

QUALIFIZIERENDER ABSCHLUSS DER MITTELSCHULE 2015

BESONDERE LEISTUNGSFESTSTELLUNG

ENGLISCH

29. Juni 2015

8:30 Uhr – 10:10 Uhr

Platzziffer (ggf. Name/Klasse): _____

Teile A und B Listening Comprehension 8:30 Uhr – 9:05 Uhr
 Use of English
 Ein Wörterbuch ist nicht erlaubt.

Teile C und D Reading Comprehension 9:15 Uhr – 10:10 Uhr
 Text Production
 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 | 20 points | | |
| Teil D | Text Production | 20 points | | |
| Summe | | 80 points | | |

Note

| Notenstufen | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Punkte | 80 – 68 | 67 – 55 | 54 – 41 | 40 – 27 | 26 – 13 | 12 – 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.

Part 1 - Task 1

Martin wants to travel to Scotland by coach. He is at a coach station in London talking to the woman at the ticket counter.

Listen and answer the questions. Write short answers. There is an example at the beginning (0).



(0) *Where does Martin want to go?*

(to) Aberdeen

(1) When does the coach usually leave?

1/___

(2) Why is the coach late?

1/___

(3) When will the coach leave today?

1/___

(4) How many pieces of luggage does Martin have?

1/___

(5) How much is Martin's ticket if he leaves on the next coach?

1/___

(6) How much can you save if you buy a ticket online?

1/___

6 points/

Part 2 - Task 2

Two days later Martin is on the coach. He is listening to the coach driver.

There is one mistake in each sentence. Listen and write down the correct word(s) on the line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) Good evening. I'm John, your driver today.

morning

(1) We're about half an hour late.

1/___

(2) We won't be able to make that up by around lunchtime.

1/___

(3) The heating's not working properly.

1/___

(4) There's no on-board service available.

1/___

(5) There's going to be a change of tyres.

1/___

5 points/

Part 3 - Task 3

On the coach Martin is talking to an American tourist.

Listen and fill in the missing information. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) Martin is going to Aberdeen.

(1) The American tourist is staying with a _____ near Edinburgh.

1/___

(2) The American thinks the youth hostels in Aberdeen will be _____.

1/___

(3) Martin would need a _____ for camping.

1/___

(4) Stonehaven is a _____ close to Aberdeen.

1/___

(5) In Stonehaven Martin could stay at a _____.

1/___

5 points/

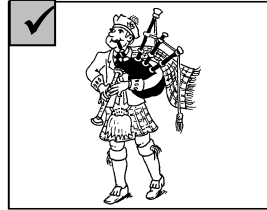
Part 4 - Task 4

Martin is listening to a guide explaining the Highland Games' competitions. Which of the four pictures shows the competition?

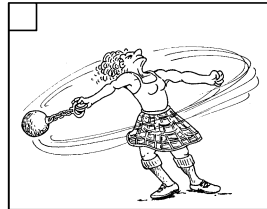
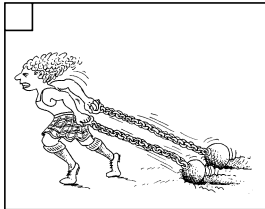
Listen and tick (✓) the correct picture.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) BAGPIPING

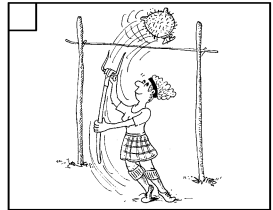
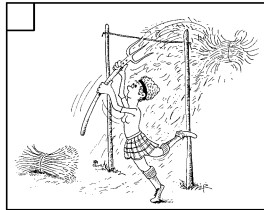
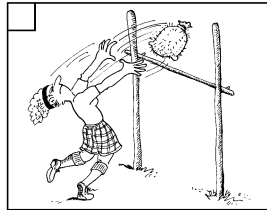
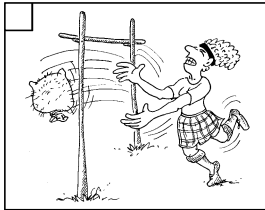


(1) WEIGHT THROW



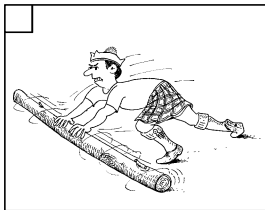
1/___

(2) SHEAF TOSS



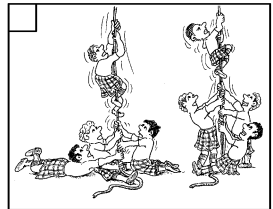
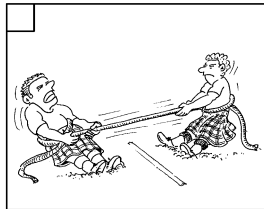
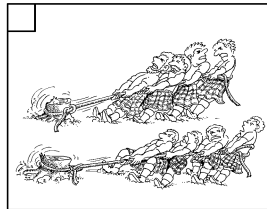
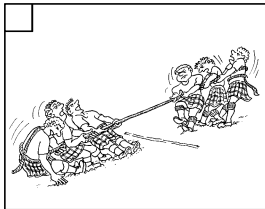
1/___

(3) TOSSING THE CABER



1/___

(4) TUG OF WAR



1/___

4 points/

B. USE OF ENGLISH

No dictionary allowed

Part B:

20 points/_____

1. Scotland

Read the text and complete each sentence with one suitable word. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Scotland is (0) part of the United Kingdom.

More (1) _____ five million people live there. Edinburgh,

1/___

its capital, is the second largest (2) _____. Aberdeen

1/___

is called Europe's oil capital (3) _____. Scotland has

1/___

the largest oil reserves in the European Union. Scotland is famous

(4) _____ its lakes and mountains. All year round you

1/___

(5) _____ find lots of tourists travelling the country.

1/___

So, (6) _____ you interested in visiting Scotland?

1/___

6 points/

2. The Edinburgh Festival

Read the text and fill in the gaps using the words in brackets in the correct form. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Thousands of (0 *tourist*) tourists go to

Edinburgh every year to experience the Festival. The Edinburgh Festival is

one of the (1 big) _____ events in Scotland.

1/___

People from Scotland and many other (2 country) _____

1/___

go there. Last August Tim (3 go) _____ there for the

1/___

first time. He (4 not stay) _____ long but he enjoyed it.

1/___

Tim likes (5 get) _____ to know different cultures.

1/___

That's why he (6 fly) _____ to the USA next year.

1/___

6 points/

3. An email from Scotland

Read the email. There is one mistake in each line. Circle the letter below the mistake. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Hi Daniel,

(0) Who are you doing? I'm having a great time in Glasgow!

A

B

C

D

(1) On Monday I climbed Ben Nevis, the most high mountain in Great Britain.

A

B

C

D

1/___

(2) On the way down I fell and ruined my jeans but I didn't hurt me.

A

B

C

D

1/___

(3) The next day I met a man which showed me how to play the bagpipes.

A

B

C

D

1/___

(4) The weather has been really good so far: sunny and warm all time.

A

B

C

D

1/___

(5) The best thing is: I haven't met some unfriendly people. Everybody is nice.

A

B

C

D

1/___

(6) If they speak slow, I can even understand their Scottish accent.

A

B

C

D

1/___

(7) At the moment I'm at the railway station. I'm waiting of my train to Edinburgh.

A

B

C

D

1/___

(8) I'm looking forward to Edinburgh. There are so much things to see there!

A

B

C

D

1/___

I'll call you from there.

Love,

Hanna

8 points/

C. READING COMPREHENSION

Dictionary allowed

Part C:

20 points/ _____

1. Read the text on page 9. Match the correct titles (A–H) to the paragraphs. Write the correct letter in the boxes below. Use the letters only once. There are two extra titles. One title is already matched.

- A An athletic female racer
- ~~B~~ **A great female racing driver**
- C Charity events
- D Childhood and teenage years
- E The road is not a race course
- F Early successes
- G Formula One career and family
- H School and education

| paragraph 1 (lines 1 - 6) | paragraph 2 (lines 7 - 13) | paragraph 3 (lines 14 - 18) | paragraph 4 (lines 19 - 24) | paragraph 5 (lines 25 - 33) | paragraph 6 (lines 34 - 39) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| B | | | | | |

5 points/

2. Answer the questions using information from the text on page 9. Short answers are possible. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) **Where does Lella Lombardi come from?**

Italy

(1) When did Susie find out that racing is unusual for women?

1/___

(2) How did her parents get to know each other?

1/___

(3) Who helped her with connections to Formula One?

1/___

(4) Which parts of the body are especially under pressure during a race?

1/___

(5) What does she do in order to stay fit?

1/___

5 points/

3. Read the text on page 9. Which lines tell you the same as the following sentences? Write the number of the line or the lines in the box. There is an example at the beginning (0).

| | line or lines |
|--|---------------|
| (0) For nearly four decades no woman took part in a Formula One race. | 2 - 3 |
| (1) As a child Susie always wanted to win. | |
| (2) She won an important competition at the age of 15. | |
| (3) Susie is in no hurry to become a mother. | |
| (4) A Formula One driver must be fit and strong. | |
| (5) Susie understands that racing can be dangerous. | |

5 points/

4. The following words have different meanings. Which of the meanings below is the one used in the text on page 9? Tick (✓) the correct meaning. There is an example at the beginning (0).

| | |
|--|--|
| (0) last (line 1) last <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 letzte(r, s) (Adj.) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 zuletzt (Adv.) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 dauern (Verb ohne Obj.) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 reichen (Verb ohne Obj.) | (1) time (line 4) time <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Zeit (Nomen) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Mal (Nomen) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 stoppen (Verb + Obj.) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 einen geeigneten Zeitpunkt wählen (Verb + Obj.) |
| (2) turn (line 23) turn <input type="checkbox"/> 1 wenden, umdrehen (Verb + Obj.) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 abbiegen (Verb) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 werden (Verb ohne Obj.) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Kurve, Biegung (Nomen) | (3) mean (line 26) mean <input type="checkbox"/> 1 bedeuten (Verb + Obj.) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 meinen (Verb) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 geizig (Adj.) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 gemein (Adj.) |
| (4) light (line 31) light <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Licht (Nomen) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 anzünden (Verb + Obj.) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 erleuchten (Verb + Obj.) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 leicht (Adj.) | (5) like (line 35) like <input type="checkbox"/> 1 mögen (Verb + Obj.) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 möchten (Verb + Obj.) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 wie (Präp.) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 also (Adv.) (umgs) |

5 points/

C. Reading Text

THE FASTEST WOMAN ON EARTH

Susie Wolff can drive fast – very fast. Last year the 32-year-old took part in practice sessions at the Formula One Grand Prix in Britain and Germany. This made her the first woman in almost 40 years to drive in an official Formula One event. The last time a woman did so was in 1975 when Lella Lombardi, an Italian driver, raced in South Africa. Susie is much more than just a great driver. She is a role model for women who want to be successful in a profession dominated by men.

Susie Stoddart was born in Scotland in 1982. She began riding a four-wheel bike at the age of two. “I was competitive about everything I did: swimming, skiing, karting. I couldn’t have asked for a better start in life – my parents never made me feel I was doing anything unusual for a girl. It wasn’t until I was in my teens that I realised there weren’t many other women in motorsport,” she said in a newspaper interview recently. “Racing’s in my blood. My mum met my dad when she went to buy her first motorbike in his shop.”

It was not long before Susie won her first races. When she was 14, she was named British Woman Kart Racing Driver of the Year. And it was only one year later that she was first in the 24-hour Middle East Kart Championship. Soon Susie made the step up from kart racing to Formula Three. From there she moved to the DTM, the German Touring Car series, racing for a well-known German car manufacturer.

In 2011 Susie became Susie Wolff when she married Toto Wolff and took his name. Her husband is an ex-racing driver with close links to Formula One. So it was no big surprise that she soon became a development driver for a British Formula One team. Now she is even an official test driver. This year in December, Susie will turn 33. Do the Wolffs plan to have children soon? “I’m in no rush,” Susie once told reporters. “But when I have kids, I won’t be racing.”

To drive a Formula One racing car you need great driving skills. But you also need great physical strength. What does that mean for a racing driver? Going round tight corners at high speeds can feel as if 40 kilograms are pressed against your head and neck. This is why many people don’t believe women can compete with men in Formula One. For them, motor sport is only for men. If anyone can show them they’re wrong, it’s Susie Wolff. Susie is careful about what she eats and trains for two hours every day. She is small and light and in Formula One that’s an advantage. Susie weighs about 20 kilos less than male drivers, so engineers can add extra equipment to optimize her car.

Wolff has been called the fastest woman on earth so is she scared going at 300 kilometres per hour round a racing track? Like all Formula One drivers, she knows about the risks. But as soon as she is in the cockpit she concentrates on the race. “Fear never comes into it,” Susie explained in a newspaper interview. “The only fear I’ve ever experienced is failure.” And when she’s not in a racing car? Does Susie drive carefully? “When I’m on the motorway, I’m a little bit impatient but never crazy,” she admits.

D. TEXT PRODUCTION

Dictionary allowed

Wähle eine Aufgabe:

Correspondence: E-MAIL

oder

Creative Writing: PICTURE STORY

Part D:

20 points/ _____

20 points/ _____

E-MAIL

Deine Schule veranstaltet im Rahmen eines Austauschprogramms mit Schottland eine Reise nach Inverness. Du nimmst daran teil. Ihr seid in Gastfamilien untergebracht und du wohnst bei Alex.

Schreibe eine E-Mail auf Englisch an Alex.

- Du freust dich auf die bevorstehende Reise im Juli.
- Du stellst dich vor und erzählst von dir, z. B. Schule, Hobbys.
- Du hast noch zwei Fragen an Alex, und zwar jeweils eine
 - zur Klasse oder Schule
 - zu Hobbys oder Freizeitaktivitäten
- Du erkundigst dich nach weiteren Punkten. Wähle zwei davon:
 - Besuch von Sehenswürdigkeiten oder vorgesehenen Ausflugszielen, z. B. Loch Ness
 - deine Unterbringung, z. B. eigenes Zimmer
 - mögliche Abendgestaltung
 - geeignete Kleidung
 - geplantes Programm
- Du informierst Alex noch über Wichtiges, z. B.
 - Allergien
 - Essgewohnheiten

Schreibe eine E-Mail von ungefähr 12 Sätzen bzw. etwa 100 Wörtern auf ein extra Blatt. Achte auf eine ansprechende äußere Form.

PICTURE STORY

Betrachte die Bilder und schreibe eine Geschichte auf Englisch.
Beginne wie folgt:

The Scottish castle ghost

Last summer Callum and his class visited ...



Schreibe eine Geschichte von ungefähr 12 Sätzen bzw. etwa 100 Wörtern
auf ein extra Blatt. Achte auf eine ansprechende äußere Form.