

# SOLUTIONS

Unterschrift Prüfungskandidat/in:

Ort / Datum:

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\_\_\_\_\_

## Englisch

Dauer: I – III 60 Minuten, IV 15 Minuten

**max. Punkte:** 142

I Structures: 80

II Reading: 20

III Writing: 20

IV Listening: 22

*Auszufüllen durch die korrigierenden Lehrpersonen*

Korrektur	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
I Structures		80	
II Reading		20	
III Writing		20	
IV Listening		22	
<b>Punkte total ►</b>			

Kontrolle	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
I Structures		80	
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Nachkorrektur	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
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## Part I: Structures

### A Tenses

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense (present simple, present continuous, past simple) and form (positive, negative or question form).

[10 points, ½ point each]

Today, Sara is planning (1 plan) a party for her next birthday on March the 16<sup>th</sup>. In her family, they don't always invite (2 not / always / invite) people for the children's birthdays, and Sara doesn't want (3 not want) the party to be too expensive, but it has (4 have) to be funnier than last year! Just now, she is lying (5 lie) on the sofa in the dining room and she is talking (6 talk) to her mother about it.

– “What can we (7 we / can) do this year, Mummy?  
Mummy! Aren't you listening (8 you / not listen) to me?”

– “Just a second, darling.”

– “Do we want (9 we / want) to do anything nice for my birthday? Last year, we spent (10 spend) days organising a party. We also bought (11 buy) lots of food, remember? But we finally didn't do (12 finally / not do) anything because of Covid 19. I felt (13 feel) so disappointed!”

– “It was such a pity! We tried (14 try) to make jokes, but it just didn't work (15 just / not work). And we ate (16 eat) kilos of ice cream after your birthday.”

– “I didn't have (17 not have) a problem with that, of course. There were (18 be) so many flavours to choose from! But what about this year, then?”

– “I have an idea. If everybody in the family agrees (19 agree), we'll go river rafting with your best friends and then have cheese fondue in the forest. What do you think (20 you / think)?”

– “Mum, you're the best!”

## B Questions

These are answers. Write the questions and ask for the underlined part.

[12 points, 2 points each]

Example: He likes spaghetti.

→ **What does he like?**

1 This haircut looks like a huge cake.

What does this/the/his/her haircut/it look like?

2 A young dog should go out three times a day.

How often/How many times a day should a young dog go out?

3 Gian got a present from his best friend.

Who did Gian get a present from? or From whom did Gian get a present?

4 I'm too tired, I don't want to play football now.

Why don't you/I want to play football now?

5 They want to play cards.

Who wants to play cards?

6 My parents are visiting friends next week.

When are your/my parents visiting friends?

12

### C Jumbled words

Put the words in the correct order and write complete sentences in the correct tense.

Write positive or negative sentences or questions (?).

[8 points, 1 point for correct subject and verb form, 1 point for correct word order]

Examples:	earn / she / babysitting / week / £15 / from / a → <b>She earns £15 a week from babysitting.</b>
	famous / year / about / they / reading / people / not / enjoy / books / last → <b>They didn't enjoy reading books about famous people last year.</b>

1 she / her / not / to / father / right now / listen

(Right now) **She is not listening** to her father right now.

2 very / of / my / material / be / brother's / tennis rackets / special / a

**My brother's tennis rackets are/were** of a very special material.

3 for / like / minutes / get up / I / to / long / earlier / shower / ten / a

**I like to get up** ten minutes earlier for a long shower.

4 look / the / at / yesterday afternoon / colours / the / famous / we / different / of / paintings

(Yesterday afternoon) **we looked** at the different colours of the famous paintings yesterday afternoon.

8	
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## D Open cloze

Complete the text with one suitable word.

[10 points, 1 point each]

Example: After they'd lived for some time \_\_\_\_\_ Switzerland.

→ After they'd lived for some time in Switzerland.

### Benjamin Franklin

In 1723 there arrived in Philadelphia a poor young man, eager for work and for knowledge. (1) As/While/Whilst the years passed, this man, Benjamin Franklin, contributed greatly to his city and to his country. He became a printer and a publisher, and a learned man in many subjects. He (2) helped / worked / wanted / began / tried / started / decided / used / managed to spread learning by establishing a public library and by founding an Academy (3) that / which is important to this day: the American Philosophical Society.

Franklin initiated many improvements in the city of Philadelphia, making it one of the world's first (4) cities / places / locations / ones / ever to have paved, lighted streets as well as police force and a fire fighting company. He also made (5) many / several / some / different / other / very / important / extraordinary / those / two / more practical inventions such as the Franklin stove, which was a very efficient heater, and the lightning rod<sup>1</sup> (6) to protect buildings in electric storms. His scientific work (7) on / about / in / with electricity earned Franklin world fame. Franklin played (8) an important role in the early history of the United States. He helped to write the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. He was the first ambassador to France, and he helped negotiate (9) the treaty of 1783, which ended the Revolutionary War.

As an active member and as president of the Abolitionist Society from 1787 to 1790, Franklin devoted the last (10) year(s) / period / part(s) of his life to the movement to end slavery.

<sup>1</sup> Blitzableiter, parafulmine, parachametg

## E C-Test

Fill in the gaps. The gaps are always the second half of a word. In words with an uneven number of letters (1,3,5,7,9, etc.) it is the second half of a word plus one letter.

[9 points, ½ point each]

Example:	They are eat_____ in t_____ city centre.  → They are eating <u>ing</u> in <u>the</u> city centre.
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### American Alligators

American alligators live in the wild in the south-eastern United States.

You're most likely to spot them in Florida and Louisiana, where they live in rivers, lakes, ponds, swamps, bayous, and marshes. These/ose reptiles are kind of clumsy on land, but they're built for life in the water.

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 2

Great swimmers, they are equipped with special feet and strong tails that help them get through the water better.

1   
 1

An average male American alligator is 10 to 15 feet (three to five meters) long. Half of its length is its massive, strong tail. An alligator can weigh as much as half a ton (1,000 pounds). Normally a male is between 500 and 600 pounds (227 to 272 kilograms); females are usually smaller than males.

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As big and terrifying as the female alligator may look, she is a gentle mother. She makes a nest on shore, where she lays her eggs.

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 1

Then/ere she guards her eggs until the babies are ready to get out. At that point the babies start to make noises, so their mother hears them before they break out of the eggs. A little later she gently carries them – in her mouth – to the water nearby.

1

Baby alligators are only about six to eight inches (15 to 20 centimetres) long, and very vulnerable. They need protection/cting from predators<sup>2</sup>, which include raccoons, bobcats, birds, and even other alligators. The young alligators stay with their mother for up to two years. After that, they're able to fend for themselves.

1   
 2

<sup>2</sup> Raubtiere, predatori, predaturs

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## F Word formation

Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits (goes) into the gap in the same line.

[10 points, 1 point each]

Example:	I am going to tell you an _____ story.	IMPRESS
	→ I am going to tell you an <u>impressive</u> story.	

Dear Joshua

Do you know what happened? My dad got a job in New York City! We arrived last week. Isn't that great? I am so (1) pleased. I am going to live in the USA for one year.

PLEASURE

You know that New York is well-known for all its (2) famous buildings, among them the Empire State Building or the Chrysler Building. In the 1930s there was a race to find out who could construct the (3) highest / higher building. The Chrysler was champion only until 1931. Afterwards the Empire State was the tallest building for 40 years.

FAME

HEIGHT

In New York there are many different nationalities, a lot of (4) immigrants/migrants from over 150 countries. I met our neighbours; they are originally from Nigeria and have lived in New York for over twenty years. They told me that it wasn't their (5) intent(ion) to move to the USA, but they found a job here and could already speak English. Almost like my dad.

MIGRATION

INTEND

At my new school all the lessons are in English but luckily my English is quite good, and I can (6) generally understand most of what the teachers are telling us. I am sure that I can (7) improve my English during this year.

GENERAL

IMPROVEMENT

I have to wear a school uniform. That is something new and it is a little weird for me because New York is actually a (8) trendy city with a great fashion style. But with school uniforms every student wears the same clothing and that seems to be a (9) timeless style.

TREND

TIME

Tonight, we are having a welcome party here at our new home and we are going to (10) celebrate our new start in New York City.

CELEBRATION

I really hope you can visit me once during this coming year.

All the best  
 Love, Christina



## G Translation

*Translate into English.*

*[15 points]*

1 – Was machst du in deiner Freizeit? – Ich renne gerne. Vor zwei Jahren bin ich den New York Marathon gerannt. – Wirklich? Hat es dir gefallen? – Ja, es war hart und am Ende war ich müde, aber ich bin einfach weitergerannt und so habe ich es geschafft. (9 points)

What (0.5) do you (0.5) do (0.5) in your free time (0.5)? – I like/love (0.5) running/to run (0.5). Two years ago (0.5) I ran (0.5) the New York Marathon. – Really? (0.5) Did you (0.5) like/enjoy it (0.5)? – Yes, it was (0.5) hard/tough/rough (0.5) and, in/at the end, (0.5) I was tired (0.5), but I just (0.5) carried/kept/went on/continued (0.5) running (0.5) and so I made it.

2 – Meine Schwester will als Austauschschülerin nach Newcastle. – Newcastle? London ist netter als Newcastle, weil es grösser ist und es interessantere Sachen gibt, die man tun kann. (6 points)

My sister wants to (0.5) go to Newcastle (0.5) as an (0.5) exchange student (0.5). – Newcastle? London is nicer (0.5) than Newcastle (0.5), because it's (0.5) bigger (0.5) and there are (0.5) more interesting (0.5) things/stuff (0.5) (that/which) you can do (0.5).

15	
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## H Correcting mistakes

There is one mistake in each sentence. Mark the mistake (0.5p each) and write the correct word(s) instead, as in the example (0.5p each), so that the sentence has a similar meaning. There are no spelling mistakes.

[6 points]

Example:	Paul is going to church every Sunday.	
	→ Paul <u>is going</u> to church every Sunday.	GOES

1. There must be a machine <u>who</u> can do this for you.	<b>WHICH/THAT</b>	
2. Did they make their clothes <u>from</u> hand?	<b>BY</b>	
3. We saw <u>much</u> beautiful buildings from the 18 <sup>th</sup> century.	<b>MANY / A LOT OF / LOTS OF</b>	
4. Wouldn't you like to do something different? I'm fed up doing <u>these</u> exercise/these <u>exercise</u> / <u>these exercise</u> .	<b>THESE EXERCISES/ THIS EXERCISE</b>	
5. Selina's writing down Peter's recipe because she finds it better than <u>her</u> .	<b>HERS</b>	
6. My friends aren't really interested <u>for</u> cooking.	<b>IN</b>	

6	
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<b>Total Structures:</b>	<b>80</b>	
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## Part II: Reading

### I Reading

Read the text and answer according to the instructions.

[20 points]

1 Put the following sentences in the right place in the text, using the letters A - F. There is one letter you do not need to use. (10 points, 2 points each)

- A They believe that apes should be left in the most natural state possible.
- B Koko was not happy.
- C They think Koko doesn't like it.
- D Koko continued to learn on the campus until 1976.
- E Koko probably doesn't mind that.
- F Sceptics say that these apes are just performing complex tricks.

#### Koko

Did you know that humans aren't the only species that use language? Bees communicate by dancing. Whales talk to each other by singing. And some apes talk to humans by using American Sign Language.

Meet Koko: a female gorilla born at the San Francisco Zoo on July 4th, 1971.

Koko learned sign language from her trainer, Dr. Penny Patterson. Patterson began teaching sign language to Koko in 1972, when Koko was one year old.

Koko must have been a good student, because two years later she moved onto the Stanford University campus with Dr. Patterson. **\_D\_** That's when she began living full-time with Patterson's group, the Gorilla Foundation.

Patterson and Koko's relationship has blossomed ever since.

Dr. Patterson says that Koko has mastered sign language. She says that Koko knows over 1,000 words, and that Koko makes up new words. For example, Koko didn't know the sign for *ring*, so she signed the words *finger* and *bracelet*. Dr. Patterson thinks that this shows meaningful and constructive use of language.

Not everyone agrees with Dr. Patterson. Some argue that apes like Koko do not understand the meaning of what they are doing. **\_F\_** For example, if Koko points to an apple and signs *red* or *apple*, Dr. Patterson will give her an apple. They argue that Koko does not really know *what* the sign apple

means. She only knows that if she makes the right motion, one which Dr. Patterson has shown her, then she gets an apple. The debate is unresolved, but one thing is for certain: Koko is an extraordinary ape.

Sign language isn't the only unusual thing about Koko. She's also been a pet-owner. In 1983, at the age of 12, researchers said that Koko asked for a cat for Christmas. They gave Koko a stuffed cat.   B   She did not play with it, and she continued to sign *sad*. So for her birthday in 1984, they let her pick a cat out of an abandoned litter. Koko picked a gray cat and named him "All Ball." Dr. Patterson said that Koko loved and nurtured All Ball as though he were a baby gorilla. Sadly, All Ball got out of Koko's cage and was hit by a car. Patterson reported that Koko signed "Bad, sad, bad" and "Frown, cry, frown, sad" when she broke the news to her.

It seems like Patterson and Koko have a good relationship, but not everyone agrees with it. Some critics believe that Patterson is *humanizing* the ape.

  A   Even Dr. Patterson struggles with these feelings. When asked if her findings could be *duplicated* by another group of scientists, she said, "We don't think that it would be ethical to do it again." She also thinks that animals should not be kept in such unnatural circumstances. Nonetheless, Koko lives in her foundation today.

As for the future, Dr. Patterson and the Gorilla Foundation would love to get Koko to an ape preserve in Maui, but they are having trouble securing the land. So unless you have a few million dollars to spare, Koko's going to be spending her time in Woodland, California with Dr. Patterson.   E   If she moved to Hawaii, she'd have to give up her Facebook page and Twitter feed, and she's got like 50 thousand "likes." Some may deny that she knows sign language, but nobody says that she doesn't know social networking.

**2 Answer the questions according to the instructions (10 points).**

2.1 Why did Koko move to Stanford university?

- a) Because there wasn't enough space for her in the San Francisco Zoo.
- b) Because she was good at sign language.**
- c) Because she wanted to live full-time with Dr. Patterson.
- d) Because there was enough space for her in the Gorilla Foundation.

2.2 Why, according to some people, does Koko sign *red* or *apple* when she points to an apple?

- a) Because apples are usually red.
- b) Because she likes apples best.
- c) Because she knows that then she gets an apple.**
- d) Because she understands the meaning of what she is doing.

2.3 What did Koko do to 'All Ball'?

- a) She didn't play with it.
- b) She killed it.
- c) She treated it like her own child.**
- d) She was very sad that it died.

2.4 What does Dr. Patterson think about Koko? Which two things are correct?

- a) She thinks Koko likes these unnatural circumstances.
- b) She thinks Koko really loved the cat.**
- c) She would like to do the same with another gorilla.
- d) She thinks Koko is just performing complex tricks.
- e) She thinks Koko can use sign language constructively.**

10

**Total Reading / Comprehension:**

20



## Part III: Writing

### J Writing

[20 points]

Task 1: Describe the picture. (40 – 50 words)

Task 2: The team lost the rowing boat race. Why? What happened before the race?

Write about it. (40-50 words)

You have to do both tasks!



### Task 1

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## Task 2

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### For correction only:

content		linguistic competence	vocabulary	correctness	coherence
task 1	task 2				
/3	/3	/3	/3	/6	/2

<b>Total Writing:</b>	<b>20</b>	
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## **Part IV: Listening**

### **Instructions**

→ **Do not turn this page before the speaker tells you.**

→ **Only remove the sticker when the speaker tells you.**

### **How does the listening work?**

- 1 You have 60 seconds to read the instructions.
- 2 You hear a beep.
- 3 The speaker tells you to remove the sticker and turn the page.  
You have 60 seconds to read the questions.
- 4 You hear a beep.
- 5 Listen to the recording and complete the task.
- 6 You hear a beep.
- 7 You hear the recording a second time.
- 8 You have 60 seconds to finish your answers.
- 9 You hear a double beep.
- 10 Close the brochure when the speaker tells you.

## K Listening

*Listen to five people talking about a person that is/was important for them. While listening, complete the statements with the letters A, B, C, D, E, corresponding to the person talking. There is an example at the beginning. [22 points, 2 points each]*

Example:	Who thinks the relationship won't change?	<u>  C  </u> & <u>  E  </u>
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- 1 Who is talking about university?   B   &   C
- 2 Who says they don't see each other as often as before?   A   &   B   &   D
- 3 Who says they weren't friends for some time?   C
- 4 Who is talking about what they looked like?   E
- 5 Who says the other person has changed?   A
- 6 Who says they had different strengths?   C
- 7 Who is talking about a childhood friend?   D
- 8 Who is talking about a brother?   B

<b>Total Listening:</b>	<table border="1"><tr><td>22</td><td></td></tr></table>	22	
22			

<b>Overall total:</b>	<table border="1"><tr><td>142</td><td></td></tr></table>	142	
142			