

# MITTLERER SCHULABSCHLUSS AN DER MITTELSCHULE 2015

## ENGLISCH

23. Juni 2015  
8:30 Uhr – 10:40 Uhr

Platzziffer (ggf. Name/Klasse): \_\_\_\_\_

**Teile A und B** Listening Comprehension Use of English 8:30 Uhr – 9:10 Uhr  
Ein Wörterbuch ist nicht erlaubt.

**Teile C und D** Reading Comprehension and Mediation Text Production 9:20 Uhr – 10:40 Uhr  
Ein **zweisprachiges** Wörterbuch ist **erlaubt**, elektronische Wörterbücher dagegen nicht.

Gesamtbewertung			Erst-korrektur	Zweit-korrektur
Teil A	Listening Comprehension	20 points		
Teil B	Use of English	20 points		
Teil C	Reading Comprehension and Mediation	30 points		
Teil D	Text Production	30 points		
Summe		100 points		

Note

Notenstufen	1	2	3	4	5	6
Punkte	100 – 84	83 – 67	66 – 50	49 – 33	32 – 16	15 – 0

Erstkorrektur: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Datum, Unterschrift)

Zweitkorrektur: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Datum, Unterschrift)

Bemerkung: \_\_\_\_\_

## A. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

No dictionary allowed

Part A:

20 points/\_\_\_\_\_

There are three 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.

### Part 1 - Task 1

Steve and Claire are talking to each other after receiving their exam results.

Answer the following questions. Tick (✓) the right name.  
There is an example at the beginning (0).

	Steve	Claire
(0) <i>Who did better in the German exam than expected?</i>		✓
(1) Who had a job last summer?		
(2) Who might miss a job offer because of bad grades?		
(3) Who cancelled a trip abroad because of the money?		
(4) Who thinks selling expensive furniture is a good business?		
(5) Who thinks office jobs are boring?		
(6) Who is invited to come along to the open day?		

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

6 points/

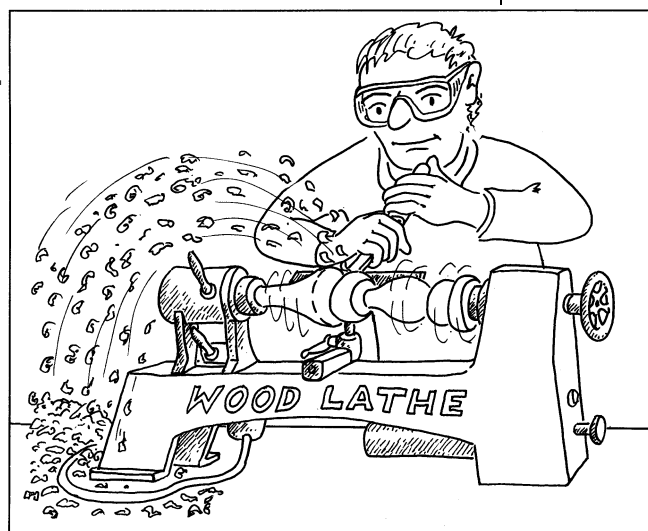
### Part 2 - Task 2

Steve and Claire are visiting DELGO Furniture Company.  
What do they find out?

Tick (✓) the correct ending for each sentence.  
There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) *A wood lathe is used for ...*

- ☒ *making wooden things.*
- ☐ painting wooden things.
- ☐ selling wooden things.
- ☐ shortening wooden things.



(1) It is very simple to use a wood lathe to make a wooden ...

- ☐ kitchen table.
- ☐ chair leg.
- ☐ salad bowl.
- ☐ dinner plate.

1/\_\_\_

(2) Wood used on a wood lathe must be ...

- ☐ soft.
- ☐ dry.
- ☐ fresh.
- ☐ old.

1/\_\_\_

(3) The company uses black wood from ...

- ☐ England.
- ☐ Europe.
- ☐ America.
- ☐ Africa.

1/\_\_\_

(4) The company also produces ...

- ☐ cups and boards.
- ☐ doors and windows.
- ☐ wardrobes and cupboards.
- ☐ toys and tools.

1/\_\_\_

(5) The company's products are ...

- ☐ mass-produced.
- ☐ home-made.
- ☐ naturally produced.
- ☐ hand-made.

1/\_\_\_

(6) An hour later Steve and Claire can watch how a wood lathe ...

- ☐ is serviced.
- ☐ rotates.
- ☐ works.
- ☐ is repaired.

1/\_\_\_

(7) Mr Fletcher is wearing ...

- ☐ a dark suit and glasses.
- ☐ blue jeans and sneakers.
- ☐ a safety helmet and glasses.
- ☐ protective shoes and a suit.

1/\_\_\_

**7 points/**

\_\_\_\_\_

### Part 3 - Task 3

Claire is having a job interview with DELGO's personnel manager.

Fill in the gaps with information from the text using 1 to 5 words or numbers.  
There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) *Claire has to tell the personnel manager why she wants to  
work for DELGO*.

(1) Claire has good maths and

\_\_\_\_\_.

1/\_\_\_

(2) Claire hopes to be responsible for some of the

\_\_\_\_\_ in the company.

1/\_\_\_

(3) Claire could start the apprenticeship in

\_\_\_\_\_.

1/\_\_\_

(4) Claire wants to know why this job would

\_\_\_\_\_ for her than full-time studies.

1/\_\_\_

(5) Apprentices at DELGO are paid

£ \_\_\_\_\_.

1/\_\_\_

(6) After the apprenticeship Claire will be experienced in

\_\_\_\_\_ matters.

1/\_\_\_

(7) As an apprentice, Claire would have to work in each

\_\_\_\_\_ for three months.

1/\_\_\_

**7 points/**

\_\_\_\_\_

## B. USE OF ENGLISH

No dictionary allowed

Part B:  
20 points/\_\_\_\_\_

1. Read the text about Mr Golden Sonwabo. Fill in the gaps with the correct word(s) from the brackets. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### The Story of Golden Sonwabo

Mr (0) Sonwabo's story is a very special  
(Sonwabo / Sonwabo's / Sonwabos / Sonwabos')

story about an innovative and creative man (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
(what / whose / which / who)

1/\_\_\_

made his way to success in the new South Africa.

Golden was one of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ black people that weren't allowed  
(much / many / more / most)

1/\_\_\_

to move by the apartheid laws. But freedom was coming. By 1991 the apartheid  
laws didn't exist (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and black people  
(long ago / before long / any longer / longer on)

1/\_\_\_

were able to move. A million poor people like Golden took their chance and came  
to Cape Town. Golden spoke no English, he had no education, no money and he  
had lost his job.

Although Golden tried very hard he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ find  
(couldn't / shouldn't / mustn't / needn't)

1/\_\_\_

work. One night Golden had a dream: a voice told him that he should go to the  
place (5) \_\_\_\_\_ all the city's rubbish was collected and find  
(that / were / there / where)

1/\_\_\_

flowers. So he went there but he found no flowers, only tin cans. After the same  
dream (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a third time, he was afraid  
(has come / was come / had come / would come)

1/\_\_\_

he was going crazy.

But then he suddenly had an idea: "(7) \_\_\_\_\_ I can  
(Maybe / However / Although / While)

1/\_\_\_

make flowers from this rubbish." He collected (8) \_\_\_\_\_ cans  
(a view / a few / a little / a lot)

1/\_\_\_

and worked through the night by the light of a candle. In the morning he had his  
first flower. He worked (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and soon had so many  
(hard / heavy / hardly / heavily)

1/\_\_\_

different kinds of tin flowers that he was able to start a business. His flowers became (10) \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
(good known / well known / very known / great known)

1/\_\_\_

neighbourhood and soon everywhere in South Africa. Today his tin flowers (11) \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.  
(export / exported / are exported / were exported)

1/\_\_\_

He has earned a lot of money and welcomes guests to his new and (12) \_\_\_\_\_ decorated home.  
(nice / nicer / nicest / nicely)

1/\_\_\_

**12 points/**

**2. Read the text about Golden's dream. There are 8 mistakes in the text. In every line next to a numbered line one word is wrong. Find the wrong word and write the correct word on the line. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

**Dreams come truly**

After all the years from unemployment the change in Golden is wonderful to see. He didn't speak English before but now his English is really well and he even speaks other languages. He has bought a big house and has builded a studio where visitors can watch him making flowers out of tin cans. Every day right after school his childs help paint the flowers; and he pays other people to collect tin cans. His family and neighbours see up to Golden and so do lots of other people. Golden is an example of the positive action that is needing to make things happen. Stories like this have brought thousand of people to Cape Town above the years.

Corrections	
(0)	<i>true</i>
(1)	_____
(2)	_____
(3)	_____
(4)	_____
(5)	_____
(6)	_____
(7)	_____
(8)	_____

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

**8 points/**

## C. READING COMPREHENSION and MEDIATION

Dictionary allowed

Part C:

30 points/ \_\_\_\_\_

### READING COMPREHENSION (see text on pages 12 - 13)

1. Four of the sentences below (1 - 6) summarise parts of the text. Find the sentence to match the lines of the text given in the box.  
Write only one number in each box. There are two sentences you do not need. There is an example at the beginning (0).

**0** *The world of work is changing more rapidly than ever before.*

- 1 Both employers and employees profit from home working.
- 2 Employers are most interested in making as much money as possible.
- 3 Some companies try to meet the needs of today's employees.
- 4 Today's employees can expect a lot of variety in their working lives.
- 5 Modern employees want to work in their home countries only.
- 6 Most employers are critical of workplace flexibility.

lines 1 - 12	lines 16 - 27	lines 28 - 40	lines 42 - 51	lines 53 - 65
<b>0</b>				

4 points/

2. Read the text (lines 1 - 14).

Are the following 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
<b>(0)</b> <i>There are fewer changes in the work environment nowadays than there used to be.</i>		✓	
(1) The volume of world trade will rise extremely within the next 20 years.			
(2) Today more people tend to work abroad than in the past.			
(3) Compared to 1992, there are more people in work today who are older than 50.			
(4) The number of women with jobs nowadays is greater than the number of men with jobs.			
(5) In the working population today there are as many people with a university education as there are without.			

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

5 points/

3. Answer the following questions according to the text on pages 12 - 13.  
Short answers are enough. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) *What is the main difference between the working lives of today's young people and of earlier generations?*

*no lifelong jobs*

(1) What technical changes have made it possible for employees to take their work home more easily today?

\_\_\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

(2) How can employees save money when they work at home?

\_\_\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

(3) How does working at home affect bosses' authority?

\_\_\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

(4) Why might employees work less effectively at home?

\_\_\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

(5) What do a well-known pet care company and a software provider have in common?

\_\_\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

(6) What is a positive effect for a company when the employees like their work?

\_\_\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

**6 points/**

\_\_\_\_\_



4. The following words have various meanings. Which of the meanings below is the one used in the text on pages 12 - 13? Write the correct number in the box. There is an example at the beginning (0).

<b>(0) need (line 1)</b>	
<b>need</b> <i>Verb</i> 1 brauchen 2 benötigen 3 nötig haben 4 <b>müssen</b>	<b>4</b>

<b>(1) volume (line 4)</b>	
<b>volume</b> <i>Nomen</i> 1 Lautstärke 2 Rauminhalt, Inhalt 3 ( <i>Buch</i> ) Band 4 Menge, Anzahl	<input type="text"/>

1/\_\_\_

<b>(2) even (line 23)</b>	
<b>even</b> <i>Adjektiv/Adverb</i> 1 flach, gleich 2 ausgeglichen, gleichmäßig 3 sogar, selbst	<input type="text"/>

<b>(3) to set up (line 38)</b>	
<b>to set up</b> <i>Verb</i> 1 sich niederlassen, eröffnen 2 gründen, ins Leben rufen 3 ansetzen, aufbauen	<input type="text"/>

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

<b>(4) field (line 48)</b>	
<b>field</b> <i>Nomen</i> 1 Acker, Feld 2 Gebiet, Bereich 3 ( <i>Sport</i> ) Platz, Spielfeld 4 ( <i>Öl-, Kohle-, etc.</i> ) Feld	<input type="text"/>

<b>(5) like (line 58)</b>	
<b>1 to like</b> <i>Verb</i> gernhaben, mögen <b>2 like</b> <i>Präposition</i> wie <b>3 like</b> <i>Nomen</i> Neigung, Vorliebe	<input type="text"/>

1/\_\_\_

1/\_\_\_

**5 points/**



## MEDIATION (s. Texte auf Seite 14)

1. Sie unterstützen Ihren Bruder bei seinem Referat "Firmengründung - meine berufliche Zukunft?". Dazu entnehmen Sie der Meinungsumfrage eines Onlinemagazins Argumente zu vorgegebenen Aussagen. Tragen Sie diese in untenstehende Tabelle auf Deutsch ein. Zwei Argumente stehen bereits in der Tabelle.

Lesen Sie dazu die Texte auf Seite 14.

Eine eigene Firma ...		
setzt voraus:	- Geld für die Firmengründung	
	- Berufsausbildung	
belastet das Familienleben:	-	1/___
	-	1/___
birgt finanzielle Risiken:	-	1/___
	-	1/___
ermöglicht persönliche Zufriedenheit:	-	1/___
	-	1/___
	-	1/___

**7 points/**

2. Geben Sie folgenden Text sinngemäß in ganzen Sätzen auf Deutsch wieder.

*Identifying your skills will assist you in planning your career pathway.*

*You can also list them in job applications to show an employer that you are a good match for the job.*

---



---



---



---



---



---

**3 points/**

## C. Reading Text

### Changes in the world of work

The world of work is constantly changing – faster now than ever before – and we need to respond to these changes. Since the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century fewer people in the United Kingdom have been employed in manufacturing industries whereas the number of those in service businesses has risen. As a result of globalisation, the volume of goods and services which are traded internationally has increased by more than 500 percent since 1980. In our modern, global world people are more likely to migrate to another country to find work.

The percentage of people in employment who were aged over 50 was much smaller in 1992 than it is today. In the last four decades, we have also seen an increase in the number of women in employment. In 1993, eleven percent of the people aged between 16 and 64 had a university degree whereas 26 percent had no qualifications. By 2011, these proportions had been reversed.

The speed of change has never been faster. Here are three of the latest trends that can be seen in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

#### Trend 1

More and more companies are offering – and a lot of employees are asking for – workplace flexibility. Workplaces in offices have gone digital, so employees can now take their work with them everywhere they go. This gives them the chance to live closer to their family, to move to a new city, to travel, or simply to work from home in their pyjamas. Laura, 26, who works for an advertising company says, “As a mother of two children, I’m very happy to be able to work from home. I’m lucky to have such an understanding boss. Of course, I have to be very well organised, but I really enjoy my job with this firm and I’d hate to lose it.” Some people even prefer to communicate electronically. E-mail, phone, and video conferencing can actually lead to more effective communication, some people say. Home working means that employees save on daily travelling expenses to and from work and the companies save money because they need fewer expensive office rooms and less equipment.

The question is whether employers like this new trend. The reality is that most employers do not. Why not?

When you work from home your boss cannot call you into his office whenever he wants to see you. This is one way for many bosses to demonstrate their power and control. There is also the question of security. The computer that you use at home might not meet the same security standards as your office computer does.

Bosses also fear that, at home, employees may not have the discipline that is needed to  
35 focus on work properly. Employees are likely to concentrate on household work and  
family needs and neglect the company's tasks, some managers say. Martin Wilson,  
Marketing Manager at Smithsons, complains, "My possibilities are limited when people  
work mostly from home. If a meeting is necessary, the only solution is for me to set up a  
40 video conference, which is not as simple as walking down the corridor to the meeting  
room."

#### Trend 2

Unlike their grandparents, and even their parents, young people today are not likely to  
stay with one employer their whole working lives. In fact, by the time they reach the age  
of 30, a lot of today's workers have already worked for several companies. "Yes, it's true  
45 that working life is less secure nowadays," explains Simon, Production Manager for a  
British manufacturer, "but, thanks to a variety of jobs during my 10 years of working  
experience, I've broadened my knowledge and now I'm able to work in many different  
fields. So, I have greater expertise and I'm more attractive to a new employer." This  
means that companies have to work harder to keep their young employees. And for  
50 workers, it means more flexibility: you no longer have to stick at one job for many years if  
the company is not right for you.

#### Trend 3

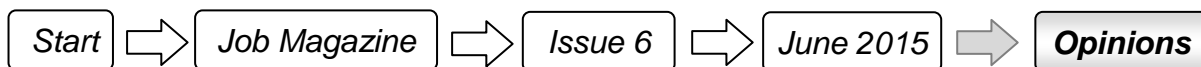
The new generation of employees wants time to develop their personal lives and  
interests outside work. "I'm not prepared to spend all my life working, as my parents did.  
55 I want to enjoy my free time while I'm able to," says Damien, a 25-year-old IT developer.  
Young employees also want their work to be fulfilling, and not something they do just for  
the pay.

Employers who try to keep their best people are willing to offer practical benefits like  
meals and a laundry service or giving workers the option to take time off for personal  
60 development. A well-known pet care company allows employees to bring their dogs into  
the office; a software provider offers a healthcare centre, a fitness centre and a company  
kindergarten. These benefits make work more pleasant for the employees, and this has  
positive results for the companies. "Such companies tend to keep employees longer, and  
those employees tend to be happier. And employees like that tend to be more productive  
65 in the long term," explains William Jones of the Business Research Institute.

*adapted from US News article 6 Ways the World of Work is Changing by Alexis Grant, published on August 9, 2011.*

## C. Mediation Texts

### Job Magazine Online



#### Run your own business?

Job Magazine asked people in Birmingham for their opinion:

**David, 30, David's Vintage Cars**

Vehicles have been my passion since I was a child. My customers share my excitement for vintage cars and so do my mechanics. It's great to give work to people and provide for them. It's a big responsibility but you have a lot of positive feedback and it feels good to be the head of a happy family of car enthusiasts.

**Antonia, 21, hairdresser**

To run my own hairdressing shop is an interesting idea for the future. But it is hard to save up for it; you definitely need a loan. That scares me. It's risky and if you fail you still have to pay back all your debts.

**Richard, 73, retired**

I ran a hardware store all my working life and I really loved being my own boss. It was worth all the effort. True, you have to work long hours and you often spend your weekends doing the paperwork. That's why the family comes off badly sometimes. But, after all, I never had a boss telling me what to do. Yeah, I liked it, no regrets.

**Chang, 19, employee**

Personally I prefer working for a company and never thought about starting my own business. For me it's important to have a secure job. So I can be sure to have a guaranteed income every month - if you're your own boss you never know.

**Rashid, 43, teacher**

I don't really know what it's like to run your own business because I've been teaching all my life so far. But I think you should try to get the best apprenticeship possible. The world is changing very fast and you have to adapt. You need solid professional skills to build on if you want to be self-employed.

**Zelda, 40, Zelda's Style**

I'm never bored. There's always plenty to do: reorganising the clothes, putting the collection together, talking to customers. Having a shop is not just standing around and waiting for customers. You definitely have to keep on your toes. I love it but you know it can be quite stressful. That's why my kids sometimes complain about their grumpy mum.

## D. TEXT PRODUCTION

Dictionary allowed

Part D:

30 points/ \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. Express your own ideas.

Äußern Sie Ihre Meinung zu nachfolgender Aussage und begründen Sie diese mit zwei Argumenten. Verfassen Sie einen Text von mindestens 40 Wörtern auf Englisch.

*Pupils should also attend school on Saturdays.*

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

6 points/ \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. You can choose either

Creative Writing: KEYWORD STORY

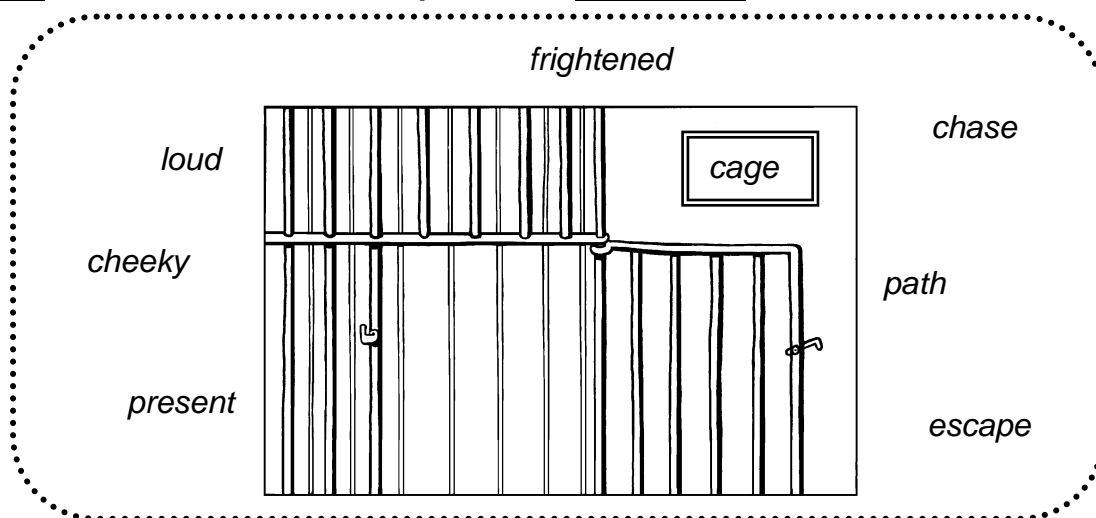
or

Correspondence: E-MAIL

24 points/ \_\_\_\_\_

### KEYWORD STORY

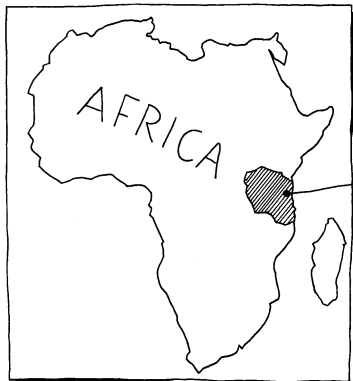
Schreiben Sie eine Geschichte auf Englisch. Berücksichtigen Sie dabei mindestens fünf der vorgegebenen Schlüsselwörter und beziehen Sie das Bild mit ein. Finden Sie eine passende Überschrift.



Schreiben Sie eine Geschichte von mindestens 150 Wörtern und verwenden Sie ein extra Blatt.

## **Mach-mit-Projekt: „Meeresschildkröten in Kurungwi“**

Das Projekt widmet sich Jungtieren, die in der Schutzstation aufgezogen und später in die Freiheit entlassen werden.



### **Tätigkeiten**

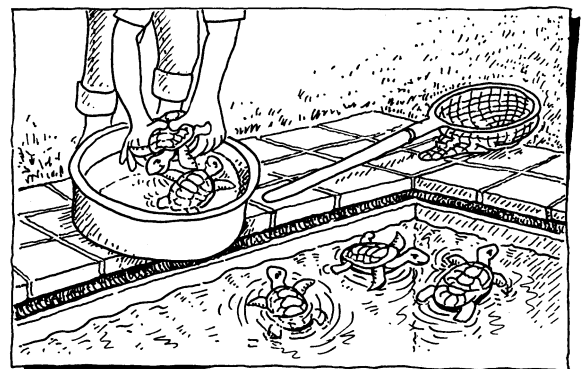
- Reinigung der Schwimmbecken
- Nahrungszubereitung
- Führung von Besuchern

### **Projekt-Infos**

**Einsatzdauer:** 4 Wochen – 12 Monate

**Altersgrenze:** 16 – 65 Jahre

**Sprachkenntnisse:** Englisch



**Interessiert? Dann wenden Sie sich direkt an den Projektleiter Mr Mumbale vor Ort:**

**E-Mail-Adresse:** [mr.mumbale@kurungwi.com](mailto:mr.mumbale@kurungwi.com)

**Sie haben vor, nach Ihrem Schulabschluss ehrenamtlich in einem Umweltprojekt mitzuarbeiten. Sie finden obenstehende Anzeige interessant und nehmen auf Englisch Kontakt zum Projektleiter auf.**

### **Schreiben Sie ausführlich über**

- die Gründe für Ihr Interesse.
- Ihre Eignung und Erfahrungen, die für das Projekt nützlich sind.

### **Erkundigen Sie sich nach**

- der Notwendigkeit einer schriftlichen Zustimmung der Eltern bzw. Erziehungsberechtigten.
- weiteren Einzelheiten, die für Sie wichtig sind, wie Tagesablauf, ...

### **Informieren Sie den Projektleiter,**

- wann und wie lange Sie am Projekt mitarbeiten möchten.
- wie Sie bei Rückfragen erreichbar sind.

**Schreiben Sie eine E-Mail von mindestens 150 Wörtern und verwenden Sie ein extra Blatt.**