

# SOLUTIONS

Unterschrift Prüfungskandidat/in:

Ort / Datum:

## Englisch aus 2. Sekundar

Dauer: I – III 60 Minuten, IV 15 Minuten

max. Punkte: **130**

I Structures:	68
II Reading/Comprehension:	20
III Writing:	22
IV Listening:	20

*Auszufüllen durch die korrigierenden Lehrpersonen*

Korrektur	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
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<b>Punkte total ►</b>			

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## Part I: Structures

**A Tenses** Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense and form (present simple, present continuous, past simple, positive -, negative - or question form).  
[20 gaps, 10 points]

Dear Erica

Good morning! .....I'm waiting..... (1 I/wait) for Betty to wake up, so .....I'm writing..... (2 I/write) this short letter to you.

A week ago .....we finally got..... (3 we/get/finally) here to Sicily. As you know, Betty .....doesn't like..... (4 not/like) flying, that's why .....we took..... (5 we/take) the train. ....I felt..... (6 I/feel) terrible on that train, there .....were..... (7 be) so many people. Betty .....slept..... (8 sleep) all the way, but .....I just couldn't..... (9 I/can/just/not).

.....We are staying..... (10 we/stay) in a lovely hotel quite close to the beach. But .....we don't always go..... (11 we/not/go/always) to the beach because .....it is often..... (12 it/be/often) very crowded.

Every other day .....I visit..... (13 I/visit) one of the villages in the hills or some other interesting sights. This .....takes..... (14 take) quite an effort, since ...I'm not used..... (15 I/not/be used) to these high temperatures.

Yesterday .....I visited..... (16 I/visit) some Greek temples but Betty .....didn't come..... (17 not/come). ...She never joins..... (18 she/join/never) me, .....she usually relaxes..... (19 she/relax/usually) in the shade next to the swimming pool. Two days ago .....she fell..... (20 she/fall) in love with a nice young man.

That's all for now.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Love Ann

10

**B Questions** *These are answers. Write the questions and ask for the underlined part.*  
*[10 points, 2 points each]*

Example: He likes spaghetti.  
→ **What does he like?**

1 It's going to be rainy and cold next week.

What is the weather going to be like/What will the weather be like?

2 They are organising a birthday party for their dad.

Who are they organising a birthday party for?

3 This subject is not very popular, that's why not many students took it.

Why did not many students take this subject?

4 James Cook and his crew described in great detail what they saw.

How did they describe what they saw?

5 My sister drank my cocoa.

Who drank my cocoa?

10

**C Jumbled words** Put the words in the correct order and write complete sentences in the correct tense. Write positive or negative sentences.  
[6 points, 1 point for correct subject and verb form, 1 point for word order]

Example: 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.***

1 the / come / before / South Pole / than / James Cook / closer / anyone / to

***James Cook came closer to the South Pole than anyone before.***

2 to / a / holiday / for / book / look / our / we / on / good / read

***We are looking/We looked for a good book to read on our holiday.***

3 Mexican / try / yesterday / dish / a / deli / spicy / at / a / I

***Yesterday at a deli I tried a spicy Mexican dish (at a deli)/***

***I tried a spicy dish at a Mexican deli yesterday.***

6

**D Open Cloze** Complete this text about the way we are living. Write one word in each gap.  
[10 points]

Example: We're living faster, but are ..... living better?  
→ We're living faster, but are ...**we**... living better?

**We're living faster, but are we living better?**

1

People in cities around the world walk 10% more quickly than they did twenty years ago. Singapore, a world business centre, is top of the list for/of fast walkers.

2

In the USA there is a book called *One-Minute Bedtime Stories* for children. These are shorter versions of traditional stories, especially written for busy parents who need to save time.

3

People aren't as patient as they were in the past. If the lift takes more than 15 seconds to arrive, people get very impatient because they think they're wasting time. It's exactly the same when/ if an internet page does not open immediately.

10

**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 (3,5,7,9, etc.) it is the second half of the word plus one letter.  
[9 points; ½ point each]

Example: When I woke up th..... mor....., → When I woke up this morning,

London is the most multic <u>ultural</u> city in the world. In an ordinary neighb <u>ourhood</u>	2	
in north London, people from acr <u>oss</u> the globe live and work side by side. For	1	
instance on Stroud Green Road there are Turks, Chi <u>nese</u> ...., Afghanis, Pakistanis,	1	
Vietnamese, Colom <u>bians</u> , Polish, Kenyans, and Fre <u>nch</u> .	2	
What are the thou <u>ghts</u> of the people who live here? What do they think of the land	1	
they <u>now</u> call home <u>me</u> ?	2	
Mehmet Burkan is <u>one</u> of these immigrants. He is 41. "When I fi <u>rst</u> came to England	2	
I thought it wo <u>uld</u> be like New York, but it was much quieter. I didn't know anybody.	1	
I came here to study business at college. Now I'm the ow <u>ner</u> of this florist's shop.	1	
Ano <u>ther</u> of these new citizens is Luz-Elena Lamprea. She ru <u>ns</u> a restaurant. Her	2	
par <u>ents</u> divorced and she came to England wi <u>th</u> her mother wh <u>en</u> she was 19.	3	

9	
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**G Translation** *Translate into English [12 points]*

- 1 Er legte den Inhalt der Schachtel auf den Tisch, um zu sehen, ob er die Sachen finden konnte, die er suchte. (6 points)

He **put** (1 point) **the content(s) of the box** (1 point) **on the table** (1 point) **to see if** (1 point) **he could find the things** (1 point) **he was looking for/he looked for** (1 point).

→ He put the content(s) of the box on the table to see if he could find the things he was looking for/he looked for.

- 2 Wer hat das Spiel am Dienstag gewonnen? Die Mannschaft meines Bruders, aber er wurde während des Spiels verletzt. (6 points)

**Who won** (1 point) **the match** (1 point) **on Tuesday** (1 point)? **My brother's team** (did) (1 point) but he **was injured** (1 point) **during the match/game** (1 point).

→ Who won the game/match on Tuesday? My brother's team (did) but he was injured during the match/game.

12

**Total Structures:**

68

## Part II: Reading / Comprehension

**H** 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 - G**. There is one you do not need to use. (12 points, 2 points each)

- A** As a result, many engineers, scientists and designers spend time studying them.
- B** The shape makes it faster and more fuel efficient.
- C** When he had a closer look, he also noticed how it cleaned itself.
- ~~**D** Like other Swiss engineers were very efficient.~~
- E** The scientists are particularly interested in its feet.
- F** He was walking in the countryside when he pulled a plant's bur from his trousers.
- G** The engineers believe this shape can also improve the movement of wind turbines.

### Designs from nature

*When we have a problem, nature often has the answer.*

In a room at Stanford University, scientists are studying a small animal called a gecko. It's an amazing animal because it can move very quickly up and down a tree and it can even walk upside down on ceilings. **E** They want to use the same design on their own robot. The metal robot looks very similar to the gecko. It has four feet which can also walk up walls made of glass or plastic. However, it still has a more difficult time when it tries to walk upside down.

Animals and plants can teach humans a lot about design and engineering. **A**. When they have a problem, nature often has the answer. This science is called biomimetics. Bio- means 'studying living things' and mimetics means 'copying the movement of things'. In other words, scientists – or biomimeticists – study animals and plants in order to copy the design.

Take, for example, a whale. Engineers in Canada are studying their flippers because they move so effectively through water. **G**. Similarly, the boxfish is another animal from the sea which is helping car manufacturers in Germany. Mercedes Benz is using the shape of the fish for one of its new cars. **B**.

Velcro is probably the most famous example of biomimetics. Most people have some Velcro on an item of clothing. It was invented by the Swiss engineer George de Mestral in 1948. **F** He noticed how the bur stuck so well to his clothes. He worked on his idea and the result was Velcro, which became an affordable alternative to the traditional zip.

In 1982, Wilhelm Bartlott was another inventor who had a great idea when he was studying the leaves of a lotus plant. Bartlett noticed that water always ran off the leaf. **C**. Bartlott copied the leaf's special surface and now you can find it in specialised paint products where water and dirt never stay on the paint.

2 Answer the questions according to the instructions. (8 points)

Which statement is correct?

- A Scientists are studying the gecko because it moves very quickly in trees.
- B The scientists are studying the gecko because it moves like a robot they are building.
- C The gecko can walk upside down on ceilings with less difficulty than the robot.**
- D The scientists think that the gecko can walk on vertical plastic and glass because it has got very strong feet.

Which statement is not correct?

- A Designers and engineers learn a lot from nature.
- B The scientists imitate animals and plants to solve their problems.
- C Some scientists study the flippers of whales.
- D Most of the scientists' problems can be solved by copying nature.**

Which two statements are correct?

- A Velcro has the same function as zips.**
- B Cars are designed in the shape of whales.
- C The knowledge scientists have got from the Lotus plant is used in paint.**
- D Velcro was invented because of an animal.
- E German engineers improve the movement of wind turbines.
- F The Swiss engineer de Mestral studied the leaves of Lotus.

**Total Reading Comprehension**

**20**

### Part III: Writing

#### I Writing [22 points]

You are Jason, a British exchange student. You are in Switzerland for 3 weeks. You are staying with a Swiss family. After one week you write an email to your brother Mark in England.

*Write about your arrival (2 sentences), about your host family (2 sentences), about something you like (2 sentences) and about something you dislike (2 sentences), about the place and about something you did last week (2 sentences).*

*Write between 70 and 90 words.*

*Scoring:*

*content 10 - range of vocab and structures 6 – accuracy 6 ( 2 points each topic)*

Dear Mark

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Love Jason

*for correction only:*

C	R	A
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<b>Total Writing</b>	<b>22</b>	
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## **Part IV: J Listening**

### **Instructions**

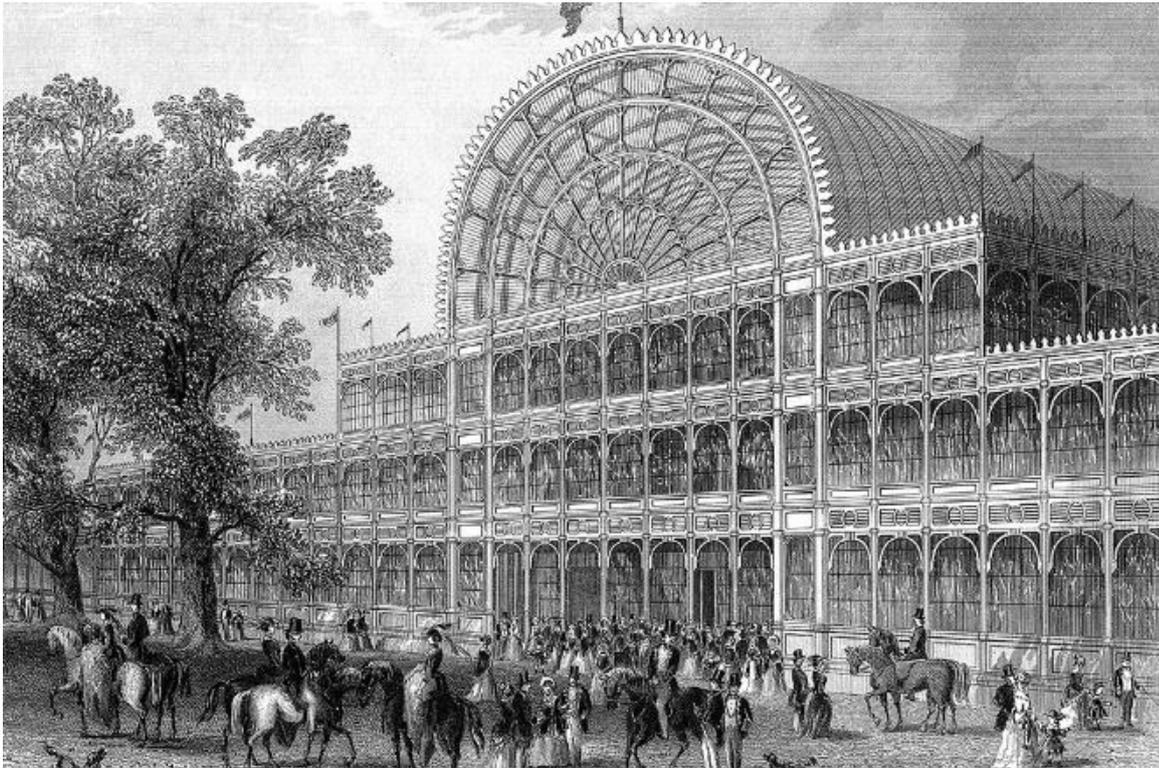
→ ***Do not turn this page before the speaker tells you.***

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

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

- 1 *You have 90 seconds to read the instructions.*
- 2 *You hear a beep.*
- 3 *The speaker will tell 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 answer the questions.*
- 6 *You hear a beep.*
- 7 *After 30 seconds 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.*

**J Listening [20 points]**



Listen to the recording about the building of the Crystal Palace in London in 1851. Choose the correct statement **A**, **B** or **C**. Only one statement is correct! (20 points, 2.5 points each)

1 The Crystal Palace was built....

- A for the Queen's garden.
- B for an exhibition.**
- C by 15 000 companies.

2 Mr Russel was

- A the architect who designed the Crystal Palace.
- B one of the people who paid for the building of the Crystal Palace.
- C one of the people who organised the building of the Crystal Palace.**

3 The building of such a big greenhouse

- A was impossible said Mr Paxton.
- B caused an argument with engineers.**
- C wasn't seen as a problem at all.

4 Mr Paxton said

- A he could build the glasshouse in six months.**
- B it would take years to build this glasshouse.
- C he had built bigger glasshouses before.

5 The organizers

- A were forced to accept the idea of building a glasshouse.
- B thought that it would be cheaper to build a brickhouse.
- C had the same opinion about the glasshouse as the public.

6 Mr Paxton

- A was afraid that the metal could bend and the glass break.
- B had built a ship with iron that didn't sink.
- C is convinced that you could construct strong buildings with glass and iron.

7 The Crystal Palace was

- A big enough that trees could be in there.
- B filled with pot plants.
- C opened by King George V.

8 The sheets of glass

- A partly shattered, when the huge orchestra played.
- B had the effect that it wasn't gloomy inside the house.
- C had the effect that it was hot inside when the sun was shining.



**Total Listening**

20

**Overall Total:**

130





