

# SOLUTIONS

Unterschrift Prüfungskandidat/in:

Ort / Datum:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Englisch

Dauer: I – III 60 Minuten, IV 15 Minuten

**max. Punkte** **149**

I Structures: 89

II Writing: 20

III Reading: 20

IV Listening: 20

*Auszufüllen durch die korrigierenden Lehrpersonen*

<b>Korrektur</b>	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
I Structures		89	
II Writing		20	
III Reading		20	
IV Listening		20	
<b>Punkte total ►</b>			

<b>Kontrolle</b>	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
I Structures		89	
II Writing		20	
III Reading		20	
IV Listening		20	
<b>Punkte total ►</b>			

<b>Nachkorrektur</b>	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
I Structures		89	
II Writing		20	
III Reading		20	
IV Listening		20	
<b>Punkte total ►</b>			



## 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, 0.5 point each]

The other day, a group of students walked (1 walk) into the cafeteria in ski boots. Amy, an exchange student from England, saw (2 see) them and they began (3 begin) talking.

– Hi guys! What are you doing (4 you / do)? Why are you wearing (5 you / wear) ski boots on a normal school day?

– We are making (6 make) a film about winter sports for our friends in South Africa.

– I didn't know (7 know / not) you had friends in South Africa.

– Well, now you do! But let me explain. Our sports teacher lived (8 live) in Johannesburg for a few years before she came (9 come) to our school. She

loves/loved (10 love) South Africa! Last year, our English teacher fell (11 fall) in love with her, and he got (12 get) interested in South Africa.

– And what does it have (13 it / have) to do with you?

– Well, we started (14 start) a project with a school there last September.

– Just because two teachers are/were (15 be) in love?

– But it's a super project! These guys in Johannesburg are great to talk to. We've been skyping and having zoom calls, and they

always tell (16 tell / always) the best stories. It's such fun! Every student also has (17 have / also) to write emails, which most of us don't like (18 like / not) doing. But they usually write (19 write / usually) such funny stuff that answering isn't (20 be / not) too bad, really.

– You'd better make a good film on winter sports, then!

## 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 They have to start with cutting the apples.

**What** do they have to start **with**?

2 They know the answer.

**Who** knows the answer?

3 Her favourite jacket was the dark green one.

**What/Which** (jacket/one) **was** her favourite (jacket)?

4 Peter drove his neighbour to hospital.

**Who(m)** did Peter/he drive to (the) hospital?

5 The two boys are waiting at the bus station.

**Where** are the (two) boys / they waiting?

6 My grandmother went bungee jumping on her 60<sup>th</sup> birthday.

**When** did your/my grandmother / she go bungee jumping?

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 you / to / yesterday / travel / cousins' / exactly / house / how / your ?

How (exactly) did you (exactly) travel to your cousins' house yesterday?

2 those / for / you / balls / this / all / red / game/ two / of / need

(For this game) you all need(ed) two of those red balls (for this game).

(For this game) you need(ed) two of all those red balls (for this game).

3 table tennis / their / with / now / they / quick / of / guests / round / a / play / French

(Now) They are (now) playing a quick round of table tennis with their French guests (now).

4 show / workers / rubbish / always / streets / after / remove / from / the / the / the

(Always) after the show (the) workers (always) remove(d) (the) rubbish from the streets (after the show).

8

## D Open cloze

Complete the text with one suitable word.

[10 points, 1 point each]

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

→ They'd lived for some time in Switzerland.

### Take a trip

Travel across South America and explore the rainforest!

(1) Teach/Learn/Speak/Practice/Practise/Study/Talk English in a village in Ghana! Run a game park in South Africa! Work in a refugee camp in Jordan!

(2) These/Those/Here are just a few of the thousands of activities that people can choose to do during their gap year. It's a growing market – but what is a gap year and why do (3) so/not/that many people take one?

Naomi Sherwood, a gap year consultant,

(4) says/explains/said/explained/answers/answered: 'A gap year is a period of time, not necessarily a full year, between one stage of your life and another. For some it's a few weeks, for others, six months or longer. It can be anytime, perhaps during a career change or just after retiring<sup>1</sup>. However, the most popular gap year is after school and (5) before university. What someone does during that time is up to them, and for young people nowadays the choice is enormous. It's sometimes difficult for them to know (6) what to do.'

Ms Sherwood has helped many people make the most of their gap year. For Peter, very keen on sports and (7) languages (only languages!), it was an easy decision. He went to a village in the Alps (8) where he worked as a ski instructor and improved his French, German and Italian. He loved being away from his parents and England. He returned home a happier and more mature person.

Anna spent (9) half her gap year trekking through Argentina and Chile. However, because she wants to be a vet, for the other six months she worked with monkeys in an animal shelter in Bolivia. She had an amazing time and worked very hard. She was up at 7.30 every day and worked (10) until/till 6pm, but she loved it.

Ms Sherwood says: 'Whatever people like to do, they usually come back more confident, happier and better prepared for life at university.'

10

<sup>1</sup> stop working at around age 65

## 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, 0.5 point each]

Example:	They are eat_____ in t_____ city centre.  → They are <u>eating</u> in <u>the</u> city centre.
----------	---

### Alpaca farmer – gone trekking

Jill Phelan, 60 years old, is a retired banker turned alpaca farmer. She lives with a herd of 90 alpacas on a big farm in County Kilkenny, Ireland.

1

Her day generally begins before 7 a.m. and doesn't end until 11 p.m. or later.

1

She doesn't mind the long hours. Everything she does is determined by the animals. Their welfare comes first. This means that the cria (= young alpaca)

1

she's hand-feeding at the moment gets his breakfast before she does. Once

1

she's checked on the animals, she starts into the paperwork. Administration takes up a lot of her time.

Alpacas are native to South America and can be found in Peru, Bolivia and

1

Chile. There are about 2,500 in Ireland. An alpaca stands at about 1.2 metres and

weighs around 90 kilos. They come in many colours, from chocolate brown

1

and black to sandy brown and white.

1

Jill is passionate about alpacas. They're friendly and curious, and each one

1

has its own personality. She loves being close to these beautiful animals

1

and introducing people to them through her treks.

1

Most people go to Jill's farm to experience trekking with an alpaca by their

side. A trek experience lasts about two hours and each person leads their

1

own animal across the farm and through the forest(s). They go at a leisurely

1

pace, which means it's a suitable activity for all ages. They don't do the treks

1

every day, as Jill likes to rest the animals in between.

They give people a little talk about alpacas before they start, and they get the

opportunity to feed them and take lots of selfies.

1

Looking after the animals takes up a lot of time. They get regular health checks,

and sometimes, if one of them is unwell, the vet<sup>2</sup> comes. Also, sometimes,

things don't go to plan and the alpacas need help; when they give birth, for

1

example.

What Jill loves about her job is that no two days are the same. It's labour-intensive,

1

but having worked in an office for 39 years, every day in the open

air feels like a day off. She says, if you love what you do, you'll never

1

actually work a day in your life.

<sup>2</sup> vet = veterinarian, a doctor for animals

## 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.	

- |   |              |  |
|---|--------------|--|
| 1 Our <u>observations</u> help us to understand climate change better.  | OBSERVE      |  |
| 2 He didn't eat his food, he left it completely <u>untouched</u> .  | TOUCH        |  |
| 3 My dad told me to write and say: 'I am sorry' and send my grandfather an <u>apology</u> in a letter.                  | APOLOGIZE    |  |
| 4 She is so <u>ambitious</u> she always wants to be the best.   | AMBITION     |  |
| 5 I'd like to <u>introduce</u> you to my parents.   | INTRODUCTION |  |
| 6 He was late again, and the teacher was <u>furious</u> with him.   | FURY         |  |
| 7 She decided very early to become a professional <u>musician</u> .   | MUSIC        |  |
| 8 I listen to music because it <u>distracts</u> me nicely.  | DISTRACTION  |  |
| 9 The scientists haven't found out where this virus came from. There is much in medicine that is still <u>unknown</u> . | KNOW         |  |
| 10 This dress is not <u>fashionable</u> at all.   | FASHION      |  |

10



## G Translation

*Translate into English.*

[16 points]

1 – Kannst du dir vorstellen Volleyball in einem Verein zu spielen? – Es macht mir nichts aus Volleyball zu spielen, aber ich bin nicht verrückt danach. Und du? – Als ich ein Kind war, spielte ich in einem Verein, aber dann war ich verletzt und hörte auf. (7 points)

Can you (0.5) imagine (0.5) playing (0.5) volleyball in a club (0.5)? – I don' t mind (0.5) playing (0.5) volleyball, but I'm not (0.5) crazy (0.5) about it (0.5). And you? – When I was (0.5) a child (0.5), I played in a club (0.5), but then (0.5) I was injured (0.5) and stopped.

2 – Ich war in New York letzten Sommer. – Wirklich? Was hast du gemacht? – Am ersten Tag gingen wir in den Central Park, haben uns auf eine Bank gesetzt und Sandwiches gegessen. – Was ist das höchste Gebäude in New York? – Das One World Trade Center. (9 points)

I was (0.5) in New York last summer (0.5). – Really? (0.5) What (0.5) did you do (1) (did you make nur 0.5)? – On (0.5) the first day (0.5) we went (0.5) to (0.5) Central Park, sat (down) (0.5) on (0.5) a bench (0.5) and ate (0.5) sandwiches (0.5). – What's (0.5) the tallest (0.5) building (0.5) in New York? – The One World Trade Center.

16	
----	--

## H Vocabulary

Complete the gaps with one suitable word.

[8 points, 1 point each]

Example:	The main _____ of bread is wheat flour. → The main <b>ingredient</b> of bread is wheat flour.
----------	--

1. You cut bread with a <b>(bread)knife</b> .	
2. Berlin is the <b>capital</b> (only capital!) city of Germany.	
3. Zurich has about 420'000 <b>inhabitants/residents</b> . (a word for people who live in a particular place)	
4. Shakespeare was born in 1564. He was born in the 16 <sup>th</sup> <b>century</b> .	
5. Houses, churches, skyscrapers are different types of <b>buildings</b> .	
6. This old cake is hard. Yesterday it was fresh and <b>soft/fluffy</b> . (opposite of hard)	
7. You cannot smoke in here. Smoking is <b>forbidden/banned/taboo/illegal/prohibited/inappropriate</b> in here.	
8. An organization that helps people in need, for example the Red Cross, is a <b>charity</b> .	

8	
---	--

## I Error correction

There is one mistake in each sentence. Mark the mistake (0.5 point each) and write the correct word(s) instead, as in the example (0.5 point 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 The other students' English is a lot better than <u>our</u> .	OURS/YOURS/MINE	
2 They weren't so keen <u>for</u> sleeping in a tent.	ON	
3 We don't often have fruit after <u>the</u> dinner / <u>after the</u> dinner.	-- / AFTER (OUR) DINNER	
4 Don't be upset if they <u>say</u> you bad things. Don't be upset if they <u>say you bad things</u> .	TELL/TOLD SAY BAD THINGS TO/ABOUT YOU	
5 I'm <u>not</u> agree with you, but it's ok. I'm <u>not agree</u> with you, but it's ok.	DON'T//DIDN'T/ DISAGREE	
6 She can't stand <u>to swim</u> in the lake when it's cold.	SWIMMING	

6	
---	--

<b>Total Structures:</b>	89	
--------------------------	----	--



# Part II: Writing

## J Writing

[20 points]

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

Task 2: What did the band do before the concert? (40 – 50 words)

You have to do both tasks!



### Task 1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Task 2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### 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>	
-----------------------	-----------	--

## Part III: Reading

### K 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** Halloween is also celebrated in other countries, but it's not as big as in the United States, even in the countries where the traditions began.

**B** They hoped any ghosts they met would think they were ghosts too and would leave them alone.

**C** Americans and Canadians have adopted Halloween in a big way.

**D** These traditions were in practice as early as the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

**E** This is another tradition that began in Europe, this time in England.

**F** They hoped it would scare the ghosts and other spirits and make them go away.

#### Halloween

October 31<sup>st</sup> is Halloween and is now celebrated in many countries around the world, but do you know anything about the origins of this scary special day? Read the article and find out.

#### The origins of Halloween

If you think of Halloween, you probably think of scary carved pumpkins, all kinds of fancy dress and children asking for sweets. And if you think of a country that celebrates Halloween, you probably think of the United States first.   C   However, Halloween traditions actually come from 16<sup>th</sup>-century Ireland, Scotland and England.

The tradition of Halloween on 31<sup>st</sup> October comes from the ancient Celtic festival of Samhain. Samhain was the Celtic New Year and they celebrated it on 1<sup>st</sup> November because that was the end of summer and harvest time (life) and the beginning of winter (death). During this period the people held feasts in honour of the departed souls that entered our realm. Alongside the souls of the deceased<sup>3</sup>, it was believed that various supernatural beings made their way to us as well and not all of them were good. People therefore wore special clothes made of animal skin and hoped to be safe from the ghosts and the winter. In AD 609, the Catholic Church

<sup>3</sup> die Verstorbenen, i morti, ils morts

put the Christian celebration of All Saints Day on 1<sup>st</sup> November. In AD 1000, the church added All Souls Day on 2<sup>nd</sup> November, and All Hallows Eve – or Halloween – moved to the night of the 31<sup>st</sup> October.

### **Pumpkins**

The Celts carved faces into vegetables like turnips, potatoes and squash (a pumpkin is a kind of squash).   F   It was sometimes called a jack-o'-lantern because of an Irish story about a man, Jack. He played a trick on the devil and then had to walk the earth for all time as a punishment. Irish people who came to live in the United States in the 1800s found pumpkins much easier to carve, and the tradition became the one we see today.

### **Fancy dress**

The Celts were afraid of the ghosts that came on Samhain. So if they went outside after dark, they covered their faces with masks.   B   In early America, the Native Americans and the first Europeans celebrated the end of the harvest, but not Halloween. When Irish people arrived, the harvest festival started to look more like Halloween and it became popular across the country. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, people tried to make Halloween less about ghosts and religion and more about celebrating the season with a party for neighbours and family. That's why Americans today wear all kinds of Halloween costumes and not just scary things like witches and ghosts like in other countries.

### **Trick or treat**

  E   When the church introduced All Souls Day, rich people gave poor people 'soul cakes', a small cake made with spices and raisins. It replaced the Celtic tradition of leaving food outside houses for the ghosts. 'Going a-souling' was popular in England for hundreds of years until about the 1930s. The Americans kept the tradition, but today children knock on people's doors and ask for sweets. Going trick or treating is so popular that a quarter of the sweets for the year in the United States are sold for this one day.

### **The rest of the world**

Halloween has become the United States' second-biggest commercial festival after Christmas.   A   Mexico celebrates the Day of the Dead from 31<sup>st</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November and some of its traditions, like giving gifts of sugar skulls, are starting to mix with Halloween. In this way, the celebration of Halloween continues to change as new traditions join the oldest of the Celtic ones.



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

[10 points]

2.1. For the ancient Celts, winter was ...

- a) a time for celebrations.
- b) a time when life became harder.**
- c) when they went to church.
- d) when they saw ghosts.

2.2. Why did the Irish start carving faces into pumpkins instead of turnips and potatoes?

- a) There weren't any turnips and potatoes in the United States.
- b) They brought the pumpkins with them from Ireland.
- c) Pumpkins were less difficult to carve.**
- d) Pumpkins were a punishment for doing bad things.

2.3. American Halloween today is ...

- a) less scary than in the past.**
- b) scarier than in the past.
- c) less popular than when the first people came to America.
- d) similar to the way the Native Americans celebrated the end of the harvest.

2.4. Which tradition was the earliest?

- a) going a-souling
- b) giving soul cakes to the poor
- c) leaving food outside houses**
- d) trick or treating

2.5. Which sentence about Halloween is true?

- a) Halloween is still changing today.**
- b) Halloween has not changed much.
- c) Halloween will probably not change much in the future.
- d) Halloween will be replaced by the Day of the Dead.

10	
----	--

**Total Reading:**

20	
----	--

## **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.

## L Listening

You hear three people talking about old photographs. While listening, complete the statements with the letters A, B, C or D. There is an example at the beginning.  
[20 points, 2 points each]

Example:	The little girl was very mature for her age.	__C__
----------	--	-------

### Photographs

A first photo

B second photo

C third photo

D none of the photos

- 1 This area has changed how it looks very much now. \_\_B\_\_
- 2 Something tragic happened to one of the people. \_\_C\_\_
- 3 The photo has lost its original colour. \_\_A\_\_
- 4 Nobody knew the camera was there. \_\_D\_\_
- 5 Something from the photo is still in the speaker's family. \_\_B\_\_
- 6 The speaker's father was born ten years after the photo was taken. \_\_A\_\_
- 7 The place where the picture was taken is not mentioned. \_\_C\_\_
- 8 Two of the people had a big argument soon after the photo was taken. \_\_D\_\_
- 9 Someone got married to a friend of his sister. \_\_A\_\_
- 10 Which is the oldest picture? \_\_A\_\_

**Total Listening:**

20

**Overall total:**

149