

Unterschrift Prüfungskandidat/in:

Ort / Datum:

Englisch

Dauer: I – III 60 Minuten, IV 15 Minuten

max. Punkte: **140**

I Structures: 80

II Reading/Comprehension: 22

III Writing: 20

IV Listening 18

Auszufüllen durch die korrigierenden Lehrpersonen

Korrektur	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
I Structures		80	
II Reading/Comprehension		22	
III Writing		20	
IV Listening		18	
Punkte total ►			

Kontrolle	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
I Structures		80	
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Nachkorrektur	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
I Structures		80	
II Reading/Comprehension		22	
III Writing		20	
IV Listening		18	
Punkte total ►			

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).

[10 points, ½ point each]

- Hi Sajmir! (1 you / wait) for the bus?
..... (2 you / go / not / usually) home on foot?
- True. But I (3 go) to the dentist's today.
- I see. Why..... (4 you / come / not) to school last week? I (5 hear) you (6 be / not) there.
- We (7 go) to Albania for three days for my sister's wedding.
- What?! But you (8 can / not) be out of school for three days for your sister's wedding!
- At first the school (9 agree / not), and it (10 make) me so angry. But then my father (11 speak) to the head of school. It's a cultural thing really. A brother (12 must) be there when his sister (13 get married).
- (14 your father / speak) good English?
- Of course! He (15 grow) up in Albania, but he's lived in England for twenty years.
- And (16 you / enjoy) the wedding?
- Oh yes! All my cousins and I (17 enjoy) ourselves tremendously. But sadly, one of them (18 fall) on the floor while dancing and (19 spend) the rest of the night in hospital with a broken arm. Breakdancing, hahaha!
- What a shame! But look, your bus (20 come).
Bye!

10	
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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 It took ten years to construct this building.

.....?

2 Our teacher lost her smartphone in Edinburgh.

.....?

3 We had lunch with Santa Claus.

.....?

4 It looks really strange.

.....?

5 Accidents happen all the time.

.....?

6 I'm going away tomorrow.

.....?

12	
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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 → 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 do / really / homework / we / now / must / the (?)

.....
..... ?

2 end / right / for / we / in the / not / present / mum / the / find

.....
.....

3 located / a beautiful / river / lake / and / town / be / a fast-flowing / the historic / between

.....
.....

4 apprenticeship / nearby / as / she / fishing / hairdresser / do / an / a / in / a / village / right now

.....
.....

8

D Open Cloze

Complete the text with a suitable word.

[10 points, 1 point each]

Example: After they'd lived for some time _____ Switzerland.

→ After they'd lived for some time in Switzerland.

Computer games and TV

In the UK (1), fewer and fewer teenagers are playing games outside with their friends; 85% prefer playing computer games on their own. In fact, playing computer games is one of the (2) popular leisure activities in the UK. In 2016, British shoppers spent £1,152 million on computer games! In general, boys are more interested in computer games (3) girls.

Teenagers also love (4) TV, especially Netflix. Netflix is more popular (5) boys and girls in the UK than in most (6) European countries. In British homes, the TV or laptop is often (7) all day, and teenagers watch series, films and shows before and (8) school. More than ninety percent (9) the teenagers have a smartphone, and about a third (10) have a tablet or computer.

10	
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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 a word plus one letter. [9 points, ½ 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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A visit to Plimoth Plantation

In 1620 a gr..... of 102 men, women and children landed at a pl..... 2
 in present-day Massachusetts which was called Plimoth. They we..... 1
 known as the Pilgrims. They fo..... a land of rolling hills, rocky coasts 1
 and thick forests. Not f..... from where they landed they discovered an 1
 abandoned Ind..... village. They made this village their ho..... 2

Today, close to the original site, visitors can walk around in a reproduction
 of the original Pilgrims' village. At Plimoth Plantation, one hour so..... 1
 of Boston, houses have been constructed from original mate..... 1

and the land is farmed just as it used to be almost 400 years ago. Actors who
 are wearing costumes play the parts of the settlers. The actors have taken
 over the names and ident..... of the men and women who actually 1
 li..... there. They live and work just as the Pilgrims d..... and speak 2
 a var..... of old English and Du..... dialects. Visitors can meet and 2
 talk to Captain Myles Standish, Master Isaac Allerton, Mistress Elizabeth
 Warren and many others.

Visitors are encouraged to walk into the houses and join in the daily life of
 the comm..... 1

The Plimoth actors are very well trained and expect visitors to ima..... 1
 they have travelled back in time and th..... they, too, live in that long 1
 forgotten cen..... 1

9	
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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.	

Chimpanzees – Masters of communication!

Chimpanzees are very sociable and like being in contact with each other. A chimpanzee uses its face to

..... different feelings. It raises its arms or hits the ground to show it is

EXPRESSION

FRIGHT

People who are watching chimpanzees are often

..... how these apes communicate in ways that are for us.

SURPRISE

USUALLY

Chimpanzees playing together often make a sound like laughter when they are

ENTHUSIASM

Chimpanzees have an open when

SMILING

they play together. Family life is very important for chimpanzees and the babies stay with their mother for many months after they are born. They are very

..... about body contact and they groom

PASSION

each other often. Scientists have developed hand signals to communicate with apes and one professor said for her it was to see that a chimpanzee understood what she wanted to say.

FORGET

But not all apes are equally talented. For example, there is

a big between chimpanzees and

DIFFERENT

orang-utans. For the professor, the chimpanzees are her favourite animals to work and communicate with and she really thinks that they are simply animals.

FANTASY

G Translation

Translate into English.

[15 points]

1 – Kannst du dir vorstellen, diesen Berg zu besteigen? – Ist das sicher?

– Klar. Einige Routen sind sicherer als andere und diese ist überhaupt nicht gefährlich. (8 points)

.....
.....
.....

– Of course.

.....
.....

2 – Was hast du in Schottland gesehen? – Ich sah die Statue eines

schottischen Königs. – Was ist die beliebteste Sportart in Grossbritannien? – Fussball. (7 points)

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



15	
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H Correcting mistakes

There is one mistake in each sentence. Mark the wrong word (½ point each) and correct the sentence as in the example (½ point each). There are no spelling mistakes. [6 points]

Example:	The trumpet is so a fascinating instrument!	
	→ The trumpet is <u>so</u> a fascinating instrument!	such

1. It was extremely unpleasant to have stranded at the airport.		
2. – Is this your phone? – It isn't; my is older.		
3. What's the most tall building in Switzerland?		
4. You shouldn't look down at them just because they disagree with us.		
5. You never felt misunderstood, didn't you?		
6. Don't take my little brother's toys from his!		

6	
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Total Structures:	80	
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Part II: Reading / Comprehension

I Reading

Read the text and answer according to the instructions.

[22 points]

1 Put the following sentences in the right place in the text, using the letters A - G. There is one letter you do not need to use. (12 points, 2 points each)

- A This knowledge about coffee soon spread all over the world.
- B Coffee growing is a global industry.
- C Coffee producers and drinkers are concerned about the Fair-Trade movement.
- D Coffee trees can grow up to nine metres high, but they are cut short for production.
- E Coffee roasters combine beans from different areas to make coffees with different tastes and qualities.
- F Before long, coffee was in high demand all over the Middle East.
- G It can also be found in parts of Southeast Asia and Brazil.

Coffee

Many people enjoy a cup of coffee at their local coffee shop, but few people know the story of coffee and how it is produced. _____ Research shows that as many as a third of the world's population are coffee drinkers. Some people enjoy drinking coffee for its rich smell and taste. Others like the awakening effect of caffeine, a chemical in coffee.

Coffee trees are native to eastern Africa and areas of the Arabian Peninsula. Coffee was first grown and traded in the 15th century. Back then, most coffee came from the country we now know as Yemen. _____ By the seventeenth century coffee had been introduced to Europe. European traders started bringing coffee plants to other parts of the world. The Dutch brought coffee to the islands of Indonesia. By the 20th century, most of the world's production came from Central and South America. Today Brazil is the largest producer of coffee in the world.

Most people know what a coffee bean looks like, but what about the plant? _____ The trees have shiny dark green leaves that grow on opposite sides of each other on a stem. The plant produces a fruit that is called a coffee cherry.

When the coffee cherries are ripe and ready to pick, they are bright, red and firm. Inside the fruits are the green coffee beans. After these beans are roasted at high temperatures, they are ready to be made into a drink.

The two most important kinds of coffee plants are arabica and robusta.

Arabica coffee makes up around 70% of the world's production. These trees produce a fine and mild coffee with a rich smell.

Robusta has more caffeine than arabica. It is usually mixed with other coffee beans or used for instant coffee. Most of the world's robusta is grown in Central and Western Africa. _____ Robusta is less costly to grow because it is more resistant to diseases than the arabica plant. Also, robusta plants can survive in a warmer climate.

There may only be two main kinds of coffee plants, but geography and climate differences have a big effect on how coffee tastes. For example, coffee grown in Ethiopia is known for its lively, sharp taste and its flowery smell. Coffee from the island of Sumatra is full bodied, with an earthy and intense taste. _____

One popular story about the discovery of coffee long ago is about Kaldi, a goat keeper. Kaldi was looking after his goats in the highlands of Ethiopia where coffee trees have grown for centuries. He noticed that his goats became very excited and active after eating small fruits from a tree. Kaldi reported this discovery to a group of religious workers. When they made a drink out of the fruit, the religious workers realized they could stay awake for long hours of prayer. _____

So, the next time you enjoy a coffee, you can think about its rich history and wide popularity. And you can imagine the long distances it travelled to end up in your cup.

2 Answer the questions according to the instructions (10 points)

2.1 Coffee trees are originally from which two regions?

- a) Africa
- b) Central America
- c) South America
- d) The Arabian Peninsula
- e) Southeast Asia

2.2 Which is, according to the text, not a reason why people drink coffee?

- a) rich smell
- b) taste
- c) awakening effect
- d) its popularity

2.3 What is special about arabica compared to robusta?

- a) It is cheaper to produce.
- b) It is more widely produced.
- c) It has more caffeine.
- d) It can survive in a warmer climate.

2.4 Coffee from Ethiopia is known for

- a) its full body.
- b) its earthy taste.
- c) its flowery smell.
- d) its intense taste.

Total Reading / Comprehension:

22



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 60 seconds to finish your answers.
- 9 You hear a double beep.
- 10 Close the brochure when the speaker tells you.

K Listening

Listen to the radio interview about theme parks. While listening, complete the statements with the letter (A,B,C,D,E) corresponding to the theme park for which the statement is true. There is an example at the beginning. [18 points, 2 points each]

Example:	Which park has shops that sell magic sweets? ___ C ___
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- A Magic Kingdom, Florida
- B Cedar Point, Ohio
- C Wizarding World, Orlando
- D Lotte World, South Korea
- E Ocean Kingdom, South China



- 1) Which park will have the longest roller coaster? _____
- 2) Which park has the biggest indoor theme park? _____
- 3) Which park has the most famous theme park? _____
- 4) Which park has a night-time zoo? _____
- 5) Which park has the most visitors? _____
- 6) Which park has dinosaurs? _____
- 7) Which park has a wing coaster? _____
- 8) Which park has a tour of a school? _____
- 9) Which park has the most roller coasters in one park? _____

Total Listening:	18	
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Overall total:	140	
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