

Inhalt

	Seite
Vorwort	4
1 Hermann Gmeiner – Basic level ☉	5–6
Hermann Gmeiner – Intermediate level	7–9
2 Joanne K. Rowling – Basic level ☉	10–11
Joanne K. Rowling – Intermediate level ★	12–14
3 Sir Peter Ustinov – Basic level ☉	15–16
Sir Peter Ustinov – Intermediate level ★	17–18
4 Coldplay – Basic level ☉	19–20
Coldplay – Intermediate level ★	21–22
5 Bob Geldof – Basic level ☉	23–24
Bob Geldof – Intermediate level ★	25–26
6 Mahatma Gandhi – Basic level ☉	27–28
Mahatma Gandhi – Intermediate level ★	29–31
7 Michael Jordan – Basic level ☉	32–33
Michael Jordan – Intermediate level ★	34–36
8 Coco Chanel – Basic level ☉	37–38
Coco Chanel – Intermediate level ★	39–41
9 Emily Davison – Basic level ☉	42–43
Emily Davison – Intermediate level ★	44–46
10 Alison Lapper – Basic level ☉	47–48
Alison Lapper – Intermediate level ★	49–51
11 Malala Yousafzai – Basic level ☉	52–53
Malala Yousafzai – Intermediate level ★	54–56
12 Lösungen	57–63

Vorwort

Liebe Kolleginnen, liebe Kollegen,

unsere Schüler für das Lesen zu begeistern, ihre Lesefähigkeit effektiv zu fördern, das ist täglich die große Herausforderung eines jeden Lehrers/Lernbegleiters*.

„Wie erwecke ich die Lust am Lesen?“, „Welche Texte sind geeignet – altersentsprechend und interessant?“

Wir können auf eine Vielzahl methodischer Hilfen wie z.B. auf den Lesefächer, auf den Nussknacker etc. zurückgreifen, um dem Schüler das Erschließen eines Textes zu strukturieren und somit zu vereinfachen.

Es erschließt sich nun mal alles über das Lesen und wir wollen praxisorientiert unterrichten, d.h. die Lernenden „fit für das Leben“ machen.

Dies gilt auch für die Fremdsprachen.

Anhand illustrierter Biografien, beeindruckender Menschen verschiedener Sparten und Nationalitäten ist dies nicht nur ein Versuch, sondern die Gewissheit, bei Ihren Schülern Interesse zu wecken an beeindruckenden Lebensläufen diverser Menschen, die eine Vision und ein Ziel vor Augen hatten und dafür Engagement, Freude, Leidenschaft zeigten bzw. zeigen. Menschen mit Vorbildcharakter.

Die 11 Biografien in je 2 Schwierigkeitsstufen mit dazugehörigen Aufgaben zum Text- und Leseverständnis sowie das Finden von Synonymen (Wortschatz) sind eine lehrwerksunabhängige und ideale Ergänzung zu Ihrem Englischunterricht. Sie können ebenso im Nachhilfeunterricht oder beim Lernen zuhause zum Einsatz kommen.

Viel Freude Ihnen und Ihren Schülern beim Entdecken und Staunen der illustren Leben wünschen Ihnen der Kohlverlag und

Prisca Thierfelder

Symbole: ○ Grundlegendes Niveau

★ Mittleres und Expertenniveau

¹ Aufgrund der besseren Lesbarkeit wird im Folgenden die männliche Form Schüler bzw. Lehrer verwendet. Gemeint sind damit jedoch sowohl die weiblichen, als auch die männlichen Personen.

1 Hermann Gmeiner ☉



- 1 Hermann Gmeiner was the founder of SOS Children's Villages all over the world. Born in 1919 in Austria, Gmeiner had eight brothers and sisters. His mother died when he was five. He was a talented pupil and won a scholarship to attend grammar school. In 1940, he had to go to World War II as a soldier.
- 5 When he came back, he was a welfare worker and saw the suffering of homeless children and war orphans. His idea was that 'Every child has the right to have a home and to be loved'. He thought of houses with women who give orphans a home. In 1949 the first 'SOS Children's Village' was built in Imst in Austria. Gmeiner stopped his medical studies and built some more homes.



- 10 In 1960, he started to build villages throughout Europe. Three years later, villages worldwide followed. The first non-European village was founded in South Korea. In 2016, there were 567 Children's Villages all over the world, 675 institutions for teenagers, 183 schools and 79 medical centres.
- 15 Hermann Gmeiner died in 1986 and is buried in his first Children's Village in Imst. This was his favourite one. He had received many social prizes for his social work, for example the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherland's Peace Prize or the Order of Pope John Paul II.



1.1 True or false?

	true	false
a) The founder of the 'SOS Children's Villages' is Hermann Gmeiner.		
b) He was born in 1919 in Australia.		
c) He was a soldier in World War II.		
d) The Children's Villages are homes for ill people.		
e) The very first Village was built in Austria in 1960.		
f) Imst is a town in Germany.		
g) Hermann Gmeiner had studied French.		
h) The first Village outside Europe was in North Korea.		
i) There are more than 500 Children's Villages in the world.		
j) Gmeiner had eight brothers.		








1.2 Simple Past – Simple Present

Find the infinitive of the following verbs in the text.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| had – _____ | died – _____ | was – _____ |
| came back – _____ | saw – _____ | thought – _____ |
| stopped – _____ | built – _____ | started – _____ |
| followed – _____ | were – _____ | |

1.3 Find the statements in the text. Write down the line and fill in the gaps.

- a) Line ____ Gmeiner had  brothers and sisters.
- b) Line ____ He was a  pupil and won a scholarship.
- c) Line ____ He thought of houses with women who give  a home.
- d) Line ____ The first non-European village was  in South Korea.
- e) Line ____ His mother  when he was five.

1.4 Match the definitions to the words.

a child who has no parents 

another word for 'to build' 

another word for 'to get' 

a country of eastern Asia 

opposite of 'to live' 

another word for 'gifted', 'good' 

to found 

to die 

talented 

to receive 

South Korea 

orphan 

1 Hermann Gmeiner ★



1 Hermann Gmeiner was the founder of SOS Children's Villages all over the world.

He was born in 1919 in Austria and was the sixth of nine children. His mother died when he was five. Gmeiner was a talented pupil and won a scholarship to attend
5 grammar school. However, in 1940, he had to go to war to Russia as a soldier before finishing school. When he came back from World War II, he passed the high school graduation. He began to work as a welfare worker and saw the suffering of the many homeless children and war orphans. He wanted to give them a home. This was when the idea of the SOS Children's Village was born. Gmeiner took all his pocket money he had (approximately 40 US dollars)
10 and started to print leaflets to inform people about his idea. With the people's donations he then was able to establish the SOS Children's Village Association in 1949. In the same year, the first Children's Village was built in Imst in Austria. Gmeiner was looking for women who would permanently live with the orphans and educate them. He called them 'Mothers for SOS Children's Villages'. From now on, Hermann Gmeiner was so busy that he stopped his
15 medical degree studies. His idea became his life. Some other Children's Villages in Austria followed. The organization started to sell Christmas cards that the orphans had drawn and first published the magazine 'Kinderdorfbote' all over the world.



In 1960 'SOS Children's Village International' was founded in
Strasbourg. This was when they started to build the orphans'
20 homes in other European countries. Three years later, the first non-European SOS Children's Village was erected in South Korea, followed by Vietnam, India, Latin America and Africa. In 2016, there were 567 Children's Villages all over the world, 675 institutions for teenagers, 183 schools and 79 medical
25 centres.

Hermann Gmeiner was the father of all those homes but he especially loved the Village in Imst, the one he had founded first. Gmeiner always came back to Imst after his journeys. The Village was 'his family' as he didn't have a wife or any children. When he
30 had died from cancer in 1986, he was buried in his Village in Imst.

31 During his life, Hermann Gmeiner received many awards for his social commitment including the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands' Peace Prize and the Papal Order by Pope John Paul II. He was nominated several times for the Nobel
35 Peace Prize.

One of Gmeiner's famous quotes is: 'Every child has the right to grow up secure and safe. Every child has the **right to be loved.**'





1.1 True or false? Correct the wrong sentences.

	true	false
a) Hermann Gmeiner had eight brothers and sisters.		
b) He lost his mother when he was six years old.		
c) In 1940, he had to go to war to Russia as a soldier.		
d) He passed the high school graduation before he went to war.		
e) After war he worked as a doctor.		
f) He used leaflets to inform people about World War II.		
g) The first 'SOS Children's Village' was built in Imst in Australia.		
h) The second Children's Village outside Europe was built in India.		
i) Hermann Gmeiner had studied French and Politics.		
j) The Village in Imst was his favourite one.		
k) Hermann Gmeiner was married but didn't have any children.		
l) In 1986, the founder of 'SOS Children's Village' died in a car crash.		
m) Gmeiner received many awards for his social work. He got the Nobel Peace Prize.		
n) Hermann Gmeiner was German.		

1.2 Simple Past – Simple Present

a) Find the infinitive of the following verbs in the text.

was – _____ died – _____ won – _____
 came back – _____ began – _____ started – _____
 saw – _____ wanted – _____ took – _____
 became – _____ stopped – _____ followed – _____



b) Which verbs are regular, which are irregular? Draw a chart in your exercise book

1.3 *Finish the statements in your exercise book. Write down the line where you can find the information in the text.*

- a) ____ In 1940, he had to ...
- b) ____ He took all his pocket money and ...
- c) ____ The organization started to sell ...
- d) ____ The village was 'his ...



1.4 *Match the words to their definitions.*

another word for gift or present, usually for charity	to establish
an amount of money given to a pupil by a school or organization to help pay for the student's education	permanently
another word for 'always'	donation
to start a company	scholarship
a small amount of extra money usually given to children	to erect
to build	association
an organized group of people who have the same interests	pocket money

1.5 *Build sentences. Write in your exercise book.*

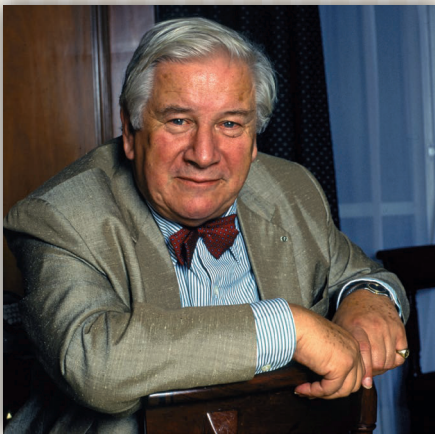
- a) Villages / an / is / SOS / development / Children's / organization / international
- b) founded / the / 1949 / organization / Gmeiner / in / Hermann
- c) all / interests / the / over / world / protects / rights / the / of / and / children / It
- d) gives / to / without / to / family / live / organization / children / biological / who / have / a / home / The / their
- e) there / more / world / than / In / Children's / 2016 / Villages / in / 560 / the / were



3 Sir Peter Ustinov



1 Peter Ustinov was a British actor, writer, dramatist, humourist, humanist and citizen of the world.
 Ustinov was born in 1921 and grew up in London. He was of Russian, French, Swiss, Italian and Ethiopian origin and could speak many
 5 languages (English, Russian, German, French, Italian, Spanish, modern Greek and Turkish). He first went to 'Westminster School', an elite school that he didn't like at all. After three years Ustinov joined drama school and got his first professional theatre role at the age of 17. Four years later he began to write own theatre plays. First film roles started during that time. He finally got
 10 international fame when he played Roman emperor Nero filmed in 1950. Many roles followed.



In 1961 Ustinov won the Oscar® for Best Supporting Actor for his role in 'Spartacus'. A large public knows him as Agatha Christie's famous detective Hercule Poirot. He began to produce operas like Mozarts 'Magic Flute'.
 15 Ustinov worked on many films as writer and occasionally director. As he spoke many languages he also voiced many films. In the later part of his life, Ustinov mainly devoted himself to social work and was a goodwill ambassador for UNICEF. He visited some of the poorest
 20 children and used his ability to make everybody laugh. Ustinov was a humanist. That means he believed that people can achieve happiness and live well without religion. He was supporter of the British Humanist Association.

Ustinov was married three times and had four children. He had been knighted by the Queen
 25 and since then is called **Sir Peter Ustinov**. His last role was King Frederick the Wise in 'Luther' in 2003. Ustinov suffered from diabetes and a weakened heart. The actor died on 28th March 2004 in Switzerland.

3.1 True or false?

	true	false
a) Peter Ustinov could speak many languages.		
b) He didn't speak Turkish.		
c) 'Westminster School' was the name of his drama school.		
d) He got his first professional film role when he was 17.		
e) The role of Roman emperor Nero brought him international fame.		
f) Ustinov was married four times and had three children.		
g) Humanism means you believe that you can't be happy without religion.		

3 Sir Peter Ustinov



3.2 Put the sentences in the negative form and find the right answer.

- a) Ustinov grew up in Leicester.
Bsp.: Ustinov didn't grow up in Leicester. He grew up in London.
- b) He went to 'Westend School'. _____
_____.
- c) He won an Oscar® for Hercule Poirot. _____
_____.
- d) The author had five children. _____
_____.
- e) He produced musicals like 'The Phantom of the Opera'. _____
_____.



3.3 Fill in the gaps.

ambassador – languages – Four – ability – international – Westminster – voiced –
Drama School – religion – children

- a) Ustinov could speak many _____.
- b) He first went to '_____ SCHOOL'.
- c) Then he went to _____.
- d) _____ years later he wrote his first theatre play.
- e) Ustinov _____ many films as he spoke many languages.
- f) He did social work and was a goodwill _____ for UNICEF.
- g) Ustinov used his _____ to make everybody laugh.
- h) He was a humanist and thought that everybody could be happy without _____.
- i) The actor had four _____.
- j) The role of Nero brought him _____ fame.



3 Sir Peter Ustinov ★



1 Peter Ustinov was a British actor, writer, dramatist, humourist, humanist, UNICEF-ambassador and citizen of the world. Peter Ustinov was born in 1921. He grew up in London as a child of Russian, French, Swiss, Italian and Ethiopian origin and therefore
 5 spoke English, Russian, German, French, Italian, Spanish, modern Greek and Turkish partly fluently. He was educated at 'Westminster School'. As this was an elite school, Ustinov didn't like it at all. He left after three years and joined drama school. He got his first professional theatre role when he was 17. During World War II Ustinov had to serve as a private in the British Army.
 10 After the war he began to write own theatre plays and got his first success with his play 'The



Love of Four Colonels' in 1951. Ustinov played many roles on the screen and won international fame when playing Roman emperor Nero filmed in 1950. Eleven years later he won the Oscar® for Best Supporting Actor for his role
 15 in 'Spartacus'. Peter Ustinov played Agatha Christie's famous detective Hercule Poirot six times. His last role was King Frederick the Wise in 'Luther' in 2003.

As the actor spoke many languages, he voiced himself in many films. Ustinov further showed his multitalent not
 20 only in starring in a radio comedy from 1952 to 1955 but in directing operas including Mozart's 'The Magic Flute'

and designing the set and costumes. He wrote his autobiography 'Dear Me' in 1977. Later in his life, he devoted himself to social work and became a goodwill ambassador for UNICEF, the international organization that protects and defends the rights of every child. Ustinov
 25 visited the poorest children in the world and used his ability to make everybody laugh. Being a humanist, Ustinov was very tolerant towards those who think different and thought that people can achieve happiness and a fulfilled life without religion. In 1991 Ustinov became President of the 'World Federalist Movement', a non-partisan organization whose commitment is the realization of global peace.
 30 During his life, the cosmopolitan Ustinov was married three times and had four children. He had been knighted by the Queen, a very special honour indeed. Since then he is called **Sir** Peter Ustinov. He had suffered from diabetes and a weakened heart. Ustinov died on 28th March 2004 in Switzerland.

3.1 True or false? Correct the wrong sentences.

	true	false
a) Peter Ustinov spent his childhood in London.		
b) He was of Russian, Swiss, French, Eritrean and Italian origin.		
c) He spoke many languages. He spoke all of them fluently.		
d) He left 'Westminster School' after three years and went to drama school.		
e) He acted in a theatre play for the first time at the age of 18.		

3 Sir Peter Ustinov ★

3.1 True or false?

	true	false
f) Ustinov played in a comedy from 1952 to 1955.		
g) He won an Oscar® for Roman emperor Nero.		
h) His autobiography is called 'That's Me'.		
i) The author was active in social work and was a goodwill ambassador for UNICEF.		
j) UNICEF is the international organization protecting animals' rights.		

3.2 Make sentences. Write in your exercise book.

- a) He / after / write / began / theatre plays / war / own / his / after / to
- b) 'Spartakus' / played / film roles / got his / and / many / Oscar® / for / first / He
- c) voiced / he / languages / in / He / many / because / films / spoke / many / himself
- d) author / laugh / able / was / make / everybody / to / The
- e) in / life / did / other organizations / for / Later / social work / his / UNICEF / and / Peter Ustinov

3.3 Find the words.

- a) Ustinov could speak many _____. AAGLSNUGE
- b) He first went to '_____ SCHOOL'. NETRMSISWTE
- c) Then he went to _____ . RMADA OCHSOL
- d) Ustinov played many roles on the _____. CNRESE
- e) Ustinov _____ many films as he spoke many languages. IOECVD
- f) He did social work and was a goodwill _____ for UNICEF. MSARASADOB
- g) Ustinov used his _____ to make everybody laugh. IALTYIB
- h) He was a humanist and thought that everybody could be happy without _____. ENLIGRIO
- i) He was very _____ towards people who think different. ONTLETRA
- j) He got a special honour by the Queen: He was _____. IGENKDHT

