders ended up living in corrugated-iron shanty towns on the outskirts of the capital without water or electricity.

Not welcome

As a Mauritian, I can confirm that my country was not kind to the Chagossians. They suffered extreme discrimination, making it difficult to get work. Isnard's parents found odd jobs, but others weren't so lucky. Some fell into alcoholism and drug addiction. There are stories of people committing suicide or simply dying of what Chagossians call *sagren* – sadness.

Meanwhile, Diego Garcia, the archipelago's main island, leased to the US, was turned into a high-tech military base for missions to Afghanistan and Iraq. It is a tragic irony that, while the Îlois died in their hellish slums, the Americans named Diego Garcia the "Footprint of Freedom".

In exchange, Britain got a discount on nuclear missiles.

archipelago

[,ɑ:kɪ'peləgəʊ]
- Inselgruppe

beloved

[bi'lʌvɪd]
- heißgeliebt

cargo ship

- Frachtschiff

contested

- umkämpft

corrugated iron

[,kɒrə'geɪtɪd 'aɪən]
- Wellblech

herd

- treiben

livestock

- Vieh

Mauritius

[mə'ri:ʃəs]
- (wg. Aussprache)

odd jobs

- Gelegenheitsarbeiten

outskirts

- Vororte

precious

['preʃəs]
- kostbar

shanty town

- Barackensiedlung

sparkling

- glitzernd

stranded

- gestrandet



Chagossians who live in Mauritius have had to make their homes in corrugated-iron shacks

And Mauritius received £4 million – not a huge amount for giving up all claims to sovereignty over the strategically placed archipelago. It was the price of winning its own freedom during independence negotiations with Britain in the mid-1960s.

A decade on from what *The Washington Post* called “an act of mass kidnapping”, the Chagossians, who had effectively been sacrificed for everyone else’s relative gains, eventually received compensation of less than \$5,000 each. There has been more compensation from Britain since, notably a £40 million fund – though, inexplicably, only a tiny amount has been released in the years since it was set up.

A new home in Britain?

Over the years, the Îlois have battled hard to get back their homeland. Led by a former electrician called Olivier Bancoult, they have taken their fight to international courts. They won a landmark victory at the UK High Court in 2000, which ruled that the expulsion had been illegal, however, that judgement was then quashed in the wake of

the terror attacks of 9/11, in the interests of national security.

In 2002, in a new twist, Britain allowed Chagossians to apply for citizenship. These days, around 3,000 Chagossians live in the town of Crawley in Sussex, which happens to be close to Gatwick airport, where their planes landed.

The citizenship law proved controversial, allowing only Chagossians born before 1983 to apply, meaning that parents and grandparents were separated from their children and grandchildren. However, in March this year, the UK suddenly announced a change in the law, enabling everyone to apply free of charge over the coming five years.

Most Chagossians I spoke to in Mauritius will happily move to Britain, as they believe their children will have a better future there. Ignace Ramsamy, 82, who was born on Diego Garcia, already has children in Britain. “We’ve suffered so much in Mauritius,” he says. “My kids have been able to build a life in England.”

The timing of Britain’s sudden show of goodwill is interesting. In recent

expulsion [ɪkˈspʌljən]
 ► Vertreibung

goodwill
 ► Wohlwollen, guter Wille

in the wake of
 ► im Gefolge von

inexplicably
 [ɪnɪkˈsplɪkəbli]
 ► unerklärlicherweise

landmark
 ► bahnbrechend

notably [ˈnəʊtəbli]
 ► insbesondere

quash [kwɒʃ]
 ► verwerfen

sacrifice [ˈsækrɪfaɪs]
 ► opfern

years, Mauritius has itself been fighting to get the Chagos Archipelago back, winning a major victory last year at the UN maritime court, which ruled that Britain has no sovereignty over the islands.

The court also criticized Britain for ignoring an earlier ruling by the International Court of Justice, backed by the UN General Assembly. Essentially, the former colonial power should have handed back the archipelago in December 2019.

Britain has repeatedly said it will give the islands back when they are no longer needed for military purposes. Its current lease with the US runs out in 2036.

Strategically important

Geopolitically, with both Britain and the US wanting to counter Chinese power in the region, there's a lot at stake.

Mauritius, a small nation balancing the interests of greater powers, happens to have close relations with China, which is interested in deposits of rare earth minerals on the seabed, according to Gareth Price, a senior research fellow at London-based think tank Chatham House.

In February this year, Mauritius sent a clear message to Britain, with an expedition by boat to the islands, which included a number of native-born Chagossians, high-profile journalists from outlets like *The Guardian* and the BBC, and Jagdish Koonjul, the Mauritian ambassador to the UN.

The trip, which saw Mauritius plant its flag on Chagossian soil, was seen as a victory for a plucky small nation, which now enjoys the support of most of the international community at the UN.

In the middle of all this, many Chagossians feel uneasy, caught in a game of political football between Britain and Mauritius, neither of whom they particularly trust.

Mauritius is walking a fine line, having said that the Îlois would be able to return home once it is in charge. At the same time, it has promised that it will

continue to lease the islands to the US – potentially a massive earner for the small nation. What happens if the US insists that the islands remain unpopulated?

Many Chagossians living in Mauritius were distressed and saddened to see the Chagossians on the recent boat trip helping to plant the Mauritian flag and singing the Mauritian national anthem. “They should have put up the Chagossian flag. How could they sing the Mauritian national anthem?” says Ramsamy. “I’m not a Mauritian. I was born on Diego Garcia and I’m a Chagossian.”

A new generation

As native-born Chagossians get older, time is running out and many are losing patience. But, Geraldine Baptiste, 23, a poet, believes that Chagossians will ultimately survive through their culture.

When she was younger, she would hear her grandfather talking about how he'd been dumped in Mauritius. “When we were little, we didn't understand, but slowly we realized that he came from another land and that he'd been forced to leave,” she says.

It wasn't until she was at university that the full impact of her heritage hit home. She had read the critically acclaimed 2005 novel *Silence of the Chagos* by Mauritian journalist Shenaz Patel, which recounts the exiled islanders' experiences.

“It's as if they'd been ripped from their mother's breast,” says Baptiste. “For them, the land was their mother, nurturing and feeding them. Then one day, they were told to pack their bags and leave.”

Her grandparents kept the flame alive through stories, culture and food – typical dishes such as *serraz pwason* (coconut fish curry) and local brews like *kalou* (made with grain) and *baka* (coconut based).

Baptiste has chosen to continue the struggle through her poetry. “Through my poems, I describe my roots and how we feel as a people,” she says.



The Chagos Archipelago: about 1,600 kilometres from the southern tip of India in the Indian Ocean

acclaimed • gefeiert, bejubelt	recount • erzählen
distressed • verzweifelt, erschüttert	ripped • entrissen
dump • abladen	soil • Erde
heritage ['herɪtɪdʒ] • Erbe	stake: be at • auf dem Spiel stehen
hit home • ankommen	ultimately ['ʌltɪmətli] • letztendlich
national anthem [ˌnæʃənəl 'æntəm] • Nationalhymne	uneasy • unbehaglich, unwohl
nurture ['nɜːtʃə] • nähren	walk a fine line • sich auf einem schmalen Grat bewegen
plucky • mutig, tapfer	



From top left: exiled leader Olivier Bancoult; second-generation Chagossians Vijay Goyaram (left) and Sunil Goyaram with native-born Chagossian Ignace Ramsamy; third-generation Chagossian Ornella Goyaram

The extract below is from Baptiste’s poem “Granpapa” in both **Chagossian Creole** and English.

Granpapa
Sertin soufrans difisil eskplike
Mem si li nou esay bliye
Li reste dan pli profond nou leker

Kan granpapa rakonte
Larm roule dan so lizie
Li ti dir mwa ‘mo tifi’
Mo pann diman sa
Zot finn tir mwa laba
Papa, mama
Pann kapav fer nanye
Kriye, plore
Sa pann retourn mwa lor mo zil
Isi mo senti mwa en ekzil
Mo perdi mo paradi
Kot lavi ti zoli

Grandpapa
Some pain can’t be explained
Even when we try to forget
It lingers deep in our heart

When Grandpapa remembers
Tears spring to his eyes
My little girl, he said
I didn’t ask for that
They dragged us away
Me, mum and dad
Screaming, crying, helpless
Never to return to our island
Here, I’m an exile
My paradise
The good life
Lost

In Roche Bois, I meet Ornella Goyaram, a 17-year-old who has her sights set on leaving Mauritius. First, she will go to Britain. But eventually, she wants to go home. “I’d like my people to get their islands back,” she says. “Lots of people are losing hope. But you have to keep hoping.”

drag
• zerren

linger
• verweilen, bleiben

sights: set one’s ~ on sth.
• etw. anvisieren

INFO TO GO
Chagossian Creole is a French Creole language. It belongs to the family of the Bourbonnais Creole languages spoken in the western Indian Ocean and includes words taken from Asian and African languages.



A helping hand

In *Spotlights* ganz eigenem fiktiven Pub herrscht akuter
Personalmangel. Helen hätte da eine Idee.

Von INEZ SHARP

MEDIUM AUDIO

“Have you thought about taking someone on from Ukraine?”

Peggy: Hi, Helen. What can I get you?

Helen: I'll have a glass of Chardonnay, please. How are things?

Peggy: We're run off our feet. Really, we get busier each week.

Helen: But that's a good thing, right?

Peggy: It would be if we weren't so short-staffed – and we can't find anyone for love nor money.

Helen: I know – it's the same everywhere. We can't find people even for the most basic tasks.

Sean: Hi, Helen. Peggy, can Phil come and help in the kitchen? I'm totally behind with orders.

Helen: I'll help. I haven't got anything planned for this evening.

Sean: Thanks for the offer, but it would be against health and safety rules.

Peggy: Don't worry, Sean. I'll send Phil through the minute I see him.

Sean: Thanks. See you around, Helen.

Peggy: So, you're still in love with Sean?

Helen: That obvious, is it? Yeah, nothing happening on that front sadly. Anyway, back to your staff shortage – I think I may have an idea.

Peggy: I'm all ears.

Helen: Have you thought about taking someone on from Ukraine?

Peggy: You mean a refugee?

Helen: Do you have a problem with that?

Peggy: No, I'd be happy to give someone work who's in need of a job. I suppose I just wouldn't know how to actually find a refugee.

Helen: Well, there's a link on the government website for that. Look, you can find it on gov.uk.

Peggy: Show me! (reading) Offer work to people who have come to the UK from Ukraine. You can offer work to people arriving from Ukraine if you're an employer. This includes full-time jobs, part-time jobs, voluntary work...

Helen: Could be an option, don't you think?

Peggy: Definitely. I mean the job description wouldn't run to much more than chopping vegetables and cleaning

up. How long could we expect someone to stay?

Helen: Your guess is as good as mine.

Peggy: It's just that once we've got someone trained up, it's a shame if they leave after a couple of months.

Helen: I think it's important to give it a try.

Peggy: Why isn't the health service employing refugees?

Helen: With healthcare, we need people who speak at least a bit of English. How are you going to make someone understand that you need surgical gloves, or that they should disinfect a surface if they can't understand you? It's easier in the hospitality sector. You don't always need language skills.

Peggy: It's hard to believe that there are people who don't even have basic English. It's the 21st century.

Helen: Honestly, I'm not sure many Ukrainians speak English well.

Peggy: Well, let's get this application process going and see if we can't teach one of those refugees a bit of cockney English.

chop

– hacken, klein schneiden

cockney English ['kɒkni]

– Dialekt der Londoner aus dem Osten der Stadt

ears: be all ~ ifml.

– ganz Ohr sein

feet: be run off one's ~

– total im Stress sein, am Rotieren sein

guess: your ~ is as good as mine

– ich habe genauso wenig Ahnung wie du

health and safety rules

[,helθ ən 'sefti

,ru:lz] UK

– Arbeitsschutzgesetz

money: for love nor ~

['mʌni] ifml.

– um nichts in der Welt

short-staffed

– knapp an Personal

surgical gloves

['sɜ:dʒɪkəl glʌvz]

– OP-Handschuhe

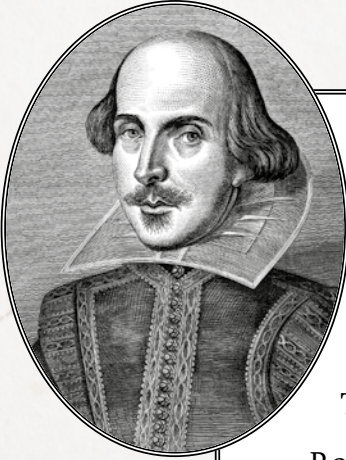
voluntary work

– ehrenamtliche Tätigkeit



Niemand weiß, wen Shakespeare im Sinn hatte, als er sein Sonnet 18 verfasste – aber es gibt kaum eine schönere Liebeserklärung als die 14 Zeilen dieses berühmten Gedichts.

ADVANCED AUDIO PLUS



Sonnet 18

by William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
 Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
 And summer's lease hath all too short a date;
 Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
 And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
 And every fair from fair sometime declines,
 By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;
 But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
 Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
 Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
 When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st:
 So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
 So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

INFO TO GO

"Thou" and "thee" are archaic and poetic English forms of the singular "you" (*du* and *dich/dir*). "Thy" and "thine" are equivalents of the singular possessive "your" (*dein*). "Art" and "hath" are archaic forms of "are" and "has".

brag
 - prahlen

bud
 - Knospe

complexion
 - Angesicht, Antlitz

dim
 - trüben, verdunkeln

eternal
 - ewig

fade
 - schwinden, verblassen

lease
 - hier: Zeit(spanne)

temperate ['tɛmpərət]
 - gemäßigt, mäßig

untrimmed
 - hier: der Schönheit beraubt



INFO TO GO

Hotels, restaurants, pubs and bars all belong to the “hospitality sector”. They are businesses that offer food, drink or accommodation. A person who’s employed in this sector might say, “I work in hospitality.”



Sean

Sean, from Ireland, is the chef at Peggy’s Place. Sean is unconventional but a genius in the kitchen. He’s also a bit hot-headed.



George

George, who’s Scottish, has been coming to Peggy’s Place for years. He has a business as an events manager. George is married to Maggie and has a grown-up son, Ian.



Phil

Phil is in his 60s. He is married to Peggy. Once a London cabbie, he now helps out at the pub. Phil can be a bit grumpy but he’s a good person. Unfortunately, he’s not much of a businessman.



Peggy

Peggy is the owner of the pub. Now in her 60s, she is kind and reliable, and loves the British royal family. Peggy is happy in her second marriage, to Phil.



Helen

Helen, a regular at the pub, works as a nurse and is currently single. She’s organized, punctual and sensible.



Jane

Jane, Peggy’s daughter, is egocentric and lazy. She’s a single mother – she has a daughter, Simone – but she’s not good at taking on responsibility. Jane never stays in one job for long.



NOW, TRY THIS!



Match the phrases from the dialogue to their definitions.

be all ears | be in love with someone | be run off one’s feet | your guess is as good as mine

- A. be very busy
- B. want to hear what someone has to say
- C. have a crush on someone
- D. not know the answer to a question

cabbie *ifml.*
- Taxifahrer(in)

chef
- Küchenchef(in)

grumpy
- mürrisch, grantig

sensible
- vernünftig

Answers
A. be run off one’s feet
B. be all ears
C. be in love with someone
D. your guess is as good as mine



What's it about?

There's a debate about whether Shakespeare wrote this beautiful poem about a real person – and, if so, whether it was addressed to a woman or a man – or whether it's about an imaginary relationship. Whoever the beloved was, the poet tells him or her that they're even lovelier than a summer's day. The summer can be too windy, too short, too hot, too cool... but his lover is perfect. Summer inevitably comes to an end, but his beloved will exist forever in the lines of this poem. A clever trick by the poet to give his lover eternal life!

Good to know

Shakespeare wrote more than 150 poems in this sonnet form. They all have the same structure: 14 lines of ten syllables. The last two lines rhyme and give the final fanfare to the poem.

If you liked this poem...

In the Oscar-winning film *Nomadland*, Frances McDormand recites Sonnet 18. It's a beautiful rendition, set against the bleak landscape of the movie. Watch a clip of it at www.spotlight-online.de/poetry0722

Sonnet 18 in modern English

Shall I compare you to a summer's day?
You're lovelier and milder than the summer, because
Strong winds sometimes shake the little flowers in May,
And the season of summer is too short.
Sometimes the sun shines too much and it's too hot.
At other times, the golden face of the sun doesn't shine at all.
All beautiful things eventually become less beautiful.
They lose their prettiness through bad luck or natural changes.
But your eternal summer will never end.
Your summer will never lose the beauty that you possess.
Death cannot boast that you walk in his shadow, because
You will continue to grow through time in the eternal lines of poetry.
As long as people exist and have eyes to read,
Then this poem will live, too, and this poem will give you eternal life.

beloved [bi'lʌvɪd]
- Geliebte(r)

bleak
- trostlos, öde

boast
- prahlen, angeben

inevitably [ɪn'evɪtəbli]
- unweigerlich

recite
- vortragen, rezitieren

rendition
- Interpretation



The scar

Ein Vater und sein Sohn finden nicht mehr zueinander. Der Sohn jedoch beschließt, daraus zu lernen und einiges anders zu machen.

Von JULIAN EARWAKER

ADVANCED AUDIO



“Show us again, Grandad!” Two young voices shout in unison.

“Well... I shouldn’t. It’s a secret, you see,” says Ron. Glassy-eyed, he speaks slowly, running the words together, holds a finger to his lips.

“Aw... please!” says Lisa. Six years old, she’s the youngest and most curious. Sean, who is eight, says nothing, but his big eyes are fixed on Ron’s arm. Both children are meant to be in bed, ready for school tomorrow.

“OK, just this once,” says Ron. “But don’t tell your dad. You know he doesn’t like it.”

Ron pulls the shirt back from his right arm to show a long, pale line of pink skin.

“Now, did I tell you where I was when the lion attacked me?”

“Lion?” says Sean, looking confused. “But you said it was a bear.”

Darren doesn’t get home until 11.30 p.m., his eyes are burning from lack of sleep. He’s been working extra hours at the warehouse to help pay the bills. Costs keep rising and being a single dad to Lisa and Sean means there’s no one to share the costs with him.

He finds his father in front of the TV, snoring gently. An empty glass beside the chair. Darren picks it up and sniffs. He wrinkles his nose in distaste.

The room looks as if there’s been a break-in: toys, cushions, pizza boxes and chocolate wrappers everywhere. Darren starts to clear up. He takes a cold slice of margherita pizza from one of the boxes and eats it in a couple of bites. He finds the remote under one of the chairs and turns the TV off. As if by magic,

Ron’s eyes open. “Took your time,” he says.

“Have you been drinking?” asks Darren. He hates asking Ron to babysit, but there had been no one else available at short notice.

Ron gives him a look. “Stop it,” he says.

When Darren goes upstairs to check on the children, Sean is asleep, but Lisa’s wide awake. “Bad dreams?” he asks, stroking her dark hair. She nods. “A lion attacked Grandpa,” she says. “It hurt his arm.”

Downstairs, Darren finds his father standing in the hall.

“I phoned for a taxi,” says Ron.

Darren picks up his wallet to pay for the fare, but Ron puts a hand on his arm. “Keep it.”

“Thanks for helping out.”

“Right.”

Darren smells the whisky on his father.

“You’ve got to stop telling the kids those scar stories, Dad. And you can’t come here and drink.”

“Ah, it’s just a tipple. And they love my adventure stories,” says Ron.

“Lisa’s been having bad dreams. Again. You scare her. And Sean. Why do you have to show them that thing anyway?”

“That ‘thing’, as you call it, is part of me, part of this family’s history.”

“Why can’t we just leave it behind, Dad?”

“You were late.”

“The bus didn’t come. I walked. You could have come to get me,” says Darren.

“You were late. So we started our journey late...”

“You were speeding. You were angry.”

distaste

► Widerwille, Ekel

fare

► Fahrgeld

glassy-eyed

► mit gläsernem Blick

notice: at short ~

► kurzfristig

pale

► blass, hell

remote

► Fernbedienung

scar

► Narbe

single

► hier: alleinerziehend

slice

► Stück

snore

► schnarchen

tipple *ifml.*

► Schlückchen

unison: in ~ [ˈjuːnɪsən]

► unisono, gleichzeitig

warehouse

► Lagerhaus

wrinkle: ~ one’s nose

[ˈrɪŋkəl]

► die Nase rümpfen

“She was angry with you. Remember?”

“That’s not true,” says Darren, thinking, why do we do this? He can feel the old wounds opening.

Just at that moment, Ron’s mobile rings.

“Taxi’s here,” he says, opening the door, pulling his collar up against the rain and walking down the footpath towards the waiting car. He doesn’t wave or look back.

Darren shuts the door and goes to the kitchen, where he cleans up and makes himself a sandwich. He can’t sleep, not now. He takes the sandwich through to the living room and watches a late-night film. He wakes up at around three with a stiff neck and his head filled with images of his mother. He can see her in the front of the car, turning to smile at him. He hears her voice, like an echo inside of him. Outside, he can see the rain falling.

Sitting on the floor of the living room, Darren looks through old family photo albums. There are plenty of pictures of Lisa and Sean when they were growing up, of him and Helen when times were good – before she left him for a new life and a new husband. He doesn’t see his father in many of them. He makes a cup of coffee, then looks at one of the older albums. Black-and-white photos of Ron and his mother in their 20s. Some pictures of the three of them: Mum, Dad and him. He’s never smiling. Was I such a difficult child? Darren wonders. It’s what his father always tells him.

Everyone thought that Darren would follow his father in the family law firm. But he didn’t. He became a joiner. He loved the feel and smell of wood, of the tools, the way they produced something tangible. And each year that passed, he and Ron had less and less to say to one another. Their only connection now was the children. But his experience told Darren not to trust Ron around the kids.

He was 14 years old when it happened. His father was driving, tight-mouthed, in a bad mood. His mother was in the passenger seat beside him, trying to calm things down as she always did. Their car sped past a caravan as it came to a corner. A lorry had been

coming the other way. The distance closed far too fast. He could hear his mother scream.

Darren suffered whiplash and bruising from the seat belt. His father’s arm was cut open by the impact. And his mother? A shattered windscreen and an empty seat. She died instantly, the police said.

If only I hadn’t been delayed, thinks Darren, as he always does, maybe we wouldn’t have been speeding. He looks at a photo of his mother and him, in which Darren is probably Lisa’s age, tucked up in bed, his mother reading him a story. Outside, he hears bird-song and the first traffic of a new day. He vows to himself things will be different.

Later that day, the warehouse manager calls Darren to ask if he can work another night shift. He says no. One job is enough. Somehow, they will manage. He finishes work at the joinery firm early and picks up the kids from the after-school club. He cooks spaghetti Bolognese for tea, which the children both love. Afterwards, they play a game on the console together, Lisa and Sean laughing and fighting good-naturedly. Then they sit and watch a game show on TV. Afterwards, as they get ready for bed, Darren tells the children that he has a special story to tell them tonight.

“Is it about lions?” asks Lisa.

“Nope,” says Darren. “Nor bears. It’s about your grandmother,” he adds. And he thinks how she must have ached with love for her son, just as he does now for his two beautiful children.

ache: - with love for sb.
 ▶ vor Liebe für jmdn. fast vergehen

bruising [ˈbruːzɪŋ]
 ▶ Prellungen

good-naturedly
 ▶ gutmütig

instantly
 ▶ sofort

joiner UK
 ▶ Tischler(in)

law firm
 ▶ Anwaltskanzlei

mobile [ˈməʊbəl] UK
 ▶ Handy

nope *ifml.*
 ▶ nö

shatter
 ▶ zerbersten

stiff
 ▶ steif

tangible [ˈtændʒəbəl]
 ▶ greifbar, handfest

tea UK
 ▶ hier: Abendessen

tight-mouthed [ˈmaʊðd]
 ▶ verkniffen, schweigend

tuck sb. up UK
 ▶ jmdn. ins Bett stecken

vow
 ▶ schwören

whiplash [ˈwɪplæʃ]
 ▶ Schleudertrauma

windscreen UK
 ▶ Windschutzscheibe

Answers
 A. true
 B. false (he is worried about Ron's drinking and the stories he tells.)
 C. true
 D. false (he remembers a lot of details.)
 E. true

NOW, TRY THIS!



How carefully have you read this short story?
 Decide whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

	T	F
A. Lisa and Sean are afraid of Ron’s stories.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Darren likes it when Ron babysits.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Ron doesn’t like to talk about the accident.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Darren can’t remember the car crash.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. He plans to spend more time with his kids.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

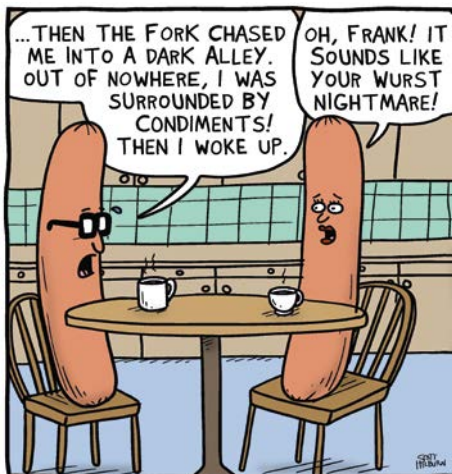


EASY

“When your children are teenagers, it’s important to have a dog so that someone in the house is happy to see you”

Nora Ephron (1941–2012), American writer and film-maker

The Argyle Sweater



by Scott Hilburn

INFO TO GO

When a golfer wants to warn someone that he or she might be hit by a golf ball, the golfer cries, “Fore!” In the joke, the lawyer thinks the other golfer is offering him \$4,000 instead of the \$5,000 the lawyer demanded.

Fishermen

A young man is fishing in winter but isn’t having much luck. He sees another guy downriver who is catching fish after fish. So, the young man goes over and says, “How are you catching all these fish? I’m just upriver from you, and I’m not catching anything. What’s your secret?” The other guy answers in a muffled voice, “Ee yer erms orm.” The young man doesn’t understand, and the guy repeats, “Ee yer erms orm.” The young man still can’t understand, so the guy says, spitting off to the side, “Spfffff...I said: ‘Keep your worms warm!’”

LEARNING TO FLY

A baby turtle is at the foot of a palm tree on a beach. With a sigh, he begins to climb. An hour later, he’s high up in the tree. Then, spreading his flippers, he jumps and lands on the soft sand below. He walks slowly over to the tree and goes through the whole process again. Watching from the tree are two birds. Mummy bird says to Daddy bird, “Do you think it’s time to tell him he’s adopted?”

Compiled by Owen Connors

Golf ball

A lawyer is playing golf when he gets hit on the head by a ball. When the other player comes looking for the ball, the lawyer says, “I’m a lawyer, and this will cost you \$5,000.” “I’m sorry,” says the other golfer, “but I did say ‘fore.’” “OK,” replies the lawyer, “I’ll take it.”



Chuck
- Abkürzung für „Charlie“

condiment [ˈkɒndɪmənt]
- Gewürz, Würzmittel

flipper
- Flosse

Frank
- Anspielung auf „Frankfurter (Würstchen)“

muffled
- dumpf, undeutlich

nightmare [naɪtmeə]
- Albtraum

rise: be on the ~
- steigen, zunehmen

sigh [saɪ]
- Seufzer

turtle
- Meeresschildkröte

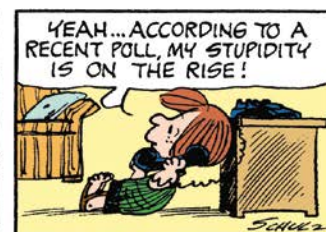
upriver
- flussaufwärts

worm [wɜ:m]
- Wurm

wurst [wɜ:st]
- klingt wie „wurst“

Peanuts

by Charles M. Schulz





Variety is the spice of life

MEDIUM US PLUS

Wie gewinnt man Freunde in einer neuen Stadt?
Man hält Ausschau nach Menschen mit ähnlichen
Interessen und bringt eine gute Portion Geduld mit.

When I moved back to the U.S. from Germany many years ago, my friend Angelika said she thought that variety was the spice of life when looking for new friends – or boyfriends.

“You need a guy who can fix your car and is **handy** around the house,” she said. “Then you need one who’s good with legal and financial matters, another who’s well read, and one who provides anything else you want from a boyfriend.”

She was certain that no one guy could fulfill all those requirements. I wasn’t sure, but it did get me thinking about how important it is to have a variety of friends – old as well as new.

Three years ago, I arrived in a town in Florida where I didn’t know a single person. I was fleeing the snow and ice of winter in northern New York. As **luck** would have it, there was an apartment available for rent in this town, and I moved in. From the first day, I knew I’d picked the right place.

There are miles of beaches for swimming and collecting **shells**. There are parks for walking and **creeks** for kayaking. The town is small but large enough to have a library and a theater. Acoustic musicians play in the restaurants and artists stage art shows. In short, it’s everything I could want.

The only thing missing at the beginning was new friends to enjoy these activities with. The best way to find them, I decided, was to look for people with similar interests. I love **pickleball** and found several courts in town, where I quickly met other players. I also joined a writers’ group, attended political meetings, and **signed up** at a **gym**.

Taken together, these places provided me with a large **pool** of people who shared at least some of my interests. Over time, I’ve become friends with several of them. I say “over time,” because friendship is rarely **spontaneous**. It takes a while to get to know someone – to learn about their history, their family, their likes and dislikes, and what makes them happy or sad.



GINGER KUENZEL is a freelance writer. She divides her time between Florida and a small town in upstate New York.

acquaintance

[ə'kwɛɪntəns]

► Bekanntschaft

creek N. Am.

► Flüsschen

gym [dʒɪm]

► Fitnessstudio

handy

► geschickt

layer by layer

► schichtweise, nach und nach

luck: as ~ would have it

► wie der Zufall es wollte

pool

► hier: Gruppe

shell

► Muschel

sign up

► sich anmelden

spice: sth. is the ~ of life

► etw. ist das Salz in der Suppe

spontaneous

[spɑ:n'teɪniəs]

► spontan

well read [ˌwel 'red]

► belesen, bewandert



Not everyone I’ve met has become a friend, of course. I’d put them in the category of **acquaintances**. There are, however, others I have more in common with than I’d imagined. Reaching that point has taken time and effort.

But the gradual process of getting to know a person is exciting. You learn about each other **layer by layer**, discovering shared values and experiences. I don’t have the same level of comfort as I do with my “old” friends. But making new friends, hearing their life stories, and gaining new perspectives is an adventure that I’m thoroughly enjoying.

INFO TO GO

Pickleball is America’s fastest-growing sport. It’s a mixture of tennis, ping-pong, and badminton.



TRAVEL

Die einst größte Stadt der Welt entwickelt sich allmählich zu dem, was sie ursprünglich war: eine Ansammlung kleiner Dörfer. Londons Herz wird in Zukunft jedoch wohl noch schneller schlagen. Von ANDREW STONE

MEDIUM AUDIO PLUS

London 2037



An artist's impression
of what a lido on the
Thames could look like



Foto: Studio Octopi/Pictura Plane

Predicting the future of any place is dangerous. It's easy to end up sounding silly when a different future arrives – and this is especially true of London.

Many predictions about the future of the city have been wrong. In 1884, for example, an article in *The Times* said that the amount of horse-drawn transport in London was increasing so quickly that in 50 years the city would be completely buried under “nine feet of horse manure”. And in the 1930s, there were plans for wheel-shaped airplane runways to be built directly over central London. These visions never came to be.

So, what will London be like for the visitor in 15 years' time? I'm not going to make any wild guesses. Londoners won't all be living underground (as predicted by British author and part-time Londoner E. M. Forster in his otherwise prophetic science-fiction short story “The Machine Stops” of 1909).

And we won't be walking around the city wearing virtual reality headsets. (Sorry, Facebook, sorry, Google – or Meta or Alphabet, or whatever we're supposed to call you this week.)

Back to the future

While it's true that the skyline of the Square Mile (London's financial centre) is constantly changing, as a new glass tower rises almost every month, don't look to dystopian movies such as *Metropolis* or *Blade Runner* for clues about the London of the future. The biggest changes won't be so dramatic. The city's going to be quieter, greener and cleaner – but also more fun to live in and to visit.

Part of the reason why London will be better for the visitor in the future is that it's a city that's going back in time. Allow me to explain.

London is perhaps best thought of as a collection of villages. In Roman times, the centre was close to the original London Bridge. As the city grew over the centuries, outlying villages became part of it. And the eventual arrival of the railways allowed people from these places, and beyond, to travel to work into the centre of London.

Now, these compact neighbourhoods are slowly transforming to become, once again, more independent communities. Technology is one of the reasons for this change. Another reason is that, during the pandemic, the trend of living more “locally” suddenly picked up speed.

London's village patchwork

Working from home, or close to home in a co-working space, is an option that more and more of the city's army of workers are choosing each year.

Fewer Londoners today are travelling on trains and buses from the suburbs, as they did before 2020. Even those who still need to come into town to go to the office do so on fewer days of the week or arrive later just for meetings.

These London suburbs are now increasingly catering to workers operating from home or from a local cafe or co-working space. The suburbs are doing well as a result, with locals spending more money in their own neighbourhoods. New places where people can get a meal, have fun and meet friends are opening for business. This is a happy trend that seems likely to continue.

This is good news for the future visitor, too, as London in the coming years will have new places and new communities to visit. London's highly flexible approach to Airbnb and similar booking sites has encouraged people to open exciting places to stay, all around London. The chance to sleep in a canal boat in Little Venice, or an Edwardian-era apartment in leafy Dulwich, or a homestay in historic Blackheath, is likely to tempt many away from the anonymous, corporate hotels in the city's central districts.

Another reason why London's village patchwork will attract the visitor of tomorrow is the city authorities' mission to make the air cleaner. The mayor is fighting, and winning, a war on cars. Many of London's suburban streets are now closed to car owners who don't live there. Urban speed limits and low-emission zones help. More space is being created on the streets for pedestrians.

What the motorist is losing in London, is the cyclist's gain. About 400 kilometres of bike lanes line the city's streets already, and another 1,000 kilometres will be constructed in the coming decade. Exploring London using the city's public bike scheme is becoming safer and more enjoyable. If these bikes become electric, the ride will be even smoother.

Seamless travel options

Meanwhile, London's increasingly smart public transport system is making it easier to get around in the city, as well as to travel in and out of it. (It's often said that

approach

➤ Ansatz

cater to sb.

➤ auf jmdn. ausgerichtet sein

cyclist

➤ Fahrradfahrer(in)

eventual

➤ später, schließlich

leafy

➤ grün, begrünt

low-emission zone

➤ Umweltzone

manure

➤ Dung, Mist

neighbourhood

➤ hier: Gegend, Viertel

pedestrian

➤ Fußgänger(in)

runway

➤ Start- und Landebahn

suburb

➤ Vorort

tempt

➤ verlocken

virtual reality headset

[,vɜ:tʃuəl ri:'æləti
,hedset]

➤ VR-Brille, VR-Helm

In Roman times, the centre of London was close to where London Bridge now stands. Nowadays, London is like a collection of villages that have grown up around the City





LONDON'S TIMELESS PUBS

One thing that won't change in future London is its historic pubs. The hostelries visited and often immortalized by the greats of English literature and art remain one of the city's greatest charms.

The Prospect of Whitby

57 Wapping Wall

Without question, London's best Thames-side pub, dating back to 1520. This is an ideal spot to watch the comings and goings on the river. Artists such as J. M. W. Turner used to sketch river life from this spot.

Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese

145 Fleet Street

For centuries, giants of English literature – including Charles Dickens, Mark Twain, Alfred Lord Tennyson, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, G. K. Chesterton, Samuel Johnson and P. G. Wodehouse – as well as many journalists have haunted this cosy landmark in the old newspaper quarter.

The George & Vulture

3 Castle Court

Ebenezer Scrooge consumes “a melancholy dinner” in this pub in Dickens's *A Christmas Carol*, but the real version is a happy place for a pint and a bite. Dickens himself was a regular, and the tavern was saved from demolition by the author's great-grandson, whose family are said still to come here every year on the Friday before Christmas to toast the great man.

Brits love to queue, but it's not true.) Links to Continental European cities via the Eurostar are improving year by year.

The Queen Elizabeth line, formerly known as Crossrail, finally due to open fully in 2023, is just one of the upgrades to transport that will improve capacity and reliability. It will speed up east/west journeys from the furthest edges of Greater London, and promises to make the journey into the city from Heathrow, London's main airport, a pleasant one.

Travel cards have made moving between buses, the Tube and overland trains much easier for many years now. Automation and sensor networks will make things even better. They'll create new paying options, with passengers simply walking past electronic scanners. In the near future, ticket barriers could be removed completely, preventing crowds and reducing stress. In short, exploring London, whether by public transport, on foot or on two wheels, will be a joy.

Day trips to explore towns near London will become smoother, too, as the city's travel zones expand to include towns beyond London. A trip to Brighton, the town known as “London by the Sea”, will be easier than ever.

Cycling through hip Shoreditch, London's new playground

bite *ifml.*

► kleiner Imbiss, Snack

demolition [*ˌdɛmɔˈlɪʃn*]

► Abbruch, Abriss

haunt sth. [*hɔːnt*]

► hier: etw. häufig besuchen

hostelry [*ˈhɒstəlri*]

► Wirtshaus

immortalize [*ɪˈmɔːtəlaɪz*]

► verewigen, unsterblich machen

landmark

► Wahrzeichen

regular

► Stammgast

sketch sth.

► etw. zeichnen

tavern *archaic*

► Wirtshaus, Lokal

ticket barrier [*ˈtɪkɪt bɛrɪə*]

► Bahnsteigsperrle

toast sb.

► auf jmdn. trinken, auf jmdn. anstoßen

Tube: the ~ [*ˈtjuːb*] UK

► die Londoner U-Bahn



The water garden in the Barbican Centre, London

A visit to the quiet tidal flatlands and beaches of the Thames estuary, natural feeding and nesting grounds for birds, is rapidly becoming another attraction for visitors. There's a plan to recreate the estuary's ecosystem over the next 15 years, by restoring and connecting natural habitats on the edge of the estuaries. These areas were almost destroyed by industrialization and farming.

An end to stink and smog

One feature of the London of the future that you won't see or miss is air pollution.

The city's air has become easier to breathe every year, making an outdoor, cafe lifestyle possible. So much so, in fact, that it's hard to believe that London was an ecological disaster zone, even in relatively recent history. In the Great Smog of 1952, coal smoke and pollution from traffic were so bad that, in some parts of the city, you couldn't see more than a metre in front of you. At least 4,000 Londoners died as a result.

Like the air, the water has been getting cleaner, too. The river was an open sewer until the Great Stink of 1850 forced Parliament to look at the problem. Despite improvements, high levels of pollution continued for another century, until, in 1957, the River Thames was declared "biologically dead".

Nowadays, smog is just a memory. Life is slowly returning to the river. The Thames is now home to 115 types of fish, including seahorses and sharks, as well as 92 types of bird.

But there's much more to do. The air will be even cleaner as London works to meet its net zero emissions target in 2030 and as its fleets of buses and taxis go electric. In 2025, the 24-kilometre-long Tideway Tunnel will open its pipes to the 39 million tonnes of raw sewage that still, unbelievably, flows into the Thames every year.

The improvement to water quality should be great for London's inhabitants and visitors. After 2025, we can expect London to be like Berlin, Copenhagen or Zurich, with open-water swimming areas. The Thames Bath Lido project is one such vision of this future.

And London's small spaces are being rewilded, too. Already a leafy city – London is an urban forest of eight million trees that cover around 21 per cent of its land area – there are plans to create new green corners in "pocket parks", as well as green roofs and green walls that bees love.

Tree cover will grow by 10 per cent of current levels by 2050. This will include 60 hectares of former royal hunting ground, as part of London's project to make the city greener.

A new dynamic city centre

In this celebration of the wider city, let's not forget London's central districts, which are rapidly being rethought. More homes are planned. The streets of the Square Mile, which used to be empty after office hours, are increasingly busy as new city centre housing is built.

The urban population is set to grow steadily. Many more high-rise apartment complexes are either rising from their foundations or being planned. They will be needed. According to some estimates, London's population may grow to 12 million people by 2050.

Creative small businesses and dynamic start-ups that were once priced out of the city by mega banks and global insurance companies are now beginning to return to create jobs for these new city centre residents. In truth, this is already happening in hip Shoreditch, London's new playground, just next door to the Square Mile.

And it's places like Shoreditch that should remind us that, however much technology may change the way people work and play, we remain a social animal. In 2037, London will still be one of the world's greatest, most exciting social, cultural and ethnic melting pots. I'll bet my self-flying jetpack on it.

A vision of the future: the Thames Bath Lido project



estuary ['est jʊəri]

► Mündung

habitat

► Lebensraum

high-rise

► Hochhaus-

jetpack

► Raketenrucksack

melting pot

► Schmelztiegel

price sb. out

► jmdn. wegen zu hoher Kosten aus dem Markt drängen

raw sewage

[,rɔ: 'su:ɪdʒ] ► ungeklärtes Abwasser

rewild

► renaturieren

seahorse

► Seepferdchen

sewer ['su:ə]

► Abwasserkanal

shark

► Hai

tidal flatland ['taɪdɪl]

► Gezeitebene, Watt

tree cover

► Baumkronendach

Brilliantly bizarre

ADVANCED AUDIO

In Australien sind „große Dinge“ überaus beliebt
 – natürlich auch bei Touristen. Von riesigen
 Ananas über Gummistiefel zu einem der
 faszinierendsten Monolithen der Welt –
 hier ist alles geboten.

The world seems to like big things, and Australia has hundreds of them, bringing a flow of tourists to many quite silly attractions as well as some natural wonders.

Of course, I'm not talking about the Sydney Opera House, although the design is still controversial. The Opera House doesn't make it on to any world top-ten lists for visitors – it's well behind buildings and places such as the Eiffel Tower, the Colosseum, the Statue of Liberty, Machu Picchu, the Acropolis, the Taj Mahal, the Pyramids, the Great Wall of China, Angkor Wat and Stonehenge.

Ironically, people travelling by car in Australia will find that most of our big things are in small towns, all trying to create a special identity and bring in tourist dollars. Usually, the big things were made and paid for by the local community.

Probably the oldest of them (built in 1964) is the Big Banana Fun Park at Coffs Harbour, north of Sydney. It has some of the biggest and best rides in the country. The most famous, though, is the Big Pineapple, at Nambour, inland from Queensland's Sunshine Coast. Built in 1971 from fibreglass over a steel frame, this giant piece of tropical fruit once attracted over a million tourists a year and is now a protected monument. It has its own music festival and a large zoo, as well as other attractions nearby.

Food is a common theme for big things, from fruit to fish. Big versions of wildlife, such as koalas, crocodiles and penguins, also appear in unexpected places. Perhaps the most bizarre is the Big Gumboot, a 7.9-metre-high rubber boot (like those that farmers wear in wet weather), painted gold with a polystyrene frog climbing up one side. Located north of Brisbane, in the town of Tully, the 7.9 metres represent the 7.9 millimetres of rainfall that the town experienced in a single year, in 1950. It was an Australian record.

Let's forget man-made giant things, though. Australia's best natural big thing is Uluru, that huge, red rock in the middle of the country. Its



PETER FLYNN is a writer based in Perth, Western Australia.

Aboriginal people

[,æbə'ri:dʒənəl ,pi:pəl]
 ▶ Ureinwohner Australiens

controversial

[,kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃəl]
 ▶ umstritten

gumboot Aus., UK

▶ Gummistiefel

pineapple

▶ Ananas

plain

▶ Ebene

plunge

▶ abfallen

polystyrene

[,pɒli'staɪrɪn]
 ▶ Polystyrol, Kunststoff

prohibit [prəʊ'hɪbɪt]

▶ verbieten, untersagen

ride

▶ hier: (Wasser)Rutsche

rubber

▶ Gummi

tour package ['tuə]

▶ Pauschalreise, -tour

vast

▶ riesig, weit

INFO TO GO

Also known as Ayers Rock, Uluru holds a special significance for the Anangu people. For them, land and memories exist as one, reflecting the relationship between all forms of life – people, animals, plants and the earth.



origins go back about 500 million years, to around the same time the Australian continent was formed. Once covered by an ocean, Uluru now sits in the vast, sandy plain of central Australia. The red colour comes from the iron minerals in the ancient sandstone.

Uluru is sacred to the local (Anangu) Aboriginal people, but it wasn't until 2019 that climbing the rock was finally prohibited. The size is impressive: the monolith is 3.6 kilometres long, 2.4 kilometres wide and 9.4 kilometres around. It rises 350 metres above the ground (so it's higher than the Eiffel Tower) and plunges more than two kilometres underground. Sunrise and sunset are the best times to visit, when the rock glows orange and red.

The nearest large town is Alice Springs, and that's over 450 kilometres away. But flights are available from most Australian cities to the nearby airport at Yulara, with plenty of accommodation and tour packages on offer.



One man's meat is another man's poison

Des einen Leid ist des anderen Freud

MEDIUM

“My husband enjoys going to parents’ evenings. I hate them!”
– “Well, one man’s meat is another man’s poison.”

This proverb tells us that we all have different tastes. What one person loves, someone else hates, so my favourite meal might taste bad, like poison, to you.

Of course, the real meaning isn’t only about food. We all have different preferences and make different choices in

many aspects of our lives. The proverb reminds us to be tolerant of personal preferences in all things.

The phrase dates back to the Roman poet and philosopher Lucretius, who wrote, *Ut quod ali cibus est aliis fuit acre venenum*: “That which to some is food, to others is bitter poison.”

Lucretius

[lu:'kri:tʃəs]

– (wg. Aussprache)

preference

['prefərəns]

– Vorliebe

proverb

['prɒvɜ:b]

– Sprichwort

by Vanessa Clark

Sehr geehrte Frau Sharp,
nach einigen Jahren Pause habe ich wieder ein Abo abgeschlossen und bat darum, es rückwirkend beginnen zu lassen. Welch ein Glück!!!

Spotlight 4/22, „All the words you need!“, ist absolut Spitze! Das ist genau der richtige Einstieg wieder für mich (immerhin bin ich schon 78 Jahre alt) und macht mir ganz grosse Freude. So gekonnt durchdacht und aufgebaut; da ist Euch wirklich etwas Grossartiges gelungen.

Ein Dankeschön an alle Mitwirkenden für dieses Heft. Ihnen und dem ganzen Team herzliche Grüsse aus der Schweiz

Ellen Menrath, by e-mail

Dear Ms Menrath

Thank you so much for taking the time to write to us. We are delighted to hear that you are enjoying the special issue of *Spotlight*. This is the first time we have created a magazine in which the focus is only on vocabulary, so we are happy to get your positive feedback.

Inez Sharp, editor-in-chief

Dear readers

We would like to explain the use of a photograph that we included in the Travel section in the print issue 6/22 of *Spotlight* magazine.

White Pocket, on the Paria Plateau in northern Arizona, is somewhere that visitors to the Sierra Nevada often travel to as part of their trip. However, it is not actually in the Sierra Nevada. We apologize if this was unclear and hope that you nevertheless enjoyed the article.

Inez Sharp, editor-in-chief

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Welcome to the language pages










Alle Übungen aus dem Sprachteil können Sie hier auch online und interaktiv machen

Over the next 21 pages, we give you the opportunity to learn about grammar and expand your vocabulary in an up-to-date context. We start off by showing you how to unlock your creativity and find the words to write your stories – in English, of course!



Illustration: maystra/Stock.com

21 Sprachseiten

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 48 | UNLOCK YOUR ENGLISH!   | 62 | ENGLISH AT WORK    |
| | How to become a creative writer – in seven easy steps | | Reducing stress: Ken Taylor looks at the skills and language needed in the modern workplace |
| 53 | THE BASICS   | 63 | JUST A MOMENT  |
| | A conversation in easy English – this time, with Caroline Mitchell, a Girlguide leader | | Over-the-top bot: Dagmar Taylor's personal perspective on life in Scotland |
| 54 | VOCABULARY   | 64 | THE PUZZLE PAGES    |
| | Going vegan: learn all the words and phrases you'll need to talk about modern eating habits | | Solve our puzzles, find the solutions and win a prize |
| 56 | THE GRAMMAR PAGES   | 66 | LOST IN TRANSLATION  |
| | The future perfect: master this key point of English grammar with the help of a short dialogue | | What does "postcode lottery" mean and where does the phrase come from? |
| 58 | EVERYDAY ENGLISH    | 67 | LANGUAGE CARDS |
| | Brush up on your conversational English. Our topic this time: problems with payments | | Pull out and practise some of the finer points of the English language |
| 60 | SPOKEN ENGLISH   | | |
| | Colourful idioms and useful expressions with the word "job" | | |




Unlock your English!



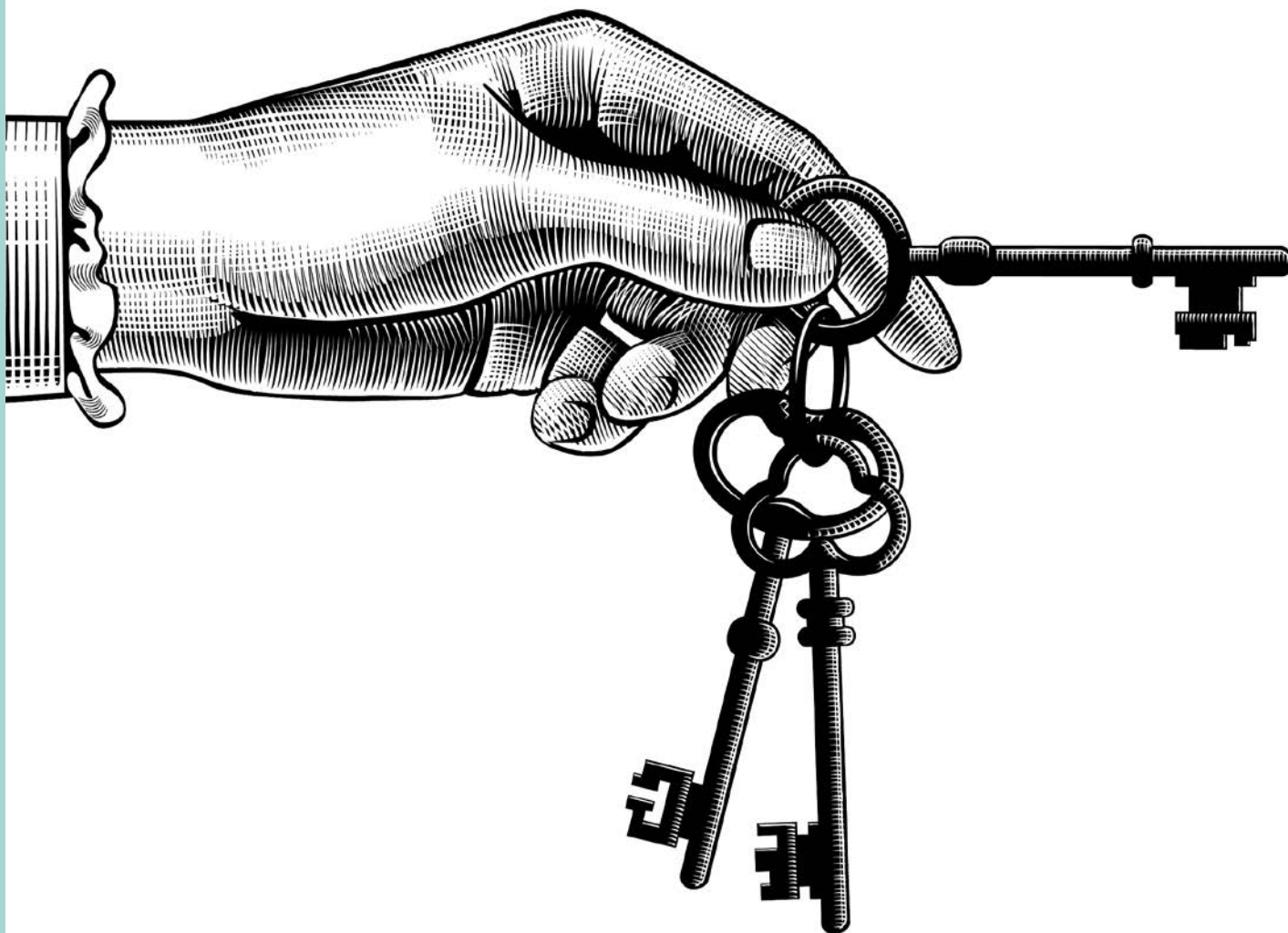
Träumen Sie gelegentlich vom kreativen Schreiben – aber trauen sich nicht so recht an englische Texte? VANESSA CLARK stellt sieben großartige Methoden vor, mit denen Sie Ihrer Kreativität freien Lauf lassen können.

EASY

Turn to
page 52 to find
out how to take part
in our creative writing
competition and win
a prize.

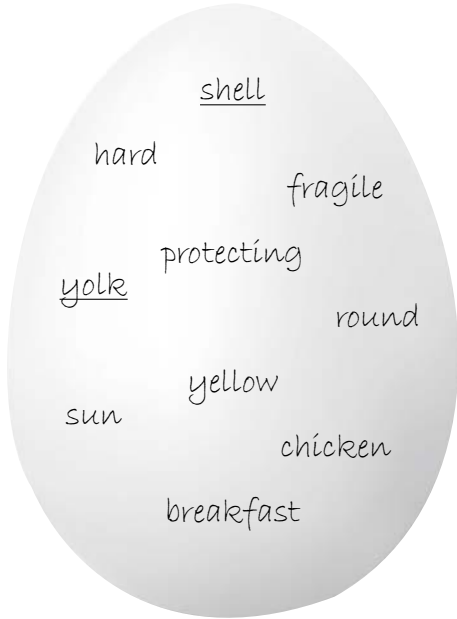


Do you find language beautiful – the sounds of words and their meanings? Have you ever thought about doing a creative writing course in English? Here, we present some simple activities for you to try by yourself, to activate your ideas and to unlock your creative potential in English. All you need is paper and a pencil – and a little imagination!



1. FILL A SHAPE

Let's start with something very simple – an outline of an everyday object. All you have to do is let the shape inspire you. Fill it with the words and phrases that come into your mind.



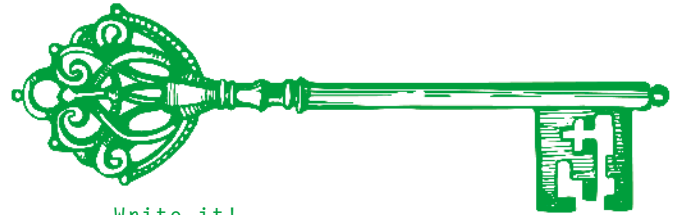
Write it!
Fill these outlines with your own ideas.



2. OPENING SENTENCES

Writing a whole story is a big challenge, so why not just think about the first line and see where it takes you?

Your opening sentence can draw your reader in – or lose them. What do you think about the opening sentences below? Do they make you want to read more, or do they turn you off? Rate them from 1 (for the best) to 6 (for the worst) by writing the numbers in the circles. There are no right or wrong answers.



Write it!
Choose one of the opening lines on the left and write the next three or four lines.

- It was raining, and the cat was howling to come in.
- There was something different about Todd. He wasn't like the other boys.
- The night that I was born, my mother and father both cried – but for very different reasons.
- The sun rose, waking the people in the village.
- Henrik knew three things: that his life was meaningless; that his career was going nowhere; and that the next few days could change everything forever.
- Drip, drip, drip.

Four horizontal lines for writing, each with a dashed midline.

Write your own opening sentence of a story.

Four horizontal lines for writing, each with a dashed midline.

howl
- heulen; hier: laut miauen

mind: come to ~
- in den Sinn kommen

outline ['aʊtlain]
- Umriss

shell
- hier: Schale

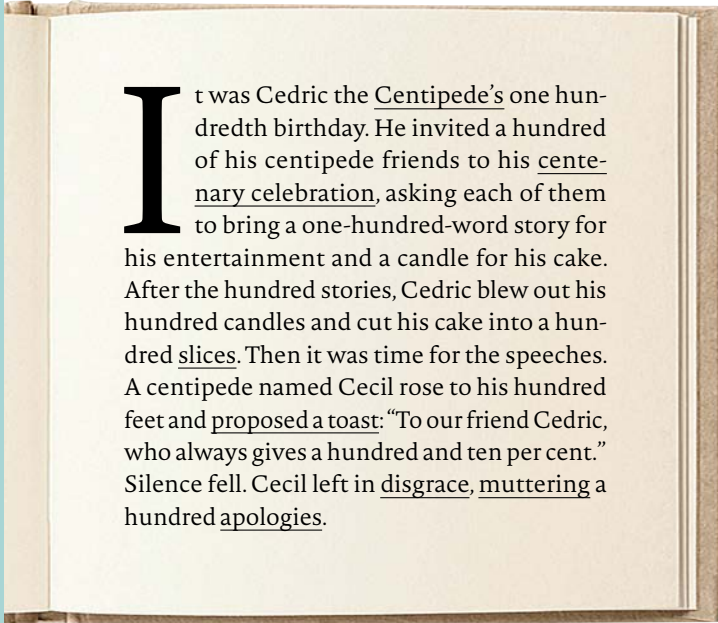
turn: ~ sb. off ifml.
- jmdn. abtörnen

yolk [jəʊk]
- Eigelb



3. MICRO-STORIES

Let's increase our word count now to 100 words. It doesn't matter what you write about, but the word limit is 100. Here's a 100-word story, inspired by the title "One Hundred".



It was Cedric the Centipede's one hundredth birthday. He invited a hundred of his centipede friends to his centenary celebration, asking each of them to bring a one-hundred-word story for his entertainment and a candle for his cake. After the hundred stories, Cedric blew out his hundred candles and cut his cake into a hundred slices. Then it was time for the speeches. A centipede named Cecil rose to his hundred feet and proposed a toast: "To our friend Cedric, who always gives a hundred and ten per cent." Silence fell. Cecil left in disgrace, muttering a hundred apologies.



Write it!

Write a 100-word story inspired by one of these titles.



4. PAINT A PICTURE

It has been said that a picture is worth a thousand words, and a picture can be the perfect starting point for creative writing. For this activity, we're not going to think of a whole story – we're just going to describe a scene, or a short moment. You can use any picture, but the best ones are pictures that are atmospheric, or that have an emotional aspect.

Start by looking at the picture closely for a minute. Look at every detail. Then begin to make a word bank. You might like to work in this order:

- Start with the easy words – nouns – the things you can see, like "door".
- Then think of some words or phrases that describe those things – perhaps colours or other adjectives, such as "solid".
- Next come the feelings that the photo evokes, its mood or atmosphere, like "secret" or "opportunity".
- Now, look again at the objects you listed and see if they look like something else, "like an oil painting", for example.
- Imagine what sounds you'd hear in that place, like "the creak of the door".
- Imagine how the things would feel if you touched them, such as "smooth" or "sun-warmed".

Now, you have your word bank. Take two or three words from the word bank and put them together in sentences. Remember that you don't have to start at the beginning – you can work in any order, moving words and lines around as much as you like, until you're happy with the result.

apology [ə'pɒlədʒi]
• Entschuldigung

centenary celebration
[sen'tɪ:nəri]
• Hundertjahrfeier

centipede ['sentɪpi:d]
• Tausendfüßer

creak
• Knarren, Quietschen

crossroads
• Kreuzung; Scheideweg

disgrace
• Ungnade, Schmach

evoke [i'vəʊk]
• heraufbeschwören

mutter
• murren, brummen

propose a toast
• einen Trinkspruch ausbringen

slice
• Scheibe



Write it!

Let yourself be inspired by one of the photos on this page and write a few lines about it.



5. FREE VERSE

Many people think that poetry is more difficult than normal writing. They think that it has to rhyme or have a special structure. But “free verse” is a form of poetry that is flexible. Instead of writing full sentences, you can write down only the most powerful words – and they’ll magically form a poem!

This free verse is inspired by one of the photos on this page. Can you tell which one?

Powerful, strong
but
Sleeping unguarded
On a bed of rocks
Eyes closed tight
Muscles relaxed
The king is asleep
What dreams go through
that maned head?



Write it!

Write free verse inspired by one of the photos on this page.

maned head ['meɪnd hed]
- Mähnenhaupt

sheets
- Laken

6. “ONE-GRAMMAR” POEMS

It’s possible to write a short, simple but effective poem using just “one grammar” – the same grammatical structure at the start of every line (except the last line, where you might want something different to set it off). What do you think of these two examples? The first uses only “-ing” forms. The second uses only “You” + past simple (except the last line).

Monday morning
Washing the sheets
Sweeping the floor
Throwing open the windows
Letting in the sunshine
Letting in the fresh air
Getting my life in order

The end
You turned away
You left me here
You didn’t look back
You didn’t hear
My heart breaking



Write it!

Try writing a short poem using only one of these structures:
“He/She” + present simple
“I could have...”
“If we...”



7. HAIKU

A haiku is a traditional form of poetry from Japan. A haiku has three lines, always with the same pattern of syllables: 5, 7, 5. Haiku are traditionally written to celebrate the different seasons and the beauty of nature – but you can write about anything you like! Here are three examples:

*Spring is in the air
Spread your arms and breathe it in
Earth comes back to life*

*One square of chocolate
Sweet heavenly perfection
Maybe just one more?*

*Spotlight magazine
Your language-learning partner
unlock your English!*



Write it!

Write a haiku, perhaps about today's weather or your favourite food.

pattern ['pætərn]
- Muster

syllable ['sɪləbəl]
- Silbe

Get creative!

Would you like to share your texts with other readers? Then here's your chance! Pick *one* of the two activities listed below and send us what you've written. From all the entries we receive by 6 July 2022, we'll pick three favourites for each category and publish them on the *Spotlight* website. The winners will also receive a set of two Ms Winslow investigates crime-story collections. For more details on how to take part, go to www.spotlight-online.de/getcreative

- Write a 100-word story inspired by one of the titles given in section 3.
- Write free verse inspired by one of the photos on page 51.





Easy English

VANESSA CLARK führt ein Gespräch mit der Leiterin einer Pfadfinderinnengruppe – und präsentiert passendes Hintergrundwissen auf Sprachniveau A2.

EASY PLUS



A CONVERSATION WITH CAROLINE MITCHELL

Here, we present interesting lives from around the English-speaking world. This time, we talk to Caroline Mitchell, a leader with the Girlguides.

Who are the Girlguides?

Girlguiding UK is a youth organization for girls. It is divided into four age groups: Rainbows, from 5 to 7; Brownies, from 7 to 10; Guides, from 10 to 14; and Rangers, from 14 to 18. I'm with the Guides.

Is it open only to girls?

Yes. We want to offer a safe, welcoming space for girls to try new things, express themselves and grow in confidence. We think that's easiest with just girls.

Does it take a lot of your time?

We meet every Wednesday evening. Us leaders have planning meetings and training as well, but I like spending time with the other leaders. We're all volunteers and we do it because we enjoy it.

What sort of activities do you do with the girls?

Arts and crafts, sports and music. Last week, we had a visit from a climate activist, and this week, we're learning about natural remedies. Later in the month, we're taking the girls to a climbing wall. And we go camping every summer.

Were you in the Guides yourself as a child?

No, I really wanted to be a Guide, but my mum said no – I don't know why. So, now my dreams have finally come true!



FASCINATING FACTS

...about Girlguiding:

- The Girlguides started in 1910 as a “sister group” to the Boy Scouts.
- There are now 27,000 Girlguiding groups across the UK.
- In the First World War, Guides passed secret messages by telegraph.
- In the Second World War, Brownies collected cotton reels to help prisoners of war. Money and maps were hidden inside.
- Queen Elizabeth II was a Guide and is now the patron of Girlguiding UK.
- Girlguiding is an international organization. There are ten million Girlguides worldwide.
- Girlguiding started as a Christian organisation, but in 2013, the reference to God in the Girlguides' pledge was dropped.

INFO TO GO

All Girlguides in the UK are invited to make the following promise: “I promise that I will do my best, to be true to myself and develop my beliefs, to serve the Queen and my community, to help other people and to keep the (Brownie) Guide Law.”

climbing wall

['klaɪmɪŋ wɔ:l]
• Kletterwand

confidence

['kɒnfɪdəns]
• Selbstvertrauen

cotton reel

• Garnrolle

crafts

• Kunsthandwerk

drop

• fallenlassen

natural remedy

[,nætʃərəl 'remədi]
• Naturheilmittel

patron

['peɪtrən]
• Schirmherr(in)

pledge

[pledʒ]
• Gelöbnis

volunteer

[,vɒlən'tɪə]
• Freiwillige(r)

youth

[ju:θ]
• Jugend



Illustration: Martin Haake

Going vegan

Unsere Essgewohnheiten ändern sich – und mit ihnen das Vokabular, das wir brauchen, um sie zu beschreiben. VANESSA CLARK präsentiert Wörter und Wendungen für (angehende) Veganer und Veganerinnen.



MEDIUM PLUS

- 1 alternative milk, non-dairy milk
[,nɒn 'deəri mɪlk]
► Pflanzenmilch
- 2 butter beans UK
lima beans
► Limabohnen
- 3 carob bar ['kærəb bɑ:]
► Johannsbrot-Riegel
- 4 chickpeas
garbanzo beans N. Am.
► Kichererbsen
- 5 fruit and vegetables
► Obst und Gemüse
- 6 lentils
► Linsen
- 7 maple syrup
[,meɪpəl 'sɪrəp]
► Ahornsyrup
- 8 meat substitute
► Fleischersatz
- 9 non-dairy spread [spred]
► pflanzliche Margarine
- 10 nuts
► Nüsse
- 11 peanut butter
► Erdnussbutter
- 12 pumpkin seeds
► Kürbiskerne
- 13 tofu ['təʊfu:]
► Tofu
- 14 vitamin supplements
► Vitamin-Ergänzungsmittel



A plant-based diet

Many of us are reducing the number of animal products we eat, and more of us are switching to a more **plant-based diet**, or even going totally **vegan**. It's so much easier now. Alternative types of milk, such as **almond**, **oat**, **rice**, **hemp** and **soya** (N. Am. soy), are in every supermarket, along with other non-dairy products, such as olive oil **spread**, coconut ice cream and nut butters. There have always been plenty of vegan proteins in the form of **pulses**, such as **lentils**, **chickpeas** and **beans**. If you want something "meaty", but don't **fancy** a tofu sausage or a bean burger, then don't worry – meat substitutes have improved immensely in recent years, in terms of **texture** and taste. Of course, the whole world of vegetables is **open** to you, and you'll probably find you start eating more of them as they become more important in your diet. Honey is out for strict vegans, but there are plenty of sweet substitutes, such as maple **syrup**. Dairy-free chocolate and carob bars are widely available. And here's a **handy** trick to replace the eggs in your baking: you can use **soaked chia seeds** or even the water from a **tin** of chickpeas – it **sounds weird**, but it works! The one **nutrient** that vegans struggle to get enough of in their diet is vitamin B12, so it's **sensible** to take a supplement.

You don't have to go completely vegan – just start with **swapping** one or two meals a week and see how you get on. The planet will thank you!



WORD TO GO

The term "plant-based" is often used in marketing, as it has a wider appeal and more positive associations than "vegan".

almond ['ɑ:mənd]
► Mandel

chia seeds
► Chiasamen

diet ['daɪət]
► hier: Ernährung

fancy sth. ['fænsɪ] UK
► hier: Appetit auf etw. haben

handy
► praktisch

hemp
► Hanf

lentil
► Linse

nutrient ['nju:triənt]
► Nährstoff

oat
► Hafer

pulse
► Hülsenfrucht

sensible ['sensəbəl]
► vernünftig

soaked
► eingeweicht

spread [spred]
► Brotaufstrich

swap
► austauschen

texture ['tekstʃə]
► Konsistenz

tin UK
► Dose

vegan ['vi:gən]
► (wg. Aussprache)

weird [wɪəd] ifml.
► seltsam, komisch

You'll find our Vocabulary archive at:
www.spotlight-online.de/teachers/picture-it



The future perfect

ADRIAN DOFF erklärt grundlegende Grammatikpunkte anhand eines kurzen Dialogs.

MEDIUM PLUS

Lara is calling her brother, Matt, for a chat.

Hi! Is this a good time to chat?

No, I'll be in a meeting then. It starts at 2.00, so it **won't have finished** ③ by 2.30. Around 3.00 maybe? It **should have finished** ④ by then.

Well, how about this evening then? Some time after 8.00, maybe? I'll be at home then and we **will have finished** ⑥ dinner, so that would work for me.

When **will you have finished** ⑦ them?

I'll be out then. I should be back by 10.30. Is that any good?

Not really, I'm afraid. I'm just having lunch. Can I call you around 2.30? I'll **have finished** ① lunch **by then** ②.

No, that's no good, either. I'll **be teaching** ⑤ then. I don't finish till 5.00.

No, I've got assignments to mark tonight. I **won't have got** ⑥ them done by 8.00.

By 9.00, probably.

Well, you could try calling then. But I have to get up at 6.00 tomorrow, so I **might have gone** ⑧ to bed by then. How about tomorrow evening instead?

GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

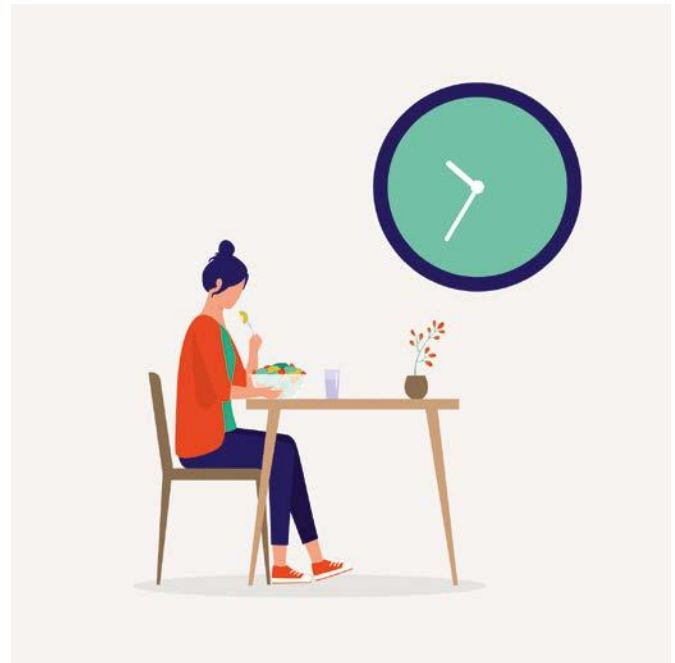
- 1 Matt uses the **future perfect tense** (“will have” + past participle) to talk about things that will be finished by a specific time in the future. (= He’ll finish lunch before 2.30.)
- 2 After the future perfect, we often use time phrases with **by**: “by then”, “by 2.30” (= at or before that time).
- 3 This is the **negative** form of the future perfect: “won’t have” + past participle.
- 4 Here, Lara uses **should have + past participle**. This means “It will probably have finished”.
- 5 Here, Matt uses the **future continuous tense** (“will be” + “-ing”) to talk about something **still going on** at a specific time in the future.
- 6 These are more examples of the future perfect, in a positive and in a negative sentence.
- 7 This is a **future perfect question**.
- 8 Here, Matt uses **might have + past participle** to express possibility. It means “Maybe I will have gone to bed”.



BEYOND THE BASICS

Instead of the future perfect, we can use the modal verbs **should**, **might** or **may + have + past participle**. These express less certainty:

- The meeting will have finished by 3.00. (= It’s fairly certain.)
- The meeting should have finished by 3.00. (= It’s probable, but not certain.)
- The meeting may/might have finished by 3.00. (= It’s possible.)


 THE RULES

The **future perfect** is used to talk about things that will be **completed** or **finished** by a specific time in the future. The future perfect is formed with **will have + past participle**:

- I’ll have finished lunch by 2.30. (= Lunch will be over by then.)
- This time next year, we will have moved to France. (= We’ll be there by then.)

To talk about things still going on at a particular time in the future, we use the **future continuous**. The future continuous is formed with **will be + -ing**:

- This time next year, we’ll be living in France.

NOW, TRY THIS!



Complete the sentences below with the verbs given in brackets. Use the future perfect tense.

- I’m looking forward to being 20. I _____ (**leave**) school by then.
- _____ (**you / have**) a chance to look at the plans by the weekend?
- Don’t call me before 9.00. I _____ (**not / finish**) breakfast yet.
- Scientists predict that by 2030, most of the Arctic ice cap _____ (**melt**).

Answers
 A. will have left
 B. Will you have had
 C. won’t have finished
 D. will have melted

assignment [əˈsaɪnmənt]

• (Schul)Aufgabe,
 (Arbeits)Auftrag

fairly [ˈfeɪli]

• ziemlich

mark UK

• hier: benoten



Problems with payments

DAGMAR TAYLOR präsentiert Dialoge und Sprachtipps,
mit denen Sie spielend Ihr Alltagsenglisch auffrischen.

MEDIUM AUDIO PLUS

1. HOW WAS YOUR DAY?

Flatmate Max has just come home from work. Lucy is cooking in the kitchen.

Lucy: Hi, Max. I'm just making chilli.
There's more than enough for both of us if you're hungry.

Max: Thanks, Lucy. How was your day?

Lucy: Good, thanks. One thing, though: I tried to pay the gas **bill** online again and my **payment** still isn't being accepted.

Max: That's really strange. Do you have enough money in your account?

Lucy: Yes. I get the message:

"Request not available at this time. Please try again later."
The funny thing is I had no problem paying the electricity bill online.

Max: It's the same company, isn't it? That's weird. It's probably a **glitch** in the system. Maybe you should try calling **customer service**.

Lucy: Yes, I should. Could you **look up** the number for me, please?

Max: Sure.

2. ERROR MESSAGE

Max is helping Lucy to find the telephone number for the energy company.

Max: OK, I found the number for the call centre. It's 0345...

Lucy: (*interrupts*) Does it say what the opening hours are?

Max: Em... yes. Monday to Saturday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Lucy: Oh, brilliant. That means I can call them after dinner.

Max: I had problems paying today, too. I was in the supermarket and, as usual, I used the app on my phone to scan all my

shopping, but when I got to the **self-checkout** and tried to pay, I got an **error message**. The staff tried to help, but I ended up having to go to one of the normal **checkouts** after all and the **cashier** scanned all my shopping again.

Lucy: That happened to me once. The shop manager gave me a **bunch of flowers** to apologize. Right! Dinner's ready.

Tips

- A **bill** is a list that shows how much you owe a company or a person for goods or services.
- A **payment** is a sum of money paid or expected to be paid.
- A **glitch** (*ifml.*) is a small problem or fault that stops something from working as it should.
- **Customer service** is the part of an organization that answers customers' questions about its products or services.
- When you **look something up**, you search for information in a dictionary or **reference book**, or by using a computer.
- A **self-checkout** is a system that enables customers in a supermarket to scan and pay for goods without help from a shop assistant.
- An **error message** is a text that appears on a computer screen to tell you that you have done something wrong or that the program cannot do what you want it to do.
- The **checkout** is the place where you pay for the items you want to buy in a supermarket.
- A **cashier** is a person in a shop, bank, restaurant, etc., whose job is to receive and pay out money.



Dialog(e) von diesen Seiten
hier kostenlos anhören!
[www.spotlight-online.de/
audio-gratis/07](http://www.spotlight-online.de/audio-gratis/07)

bunch of flowers

• Blumenstrauß

database

• Datenbank

essential service

• grundlegende Versorgungslleistung

reference book

• Fachbuch, Nachschlagewerk

three-digit

• dreistellig

weird [wɪəd] ifml.

• sonderbar, komisch

3. HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO PAY?

After dinner, Lucy calls the energy company and explains the problem to the customer care assistant.

Assistant: I'm sorry to hear you've had difficulties paying. Let's see if we can get that bill paid for you over the phone. First of all, could I have your **customer ID**, please?

Lucy: Yes, it's 47155205.

Assistant: Thank you. I can see the payment **due** is £314.46. How would you like to pay? By **debit card** or credit card?

Lucy: Debit card, please.

Assistant: Great. I'll need the **long number** and the **three-digit security code**. **Do you have them handy?**

Lucy: Yes, of course. The long number is 4576 9865 1234 7465 and the security code is 129.

Assistant: Thank you. *(pause)* Perfect – that's **gone through** now. Is there anything else I can do for you today?

Lucy: No, that's all. Thank you very much for your help.

Tips

- Your **customer ID** makes it easy for a company to find your details in a database.
- When a sum of money is **due**, it must be paid by a certain date.
- A **debit card** is a payment card that takes money directly from your bank account.
- The **long number** on a debit or credit card typically has 16 digits. It's the number you need to provide when buying something online or by phone.
- **Do you have it handy?** is used to find out whether something is nearby or within easy reach.
- If a payment **goes through**, it is officially accepted or completed.

NOW, TRY THIS!



Match the words from the list below to these six things that you might need when you're trying to pay a bill.

bank card | banknotes | bill | coins | purse | wallet



A.....



B.....



C.....



D.....



E.....



F.....

PHRASE TO GO

A "utility bill" is a detailed monthly bill for an **essential service**, such as electricity, water or gas.

- Answers**
 A. wallet
 B. bank card
 C. banknotes
 D. bill
 E. coins
 F. purse



It's just the job

In der letzten Ausgabe von *Spotlight* stand das Wort „work“ im Fokus. Hier erklärt ADRIAN DOFF, in welchem Kontext „job“ verwendet wird.

MEDIUM PLUS

A **job** is a regular activity you do, usually for money. You might have a **full-time job**, in which you work about 40 hours a week, or a **part-time job**, in which you work only three days a week or just in the morning. A job that is safe and earns you regular money is a (**good**) **steady job**:

- He's got an interesting job with Siemens.
- It's time you stopped playing in a band and got a good, steady job.

A job you do for only a limited period of time is a **temporary job**:

- He managed to get a temporary job on a building site over the summer.

Odd jobs are various small jobs you do for a short time:

- She did quite a few odd jobs between finishing school and starting university.

If you want to work for a company, you **apply for a job**, and if they like you, they may **offer you a job**. You can **accept** (or **take**) **the job** or you can **turn down the job** (= not take it).

Jobs (plural) can be certain things you do without getting paid. You might need to **do jobs around the home** – for example, **put up** a bookshelf:

- Sorry, I can't meet you for lunch. I've got too many jobs to do today. (= too many things I have to get done)

A **job** can also mean “the work you're expected to do” (= your duty):

- You shouldn't complain about the police. They were just doing their job.
- As a **flight attendant**, it's my job to make sure passengers are safe.

If you **have a real / tough job doing something**, it's difficult to do:

- I had a real job persuading them to pay me, but **eventually** I got the money.
- The company had spent \$20,000 in two weeks. The manager had a tough job explaining where the money had gone.

Things people say

It's a good job... (UK ifml.) (= It's good / lucky that...):

- It's a good job you took the washing in. It's **pouring** with rain.

It's not my job to... (= It's not my responsibility...):

- It's not my job to tell him to see a doctor. He has to decide for himself.

cycling gloves

['saɪkəlɪŋ glʌvz]
• Fahrradhandschuhe

eventually

[ɪ'ventʃuəli]
• schließlich, letztendlich

flight attendant

• Flugbegleiter(in)

for ages

[fɔːr 'eɪdʒɪz]
• seit Ewigkeiten

gadget

['gædʒɪt]
• Gerät, Apparat

pour

[pɔː]
• schütten

put up

• aufstellen

star

• in einer Hauptrolle zeigen

steady

['stedɪ]
• stabil, beständig

JOB

If you **make / do a good job of something**, you do it well:

- They made a good job of the garden. It looks lovely.
- Well done! You've done a good job of tidying your room.

If something **does the job** (ifml.), it's good enough:

- These sunglasses aren't great, but they do the job. (= They're OK.)

If something is **just the job**, it's exactly what you wanted:

- I've been looking for some good cycling gloves for ages. These are just the job. (= They're perfect.)

Job is also criminal slang for a robbery or a violent crime:

- The 1969 film *The Italian Job*, starring Michael Caine, was remade in 2003, starring Mark Wahlberg.

Sometimes, **job** and **work** can be used to talk about the same things:

- He's out of work. (= He hasn't got a job.)
- What work do you do? (= What's your job?)
- She works for Citibank. (= She's got a job with / at Citibank.)



WHICH IS BETTER?

- A. A gadget that just does the job or...
- B. ...a gadget that's just the job?

Answers
Now, try this!
A. down
B. do
C. of
D. job
Which is better?
B. A gadget that's just the job is better than a gadget that just does the job.

NOW, TRY THIS!



Choose the correct words from the two options in bold.

- A. It's a very well-paid job. Are sure you want to turn it **down / off**?
- B. I've got a couple of important jobs to **make / do** before I go out tonight.
- C. The children decided to tidy their room and they did a very good job **of / with** it.
- D. She has a very good **job / work** in an IT company.



Reducing stress

Kommunikations-Experte KEN TAYLOR wirft einen Blick auf die Fähigkeiten und Sprachkenntnisse, die in der modernen Arbeitswelt unabdingbar sind.

MEDIUM **AUDIO** **PLUS**



KEN TAYLOR

is a communication consultant. If you have any suggestions for topics, you can write to him at ktaylor8668@aol.com

The **HSE** defines stress as: “The reaction people have to excessive pressures or other types of demand placed on them. It arises when they worry that they can’t cope.” Stress is not necessarily damaging, though. It can also be stimulating and lead to high achievement. The trick is to get the right balance between the demands placed on you and your ability to cope with them. Have a look at the conversation below and highlight the words and phrases you might find useful when discussing stressful situations.

Kath and Greg are colleagues. Greg has just come back to the office for the first time after working from home for over a year.

Kath: Hi, Greg. Good to see you. How are you? You look very fit and slim. Have you been working out?

Greg: In fact, I have. I was feeling really burned out just before lockdown and decided to do something about it while working from home.

Kath: What’s your secret?

Greg: No secret – just common sense.

Kath: I’m all ears.

Greg: I downloaded a keep-fit app and followed an exercise routine every day.

Kath: That requires quite a bit of discipline, doesn’t it?

Greg: It does. But what demanded a lot more discipline was that I vowed not to deal with any work-related stuff after 6 p.m. I wanted to have a bit of time with the kids. Before that, I used to open my laptop after dinner to check my mails.

Kath: I do that all the time, too. I wish I could stop it.

Greg: It’s surprisingly easy. I just told my team leader I wouldn’t be available after 6 p.m. and she agreed to keep that in mind.

Kath: And all this helped to lower your stress levels?

Greg: It certainly did. And I had more time to contact old friends and colleagues just for a chat. That helped me to not feel isolated while working from home.

Kath: I think I need to take a leaf out of your book and lower my own stress levels.

REMEMBER!

Here are four healthy work habits to help you to exercise control over the pressures and demands of your job:

1. **Manage your time well:**

Remember the 80/20 rule – concentrate on the 20 per cent of your activities that produce 80 per cent of the results. It is tempting to get involved in activities that are easy or interesting but have low priority. Use these two criteria to measure your work: urgency and importance. Decide what needs your quality time and attention – and do it now!

2. **Assert yourself:**

Being assertive means being clear about what you want while being prepared to listen to others. It means being prepared to say no and sticking to it. It means being honest with yourself and with others. Being assertive helps to avoid stress and to feel good about yourself.

3. **Build a support network:**

A good support network is not about how many people you are “friends” with, but the quality of your relationships. Can you rely on each other? A support network offers practical help and emotional support. It also offers reality checks. Your friends know you and can give you honest feedback.

4. **Look after yourself:**

Eat a balanced diet. Exercise your body and mind. Take time to switch off and relax. Good health helps you to deal with stress successfully.

assert oneself

→ sich behaupten

balanced

→ ausgewogen

common sense

→ gesunder Menschenverstand

diet [ˈdi:ət]

→ hier: Ernährung

leaf: take a ~ out of sb.’s book

→ sich von jmdm. eine Scheibe abschneiden

slim

→ schlank

tempting

→ verlockend

vow [vaʊ]

→ schwören

work out

→ Sport treiben



INFO TO GO

The HSE (Health and Safety Executive) is a UK government agency responsible for health, safety and welfare in the workplace.



Over-the-top bot

MEDIUM

Unsere Kolumnistin ist manchmal ganz froh, unangenehme Dinge über einen Chatbot erledigen zu können, der ihr peinliche Fragen erspart. Aber was, wenn der elektronische Gesprächspartner plötzlich sehr persönlich wird?

These days, if you need help with a problem that has to do with a product or a service, using the online chat that pops up on the company's website is a welcome option. All those minutes and hours listening to automated messages and waiting on hold because "the customer care team is busy right now" are a thing of the past. Thank goodness!

Whether it's getting the solution to a computer problem, finding out why something you ordered hasn't arrived yet or arranging an appointment at the bank, chatbots are there to help. If they can't, they'll transfer you to a human being.

Chatbots are always very polite and professional. "Welcome!" they write. "How can I help?" And you can ask your question without having to listen carefully to multiple options before pressing the correct number on your phone.

So, when I wanted to cancel a subscription to a newspaper recently, I went to the newspaper's website and typed my request in the little window. That's the trouble with subscriptions, isn't it? Unless you're paying for an actual physical product that arrives at your home, or an online streaming service that your life depends upon, you tend to forget all about them. I remember quite clearly wanting to cancel a subscription once over the phone and being interrogated by a member of the "customer care" team. They made me feel so guilty for sticking to my guns, I didn't want to repeat the experience. An online chat, I thought, had to be much less stressful.

"Of course! It wouldn't be too much trouble at all," appeared in the chat window. "But we're sad to see you go. Could we perhaps persuade you to continue with the subscription? After all, there are so many advantages."

"No, thanks," I replied, as soon as the chatbot on the other side of the screen had finished writing.

"All right then," they replied.

Phew, I thought. This really wasn't as hard as the



DAGMAR TAYLOR is a freelance writer and teacher trainer. She lives and works in Edinburgh, Scotland.

assure [ə'ʃʊ:]
➔ versichern

exaggerated
[ɪg'zædʒəreɪtɪd]
➔ übertrieben

guns: stick to one's ~
ifml.
➔ nicht locker lassen

hold: wait on ~
➔ in der Warteschleife hängen

hook: help sb. off the ~
ifml.
➔ jmdn. ungestraft davonkommen lassen

interrogate sb.
[ɪn'terəgeɪt]
➔ jmdn. verhören

phew [fju:] *ifml.*
➔ puh

screenshot
➔ Bildschirmfoto

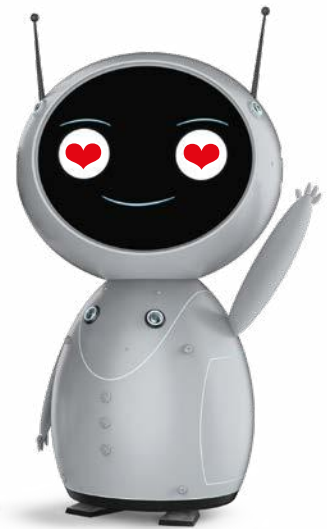
subscription
[səb'skrɪpʃən]
➔ Abonnement

text
➔ eine Textnachricht schreiben/senden

transfer
➔ weiterleiten, verbinden

PHRASE TO GO

"OTT" is short for "over the top" – meaning "excessive" or "exaggerated".



last time. I didn't have to come up with any reasons why I could no longer afford the £8 a month for a service I hadn't used for ages and hadn't missed at all. I thanked the chatbot who had helped me off the hook and was astonished by the following response: "You're welcome, Dagmar. Thanks for the opportunity! It was an absolute delight to help today. Please be safe wherever you are. Know that we truly appreciate your readership and well-being. Don't hesitate to chat with us again if any further assistance is required. Have a wonderful rest of your day! Thanks for your kindness!"

I took a screenshot of the message and sent it to a friend. "A bit OTT?" I wrote.

"Was there any sexual favour involved?" she texted back. I'm still confused about how exactly I have shown kindness during my brief exchange with the chatbot or how I managed to delight it to such an extent – but I assure you, I did not have sexual relations with it.



Politics and London

Sprachliche Knobeleyen zu Texten aus dem Heft. Von OWEN CONNORS

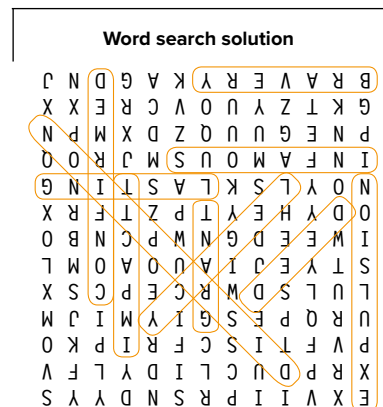
EASY MEDIUM ADVANCED

WORD SEARCH

There are ten words hidden in the puzzle below. All ten are taken from Looking at Lives on pages 22–25. Find the English translations of the German words below.



- Ausschluss
- berüchtigt
- dauerhaft
- Effekt(e), Einfluss
- eingeschworen, erklärt
- Erbe
- Mut, Tapferkeit
- Störungsmanöver
- Tat
- zugestehen



WORD SNAKE

In the word snake below, we have hidden words to do with politics. In between the words, you can find letters that can be rearranged to form the name of an official representing a country abroad.

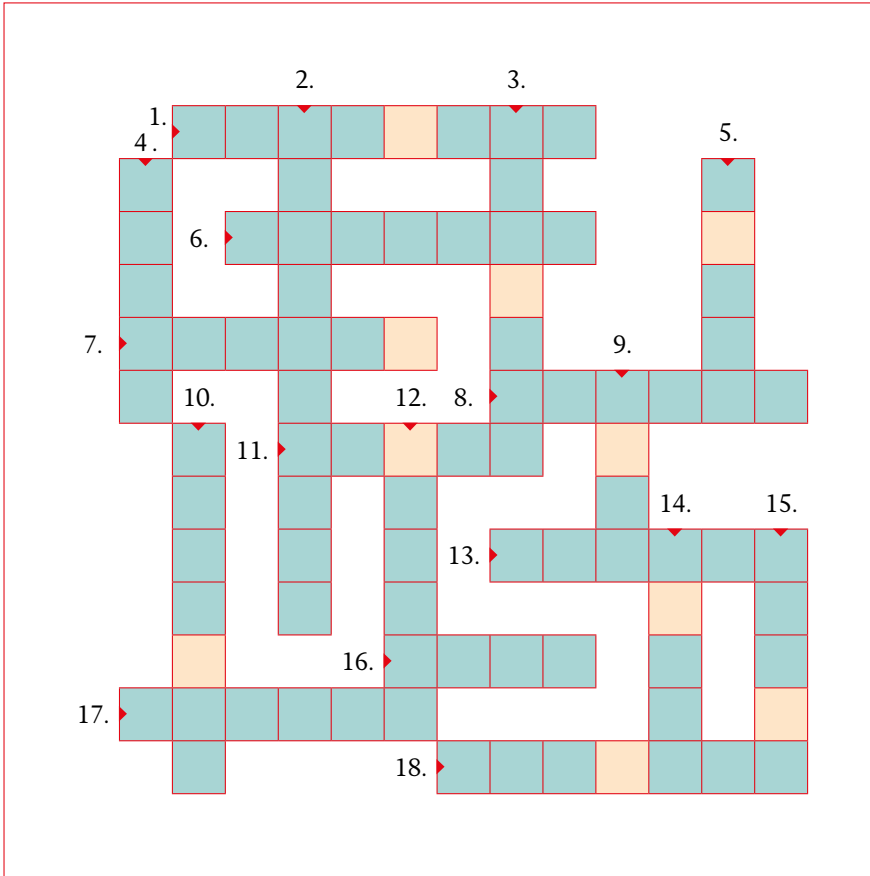


- Word snake solution:**
- constitution
 - dictatorship (Diktatur)
 - majority (Mehrheit)
 - election (Wahl)
 - constituency (Wahlkreis)
 - treaty (Vertrag)
 - summit (Gipfel)
 - The hidden word is "diplomat".

The official is a(n) _____.

CROSSWORD

The words in this puzzle are taken from the Travel article. You may find it helpful to refer to the text on pages 38–44.



ACROSS

1. Way of dealing with something
6. Personal flying device
7. Restore an area of land to its natural state
8. Outer city area
11. Attract, entice
13. Draw roughly
16. Top part of a building
17. Waste material
18. An animal's natural home

DOWN

2. View of what's to come
3. Rider of a bike
4. Deadly fish
5. Underground channel for waste
9. Snack
10. Area of a town
12. Animal dung
14. Wish someone good health before having an alcoholic drink
15. Hang around, as a ghost might



COMPETITION

YOUR CHANCE TO WIN!



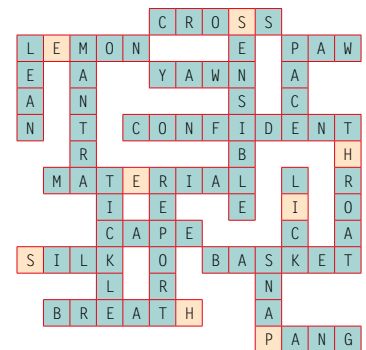
Form a single word from the letters in the orange squares. Send it on a postcard to:

Redaktion Spotlight
 "Issue 7/22 Prize Puzzle"
 Kistlerhofstraße 172
 81379 München

Or take part by visiting www.spotlight-online.de/crossword, where you can also find the list of winners of our crossword competition in issue 5/22.

Ten winners will be chosen from the entries we receive by 28 June 2022. Each winner will be sent a copy of **English Proverbs** by courtesy of **Reclam**.

Solution to crossword 6/22:
sheepish





VANESSA CLARK betrachtet Worte und Wendungen, deren Übersetzung nicht immer ganz einfach ist.

ADVANCED



“Patients face **postcode lottery** for cancer treatment”

lbc.co.uk, 9 June 2021
The London radio station
LBC reports on waiting times
for cancer treatment

USAGE

Here, a **postcode lottery** isn't a chance to win money, but is a figurative game of chance. It refers to a situation in which the level of service you receive depends on where you live.

According to the news report quoted above, patients diagnosed with cancer might have to wait longer for their treatment, depending which part of the country they live in. Of course, it is usually richer areas that have better services than poorer areas.

The media often talk of the unfairness of so-called postcode lotteries in a wide range of public services, such as health, mental health, education, family support, adoption and personal care. Another way to describe these services is “patchy”.

The expression “postcode lottery” is used in the UK, New Zealand and Australia. In the US, where addresses have “zip codes” rather than “postcodes”, the expression isn't used.

There is no direct translation in German, but you could get the idea across by adding the word *Chance*, for example: *die Behandlungschance hängt vom Wohnort ab* or *die Adresse bestimmt die Überlebenschance*.



BACKGROUND

Postcodes were introduced in the UK in the 1960s, but the phrase “postcode lottery” is more recent. It has been widely used in the media since around the year 2000.

NOW, TRY THIS!

A

In which of the following contexts would “postcode lottery” make sense?

- A. “Schools are locally funded by the different regions in our country, so education is a _____.”
- B. “In our country, schools are funded by the central government, so education is a _____.”

Answer

family support

• Familienförderung

figurative

[ˈfɪɡʊrətɪv]

• bildlich, symbolisch

mental health

• psychische Gesundheit

patchy

• lückenhaft

Words in context

Spotlight

Cryptocurrency
 There's such hype about **cryptocurrencies** – but I'm not sure they're a good idea.

Global English

Spotlight

Which of the following sentences is in American English and which is in British English?

1. It cost me only a few **bucks** in the **mall**.
2. It cost me only a few **quid** in the **shopping centre**.

(In)Formal English

Spotlight

What do these informal words mean?

It costs a **tenner**,
 but I've only got a **fiver**.

Translation

Spotlight

Translate into German:

If you put the bill for something on your credit card, you're basically taking out a small loan. That's why you easily get into debt when you pay by credit card.

Pronunciation

Spotlight

Match the words in the two lists that have the same vowel (Vokal) sound. We have underlined the relevant vowel sounds for you.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| bill | crypt <u>o</u> currency |
| debt | mall |
| loan | <u>f</u> iver |
| <u>u</u> nderwrite | <u>t</u> enner |
| w <u>i</u> nd <u>f</u> all | quid |

Idiom magic

Spotlight



a windfall

Zeichnung: John and Ching Yee Smithback

False friends

Spotlight

unterschreiben / underwrite

Translate the following sentences:

1. Sie mussten beide den Vertrag **unterschreiben**.
2. Her mother had to **underwrite** the loan on her car.

Grammar

Spotlight

Choose the correct modal verb to complete the following sentences.

1. She **must be / can't be** happy that she was able to buy a new car.
2. You **must have / can't have** expected that windfall!
3. Her mother **must have / can't have** underwritten the loan, otherwise she wouldn't have been able to buy a new car.

Global English

Spotlight

Sentence 1 is in American English.
Sentence 2 is in British English.

In the US, **bucks** is a slang word for “dollars”. In Britain, **quid** is a slang word for “pound(s)”. Americans go shopping in a **mall**, whereas Brits go shopping in a **shopping centre** – maybe in a **dollar store** or a **pound shop**.

Words in context

Spotlight

A **cryptocurrency** is a digital currency that can be used for buying or selling products or services on the internet. Transactions are verified by a decentralized system using cryptography, rather than by a centralized authority, such as a bank.

Translation

Spotlight

Wenn Sie etwas mit Ihrer Kreditkarte bezahlen, nehmen Sie im Prinzip einen kleinen Kredit auf. Deswegen ist es so leicht, sich zu verschulden, wenn man mit Kreditkarte bezahlt.

Notice the collocative phrases that are useful in this context: **put the bill on your credit card**, **pay by credit card**, **take out/pay back a loan**, **get into debt**.

(In)Formal English

Spotlight

It costs **ten pounds/dollars**, but I’ve only got **five pounds/dollars**.

Tenner and **fiver** are informal terms for certain amounts of money – either five pounds/dollars or ten pounds/dollars.

Idiom magic

Spotlight

The term **windfall** refers to an amount of money that somebody wins or receives unexpectedly: “Investors received windfalls of up to \$5,000 from their shares.”

Pronunciation

Spotlight

[ɪ]	bill	quid
[e]	debt	tenner
[əʊ]	loan	cryptocurrency
[aɪ]	underwrite	fiver
[ɔ:]	windfall	mall

Grammar

Spotlight

1. She **must be** happy that she was able to buy a new car.
2. You **can’t have** expected that windfall!
3. Her mother **must have** underwritten the loan, otherwise she wouldn’t have been able to buy a new car.

The verbs **must** and **can’t** can express deductions (Folgerung) or logical conclusions. We use **must** to express what we are sure has happened or is the case, and **can’t** to express what we are sure has not happened or is not the case.

False friends

Spotlight

1. It was necessary for them both to **sign** the contract.
2. Ihre Mutter musste für ihren Autokredit **bürgen**.

Underwrite and **unterschreiben** are classic false friends: the two words look like direct translations of each other but have, in fact, different meanings.

Für alle, die weiterkommen wollen.



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