

QUALIFIZIERENDER ABSCHLUSS DER MITTELSCHULE

BESONDERE LEISTUNGSFESTSTELLUNG

ENGLISCH

24. Juni 2013

8:30 Uhr – 10:10 Uhr

Teile A – B: 8:30 Uhr – 9:05 Uhr
Ein Wörterbuch ist nicht erlaubt.

Teile C – D: 9:15 Uhr – 10:10 Uhr
Ein zweisprachiges Wörterbuch ist erlaubt,
elektronische Wörterbücher dagegen nicht.

Platzziffer (ggf. Name/Klasse): _____

<i>A. Listening Comprehension</i>	<i>20 points</i>	
<i>B. Use of English</i>	<i>20 points</i>	
<i>C. Reading Comprehension</i>	<i>20 points</i>	
<i>D. Text Production</i>	<i>20 points</i>	
Total	80 points	
	Note	

Noten- stufen	1	2	3	4	5	6
Punkte	80 – 71	70 – 60	59 – 46	45 – 32	31 – 18	17 – 0

Erstkorrektur:

(Datum, Unterschrift)

Zweitkorrektur:

(Datum, Unterschrift)

Bemerkung:

A. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

No dictionary allowed

Part A:

20 points/ _____

There are four parts to the test. You'll hear each part twice.

At the end of each part you'll have some time to complete the tasks.

Task 1 A family is in a restaurant. The waiter is coming with the orders. What did they order?

While listening, tick (✓) the correct boxes. There are two extra orders in the list.

	mother	father	daughter
white wine			
red wine			
fish			
fish soup			
rice			
broccoli			
beef steak			
roast beef			
chips			
vegetables			
vegetable soup			
	1 point	1 point	1 point

3 points/ _____

Task 2 You are in a department store. In the lift you hear an announcement.

Listen and complete the sentences. Write numbers.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) A sandwich costs £ 2.50.

(1) From _____ to _____ o'clock you get two sandwiches and pay for only one.

(2) Creating your own salad costs £ _____.

(3) Pay only £ _____ more and you can add ham or eggs to your salad.

(4) The cheapest warm meal is £ _____.

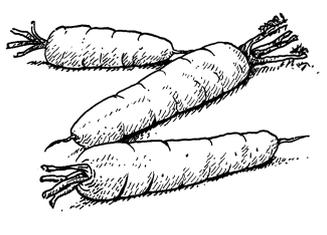
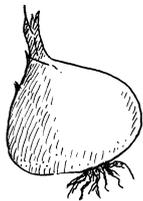
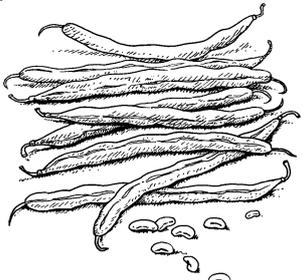
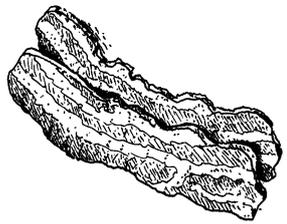
(5) Children can have an Italian dish for £ _____.

(6) The restaurant is on the _____ floor.

6 points/ _____

Task 3 Betty and Anne are having lunch. Anne is asking Betty about the soup.

What is in the soup (✓) and what is not in the soup (x)? While listening, put a (✓) or a (x) in each box. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) 	(1) 	(2) 
✓		
(3) 	(4) 	(5) 

5 points/ _____

Task 4 Pamela is talking to Mike on the phone.

Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?
While listening, tick (✓) the correct box.
There is an example at the beginning (0).

		T	F
(0)	<i>Mike came back on Sunday.</i>		✓
(1)	He wants to go out on Friday.		
(2)	Pamela wants to stay at home till 9.		
(3)	She likes hot Indian meals.		
(4)	The Red Lion pub is popular because of its baked potatoes.		
(5)	The pub is closed till 7.		
(6)	Mike wants to pick Pamela up at 7.30.		

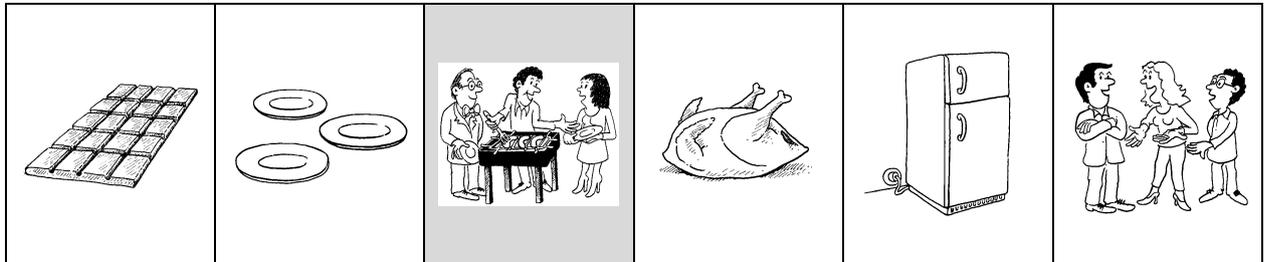
6 points/ _____

B. USE OF ENGLISH
No dictionary allowed

Part B:
20 points/_____

1. Tom's Party

Read the text, look at the pictures and fill in the correct word.
There is one extra picture. There is an example at the beginning (0).



Tom is having a (0) party. A lot of (1) _____ are coming.
Everything is ready. The (2) _____ are on the table. The
(3) _____ is full of food and there is enough pizza for everybody.
But one thing is missing – the (4) _____ cake Tom's sister wanted
to make for him.

4 points/ _____

2. Foreign Food

Write the correct form of the given word.
There is an example at the beginning (0).

Food from other countries (0 *become*) has become very popular in Britain.
Fifty years ago most people (1 go) _____ to a pub if they
(2 not want) _____ to eat at home. Since the 1980s a lot of
foreign restaurants (3 open) _____ all over Britain. Today,
there (4 be) _____ Chinese restaurants everywhere.

4 points/ _____

3. Eating Out

Put the words in the right order. Use all the words.
There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) *going ♦ restaurants ♦ like ♦ to ♦ you ♦ do ♦ out*
Do you like going out to restaurants ?

(1) the ♦ you ♦ ever ♦ to ♦ station ♦ near ♦ been ♦ restaurant ♦ have ♦ the

_____ ?

(2) three ♦ been ♦ have ♦ I ♦ this ♦ times ♦ already ♦ month ♦ yes, ♦ there

_____ .

(3) food ♦ is ♦ like ♦ the ♦ there ♦ what

_____ ?

(4) not ♦ great ♦ food ♦ is ♦ but ♦ cheap ♦ the

_____ .

4 points/ _____

4. School Cafeteria

Circle the word that fits. There is an example at the beginning (0).

British pupils (0) ♦ almost ♦ nearly ♦ suddenly ♦ usually ♦ have lunch in their school cafeteria. (1) ♦ That ♦ Their ♦ There ♦ Where ♦ they can get drinks, snacks or even a meal (2) ♦ what ♦ which ♦ who ♦ whose ♦ is quite cheap. They sit together with (3) ♦ a ♦ another ♦ other ♦ our ♦ pupils from their class, have a chat and enjoy (4) ♦ each other ♦ them ♦ themselves ♦ they ♦ before they go to their afternoon lessons.

4 points/ _____

5. A Telephone Call

**Write Peter's questions. Read Tom's answers first.
There is an example at the beginning (0).**

Peter: Hi, Tom. (0) How are you ?

Tom: I'm fine. I'm on a trip through Germany.

Peter: (1) Oh. _____ ?

Tom: In Munich. I'm staying in a hostel.

Peter: (2) OK. _____ ?

Tom: € 28 per night, which is not bad.

Peter: (3) Great. _____ ?

Tom: It's sunny and warm.

Peter: (4) Lovely. _____ ?

Tom: I'll be back next weekend.

Peter: Great. See you then. Have fun.

Tom: Thanks. Bye.

4 points/ _____

C. Reading Text

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, SANDWICH!

Sandwich is a small town with historic buildings in the south of England. It is situated about eighty miles south-east of London. Although it has only 5,000 inhabitants today, it was once one of the most important ports in the country. But what does the town of Sandwich have to do with the sandwich we eat?

- 5 The sandwich was “invented” about two hundred and fifty years ago by John Montagu. He was the 4th Earl of Sandwich and lived from 1718 to 1792. The Earl was a very important man at the time because he commanded the British Navy, which was stationed in Sandwich. In his free time the Earl loved to play cards and he often played with his friends for hours and hours. Because he wanted to hold his cards and eat at the
- 10 same time, he one day asked his butler to bring him some hot meat between two slices of bread. At first his friends did not like the idea because at that time an earl had to eat like a real gentleman - with a knife and a fork. After some time, however, they saw how convenient it was and wanted to have “the same as Sandwich”. A new type of food and a new style of eating were born.
- 15 Nowadays it is hard to imagine life without sandwiches. Like many people who go out to school or work every day, you probably also have some sandwiches in your lunch box. They are everyone’s favourite, from the high society ladies who like thin, delicate cucumber sandwiches for afternoon tea to the working man who enjoys his ham and cheese “butty” (the everyday word for sandwich in northern England) when he has his
- 20 lunch break.

And if you think how popular this kind of food is all around the world, it is no wonder that in 2012 the people of Sandwich were proud to celebrate the 250th birthday of the sandwich. The town had many interesting shows and activities including special street parties and a sandwich-making competition. And of course, the people there really know

25 how to make good sandwiches. Max King, owner of the Sandwich Shop, says: “Never leave the bread open next to other groceries - the smell of the food gets into the bread. Don’t use old bread. It soon gets hard and loses its taste. Always put butter on both pieces of bread. It tastes better and the bread won’t get wet.”

But is fast food like this really good for you? A study from the year 2005 shows that

30 young people who often eat fast food gain more weight. They also may become ill more easily when they get older. But Jonathan Brightman, who has a sandwich restaurant in London together with his wife, thinks that sandwiches don’t have to be unhealthy at all: “I believe that with freshly-baked bread, a filling of organic vegetables and meat straight out of the oven you will get a healthy and tasty meal.” So, happy birthday, sandwich!

Platznummer (ggf. Name/Klasse): _____

C. READING COMPREHENSION

Dictionary allowed

Part C:
20 points/ _____

1. Read the text and choose the right title (A to F) for each paragraph (1 to 5).
Use each letter only once. Fill in the extra title as well.

- A Everybody likes sandwiches
- B Sandwiches can also be healthy
- C How the sandwich travelled around the world
- Sandwich – a historic town in England***
- E A party for the sandwich
- F The first sandwich

paragraph 1 <i>(lines 1 - 4)</i>	D
paragraph 2 <i>(lines 5 - 14)</i>	
paragraph 3 <i>(lines 15 - 20)</i>	
paragraph 4 <i>(lines 21 - 28)</i>	
paragraph 5 <i>(lines 29 - 34)</i>	
The extra title is	

5 points/ _____

2. Are the statements true (T), false (F) or not in the text (N)?
Tick (✓) the correct box. There is an example at the beginning (0).

		T	F	N
(0)	<i>Sandwich was a port in the east of England.</i>		✓	
(1)	The distance between Sandwich and London is 18 miles.			
(2)	John Montagu often won when he played cards.			
(3)	Working men prefer cucumber sandwiches.			
(4)	Max King took part in a sandwich-making competition.			
(5)	A study shows that eating fast food can make you overweight.			
(6)	Mr Brightman, the owner of a sandwich restaurant, is married.			

6 points/ _____

3. Answer the questions using information from the text.
You can write short answers. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) *What is Sandwich?*

a town in the south of England

(1) How many people live in Sandwich today?

(2) Why was the 4th Earl of Sandwich an important man in the 18th century?

(3) What was the Earl's hobby?

(4) Why did the Earl want to have a "sandwich"?

(5) Why did the Earl's friends like his new way of eating?

(6) What do some people in Britain call a sandwich?

(7) Why should you keep bread away from other food?

(8) What are **two** things that make a delicious sandwich?

9 points/ _____

D. TEXT PRODUCTION

Dictionary allowed

Part D:

20 points/_____

Choose either

I. Correspondence: E-Mail

or

II. Creative Writing: Picture Story

1. Correspondence: E-Mail

Du hast während einer Studienfahrt nach England bei einer Gastfamilie gewohnt. Nach deiner Heimkehr aus England schreibst du deinen Gasteltern Sarah und Paul eine E-Mail auf Englisch.

Gehe dabei auf folgende Inhalte ein:

- Bedanke dich für die Zeit in der Gastfamilie.
- Beschreibe, was dir bei ihnen besonders gefallen hat. Gehe auf **drei** der nachfolgenden Punkte näher ein:
 - Unterkunft, z. B. Zimmer, Haus, Garten, ...
 - Essen, z. B. gutes Frühstück, ...
 - Haustiere
 - besondere Aktivitäten am Abend, z. B. Sport, Kino, ...
- Verweise auf Fotos im Anhang.
- Berichte von deiner Heimreise, z. B. Dauer, Ankunftszeit, ...
- Beschreibe die Ankunft zuhause.
- Schildere die Reaktion auf die mitgebrachten Geschenke.
- Du hoffst, dass die Gastfamilie dich besucht, wenn sie im nächsten Jahr nach Deutschland kommt. Du würdest dich sehr freuen.

Beachte:

Deine E-Mail sollte ungefähr **12 Sätze** umfassen bzw. etwa **100 Wörter** beinhalten. Du kannst auch eigene Gedanken einbringen. Denke an Anrede, Satzsatz, Grußformel und an eine ansprechende äußere Form.

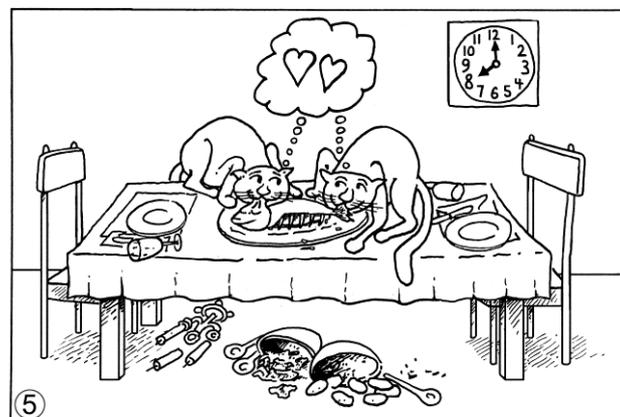
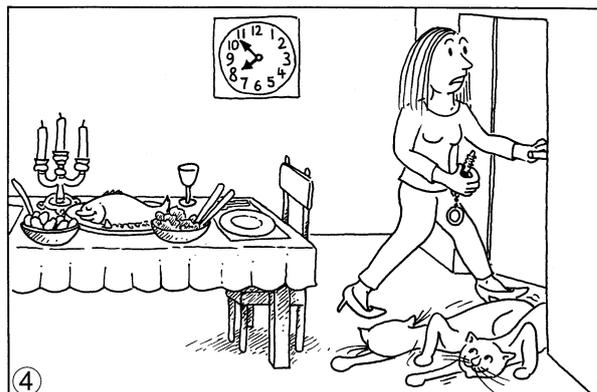
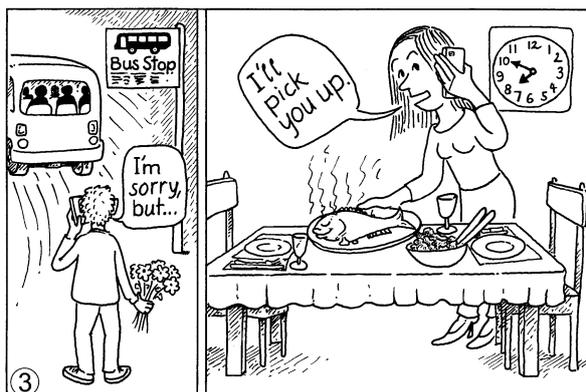
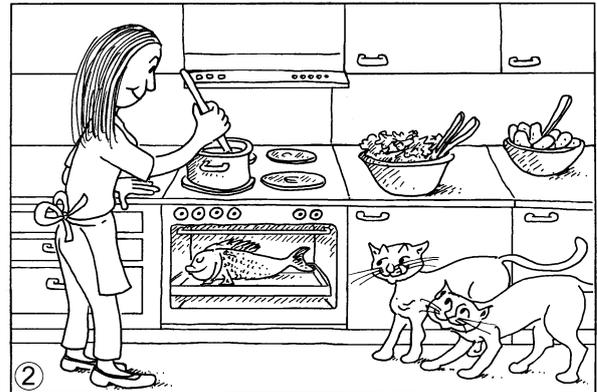
2. Creative Writing: Picture Story

Betrachte die Bilder und schreibe eine Geschichte auf Englisch.

Du kannst wie folgt beginnen:

Dinner for two

One afternoon, Emily called Chris ...



Beachte:

Deine Geschichte sollte ungefähr **12 Sätze** umfassen bzw. etwa **100 Wörter** beinhalten. Achte auf eine ansprechende äußere Form.