

Suttascripziun candidata / candidat:

Lieu / data:

Englais (rumantsch grischun)

Durada: I – III 60 minutas, IV 15 minutas

max. puncts: 141

I Structures: 81

II Reading/Comprehension: 20

III Writing: 20

IV Listening 20

Vegn emplenì dals magisters che curregian

Correctura	data:	visum:	puncts:
I Structures		81	
II Reading/Comprehension		20	
III Writing		20	
IV Listening		20	
puncts cuntanschids total ►			

Controlla	data:	visum:	puncts:
I Structures		81	
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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]

Naomi (1 go / sometimes) to her cousin's place for the weekend. Yesterday, Chris's parents (2 not be) at home and the two cousins (3 spend) the whole day in the living room gaming and eating. Today, the family (4 go) to the lake and (5 hire) a boat. But it's Sunday evening now and Naomi and her cousin Chris (6 try) to do their homework for tomorrow.

– Naomi, have you already heard Adele's song *Easy On Me*?

– (7 you / joke)? Of course, I have! Everybody (8 know) Adele's new songs. The record (9 come out) half a year ago! But I (10 listen / not / often) to her songs, really. (11 you / not think) they are for old people like our parents?

– Not at all. Anyway, the song *Easy On Me* is my homework for music!

..... (12 you / want) to listen to it now? Adele (13 make) it for her son to accept his parents' divorce, our music teacher (14 tell) us. Adele (15 say) in an interview last year: 'When I (16 write) this song, I (17 feel) like I (18 want) to explain things to him'.

– Sorry Chris, but I'm not interested. Why (19 you / have / always) to talk? My geography homework (20 not be) as easy as your music!

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 Sammy cried after the race.

.....?

2 Mr Scott taught English and Spanish.

.....?

3 This juice tastes like soap.

.....?

4 They did ten different experiments.

.....?

5 She's wearing her new white blouse today.

.....?

6 Peter signed up for the painting and photography courses.

.....?

12	
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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 → She earns £15 a week from babysitting. famous / year / about / they / reading / people / not / enjoy / books / last → They didn't enjoy reading books about famous people last year.
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1 the Swiss Alps / ago / to / incredible / years / a / a / something / trip / be / hundred

.....
.....

2 whole / beach / barbecue / on / now / family / a / have / our / right / the

.....
.....

3 work / yesterday / grandparents' / not / your / you / garden / afternoon / in ?

.....
..... ?

4 on / weather / these boots / of / foot / kinds / long / all / be / ideal / day / a / for / in

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.....

.....

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.

Australia

Australia is the only country in the world that covers an entire continent. It is one of the largest countries on Earth. Although it is rich in natural resources and has a lot of fertile land, (1) than one third of Australia is desert.

Most Australian cities and farms are located in the southwest and southeast, where the climate is more comfortable.

(2) are rain forests in the northeast.

The famous outback contains the country's largest deserts, where there are extremely high temperatures, little water, and almost

(3) vegetation.

Aboriginal people arrived in Australia (4) 50,000 years ago. They may have travelled from Asia across land bridges that were exposed when sea levels were lower. The Aborigines have learnt to (5) in the harsh conditions of the outback.

Dutch explorers first landed in Australia (6) 1606, and the British began to settle (7) about a hundred and eighty years later. Many settlers (8) criminals sent to live in Australia as punishment. For a short time, the newcomers lived peacefully with the Aboriginal people. But soon, they fought about (9) the land belonged to.

In 1851 gold was (10) in Australia. A rush to find riches brought thousands of new immigrants, and by 1859, six separate colonies existed. In 1901, these colonies joined to form the British Commonwealth of Australia.

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 <u>eating</u> in <u>the</u> city centre.
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Antarctic expedition: search for Shackleton's ship *Endurance*

Captained by Edward Shackleton, the *Endurance* was a ship that became trapped in Antarctic ice and sank (went down) in 1915. For many years, people thought that finding the wreck¹ of the *Endurance* was impossible because of the freezing Antarctic wea.....

1

Now a scientific expedition will t..... to find and film the wreck.

1

Endurance22 will sail early this year, in a ship that will force its way thr..... miles of ice. However, climate change will make it easier for the ship to make progress because th..... will be less ice.

1

1

Shackleton's attempt to cross Antarctica is a story of bravery and surv..... . The *Endurance* became trapped in ice for a very long time before sinking. The men drifted on ice floes (large islands of ice) for months. Finally, they rea..... the uninhabited Elephant Island, wh..... they lived off penguins and seal meat. Shackleton and five ot..... men then sailed to the island of South Georgia in a whale boat and then res..... their colleagues from Elephant Island. All 28 crew members retu..... home alive.

1

1

1

1

1

1

It is believed that the wreck of the *Endurance* lies at a depth of more than 3'000 metres. Some pa..... of the ship are probably in good condition because the wa..... is extremely cold. There is n..... light and very little oxygen.

1

2

The ship for *Endurance22* will le..... Cape Town early next year. It has ice-breakers that will force their way through the ice. The team will use underwater search machines to look for the wreck. The newest technology offers a unique oppor..... to actually find the *Endurance*.

1

1

Dr John Shears explained: 'We know that the ship's navigator's last recording of i..... position was almost three days before it sank. What was the ship doing in th..... three days? What was the speed and dire..... ? We have to think about all those things'.

1

2

¹ Wrack (dt.), vrac (rum.)

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.	

<p>Levi Strauss, a man from Germany, (1) the jeans in the 1850s.</p> <p>Originally, they were made for the gold mine (2) and for cowboys, who needed strong and (3) clothes.</p> <p>In 1873 Strauss and Davis began producing Levi's jeans 501 with two back pockets. Because the original jeans were quite stiff and hard to wear, only the miners didn't care about this (4) feeling.</p> <p>Jeans became popular with teenagers only in the 1950s, when James Dean, a famous film star from Hollywood, wore jeans in his (5) film 'Rebel Without a Cause'. Teenagers started wearing jeans, but the adults or teachers at that time didn't like it. Some schools even (6) students who were wearing jeans.</p> <p>In the 1980s fashion designers began using jeans in their collections and soon everybody was (7) to wear them: men and women, young and old, rich and poor.</p> <p>Jeans are (8) blue. They are dyed or coloured with indigo. Every year a lot of indigo blue is produced just to dye jeans. Blue has always been everybody's (9) colour for jeans and is still popular.</p> <p>Today (10) are doing research to find environmentally friendly ways to dye denim.</p>	<p>INVENTION</p> <p>WORK PRACTICE</p> <p>PLEASE</p> <p>FORGET</p> <p>BAN</p> <p>EXCITEMENT</p> <p>NORMAL</p> <p>FAVOUR</p> <p>SCIENCE</p>	
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10	
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G Translation

Translate into English.

[16 points]

1 – Tge èn tes plans per las vacanzas? – Jau giess gugent en l'Italia. – Jau sun stà a Verona l'onn passà. – Avais vus vesì la statua da Giulietta? – Gea, quai avain nus e nus essan ids en bleras ustarias, nua che nus avain giudì il mangiar talian.

– *Was sind deine Pläne für die Ferien?* – *Ich würde gerne nach Italien gehen.*

– *Ich war letztes Jahr in Verona.* – *Habt ihr die Statue von Giulietta gesehen?*

– *Ja, haben wir und wir sind in viele Restaurants gegangen, wo wir das italienische Essen genossen.* (8p)

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.....
..... in Verona
..... Juliet?
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.....
.....

2 – Jau guard gist in film davart schimpans. – San schimpans discurrer? –

Na, els na san betg discurrer pervia da la furma da lur bucca. Els dovran il linguatg dal corp per communitgar. Sch'els èn aggressivs, ta fixeschan els.

– *Ich schaue gerade einen Film über Schimpansen.* – *Können Schimpansen sprechen?* – *Nein, sie können nicht sprechen wegen der Form ihres Mundes.*

Sie benutzen Körpersprache, um zu kommunizieren. Wenn sie aggressiv sind, starren sie dich an. (8p)

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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. Sylvia wants to be farmer when she grows up.		
2. Can you tell me how to get at the station?		
3. Are these the most funny tourist attractions in your region?		
4. Take a jacket! You need protection for the cold.		
5. Jack read so a horrible story to his children.		
6. There isn't any other piece of information who we need.		

6	
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Total Structures:	81	
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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 There are several kinds of cacao trees.
- B Chocolate is especially popular in Europe and the United States.
- C Cacao trees are not easy to grow.
- D They took cacao trees from the rainforests and grew them in their gardens.
- E Later, the popularity of the drink spread throughout Europe.
- F This gets separated into cocoa solids and fat called cocoa butter.

Cacao: a sweet history

Most people today think of chocolate as something sweet to eat or drink that can be easily found in stores around the world. It might surprise you that chocolate was once highly treasured. The tasty secret of the cacao tree was discovered 2,000 years ago in the tropical rainforests of the Americas. The story of how chocolate grew from a local Mesoamerican beverage into a global sweet encompasses many cultures and continents.

Historians believe the Maya people of Central America first learned to farm cacao plants around two thousand years ago. _____ Then they cooked cacao seeds, then crushed them into a soft paste. They mixed the paste with water and flavourful spices to make an unsweetened chocolate drink. The Aztec culture in current-day Mexico also prized chocolate. But, cacao plants could not grow in the area where the Aztecs lived. So, they traded to get cacao.

The explorer Christopher Columbus brought cacao seeds to Spain after his trip to Central America in 1502. But it was the Spanish explorer Hernando Cortes who understood that chocolate could be a valuable investment. In 1519, Cortes arrived in current-day Mexico. He believed the chocolate drink

would become popular with Spaniards. After the Spanish soldiers defeated the Aztec empire, they were able to seize the supplies of cacao and send them home. Spain later began planting cacao in its colonies in the Americas in order to satisfy the large demand for chocolate. The wealthy people of Spain first enjoyed a sweetened version of chocolate drink. _____ The English, Dutch and French began to plant cacao trees in their own colonies. Until the 18th century chocolate remained a drink that only wealthy people could afford to drink.

Farmers grow cacao trees in many countries in Africa, Central and South America. The trees grow in the shady areas of the rainforests near the Earth's equator. But these trees can be difficult to grow. They require an exact amount of water, warmth, soil and protection. After about five years, cacao trees start producing large fruits called pods, which grow near the trunk of the tree. The seeds inside the pods are harvested to make chocolate.

_____ Most of the world's chocolate is made from the seed of the forastero tree. But farmers can also grow criollo or trinitario cacao plants. Cacao trees grown on farms are much more easily threatened by diseases and insects than wild trees. Growing cacao is very hard work for farmers.

To become chocolate, cacao seeds go through a long production process in a factory. Workers must sort, clean and cook the seeds. Then they break off the covering of the seeds so that only the inside fruit, or nibs, remain. Workers crush the nibs into a soft substance called chocolate liquor. _____ Chocolate makers have their own special recipes in which they combine chocolate liquor with exact amounts of sugar, milk and cocoa fat.

Chocolate making is big business. The market value of the yearly cacao crop around the world is more than five billion dollars. _____ For example, in 2005, the United States bought 1.4 billion dollars worth of cocoa products. Each year, Americans eat an average of more than five kilograms of chocolate per person. Speciality shops that sell costly chocolates are also very popular.

2 *Read the questions and underline the correct answer(s).*

[10 points]

2.1 Which two things did the Mayas mix the paste with?

- a) sugar
- b) water
- c) spices
- d) sweets
- e) milk

2.2 Which part of the cacao plant is chocolate made from?

- a) the seeds
- b) the pods
- c) the nibs
- d) the beans

2.3 Where are cacao trees grown?

- a) They are grown in England.
- b) They are grown in Spain.
- c) They are grown in Holland.
- d) They are grown in Africa.

2.4 Which fact is not true?

- a) Chocolate is a more than 5-billion-dollar business.
- b) In 2005 the US bought cocoa products worth 1.4 billion.
- c) Speciality shops are very unpopular.
- d) Americans eat more than 5 kilos of chocolate a year on average.

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10	
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Total Reading:

20	
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Part III: Writing

J Writing

[20 points]

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

Task 2: Who organised the party? What did they do to prepare for the party?

Write a text 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

Total Writing:

20	
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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 90 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 30 seconds to finish your answers.
- 9 You hear a double beep.
- 10 Close the brochure when the speaker tells you.

