

# SOLUTIONS

Unterschrift Prüfungskandidat/in:

Ort / Datum:

## Englisch

Dauer: I – III 60 Minuten, IV 15 Minuten

max. Punkte: **127**

I Structures: 69

II Reading/Comprehension: 20

III Writing: 20

IV Listening 18

*Auszufüllen durch die korrigierenden Lehrpersonen*

| Korrektur                | Datum: | Visum: | Punkte: |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| I Structures             |        | 69     |         |
| II Reading/Comprehension |        | 20     |         |
| III Writing              |        | 20     |         |
| IV Listening             |        | 18     |         |
| <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]

At Jack's school they write (1 write) one big science test every two months, so that makes (2 make) five a year. Jack's first one last month didn't go (3 not go) too well. He quite likes (4 like) science and he usually gets (5 get / usually) reasonably good grades. So why did he not succeed (6 he / not succeed)? This is not difficult to explain. He didn't study (7 not study) enough and he knew (8 know) it already the evening before. As a result he felt (9 feel) very nervous. In the test he wrote (10 write) too many wrong answers. Handing him back his results, his teacher gave (11 give) him a disappointed look. So he decided (12 decide) to do better next time. That is why today he is sitting (13 sit) in his room all alone. He is not enjoying (14 not enjoy) himself like his friends who are playing (15 play) football. Peter, his classmate, called (16 call) him to ask why he wasn't coming. Why is Peter not studying (17 Peter / not study)? It's very simple. He never studies (18 never / study) because he is good at science anyway, lucky him. So he doesn't understand (19 not understand) why Jack worries/is worrying/is worried (20 worry) about anything as simple as a science test.

10

**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 The pizzas he made were delicious.

**What were the pizzas he made like?**

2 Once a year they saw a doctor.

**How many times a year did they see a doctor?**

3 Jack's parents worried about his grades.

**Who worried about Jack's/his grades?**

4 Of all the Harry Potter books he likes the last volume most.

**Which (one) of the HP books does he like most?**

5 They are spending their holidays on the cheapest camping site to save money.

**Why are they spending their holidays on the cheapest camping site?**

6 Jane always goes shopping with her best friend.

**Who does Jane always go shopping with?**

12

**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 New York / at / of / residents / lot / the / not / English / home / a / speak / of

A lot of **the residents** of New York **don't speak** English at home.

2 second / painting / a / in / by / floor / a / destroy / Monet / on / fire / the / 1958

In 1958 **a fire** on the second floor **destroyed** a painting by Monet.

3 animals / a / moment / in / the / book / we / about / at / school / read

At the moment **we are reading** a book about animals in school.

6

**D Open Cloze** Complete this text about saving languages. Write one word in each gap.  
[10 points]

Example: And so \_\_\_\_\_ terrible part of history began.

→ And so a terrible part of history began.

### Saving languages

Five hundred years ago, Europeans arrived on a new continent. They brought new cultures and languages to this place which/that they called America. However, there were already people there who had their own cultures and languages. And so a terrible part of history began.

As more Europeans arrived, there was a fight for the land with the Native American Indians. By the end of the nineteenth century, the Indian tribes were moved to reservations. A lot of their children were taken away to boarding schools and these children were taught to speak English. By the end of the twentieth century more than half of the Native Americans in the US were living in cities. They gave up speaking their old tribal language and only used English. As a result, many Native American languages disappeared and with them their culture.

Some American Indian languages are still used today but they are usually spoken by the older members of the tribes who still live on the reservations. In North America there are 150–170 languages that have at least one speaker and many of these languages have under a hundred speakers.

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: The place is per\_\_\_\_\_, but if you're with the wrong per\_\_\_\_\_  
→ The place is perfect, but if you're with the wrong person.....

The place is perfect, the weather is wonderful, but if you're with the wrong person, a holiday can be a disaster... Joe, 28, a flight attendant tells his story:

“Last October I went on holiday to Thailand for two weeks with my girlfriend, Mia. The 1  
holiday began well. We spent two days in Bangkok and saw the Floating Market and 1  
the Royal Palace. But things went wrong when we left Bangkok. I wanted to stay 2  
in hostels which were basic but clean, but Mia said they were too uncomfortable and 1  
so we stayed in quite expensive hotels. I wanted to experience the local 3  
atmosphere, but Mia just wanted to go shopping. I thought I knew Mia, but 2  
you don't know a person until you travel with them. It was awful! We argued about 1  
everything. For our last four days we went to Ko Chang, a beautiful island. It 2  
was like being in paradise. The weather was lovely and the beaches were wonderful, 1  
but we just sunbathed without speaking. We spent our last night backck in 2  
Bangkok and we went for a drink with some Australians. They were really friendly 1  
and Mia started flirting with one of the boys. That was the end. When we arrived at 0  
Heathrow airport the next day we decided to break up. 1  
I took hundreds of photos, but when I got home I didn't show them to anyone.” 0

9

**F Word Formation** Read the letter of a Swiss student to a professor to sign his book. 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]

|                             |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Example: I _____ your book. | READER |
| → I <u>read</u> your book.  |        |

Dear Professor Solomon

I read your latest book and I am very impressed. LATE

The way you assess the political situation in Switzerland ASSESSMENT

is very accurate and a timeless piece of journalism. TIME

You also have a very friendly way of talking about the FRIEND

8 million inhabitants of this country. You recognise the INHABIT

Swiss identity very clearly and you also show IDENTIFY

some of the disadvantages of living in our country. ADVANTAGE

I could find all the important information in your book. INFORM

I liked most the interviews with the people of the VIEW

various cultures in Switzerland. VARIETY

I would be very glad if you put your signature into the copy of your book I am sending you with this letter.

Thank you very much.

Yours sincerely

Alphons Adler

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

- 1 Hast du den verblüffenden Film über Pferde letzte Woche gesehen? Ja, und ich habe den Kommentar sehr gut verstanden. (5 Points)

Did you watch (1 point) the amazing film (0,5 point) about horses (0,5 point)

last week (0,5 point)? Yes, and I understood (1 point) the commentary (0,5 point)

very well (1 point).

→ Did you watch the amazing film about horses last week ? Yes, and I understood the commentary very well.

- 2 Ich würde lieber weiterrennen als mit meinem Velo zu fahren, weil es gesünder ist für meinen Körper. (7 Points)

I'd rather (1 point) carry on (1 point) running (1 point) than (0,5 point)

ride (1 point) my bike (0,5 point), because it is healthier (1 point)

for my body (1 point).

→ I'd rather carry on running than ride my bike, because it is healthier for my body.

12

**Total Structures:**

69

## 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** Her work was also making her famous.
- B** As a result of this there were only about a hundred chimpanzees living in Gombe by the end of the decade.
- C** A group of local men met the strange pair of women and helped carry their camping gear.
- D** She also set up sanctuaries for chimps which had been captured or were orphans because of the trade in chimpanzee meat.
- ~~**E** A year later, Jane returned to Gombe.~~
- F** She had set out to study the animals and find out how they really lived.
- G** In the end, she needed a military escort in order to continue her work.

### The life of Jane Goodall

On the morning of July 14, 1960, Jane Goodall arrived on the east shore of Lake Tanganyika and the Gombe National Park. She had brought a tent, a cup without a handle, a pair of binoculars and her mother. **C** Then, around 5 p.m., somebody reported that they had seen a chimpanzee. Straight away, Jane set off into the forest to find her first chimpanzee.

As a young woman, Jane Goodall had no scientific qualifications but this didn't stop her from following her childhood dream of studying chimpanzees in Africa. **F** After many months of difficult work she made three important discoveries: chimpanzees ate meat, they used tools to get food and they also made tools.

Every evening, Jane wrote her findings in a diary and she began to publish articles in journals such as *National Geographic* magazine. After a while, scientists and academics started reading her studies and Jane was offered a place at a university. After more years of research she became Doctor Jane Goodall in 1966. **A** There was a film documentary *Miss Goodall and the Wild Chimpanzees* (1963) and then the first of many books called *My Friends the Wild Chimpanzees* (1969).

During the seventies, Gombe became a dangerous place to work. It is on the border of four different countries and there was fighting between soldiers and rebels. Many foreigners fled the region but Jane stayed. **G** In one of her diaries from this period she notices that chimpanzees can also be violent: 'I thought the chimps were nicer than we are. But time has revealed that they are not. They can be just as awful.'

A different problem developed in Gombe in the 1980s. The human population in the region was increasing which caused deforestation. **B** Jane realised that something had

to be done so chimpanzees and humans could live together so she set about helping the local community to grow more trees in the region.

After 1989, Jane left her career in Gombe in order to do other work. Firstly, she started travelling and giving lectures. She protested about the cruelty to chimpanzees used in medical research laboratories. D Nowadays, she spends about 300 days a year giving interviews, talks and lectures, meeting with government officials and raising money for the Jane Goodall Institute which continues her research. She has very little spare time left but she still spends part of every year in the forest in Gombe, watching her chimpanzees.

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

2.1 Which thing did she not bring to Gombe National Park?

- a a pair of binoculars
- b her mother
- c a cup with a handle**
- d a tent

2.2 Which statement is correct?

- a She saw her first chimpanzee in 1966.
- b In the 1980s many foreigners fled the region around Gombe.
- c After 1989 she started travelling and giving lectures.**
- d Nowadays she still spends about 300 days in Gombe.

2.3 Which two statements are not correct?

- a Her first book was called "My Friends the Wild Chimpanzees".
- b The chimps are not as awful as we are.**
- c She writes articles, gives interviews, talks and lectures.
- d There was a film documentary called "Miss Jane and the Wild Chimpanzees".**
- e She did something against deforestation.

**Total Reading Comprehension**

20

### Part III: Writing

#### I Writing [20 points]

*Describe the picture (40 – 50 words) and say what happened to the poor man (40 – 50 words).*



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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 *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 [18 points]

Listen to the recording about the Pomodoro Technique. Choose the correct statement **A**, **B** or **C**. Only one statement is correct! (18 points, 3 points each)

1 The pomodoro technique

**A** was named after an Italian man.

**B was named after a timer the inventor's mother used.**

**C** got its name because tomatoes helped Peter to become an A-grade student.

2 How does the pomodoro technique work?

**A** You use all the time that is available.

**B** You organize your work in a sensible way.

**C You work intensely for a short time, then have a short break.**

3 Which is the first thing you do with the pomodoro technique?

**A** You think about writing an essay.

**B You think about the different steps you have to take.**

**C** You start working for 25 minutes.

4 What do you do in the breaks?

**A** You wait until it is over.

**B You get up and walk a little.**

**C** You lie down to relax.

5 What role does your mobile phone play in this technique?

**A It should be switched off.**

**B** You may use an app to tell you when to work and when to have a break.

**C** You can check your messages only in the breaks.

6 What effect does the pomodoro technique have on Peter?

**A** He works for longer hours.

**B** He wants to try to become even more effective.

**C He doesn't waste time on homework.**

**Total Listening**

18

**Overall Total:**

127