

A. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

No dictionary allowed

Part A:

20 points/ _____

Part 1 - Task 1

Marcus and Laura are planning a holiday in London. Marcus has found a hotel on the internet. Now he is phoning the hotel to ask about rooms.

Fill in the missing information. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

(0) Laura and Marcus want to come to London at the end of August.

(1) Laura and Marcus want to come to London on August _____. 1/___

(2) They want to stay at the Portobello Hotel for two _____. 1/___

(3) A double room costs £_____ in summer. 1/___

(4) The hotel is five minutes _____ from the tube station Holland Park. 1/___

(5) From Holland Park it's six _____ to Oxford Circus. 1/___

(6) Laura and Marcus are leaving on August _____. 1/___

6 points/

Part 2 - Task 2

Marcus and Laura have gone to the London Visitor Centre. They want to find out about getting a London Pass.

There is one mistake in each sentence. Cross out the wrong word. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

(0) We've ~~read~~ about something called a London Pass.

(1) It gets you into terrific attractions in London. 1/___

(2) And the best thing is that you don't have to queue to get in. 1/___

(3) So if you don't pick up your card until late in the evening ... 1/___

(4) And can you get one here? 1/___

(5) So we could order it now and pick it up tomorrow at 11? 1/___

5 points/

Part 3 - Task 3

Marcus is talking to the receptionist at the hotel.

Answer the questions. Write short answers. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

(0) *How does Marcus want to go sightseeing?*
by tube

(1) Which line does the receptionist think is better?
the _____

1/___

(2) How long does it take to walk from Bank station to the Tower?
about _____

1/___

2 points/

Part 4 - Task 4

Marcus and Laura are having breakfast at the hotel.
They get into conversation with another guest.

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

(0) *It is Markus and Laura's first day in London.*

| T | F |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(1) The guest arrived at the hotel this morning.

1/___

(2) The guest wants to stay in London for a week.

1/___

(3) The guest knows the main sights in London well.

1/___

(4) All museums in London are free.

1/___

(5) The British Museum is the most famous museum in London.

1/___

(6) This morning the guest wants to go to St Paul's Cathedral.

1/___

(7) Laura and Marcus travel home by plane.

1/___

7 points/

B. USE OF ENGLISH

No dictionary allowed

Part B:

20 points/ _____

1. A famous singer

Fill in the missing words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

The US rock singer Gwen Stefani was born (0) in Orange County, California (1) _____ October 3rd, 1969. She has got three brothers and sisters and they are all good (2) _____ music. Eric, one of Gwen's brothers, started the band called *No Doubt*. Gwen became the band's lead singer (3) _____ she was only 18. In 1995 Eric left the band because he got a job (4) _____ a cartoon artist.

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

4 points/

2. Travelling

Write the word that matches the definition.
There is an example (0) at the beginning.

(0) **This person checks your ticket on the train.** c o n d u c t o r

(1) The building where trains stop so you can get on and off the trains

s _ _ _ _ _

1/___

(2) A ticket from London to Brighton and back again

r _ _ _ _ _ ticket

1/___

(3) A train that doesn't arrive on time is

l _ _ _ .

1/___

(4) A person who travels on a train, bus, ship or plane is called a

p _ _ _ _ _ .

1/___

4 points/

3. At the seaside

Choose the correct word from the box.
There is an example (0) at the beginning.

anyone ♦ anything ♦ anywhere ♦ ~~everyone~~ ♦ everywhere
♦ someone ♦ something ♦ somewhere

Susan and Tim went surfing with some friends and (0) everyone had a lot of fun. Suddenly Susan couldn't see Tim (1) _____. She looked for him (2) _____. Then she saw him at a hamburger stall. He was buying (3) _____ to eat because he hadn't had (4) _____ for breakfast.

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

4 points/

4. Summer activities

Fill in the right form of the verb.
There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Brenda (0 *be*) is a member of a youth club. Every year the club (1 offer) _____ summer activities. At the moment Brenda and her friends are sitting on the train to Brighton. A friendly lady starts talking to them. She asks Brenda, "(2 be) _____ you ever _____ to Brighton?" Brenda answers, "Unfortunately not. It's my first time. Last year I was on holiday near Brighton but I (3 not go) _____ to Brighton itself. So this time I (4 want) _____ to do some sightseeing."

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

4 points/

5. Chris and Alex are talking about Alex's holiday

Read the parts 1 – 5 and match them with one of the parts A – H. Write the letter in the correct box. There is an example (0) at the beginning and an example (5) at the end. You don't need all of Alex's statements.

| | Chris | | Alex |
|---|---|---|--|
| 0 | Hi, Alex. How are you? | A | Don't ask. |
| 1 | Great. What was your holiday like? | B | Yes, the flight was expensive, but the hotel was cheap. |
| 2 | Sounds fantastic. Did you spend a lot of money? | C | Fine, thanks. What about you? |
| 3 | What places did you visit? | D | Everything was terrific - the beach, the weather, the hotel. |
| 4 | Oh, you're not? I love to go to interesting places. Were there any there? | E | Of course there were. There were lots of things to see there. |
| 5 | Sounds great. Maybe I should go there one day, too. | F | I'm not really interested in sightseeing. I spent most of the time on the beach. |
| | | G | Yes, that's right. But the other things are good, too. |
| | | H | Good idea. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| C | | | | | H |

4 points/

C. READING COMPREHENSION

Dictionary allowed

Part C:

20 points/ _____

1. Read the text and choose the right title (A – G) for each paragraph of the text. Use each letter only once.

One title (C) is already matched. There is one extra title.

A. Difficulties in constructing the wheel

B. Platform for protests

C. Spectacular view of London sights

D. Too expensive for tourists

E. Similar attraction outside Europe

F. Special offers for special events

G. A short but exciting experience

| lines 1 - 16 | lines 17 - 21 | lines 22 - 27 | lines 28 - 35 | lines 36 - 39 | lines 40 - 43 |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| C | | | | | |

5 points/

2. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F) or not in the text (N)?

Tick (✓) the correct box. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

| | T | F | N |
|---|---|---|---|
| (0) The capsule comes in from the right. | | ✓ | |
| (1) The London Eye moves very fast. | | | |
| (2) Building the London Eye was finished before the year 2000. | | | |
| (3) A man was arrested after his protest in 2004. | | | |
| (4) The London Eye is still the highest observation wheel in the world. | | | |

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

4 points/

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

(0) **What's the height of the London Eye?**

135 metres

(1) How long does the 'flight' on the London Eye take?

1/___

(2) How long did it take to build the London Eye?

1/___

(3) When could the first passengers go on the London Eye?

1/___

(4) How many people go on the London Eye on a busy day?

1/___

(5) What kind of events can you book a private capsule for?
Give **two** examples from the text.

1/___

1/___

6 points/

4. Write down the **COMPLETE** sentence from the text. There is an example (0) at the beginning. Which sentence tells you ...

(0) **that a larger group of people can ride in a capsule?**

Its doors open and you step in with about twenty passengers.

(1) that you can see very far from the London Eye?

1/___

(2) that from the top of the London Eye vehicles look very small?

1/___

(3) that a lot of people from different countries helped to build the London Eye?

1/___

(4) how many people actually visited the London Eye within the first 12 months?

1/___

(5) that it's expensive if you want to have a wedding party on the London Eye?

1/___

5 points/

C. READING TEXT

The London Eye

Moving slowly, the capsule comes in from the left. Its doors open and you step in with about twenty other passengers. The doors close and the slow climb begins. As you go up, you see one famous building after another across London. To the east St Paul's Cathedral, to the west Buckingham Palace, to the north the Telecom Tower. It's a breathtaking spectacle, so breathtaking in fact that you haven't got time to be scared. Before you know it, you're 135 metres above one of Europe's most fascinating cities. Below you the Thames flows past the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben. If the weather is clear, you'll be able to see Windsor Castle, 38 km away.



Then your ears pop and you're back in reality. You're standing in a glass capsule. From here cars, buses and taxis look like children's toys. But the ground is getting nearer and half an hour after boarding the London Eye you're leaving it. The "flight" was so exciting that you wish that you could get back on again immediately.

It's an easy ride, but planning and building the largest observation wheel in the world was not so easy. It was a huge project that took seven years. Over 1,700 people from five countries worked on it. "It was like building the pyramids in Egypt," says architect David Marks. "Parts were transported from France, the Czech Republic, Holland, Germany and Italy." In October 1999 the completed wheel was lifted above Britain's capital city.

The London Eye has been welcoming passengers since March 2000. It was a success from the beginning. In its first year British Airways had hoped for more than two million visitors. But three and a half million people came. Since then the numbers have stayed much the same. On busy summer days around 15,000 visitors take a flight. For birthdays and other occasions you can hire a private capsule with buffet. At Christmas time you can even book a flight with wine and champagne. And for around £2,000 you can celebrate your wedding in a private capsule decorated with flowers.

Because of its spectacular location people have used the London Eye for demonstrations. In September 2004, for example, a man who called himself "Spiderman" climbed to the top of the wheel. He was fighting for fathers' rights. His former partner had not allowed him to visit his four-year-old daughter.

Many years ago the London Eye was the highest observation wheel in the world. Today there is a much higher one in China. In London, it was more a question of vision than of size. "Our aim," explains David Marks, "was to create an exciting new way to see and understand one of the greatest cities on earth."

D. TEXT PRODUCTION

Dictionary allowed

Choose either

I. CORRESPONDENCE: Email

or

II. CREATIVE WRITING: Picture and prompts

Part D:

20 points/ _____

20 points/ _____

I. CORRESPONDENCE: Email

Im Urlaub warst du mit deinen Eltern im "Rainbow Hotel" in London. Nach eurer Rückkehr bemerkt ihr, dass ihr dort eine Reisetasche vergessen habt. Deine Eltern bitten dich, eine E-Mail auf Englisch an das Hotel zu schicken.

- Berichte, dass du bis gestern mit deinen Eltern in dem Hotel warst.
- Sage, dass euch der Aufenthalt dort gut gefallen hat.
- Erkläre, dass ihr eine Reisetasche im Zimmer vergessen habt.
- Mache Angaben über Stockwerk und Zimmernummer.
- Mache Angaben über den Ort, wo die Tasche sein könnte.
- Beschreibe die Tasche näher.
- Beschreibe den Inhalt der Tasche möglichst ausführlich.
- Bitte höflich darum, dass man euch die Tasche nachschickt.
- Verweise auf eure Postanschrift am Ende der E-Mail.
- Sage, dass ihr selbstverständlich die Versandkosten übernimmt.
- Bitte um baldige Beantwortung der E-Mail.

Schreibe eine E-Mail von ungefähr 100 Wörtern auf ein gesondertes Blatt.

Achte auf eine ansprechende äußere Form und eine gut lesbare Handschrift.

II. CREATIVE WRITING: Picture and prompts

Schreibe eine Geschichte auf Englisch, in der du das Bild und die Angaben berücksichtigst. Beginne wie folgt:

Lost and found!

Last Saturday afternoon Paul and Jake were in a games shop. Suddenly Jake saw a wallet ...

Überraschung über Fund

Gedanken

Gespräch



Gemeinsame Entscheidung

Vorgang an der Kasse

Schluss

Schreibe eine Geschichte von ungefähr 100 Wörtern auf ein gesondertes Blatt.

Achte auf eine ansprechende äußere Form und eine gut lesbare Handschrift.