

SOLUTIONS

Unterschrift Prüfungskandidat/in:

Ort / Datum:

Englisch

Dauer: 60 Minuten

max. Punkte: 144

I	Structures:	87
II	Translation/Vocabulary:	39
III	Reading/Comprehension:	18

Auszufüllen durch die korrigierenden Lehrpersonen

Korrektur	Datum:	Visum:	Punkte:
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Part I: Structures

A Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense and form (present simple, present continuous, past simple, going to future, positive -, negative - or question form).
[15 points, ½ point each]

Scottish Artist, Born and Bred

Annie McLean is one of Scotland's most famous living artists. Henry Lucas (1 go) went to visit her on her island paradise last month. This is his report:

Annie McLean (2 be) was born on the east coast of Scotland. She (3 study) studied at the College of Fine Arts, in Edinburgh. She (4 live) lives on the Isle of Lohan with her husband Duncan and two of her three children. The oldest son, Graham, (5 leave) left home last year and (6 now study) is now studying in Glasgow. Next year he (7 continue) is going to continue studying in Berlin, but then he (8 hope) hopes to return to his family. The family's home is a 300-year-old farmhouse which (9 overlook) overlooks the sea. It is a working farm, and Duncan (10 keep) keeps sheep, chickens, and pigs.

Annie (11 paint) paints animals and wildlife. "I (12 paint) paint what I (13 see) see around me," she (14 tell) told me, "birds, animals, trees, and flowers. Last year I (15 do) did paintings of the sea and clouds. I (16 stop) stopped doing that in spring. I (17 find) find my work fascinating. I (18 work) work outside in the open air for as long as it is light, from morning till night – about 16 hours a day in summer, but now because it's winter I normally (19 do) do less."

Her work (20 become) is becoming more and more popular, and she (21 plan) is planning/ plans to open a gallery on the island. "At the moment I (22 work) am working on a series of wild flowers," she (23 say) said to me over a tea in her studio. 700 people (24 have) have their homes on the Isle of Lohan. Most (25 work) work in the fishing industry. Some hope that they (26 get) are going to get /will get jobs in tourism in the near future. At the moment the population (27 fall) is falling because young people (28 leave) are leaving the island to look for work.

At the end of the interview Annie (29 laugh) laughed and (30 wave) waved goodbye to me.

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

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

1) My parents are learning French, they want to move to France.

Why are your parents learning French?

2) We are going to travel to Spain by car next month.

How are you going to travel to Spain next month?

3) He earns £ 500 a week.

How much does he earn a week?

4) Be quiet please, they're all listening to the news.

What are they all listening to?

5) Juliet came first in last year's race.

Who came first in last year's race?

6) We met our maths teacher at the cinema last night.

Who did you meet last night at the cinema?

7) Some young girls spend two hours a day chatting online.

How long/many hours/much time do some young girls spend chatting online a day?

8) Jack usually goes swimming on Wednesday evening.

When does Jack usually go swimming?

9) I don't spend my money on sweets, I save it.

What don't you spend your money on?

10) Our new classmate is quite nice but a bit bossy.

What is your new classmate like?

C Put the words in the correct order and write complete sentences in the correct tense. Write positive or negative sentences. In **1)** and **2)** use the tense in the brackets. [16 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) newspaper / know / the / the / him / she / photos / from / in (past simple)

She knew him from the photos in the newspaper.

2) of / to / bad / many / just / news / hear / want / them (present simple)

Many of them just want to hear (just) bad news.

3) programme / you / evening / that / watch / tomorrow / ?

Are you going to watch that programme tomorrow evening?

4) in / of / one / second / yesterday / be / 's / the / runners / race

One of the runners was second in yesterday's race.

5) like / like / tight / fashionable / wearing / she / not / trousers / clothes

She doesn't like wearing fashionable clothes like tight trousers.

6) car / fast / Oxford Street / drive / yesterday / into / too / he / his

Yesterday he drove his car too fast into Oxford Street. (yesterday)

7) uncle / Bristol / week / near / with / I / my / stay / this

I'm staying with my uncle near Bristol this week.

8) nights / single / hotel / room / I / at / for / like / a / your / would / three

I would like a single room at your hotel for three nights.

16

D Read the text and underline the best answer in each line of 1 – 16 below.
[8 points, ½ point each]

Starbucks, summer, and other things I love about Britain

Example:	If you want (0) change banks,			
0)	A <u>to</u>	B for	C have	D a

Mark Vanhoenacker, (1) an American journalist, who lives in London, says the UK's not just OK – it's paradise. These are (2) some of his reasons.

Walking

Britain isn't a good place for cyclists. (3) But for pedestrians it is wonderful. When you walk on a zebra crossing, (4) all the drivers stop.

Banks

British banks are great – you do (5) everything online, and you don't pay when you take money out of an ATM. And if you want to change banks, the banks (6) do all the work, not you.

Drivers

The British are (7) very friendly when they drive. They (8) don't shout, and they are patient with other drivers. They (9) always say thank you when you let them pass.

Boots, the Chemist

Chemists in the UK are wonderful, friendly shops and completely different from US pharmacies. Boots sells everything you want, not just medicine, and the shop assistants (10) give you good tips.

No ID Cards

Britain is one of the only places in the world (11) where people don't have ID cards. In the US you need ID (12) when you buy a drink, go to a club, use a credit card, or (13) take an intercity train.

Summers

I love British summers! A good summer day (14) in Britain is dry and warm, but not very hot.

Starbucks

Starbucks (15) isn't British, of course, but I prefer the Starbucks in Britain. They are nice, friendly places where people read the newspaper and drink good (16) coffee.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1) | A a | B <u>an</u> | C the | D one |
| 2) | A the | B them | C any | D <u>some</u> |
| 3) | A by | B because | C <u>but</u> | D then |
| 4) | A every | B each | C all of them | D <u>all the</u> |
| 5) | A them | B all thing | C <u>everything</u> | D some things |
| 6) | A does | B doesn't | C <u>do</u> | D did |
| 7) | A much | B quiet | C a lot | D <u>very</u> |
| 8) | A shout not | B <u>don't shout</u> | C shout never | D doesn't shout |
| 9) | A sometimes | B never | C <u>always</u> | D loud |
| 10) | A have | B <u>give</u> | C tell | D say |
| 11) | A which | B <u>where</u> | C there | D when |
| 12) | A <u>when</u> | B because | C for | D to |
| 13) | A go | B takeing | C <u>take</u> | D taking |
| 14) | A of Britain | B <u>in Britain</u> | C at Britain | D from Britain |
| 15) | A is'n't | B is | C is no | D <u>isn't</u> |
| 16) | A cofee | B café | C coffey | D <u>coffee</u> |

E 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.
[16 points; ½ point each]

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

Ben's day

When I woke up this morning, I found my dog, Fox, waiting for me. He wanted 3
me to take him for a walk. I was too hungry, so first I had breakfast. 4
I had a glass of milk and a piece of toast. Then I brushed my teeth and put on 3
a tracksuit and a heavy coat, because it was really cold outside. Fox was 2
already impatient. We both went out, and walked to the park near home. He ran 2
and jumped, and followed some passers-by. He also destroyed some pieces 3
of furniture somebody had left on the road. I sat on a bench all the time, 3
wishing I could be inside my warm bed. When my hands were frozen, I decided 2
it was time to go back home. Fox didn't want to, but I pulled hard and I managed 2
to take him back. When we arrived at the front door, I realized I 3
didn't have my keys with me, so we stayed out in the cold for more than 4
an hour! Fox was happy, but I was late for work! 1

16

F Read the text about this tropical country and use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a different word that fits (goes) into the gap in the same line. [12 points]

Example: Over 180 million people who ...live... in South America speak Portuguese. **LIFE**

Brazil is one of the countries that doesn't have a very **BRAZILIAN**
temperate..... climate. Usually it is very hot there. In the **TEMPERATURE**
advertisements..... for tourists there is always sun, beaches **ADVERTISE**
and jungle. Some of the animals in the jungle are endangered..... **DANGEROUS**
species (= *Arten / specias*), like the jaguar and the anaconda. You are
really lucky..... if you see one of these animals. **LUCK**
It is unusual..... to meet a jaguar living in the wild. **USUALLY**
The history..... of this country is also **HISTORIAN**
interesting The Portuguese **INTEREST**
colonised..... the land in the years after 1500. They completed **COLONY**
their colonisation in 1822. Some people say the Portuguese made a
mess..... in their colony. Others say the country's historical **MESSY**
development (= *Entwicklung / svilup*) is full of brilliant.....moments. **BRILLIANCE**
Those who say so are maybe the poets.....who are more **POETICAL**
conscious of the beauty of the country. We can think what we want, it is
always pleasant to travel in this tropical country.

12

Total Structures:

87

Part II: Translation / Vocabulary

G Translate into English [28 points]

- 1) Stell dir vor zwei oder drei berühmte Leute kommen in deine Schule. Wie wirst du sie begrüßen? (7 points)

Imagine (1 point) two or three famous people (1 point) come to (1 point) your school (1 point). How are you going to (1 point) greet (1 point) them (1 point)?

→ Imagine two or three famous people come to your school. How are you going to greet them?

- 2) Können deine englischen Freunde Ski fahren? – Nein, aber sie können Schlittschuh laufen. (5 points)

Can your (1 point) English (1 point) friends ski? (1 point) No, but they can (1 point) skate (1 point).

→ Can your English friends ski? No, but they can skate.

- 3) Ich vermute, du hast in den Ferien in Italien viele neue Hemden gekauft. - Nein, ich habe keine Kleider gekauft. (8 points)

I suppose (1 point) you bought (1 point) a lot of (1 point) shirts (1 point) on holiday (1 point) in Italy (1 point). No, I didn't buy (1 point) (any) clothes (1 point).

→ I suppose you bought a lot of shirts on holiday in Italy. No, I didn't buy (any) clothes.

- 4) Hat David sein Zimmer am Donnerstag aufgeräumt? – Nein, aber er hat seine Hausaufgaben an jenem Tag gemacht. (4 points)

Did David tidy (1 point) his room on Thursday (1 point)? No, but he did his homework (1 point) (on) that (1 point) day.

→ Did David tidy his room on Thursday? No, but he did his homework (on) that day.

- 5) Er geht immer mit dem Bus, aber gestern nahm er den Zug. (4 points)

He always (1 point) goes (1 point) by (1 point) bus, but yesterday he took (1 point) the train.

→ He always goes by bus, but yesterday he took the train.

H Vocabulary: put a suitable word or words into each gap. [11 points]

1) Write in the opposite adjectives:

an interesting book → a/an **boring** book (½ point)

a hard exercise → a/an **easy** exercise (½ point)

curly hair → **straight** hair (½ point)

a happy film → a/an **sad** film (do not use unhappy) (½ point)

2) A fruit drink which is not still → a/an **fizzy/sparkling** orange (½ point)

3) What time is it? – It's 7:40 (Write in full) → **seven forty/twenty to eight** (1point)

4) Complete:

- mother and father = parents

- son and daughter = children

- wife and husband = → a **married couple** (two words) (1point)

5) You have no brothers and sisters. → You are a/an **only child** (two words) (1point)

6) Today is Sunday. Yesterday was Saturday.

→ **The day before yesterday** was Friday. (1point)

7) Which months have only thirty days?

→ **April, June, September, November** (2 points)

8) Where do you go to buy aspirins? (do not use "supermarket")

→ **chemist ('s)/pharmacy** (½ point)

9) She often → **watches** television → **at** night. (1½ points)

10) The Pacific is the deepest → **ocean/sea**. (½ point)

11

Total Vocabulary / Translation:

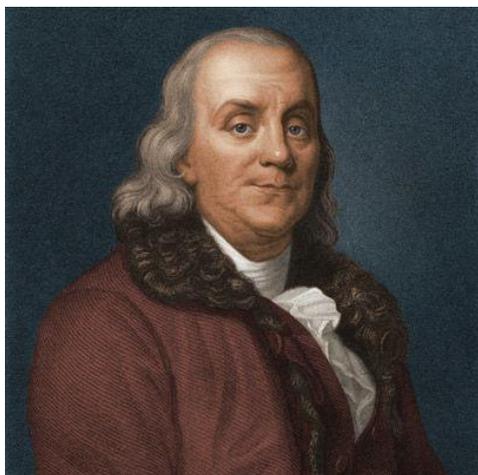
39

Part III: Reading / Comprehension

I Read the text and answer according to the instructions. [18 points]

Benjamin Franklin 1706 – 1790, author, inventor, scientist, politician, diplomat

Benjamin Franklin was one of the most important Americans in history.



As a boy Ben was very successful at the Boston Latin School but at the age of 10 his father took him from there to help him make candles. The work with wax was not good at all for Ben, so he changed to his brother's printing and newspaper business, when he was 14. His brother James gave him a very hard treatment and didn't print any of Ben's writing. Ben took on the name Mrs Silence Dogood and like that published 14 imaginative and witty letters a lot of readers liked.

In the early part of his life, Franklin was a business person and inventor. He ran the Pennsylvania Gazette (a newspaper) and also published Poor Richard's Almanac. Poor Richard's Almanac was very popular because it made predictions about the future and had wise sayings. Ben Franklin also

invented the Franklin stove, lightning rod, bifocals (eyeglasses), and started America's first library. He is probably best known for his kite experiment which proved electricity could be harnessed from lightning.

In the later part of his life, Franklin became interested in politics. He spent many years in England before coming back to America. In 1776, Franklin helped Thomas Jefferson write the Declaration of Independence. Two years later, he went to France and convinced the French to help America in the war against England. After the war, Franklin joined the Continental Congress and signed the Constitution. He died in 1790. Today, Ben Franklin is honoured on the \$100 dollar bill. His name is honoured on highways, schools, and businesses across America.

Circle the correct letter.

1) Which of the following is something that didn't happen to young Ben? (2 points)

- A He had to stop school to go to work.
- B He became a journalist under a false name.
- C He couldn't work with wax because his father didn't want him to.**
- D His elder brother didn't want him to write.

2) Which of the following did Ben Franklin invent? (2 points)

- A Headphones
- B Electricity
- C Bifocals**
- D Kites

3) Which is something that you could read in Poor Richard's Almanac? (2 points)

- A Directions for operating a soda machine
- B The score of a football game
- C A penny saved is a penny earned.**
- D People's phone numbers

Write the correct word in the gaps. (1 point each)

- 4) Ben Franklin started America's first library.
- 5) Ben Franklin proved electricity could be harnessed from lightning.
- 6) In the later part of his life, Franklin became interested in politics.

Is this statement true (T) or false (F)? Circle the correct letter.

- 7) He lived in Pennsylvania all his life. T **F**

Circle the correct letter.

8) Which of the following did Ben Franklin not do? (2 points)

- A** Become president
B Sign the Constitution
C Help with the Declaration of Independence
D Travel to England

9) What happened first? (2 points)

- A Franklin went to France.
B America's war against England
C Franklin helped to write the Constitution.
D Franklin went to England.

10) Ben Franklin died more than 200 years ago but the Americans remember him well. Give two examples, **a** and **b**, how they do it. (2 points)

- a** 100 dollar bill / schools **b** highways / businesses

11) Which word in the text best matches this definition? (1 point)

An adjective that describes someone who has a lot of imagination. → imaginative

12) Which word in the text best matches this definition? (1 point)

To show with logic or experiments that something is true. → to prove

18

Total Reading Comprehension 18

Overall Total: 144