SOLUTIONS

Unterschrift Prüfungskandidat/in:

_____

Ort / Datum:

_____

Englisch

Dauer: I 15 Minuten, II – IV 60 Minuten

max. Punkte	**120**
I Listening	20
II Structures	55
III Reading	25
IV Writing	20

Auszufüllen durch die korrigierenden Lehrpersonen

Korrektur	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
I Listening		20	
II Structures		55	
III Reading		25	
IV Writing		20	
		Punkte total ►	

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Nachkorrektur	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
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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 tasks 1 – 10, pages 4 – 5.

4 You hear a beep.

5 Listen to the recording and complete tasks 1 – 10, pages 4 – 5.

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 tasks B – J.

A Listening

Listen to a conversation between two people about a high school band. Tick (✓) the correct answer to the questions 1 – 10. *[2 points each]*

1. Why did Ben join the band?

a. He wanted to start his own band.		
b. His friends needed a bass player.	X	
c. He thought the band's name sounded stupid.		
d. He was the singer.		

2. Why did Ben stay in the band even if he disliked the name *Lucky Number Two*?

a. Because he wanted to play music more than he cared about the name.	X	
b. Because he was the one who had chosen the name.		
c. Because the band promised to change the name later.		
d. Because it was already a very famous band.		

3. What did Ben say about how the band chose its name?

a. They carefully researched it.		
b. They couldn't agree and just picked something.	X	
c. They were inspired by one of their songs.		
d. It was decided by their teacher.		

4. What year did Ben finally remember as the time of their political songs?

a. 2012		
b. 2008		
c. 2004	X	
d. 2000		

5. What was the title of one of their songs?

a. Black and Blue		
b. Red, White, Black, and Blue	X	
c. Red, White and Blue		
d. Politically driven		

6. Why did Ben personally like punk music?

a. Because it's fast and crazy.		
b. His parents told him to play.		
c. It made him popular at school.		
d. It helped him express his anger and feelings.	X	

7. How often did the band perform live?

a. Every week		
b. Two times a month	X	
c. Three times a year		
d. Many times, to become popular		

8. What kind of effort did the band make to attract an audience?

a. They made flyers.	X	
b. They used social media campaigns.		
c. They paid for radio commercials.		
d. They asked teachers to announce their concerts.		

9. What did the band do with the money they earned?

a. They saved it for college.		
b. They didn't earn any.		
c. They paid to record CDs.	X	
d. They made flyers.		

10. Which advantage did Ben mention about being in a band?

a. It helped him become famous.		
b. He became a very good high school student.		
c. He got a job from it.		
d. He met many new people.	X	

Total Listening:	20	

Part II: Structures

B Tenses

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense (present simple, present continuous or past simple) and form (positive, negative or question form) and use the extra words in brackets to fill the gaps.

[8 points, ½ point each]

Anna and her brother Max usually ……. spend ……. (1 spend) two weeks at their grandparents' house every year. It's a quiet place where Anna ……. likes ……. (2 like) to relax and Max ……. enjoys ……. (3 enjoy) exploring nature.

Last year, on the first morning, Max ……. got ……. (4 get) up early and ran (5 run) to the river. He wanted to go swimming, but he ……. didn't (did not) bring ……. (6 not bring) his swim shorts. "Oh no!" he said. "Why ……. do I always forget/am I always forgetting ……. (7 I / always / forget) things?"

Then one afternoon, Max and Anna ……. threw ……. (8 throw) stones into the water. Suddenly, Anna ……. found ……. (9 find) a small, old box near the riverbank. "What ……. does this mean ……. (10 this / mean)?" she wondered. Inside the box, there ……. was ……. (11 be) a note: *"To the finder of this box: follow the red stones."* Curious and excited, the children followed a trail of red stones that ……. led ……. (12 lead) them into the forest. At the end of the path, they ……. saw ……. (13 see) something amazing: a treehouse with a rope ladder and colourful flags. "What is happening?" Anna asked. "I ……. don't/can't believe ……. (14 not believe) it! It's grandma and grandpa. They ……. are sitting ……. (15 sit) in the treehouse!" Max said. "Do you think they ……. built ……. (16 build) it for us?"

8	

C Questions

These are answers. Write the questions and ask for the underlined part in the correct tense. *[9 points, 1.5 points each]*

Example:	He likes <u>spaghetti</u>. → **What does he like?**

1 They dreamed of <u>their own house</u>.
What did they dream of?

2 My sister has <u>50</u> teddy bears.
How many teddy bears does she/my sister have?
How many teddy bears has she/my sister got?

3 She is going to the sea <u>with her boyfriend</u>.
Who is she going to the sea with? / Who is she going with to the sea? /
With whom is she going to the sea?

4 Mark can't find his book <u>because he is very messy</u>.
Why can't Mark/he (can Mark/he not) find his book?

5 <u>My grandparents</u> live in that house.
Who lives in that house?

6 The train leaves <u>at 7:30</u>.
When does the train/it leave?
What time does the train/it leave?

9

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

1 English / for / teacher / her / choose / students / last / exercises / year / the / interesting / all

Last year, the (her) English teacher chose interesting (English) exercises for all (the) her students (last year).

2 the / too/ not / swim / without / far / children / away / their / permission / teacher's / (?)

Look! Aren't the children swimming / Are the children not swimming too far away without their teacher's permission?

3 fountains / drink / from / you / city / water / can / the / this / in / not / the

(In this city) You can't/cannot drink the water from the fountains in this city.

6	

E C-Test

Fill in the gaps. The gaps are always the second half of a word. The number of missing letters per word is given in superscript (x). *[7 points, 0.5 point each]*

Example:	They are eat_____[3] in t_____[2] city centre. → They are eat**ing** in t**he** city centre.

Blind Auditions

In the world of clas**sical**[5] music, auditions can be a source of great stress –	1	
not only for the candidates who must play an instrument under pressure, but also		
for the juries trying to apply the right crit**eria**[4] in selecting the best	1	
musicians. In 1952, the Boston Symphony Orchestra tried an unusual experiment		
to eliminate bias and imp**rove**[4] gender balance: candidates auditioned	1	
beh**ind**[3] a screen. At first, this seemed like an innovation in fairness, yet	1	
the res**ults**[4] were disappointing – most successful applicants	1	
we**re**[2] still men. It soon became clear w**hy**[2]. Members of the	2	
jury, wit**hout**[4] even realizing it, were judging not only the music but also the	1	
sound of the musi**cians**' [5] shoes as they walked on stage. This subtle clue	1	
was enough to reveal gender and influence th**eir(ese/ose)**[3] decisions. Once	1	
candidates were asked to rem**ove**[3] their shoes, nearly half of the women	1	
advanced beyond the first round. The lesson is simple yet powerful. Overcoming		
unconscious bias demands creativity and attention to the smal**lest**[4]	1	
details. Sometimes, fairness depends not on grand gestures, but on		
unu**sual**[4] solutions – like silent footsteps and a screen – th**at**[2]	2	
help talent shine through.		
	7	

F Translation

Translate into English.

[8 points]

Haggis ist ein traditionelles Schottisches Gericht, das man überall in Schottland bestellen kann. Wir haben es dort letzten Herbst versucht und mochten es gar nicht. Kennst du die speziellen Zutaten dieser Wurst?

Haggis is a traditional (0.5) Scottish (0.5) food/dish/meal which/that (0.5) you can order/can be ordered (0.5) all over/everywhere/anywhere (0.5) in Scotland (0.5). We tried (0.5) it there (0.5) last autumn/fall (0.5) and (we) didn't (0.5) like/enjoy it (0.5) at all (0.5). Do you know (0.5) the special ingredients (0.5) of this/for (0.5) sausage (0.5)?

8

G Grammar and Vocabulary cloze

1 point per sentence, – ½ per wrong word / wrong word order

Complete the translation. *[9 points, 1 point each]*

Example:	Unsere Reise machte riesigen Spass.
	_____ trip was _____.
	__Our____trip was **__great fun____**.

1 Gibt es genug Dessert für alle?
Is there enough dessert for everyone/everybody/us all/ all of us?

2 Wer ist der neugierigste von uns Lernenden?
Who is the most curious of us students?

3 Wir haben viele Schlösser gesehen, als wir in Frankreich waren.
We saw many/a lot of castles when we were in France.

4 Kennst du den Jungen, der da drüben tanzt?
Do you know the boy who/that is dancing over there?

5 Du solltest dein Fahrrad nicht auf dem Trottoir fahren.
You shouldn't/ should not ride your bike on the pavement.

6 Es macht ihr nichts aus zur Schule zu laufen.
She doesn't mind walking to school.

7 Der Hund versucht gerade die Tasche der Frau zu fressen.
The dog is trying to eat the woman's bag.

8 Ich würde gerne dem Basketballteam beitreten.
I would like/love to join the basketball team.

9 Ich sehe, du hast zur Mittagszeit angerufen. Was ist los?
I see you called at lunchtime. What's up?/ What's the matter?/ What's going on?

9

H Error correction

There is one mistake in each sentence. Mark the mistake and write the correct word(s) instead, as in the example.

[8 points, 1 point each]

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

1 The police <u>catched</u> the criminal and brought him to the police station.	**caught**	
2 My sister loved <u>sheeps</u> with black heads when she was young.	**sheep**	
3 I feel <u>boring</u> when I listen to the math teacher.	**bored**	
4 They didn't <u>understood</u> the exercise in history, so they asked the teacher for help.	**understand**	
5 She <u>became</u> a new book from her teacher yesterday.	**got/received**	
6 We <u>are liking</u> the exciting film that we are watching right now in the living room.	**like**	
7 We arrived <u>to</u> school five minutes late.	**at**	
8 This mountain is higher <u>then</u> that hill, so the climb is also more difficult.	**than**	

8	

Total Structures:	55

I Reading

Read the text and answer according to the instructions. *[25 points]*

1 *Read the text «How online shopping is changing the world». Five sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the correct gap (1-7) in the text for each of the sentences below (A-E). Write the correct number of the gap behind each sentence. Be careful: There are two gaps which you do not need to use.*

[5 points, 1 point each]

A "Time is money. Save both.", is the slogan which shows that *Amazon's* main goal is to deliver their products as quickly as possible.	**2**
B Like every company, *Amazon* has been trying to design boxes that are both light and strong.	**5**
C The great trick of online retail is to get us to do more shopping without thinking about it for too long.	**6**
D Meanwhile, *Amazon* halved *Prime* shipping time down to a day.	**4**
E This experience of shopping is known as e-commerce or e-business.	**1**

5

	Line
How online shopping is changing the world	
In the past, there were only a few things delivered to our homes like newspapers, pizza or Asian food. Nowadays, there is a universe of products like DVD's, video games, Spanish oranges, clothes, books, groceries or medicine and you can order them all online. Even more exotic is ordering insects to feed your tarantula. Or do you need help around the house? So why not order a plumber or a carpenter online to help you. **[1]**	1 5
Most home deliveries still consist of the familiar brown cardboard parcels from retailers such as *Amazon* which is responsible for half of all the	

packages delivered in the US each year. Jeff Bezos, *Amazon's* founder, never wanted his customers to worry about shipping - about how much it costs or about how long it takes. **[2]** *Amazon's* emphasis on speed forced other retailers to hurry, too, and shoppers started to believe that something that cannot be received quickly, is not worth having at all.

In 2005, *Amazon* created *Prime*, a club for shoppers paying a fixed fee every year, so that they got free two-day shipping on everything they bought. **[3]** *Prime* now has more than 100 million members. A market analysis firm found that 93 per cent of *Prime* members keep their subscription after a year, and 98 per cent after two years. "Not for patient people," runs a *Prime* slogan, and it is right: one out of every three *Prime* members has deleted items from their shopping baskets after learning that they could not arrive in two days. **[4]**

A lot of attention has been paid to problems such as how best to pack a box, how to beat traffic and what to do when a delivery driver rings the doorbell and no one is home. The cardboard box is the most obvious symbol of e-commerce and stands for the conflict of choosing between our unlimited consumption and the health of the planet. A heavier box costs more to buy and it also uses more fuel to ship, for example. **[5]** But still many companies use packaging materials excessively.

However, the environmental impact of all that paper and plastic is just one part of the overall carbon footprint of online shops. In addition, vans and trucks of companies such as FedEx, UPS and DHL increase traffic. **[6]** So, when ordering online some people buy far more than they need, send unwanted items back and order new ones, forcing drivers to come back. Some people live so far out in the countryside that delivery drivers must make an effort to find them. **[7]** Especially the cities struggle with home delivery because they were not designed to handle this amount of transport activity. Delivery drivers block the side of the road to load and unload their packages. Streets are jammed and citizens suffer from air pollution.

How will e-commerce handle the challenges in the next decade? Different ideas are being discussed: using drones, parachutes, autonomous vehicles or robots. Obviously, there is still a long way to go to make e-commerce more efficient and more eco-friendly.

2 *Look at the text «How online shopping is changing the world» again. Are the sentences 1 – 10 'true' (T) or 'false' (F)? Choose 'does not say' (DS) if there is not enough information to answer 'true' or 'false'. Tick (✓) the correct answer.* *[10 points]*

	T	F	DS
1. The range of products available for home delivery has grown from a few simple items to almost anything imaginable.	X		
2. Most of the products sold online are delivered in brown cardboard boxes.	X		
3. Jeff Bezos wanted customers to pay extra attention to shipping costs and waiting times.		X	
4. Many *Prime* members end their membership within a year.		X	
5. Some *Prime* users remove items from their shopping baskets if their orders cannot arrive within two days.	X		
6. In the future Amazon will reduce shipping time to less than a day.			X
7. Because of the carbon footprint of their companies, FedEx, UPS and DHL now use alternative fuel.			X
8. Finding customers' homes far away from cities is sometimes difficult for delivery drivers.	X		
9. Delivery vans reduce traffic in cities by using the sidewalks.		X	
10. Online-shopping should be reduced to manage e-commerce in the future.			X

10	

3 *Look at the text «How online shopping is changing the world» again. Find a word or expression which means the same as each of the words (1 – 6) below. The lines where you can find the words or expressions are indicated.* *[6 points]*

Example: to bring	→**to deliver**	lines 1 – 6

1. transport	shipping	lines 7 - 13
2. to be quick	(to) hurry	lines 7 - 13
3. to find out	(to) learn/learning	lines 14 – 21
4. endless	unlimited	lines 22 – 28
5. to have difficulty	(to) struggle (with)	lines 29 – 38
6. to control / to manage	(to) handle	lines 39 – 42

6

4 *Look at the text «How online shopping is changing the world» again. What do the following words mean? Match the expressions (A – D) as used in the text with their corresponding definitions (1 – 6). Write the correct numbers in the grid below. Be careful, there are two definitions that you do not need.* *[4 points]*

A symbol (line 24) **B** fee (line 14) **C** retailers (line 8) **D** impact (line 29)	1. money you pay for something 2. feeling or belief that something good will or should happen 3. sign which represents something 4. powerful effect that something has on something 5. online methods to help customers find products 6. businesses that sell products

A	B	C	D
3	1	6	4

4

Total Reading: 25

Part IV: Writing

J Writing *[20 points]*

Task 1: Describe the picture. (40 – 50 words)
Task 2: What happened after their teacher took this picture on 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	

Overall total:	120	