

SOLUTIONS

Unterschrift Prüfungskandidat/in:

Ort / Datum:

Englisch

Dauer: I 15 Minuten, II– IV 60 Minuten

max. Punkte	145
I Listening	20
II Structures	85
III Reading	20
IV Writing	20

Auszufüllen durch die korrigierenden Lehrpersonen

Korrektur	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
I Listening		20	
II Structures		85	
III Reading		20	
IV Writing		20	
Punkte total ►			

Kontrolle	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
I Listening		20	
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Punkte total ►			

Nachkorrektur	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
I Listening		20	
II Structures		85	
III Reading		20	
IV Writing		20	
Punkte total ►			

Part I: 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 Continue with the exercises B – L.

A Listening

Listen to a man talking about unusual British festivals. While listening, answer questions 1-9 with the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H corresponding to the festivals. There is an example at the beginning. [20 points, 2 points each]

Example:	At which festival do they dance? <u> B </u>
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- A The Burning of the Clavie
- B The Up Helly Aa
- C Cheese Rolling
- D World Championship Snail Racing
- E The Onion-eating Contest
- F The Black Pudding Throwing Championship
- G The World Gurning Championships
- H The Burning the Clocks Festival

- 1) Which festival started only 20 years ago? H
- 2) Which festival began in the 1960s? D
- 3) In which festival do they use a whisky barrel? A
- 4) Which festivals take place in Gloucestershire? C & E
- 5) Which festival takes place on the 11th of January? A
- 6) Which contest was won by a man without teeth? G
- 7) In which festival is there a Viking Boat? B
- 8) Which festival has to do with Yorkshire puddings? F
- 9) For which festival do you need to be very fit? C

Total Listening:

20	
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Part II: Structures

B 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]

Lily and Jack live (1 live) in the same street. Jack is coming (2 come) to the bus stop right now. When Lily sees (3 see) him, she says (4 say):

– Morning Jack. What’s up? I didn’t see (5 see / not) you on the bus to school yesterday. I thought (6 think) you were (7 be) ill or something.

– Hi Lily. I couldn’t be fitter! We went (8 go) to Winchester Science Centre with our science teacher. And you knew (9 know) it but you just forgot. We talked (10 talk) about it, remember?

– That’s right. Haha! Poor you! A museum! How boring!

– I’m telling you, it was great! Everybody enjoyed (11 enjoy) it and we learnt/learned (12 learn) a lot.

– But don’t/didn’t you hate (13 you / hate / not) science?

– Well, I admit I normally prefer (14 prefer / normally) other subjects. But this was different. There were (15 be) deafening explosions and fascinating experiments. We climbed (16 climb) into a massive guitar and then we felt (17 feel) it vibrate when somebody plucked the strings. We also had (18 have / also) the opportunity to climb into an enormous ear and fly through the stars in the Planetarium.

– You are just trying (19 try / just) to impress me. If it was so good, why didn’t you send (20 you / send / not) me a text yesterday?

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C Questions

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

[8 points, 2 points each]

Example: He likes spaghetti.

→ **What does he like?**

1 They got married a year ago.

When did they get married?

2 Lily is playing cards with her family.

Who is Lily/she playing cards **with**?

3 He never tries hard because he's a bit lazy.

Why does he never try hard?

4 Knowing a lot makes her confident.

What makes her confident?

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D Jumbled words

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

Write positive or negative sentences or questions (?).

[6 points, 1 point for the correct subject and verb form **for the whole sentence**,
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 oldest / beautiful / these / most / and / town / be / buildings / the / the / this / in

These buildings are/were the oldest and the most beautiful in this town.

These are the oldest and most beautiful buildings in this town.

2 you / English / not try / your / during / an / holidays / last / breakfast

Didn't you try an English breakfast during your last holidays?

During your last holidays didn't you try an English breakfast?

3 bench / their / neighbour's / sleep / cats / garden / on / the

Look! Their/The (neighbour's) cats are sleeping on the/their (neighbour's) garden bench.

6

E 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.

Frida Kahlo

Frida Kahlo was a Mexican painter, known for mixing traditional Mexican folk art with surrealism. Surrealism is a form of art that is inspired by dreams and uses images that are symbolic of other things.

When Frida was young, she went to a prestigious school where she was studying medicine. (1) While/When she was there, she was in a terrible bus accident that broke (2) almost/nearly all of her bones. She was able to walk again, but the pain remained with her for the rest of her life. After the accident she decided to spend all her time painting, (3) which/that was what she loved to do.

At a young age she married the already famous painter Diego Rivera. He usually painted large murals¹ that showed the struggle of the working class in Mexico. Frida's paintings, however, were much (4) more personal. She painted many self-portraits, and (5) also/sold/often/made many works about the traditions and culture of her country.

After becoming famous, she spent most of her time in the United States. She loved the traditional Mexican way of life, but was living in a heavily industrialized country. In the background of (6) one/every/lots/most of her self-portraits, there are metal tubes and smokestacks² in one half of the picture, and in the (7) other/center/front scenes of traditional Mexican life and antique objects.

Many of Frida's paintings have symbols that are used again and again. One of (8) them/these/those is a monkey that is native to Mexico. Christian symbols, (9) such as the crown of thorns and the crucifix, are used in her work as well. The use of symbols, and the theme of identity in her work, is what caused many people to consider it surrealism. However, it is sometimes called magic realism, which is a style that shows very realistic things in unlikely situations.

Most of Frida's work was about her identity and (10) where/place/city she was from. She created many paintings about that, but also did a lot of writing.

10

¹ murals: large pictures that have been painted on the (outside) wall of rooms or buildings

² smokestacks: tall chimneys that take away smoke from factories

F 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 eating <u>ing</u> in <u>the</u> city centre.
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Misadventure on a lovely picnic day

On a sunny Saturday morning in spring, Sarah and her friends decided to have a picnic in their favourite local park. Sarah was in charge of organizing the picnic, and she had carefully prepared sandwiches, snacks, and a basket filled with refreshing drinks. 1
1

As they arrived at the park, the weather was perfect: clear skies, a gentle breeze, and the warmth of the sun kissing their skin. They found a beautiful, shaded spot under a tall oak tree, spread out their picnic blanket and began to unpack their feast. 1
2

The sandwiches were a hit, the fruit was juicy and the atmosphere was filled with laughter and chatter. Everything seemed to be going perfectly until Sarah's friend, Tom, decided to show off his new drone. He had recently bought a fancy drone with a built-in camera and was eager to test it out. 1
1
2

Tom carefully launched the drone into the air and it hovered perfectly, capturing stunning aerial shots of their picnic. Everyone was fascinated by the bird's eye view of the park. However, as Tom became more confident with the controls, disaster struck.

In his excitement, Tom accidentally piloted the drone too close to a nearby tree. It got entangled in the branches, and its propellers got hopelessly stuck. Tom was unable to free it. They all watched in horror as the expensive gadget³ hung loosely from the tree, completely out of reach. 1
1
1

Sarah's heart sank as she realized the picnic had taken a disastrous turn. The group spent the next hour trying to find out how to get the drone back, but it turned out to be impossible. Tom's new toy was now lost. in the treetops and their picnic had turned into a rescue mission. 2
1

After some time, they decided to call the local fire department⁴ for help. Firefighters arrived with their truck and managed to retrieve the drone, but it was damaged beyond repair. Tom was very sad and the happy picnic atmosphere was gone. 1
1

Although the picnic had ended in a disaster, Sarah and her friends learned a valuable lesson that afternoon – sometimes it's best to leave the gadgets at home and just enjoy the simple pleasures of good company, food and nature. 1

³ gadget: tool or item (often electronic) that does something useful

⁴ fire department: organization working to put out fires and to rescue people from fires

G 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.

[8 points, 1 point each]

Example:	I am going to tell you an _____ story.	IMPRESS
	→ I am going to tell you an impressive story.	

- | | | |
|--|----------------|--|
| 1 The firefighters were helpless/unhelpful against the terrible fire, the house burned completely down. | HELP | |
| 2 The dinosaurs disappeared millions of years ago. Scientists are not sure what killed them. | APPEAR | |
| 3 Can you please explain this word to me again? | EXPLANATION | |
| 4 Are you disappointed because she won't come to your party? | DISAPPOINTMENT | |
| 5 Can I open my presents, please? I am so curious . | CURIOSITY | |
| 6 Yesterday I measured my room: it's 4m long and 3m wide. | MEASURABLE | |
| 7 In this store payment(s) can be made in Swiss francs, euros or US dollars. | PAY | |
| 8 This music makes everybody feel so cheerful/cheery/cheerless . | CHEER | |

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H Multiple choice

Underline only the correct option. [10 points, 1 point each]

Adventures in the Arctic

<p>Three teenagers, Pen Hadow, Ann Daniels and Martin Hartley, have been in the Arctic for two months, living in _____ cold temperatures to help scientists find out about the effects of climate change. Pen talks to our journalist: "We take lots of measurements of the ice for scientists _____ are analysing how climate change is affecting the Arctic. Most of the measurements are done by _____ with the help of Martin. At the beginning of the trip the temperatures and the weather were horrible – sometimes _____ the wind the temperature was as low as -70°C. It was so cold that we had problems getting anything to work – cookers, cameras – nothing likes this level of cold. At first it was _____ constantly dark – only two hours of daytime, but now it is summer and we have daylight 24 hours a day! It is _____ too – only about -14°C at the moment. In fact, if it gets much warmer, we will be picked up earlier than planned because the ice will be too dangerous. When we were on our way to the place where we _____ now, we had to do our first swim of the expedition. It is something we were all _____. We put our special 'immersion suits' on. It took us 20 minutes to swim across the water with all our equipment. I hope we do not have to do that too much more! Ann Daniels is our navigator and she _____ does all the cooking. This is a very important job because she has to calculate the amount of calories that we need to give us the _____ to survive. Most meals can be 'drunk' from thermal mugs. If the meals were not in thermal mugs, they would freeze solid."</p>	<p>too</p> <p><u>who</u></p> <p>themselves</p> <p><u>because of</u></p> <p>fast</p> <p>very cold</p> <p><u>are camping</u></p> <p><u>afraid of</u></p> <p>sometimes</p> <p><u>energy</u></p>	<p>the most</p> <p>which</p> <p>Pen</p> <p>with</p> <p><u>almost</u></p> <p>much easier</p> <p>were</p> <p>scared</p> <p><u>also</u></p> <p>food</p>	<p><u>extremely</u></p> <p>they</p> <p><u>me</u></p> <p>as well</p> <p>always</p> <p><u>a lot warmer</u></p> <p>talk</p> <p>prepared</p> <p>perfectly</p> <p>opportunity</p>	
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I Translation

Translate into English.

[18 points]

1 – Ich würde gerne nach London gehen. – Du besuchst leidenschaftlich gern grosse Städte, nicht wahr? – Ja, letztes Jahr erkundigte ich Edinburgh. – Ich würde auch lieber grosse Städte besuchen als ans Meer zu gehen.
(8 points)

I would like (0.5) to (0.5) go (0.5) to London (0.5). –

You are keen (0.5) on (0.5) visiting (0.5) big cities (0.5), aren't you (0.5)? –

Yes, last year (0.5) I explored Edinburgh (0.5). - I'd rather (0.5) visit big cities (0.5) than (0.5) go to the beach/sea (0.5), too (0.5).

2 – Meine Tante hat einen amerikanischen Bauern geheiratet und lebt jetzt in Texas. – Mein Onkel hat sich in eine kanadische Frau verliebt und ist nach Toronto ausgewandert. – Was sind die Vor- und Nachteile in Kanada zu leben? – Es ist multikultureller, aber die Schweiz ist schöner.
(10 points)

My aunt (0.5) married (0.5) an American (0.5) farmer (0.5) and now lives/is now living (0.5) in Texas.

– My uncle (0.5) fell (0.5) in love with (0.5) a Canadian (0.5) woman (0.5) and migrated (0.5) to Toronto (0.5). – What are (0.5) the pros and cons (0.5) of (0.5) living (0.5) in Canada (0.5)? – It's more multicultural (0.5), but Switzerland (0.5) is more beautiful/prettier/nicer (0.5).

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J 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
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1 Little Sam is learning to <u>drive</u> a bike.	RIDE	
2 He wants to become a professional cyclist when he <u>grows</u> .	GROWS UP	
3 <u>This</u> churches were built in the 17 th century.	THESE/THIS CHURCH WAS	
4 The girls' team lost because Lisa <u>injured</u> .	WAS/GOT INJURED	
5 The police <u>listen</u> music to relax in their free time.	LISTEN TO	
6 My granddad isn't strong enough to <u>lifting</u> his feet.	LIFT	

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Total Structures:	85	
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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 They do not like city walls covered with advertisements.
- B Street art has become part of a global visual culture.
- C Through street art the artists could express their feelings.
- D They think that these organisations disconnect art from everyday life.
- E And people have different opinions about the movement.
- F Graffiti art represented social and political rebellion.

The history of street art

Street art can be found on buildings, sidewalks, street furniture and signage in urban areas from Tokyo to Paris to New York City. This distinctive style of art can take the form of paintings, sculptures, fabric or even stickers. Its international presence is supported by web sites, artist communities, books and magazines. ___B___ Now, even art museums and galleries are collecting the work of street artists.

It is not easy to provide an exact history of the street art movement. This kind of art has developed in many kinds of ways in places all over the world. Also, because it is illegal to paint public and private property without permission, street artists usually work secretly. This secretive nature of street art and its countless forms make it hard to define exactly. ___E___ Some think street art is a crime and destroys property. But others see this art as a rich form of non-traditional cultural expression.

Many experts say the movement began in New York City in the nineteen sixties. Young adults would use paint in special cans to spray their 'tag' on walls and train cars around the city. This tag was a name they created to identify themselves and their artwork. This colourful style of writing is also called graffiti. It is visually exciting and energetic. Some graffiti paintings were signs marking the territories of city gangs or illegal crime groups.

Graffiti also became a separate movement expressing the street culture of young people living in big cities. ___F___ This was art that rejected the accepted rules of culture and power. These artists could travel around areas of the city making creative paintings for everyone to see. The artist could become famous without being officially recognised. Sometimes this street art created a dispute between artists and city officials. Graffiti artists created their images and city officials quickly painted over them.

Street artists have different reasons for choosing this special kind of creative act. Some artists do not approve of the commercial nature of galleries and museums. ___D___ They also like the fact that street art stays part of the city environment.

Some artists choose to express their political beliefs with their art. Some see street art as protesting the culture of big business and corporations. ___A___ These artists see these advertisements as examples of corporate aggression. They think that if an advertisement can be on a wall, so can their art. Other artists like the excitement of working the streets and trying not to get caught.

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

[10 points]

2.1.) Which is according to the text not a reason why it is hard to provide an exact history of the movement?

- a) Its countless forms.
- b) The artists usually work secretly.
- c) It is illegal to paint public and private property.
- d) Because everybody thinks it's a crime.**

2.2.) What is according to the text not true about 'tags'?

- a) It was a name to identify the artist.
- b) It's also called graffiti.
- c) They were only sprayed on walls.**
- d) They were signs marking territories.

2.3.) What is according to the text not true about graffiti?

- a) It was a way to express their culture.
- b) City officials helped paint them.**
- c) Everybody could see the paintings.
- d) The artist couldn't be officially recognised.

2.4.) What are according to the text two reasons why street artists choose this kind of art?

- a) Some artists don't approve of the commercial nature of galleries.**
- b) Some artists don't like that the art stays part of the city.
- c) Some artists don't like the excitement of trying not to get caught.
- d) Some artists don't like city walls covered with advertisements.**
- e) Some artists don't see street art as protesting the culture of big business.

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Total Reading:

20	
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Part IV: Writing

L Writing

[20 points]

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

Task 2: It was a long day. What did she do that day? (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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Overall total:	145	
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