

MITTLERER SCHULABSCHLUSS AN DER MITTELSCHULE 2019

ENGLISCH

26. Juni 2019
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

Ben Gladstone, an exchange student from abroad, is staying in Tywyn, a little town in Wales. He and his friend Llew are talking about a special Welsh event called *Race the Train*.

Listen to the conversation. While listening, tick (✓) the correct answer. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

(0) *The Race the Train steam engine is ...*

- ☐ 9 years old.
- ☐ 19 years old.
- ☒ **90 years old.**
- ☐ 99 years old.

(1) Nowadays the railway transports ...

- ☐ wood.
- ☐ slate.
- ☐ people.
- ☐ sheep.

1/___

(2) On the way up the valley the athletes have to ...

- ☐ stop at each train station.
- ☐ register at the stations.
- ☐ run near the train track.
- ☐ stay on the old train track.

1/___

(3) The second half of the course is ...

- ☐ easier.
- ☐ harder.
- ☐ shorter.
- ☐ longer.

1/___

(4) To beat the train, the athletes have to run ...

- ☐ 4 miles in 48 min.
- ☐ 4 miles in less than 1hr 48min.
- ☐ 14 miles in 40 min.
- ☐ 14 miles in less than 1hr 48min.

1/___

(5) In 1984 the number of participants was ...

- ☐ 38.
- ☐ 48.
- ☐ 58.
- ☐ 84.

1/___

(6) *Race the Train* also ...

- ☐ sponsors young runners.
- ☐ funds other competitions.
- ☐ raises money for charity.
- ☐ collects money for local events.

1/___

6 points/

Part 2 - Task 2

Ben and Llew meet Mr Nimble at the sports centre. They talk about *Race the Train*. While listening, tick (✓) the name that is the answer to the question. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Who ...	Gareth Nimble	Llew	Ben
(0) <i>has his own personal trainer?</i>		✓	
(1) has competed in <i>Race the Train</i> for a long time?			
(2) visited the USA a short time ago?			
(3) taught someone else how to surf?			
(4) has never beaten the train?			
(5) lost something in the mud near Dolgoch?			
(6) plays football?			
(7) should start doing his warm-up exercises?			

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

7 points/

Part 3 - Task 3

It is the day of the race. Listen to the *Radio Tywyn* broadcast about *Race the Train*. While listening, complete the tasks below according to the text.

1. Fill in the gaps.

One of the race organisers is Tegwyn Owen. His (1) _____ hopes to be 1/____
the fastest runner in the men's over 60s category this year. The race record will not
be broken this time because of the (2) _____ weather and the slippery 1/____
paths. The train and the runners have now crossed the (3) _____. 1/____
All in all, (4) _____ runners have beaten the train this year. 1/____

2. Write short answers.

(5) What happened to Gareth when he fell during the race?

_____ 1/____

(6) Why was Gareth able to continue the race?

_____ 1/____

(7) How can you inform yourself about the results of the race?

_____ 1/____

7 points/

B. USE OF ENGLISH

No dictionary allowed

Part B:

20 points/ _____

1. Read the text about the *Ugly House*, a little cottage in Wales. There are **EIGHT** mistakes in the text. Find the mistake and write the correct word on the numbered line. There is an example (0) at the beginning.



The Ugly House

The Ugly House, Tŷ Hyll in Welsh, is a little cottage **situate** in a national park in the northwest of Wales and one of the country's main tourist attraction. But far from being ugly, the cottage is unusually, but lovely. So why was it ever called ugly? Maybe it's the big rocks who gave the house its name – the word 'hyll' in Welsh can mean stony or ugly. No one really knows who built the house. It is said that it is built by giants, or constructed hurriedly in a single day – both of which may explain the choice of so massive stones to build the cottage. According to an old law in the area, if you built a house in one day, with walls, a roof and a fireplace, you were then allowed to calling the house and its land your own.

The first person known to have lived in Tŷ Hyll was the shepherd John Roberts in 1900. Then the Riley family lived there in 1928 to 1961.

For 1988 it has been taken care of by the Snowdonia Society that keeps the Ugly House as a little piece of Wales' human history.

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

8 points/

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

The Chocolate Man

Roald Dahl (1916 – 1990), the Welsh author of children's books, worked (0 WORK)

on his books in a tiny house and, since Dahl _____ (1 BE) nearly 1/___

six foot six tall, he must _____ (2 LOOK) like a giant there. 1/___

Dahl's "writing hut" is now one of Wales' main tourist spots. Young visitors often ask for _____ (3 PERMIT) to hold the ball of chocolate-bar papers 1/___

that Dahl made as a young man; after _____ (4 EAT) his daily 1/___
lunchtime sweet, he added a new paper to the ball each day.

Now hard and _____ (5 SURPRISE) heavy, it looks like a small 1/___
cannonball. But what seems to be the most exciting subject for the children is the
paperback _____ (6 COLLECT) of Dahl's own work. 1/___

Six of his books have been made into movies, and the best known of these is
Charlie and the Chocolate Factory. Dahl's own childhood had a lovely, rather
_____ (7 MAGIC) side. Each summer, his mother took Roald on 1/___

holiday to Norway, where he heard stories about mythical creatures and ate ice cream
with little bits of toffee _____ (8 MIX) into it. Every now and again, 1/___

"a plain grey box _____ (9 GIVE) to me," Dahl writes in his 1/___
biography. Inside there were new types of chocolate, and Dahl's job was to test them.

This was the first time that he saw chocolate as something scientifically made. Later
he recalled this moment when he invented his own crazy factory. One of the excited
young visitors said that because he _____ (10 READ) 1/___

Charlie and the Chocolate Factory he _____ (11 CAN) never look 1/___
at a chocolate bar in the same way again.

No doubt Dahl's lasting popularity _____ (12 INFLUENCE) 1/___
generations of chocolate-eating children for years to come.

12 points/

C. READING COMPREHENSION and MEDIATION

Dictionary allowed

Part C:

30 points/ _____

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

1. Answer the following questions according to the text on pages 12-13.
Write short answers. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

(0) *What kind of event is the National Eisteddfod?*
folk festival

(1) How long does the National Eisteddfod last each year?

1/___

(2) What is a very rare triumph in the history of the festival?

1/___

(3) Why is the festival mostly held in villages?

1/___

(4) Where can you take Welsh lessons?

1/___

(5) How much additional financial income does the festival bring to the region?

1/___

5 points/

2. Give the line(s) in the text where you find the following information. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

	line(s)
(0) <i>Thousands of people attend the festival.</i>	7-8
(1) All the candidates' presentations must be in Welsh.	
(2) The very first winner was allowed to sit with the nobleman.	
(3) A signal calls spectators to the final event.	
(4) Something is left at each festival location as a remembrance.	
(5) Numerous products from Wales can be purchased.	
(6) Every visitor to the festival will find something they can enjoy.	

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

6 points/

3. Find the time information in the text that corresponds with the notes below.
There is an example (0) at the beginning.

NOTES	TIME INFORMATION	
(0) <i>The time the festival is scheduled each year:</i>	<i>August</i>	
(1) The original poetry and music competition took place:		1/___
(2) The festival society was founded:		1/___
(3) The winner is declared:		1/___
(4) The period of time between the first stone laying and the start of festival:		1/___
		4 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 (0) at the beginning.

(0) prizes (line 3)
prize¹ Verb 1 schätzen (<i>Wertgegenstand</i>) 2 würdigen prize² Noun 3 Gewinn (<i>Lotterie</i>) 4 Beute 5 Preis (<i>Sieg</i>)
5

(1) display (line 14)
display¹ Verb 1 zeigen (<i>Geschick</i>) 2 auslegen (<i>Waren</i>) 3 anzeigen (<i>Monitor</i>) display² Noun 4 <i>Kunststücke</i> : Vorführung 5 <i>von Waren</i> : Ausstellung 6 <i>Computer</i> : Display

(2) decline (line 22)
decline¹ Verb 1 zurückgehen (<i>Umsatz</i>) 2 abnehmen (<i>Bevölkerung</i>) 3 ablehnen (<i>Einladung</i>) decline² Noun 4 Rückgang 5 Niedergang 6 Ablehnung

(3) highlight (line 29)
highlight¹ Verb 1 betonen 2 hervorheben 3 beleuchten highlight² Noun 4 Höhepunkt 5 <i>Pl.</i> Zusammenfassung

(4) experience (line 56)
experience¹ Verb 1 erleiden (<i>Schmerz</i>) 2 durchmachen (<i>Krise</i>) 3 erleben experience² Noun 4 Erfahrung 5 Erlebnis

(5) boost (line 66)
boost¹ Verb 1 in die Höhe treiben (<i>Preise</i>) 2 ankurbeln (<i>Produktion</i>) 3 verstärken (<i>elektr. Spannung</i>) boost² Noun 4 Erhöhung 5 Aufschwung

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

5 points/

MEDIATION (s. Texte auf Seite 14)

1. Ihre Eltern planen Ferien in Wales und möchten ein Häuschen mieten. Da sie nur sehr wenig Englisch verstehen, bitten sie um Ihre Unterstützung. Lesen Sie die englischen Katalogbeschreibungen und notieren Sie daraus die genauen Angaben über die einzelnen Cottages. Tragen Sie diese stichpunktartig auf Deutsch in untenstehende Tabelle ein. Zwei Angaben stehen bereits in der Tabelle. Lesen Sie dazu die Texte auf Seite 14.

	Dipper's Cottage	Merchant's House	Oast Farm
Lage			<i>Tal mit Wald und Seen</i>
Innenausstattung	<i>voll ausgestattete Eichenküche</i>		
Außenbereich			

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

7 points/

2. Geben Sie folgende Sätze aus dem Reisekatalog sinngemäß in ganzen Sätzen auf Deutsch wieder.

Our company "Rent a Cottage" is a family-run business based in Cardiff aiming to help local owners advertising their holiday properties.

Our extensive knowledge of the area will help you to find the perfect cottage.

3 points/

C. Reading Text

The National Eisteddfod – Keeping Welsh Culture Alive

Have you ever heard of a competition where the winners are awarded a crown and a chair? You probably have not, but an event like this does indeed exist. A chair and a crown are the prizes at the National Eisteddfod, the biggest folk festival in Europe, which takes place in a small country located in the west of the UK – Wales.

- 5 The National Eisteddfod, the highlight of the Welsh cultural calendar and the largest European festival of this kind, attracts approximately 6,000 performers and up to 160,000 visitors each summer. It is unique throughout Europe as each year it takes place at a different location, alternating
- 10 between a venue in North Wales one year and a venue in South Wales the next. Held at the beginning of August, it keeps Welsh culture alive by providing Welsh musicians, poets and craftsmen with an opportunity to compete and display their artistic talents and skills. Even though it takes



- 15 place in a different part of the country each year, it never loses its most important characteristic: during its eight-day run all of the competitions and performances are held only, and entirely, in the Welsh language.

The history of the Eisteddfod can be traced back to the year 1176 when a Welsh lord held a grand gathering to which he invited poets and musicians from all over the country.

- 20 A chair at the lord's table was awarded to the best poet and musician, a tradition that continues today in the modern festival. Soon many similar festivals began to be held throughout Wales. After a decline in popularity in the 18th century, the tradition was revived in the early years of the 19th. In 1880 the National Eisteddfod Association was formed and since then the Eisteddfod has been held every year, except for 1914 and
- 25 1940.

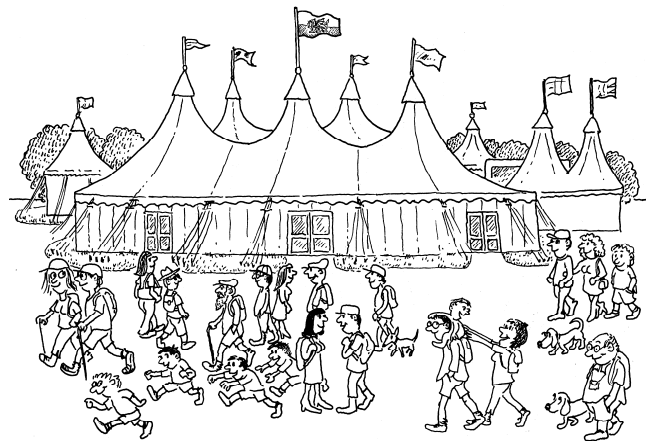
Eisteddfod literally means a 'sitting' (eistedd = to sit), perhaps a reference to the hand-carved chair that is traditionally awarded to the best poet of the competition in a ceremony called 'The Chairing of the Bard'. A bard used to be a professional poet, storyteller and music composer. This chairing ceremony is the highlight of the Eisteddfod

30 week and always takes place on Friday afternoon. On that occasion a trumpet announces the beginning of the ceremony, at which members of the jury in medieval, ceremonial dress reveal the name of the winner. This year's bard then stands up, is led to the stage and is presented with the prize, a specially designed chair. In another poetry contest the champion is rewarded with an exclusive crown. Winning the 'Double', that is

35 the chair and the crown at the same festival, is a success that has only been achieved a handful of times in the history of the event.

A year and a day before the festival starts twelve big stone blocks are put up in a circle with a flat stone in the middle to announce the arrival of the festival in that particular location. The following summer hundreds of tents, pavilions and booths are erected in an open area nearby. The stone circle remains standing after the festival to honour the town where the event took place. As a lot of space is needed not only for the festival ground itself but also for car parking and camp sites, the Eisteddfod is rarely held in a city or town.

The real eye-catcher, though, is the large pink pavilion which is home to all the important competitions. This is where, at the end of the week, the country's best musicians and poets are announced. There is also a literature tent and a very popular live-music tent where modern Welsh rock groups perform. The learners' tent is for teachers and students of



the Welsh language. All around the pavilion there is a whole world of activity. It is called *maes yr Eisteddfod*, the Eisteddfod field. Here one can meet old friends, listen to music, or simply experience the wealth of the country's culture. There are hundreds of stands that sell Welsh books, music, arts, crafts and goods made of Welsh coal, slate or wool. Of course you can also buy food and drink of all kinds.

A mix of old and new, the traditional and the modern, the Eisteddfod is a celebration of Wales, its language and culture. Combining ceremonial and official activities with a dynamic, young-spirited and welcoming festival, it offers something for everyone – whatever their ages and interests.

In addition to its cultural importance, the Eisteddfod is also a big financial factor for the host area: many surrounding towns benefit from the festival by offering evening events such as concerts and plays. And the pubs for miles around are usually overflowing because there is no alcohol served on the *maes*. Of course, this is a boost for the local tourist trade because visitors to the Eisteddfod spend up to £2.5 million there.

Whether you are interested in Celtic rites, poetry and music or just want to learn more about Welsh culture, the National Eisteddfod is a great place to be.

C. Mediation Texts

COTTAGES FOR RENT

Dipper's Cottage

Dipper's Cottage sits on the outskirts of a typical Welsh village. An hour's drive away lies some of the most beautiful wild moorland with extensive views in all directions. The moorland is especially popular among birdwatchers. After an exhausting day on the moor, you can relax next to a lively little waterway running through the grounds of the cottage. If you come home hungry after a day's hiking you'll find an oak finished place with all the things you need to prepare a tasty meal for your family or friends.

Merchant's House

The Merchant's House is a late 15th-century house, recently renovated to recreate the atmosphere of family life in Tudor times. It is located near the harbour and is characteristic of medieval architecture. The house has a selection of Tudor costumes for children to try on. Although the house dates from medieval times, you will always stay cosy and warm thanks to our modern heating system installed under the floor. There is also a small garden dedicated to the cultivation of herbs which were common during Tudor times.

Oast Farm

Oast Farm is the perfect stone cottage tucked away in a pretty valley with woodland and lakes. It is an idyllic romantic retreat. The covered veranda with its sunny and shady spots is an ideal place to sit and while away the days in absolute peace and quiet. The cosy log fire in the living room makes Oast Farm the perfect spot for a short romantic break or a relaxing week's holiday at any time of the year.

D. TEXT PRODUCTION

Dictionary allowed

Part D:

30 points/ _____

1. Express your own ideas.

Beantworten Sie nachfolgende Frage und begründen Sie Ihre Meinung mit DREI Argumenten. Verfassen Sie einen Text von mindestens 60 Wörtern auf Englisch.

Youth hostel or guest family – what do you prefer?

6 points/ _____

2. You can choose either

Correspondence: E-MAIL or Creative Writing: PICTURE-BASED WRITING

24 points/ _____

E-MAIL

Sie haben bei einer Firma in Wales zwei weiße Schaffelle (je 25 €) bestellt. Aus Versehen wurden Ihnen 20 Schaffelle in unterschiedlichen Farben geliefert. Schreiben Sie eine E-Mail an die Firma *Sheepfarm* und gehen Sie dabei auf folgende Aspekte ein:

- Bedanken Sie sich für den Erhalt der Schaffelle und den aktuellen Prospekt.
- Gehen Sie auf Ihre ursprüngliche Bestellung (*Fleece Order No. 32452*) ein.
- Schildern Sie, was Sie tatsächlich erhalten haben.
- Äußern Sie Ihre Begeisterung über die bunten Felle und sagen Sie, dass Sie
 - eines der weißen Felle gerne behalten und
 - das zweite Fell in ein gefärbtes umtauschen würden.
- Fragen Sie
 - nach der Anschrift für die Rücksendung.
 - nach der Vorgehensweise bezüglich der Rücksendung der übrigen Schaffelle.
 - nach der Verpackung, da die Originalverpackung unbrauchbar ist.
 - nach der Übernahme der Rücksendekosten.
 - ob Sie Ihre Versandkosten vom Rechnungsbetrag abziehen dürfen.
- Bitten Sie um eine schnelle Bearbeitung Ihres Anliegens.

Schreiben Sie eine E-Mail von ungefähr 150 Wörtern auf ein gesondertes Blatt.

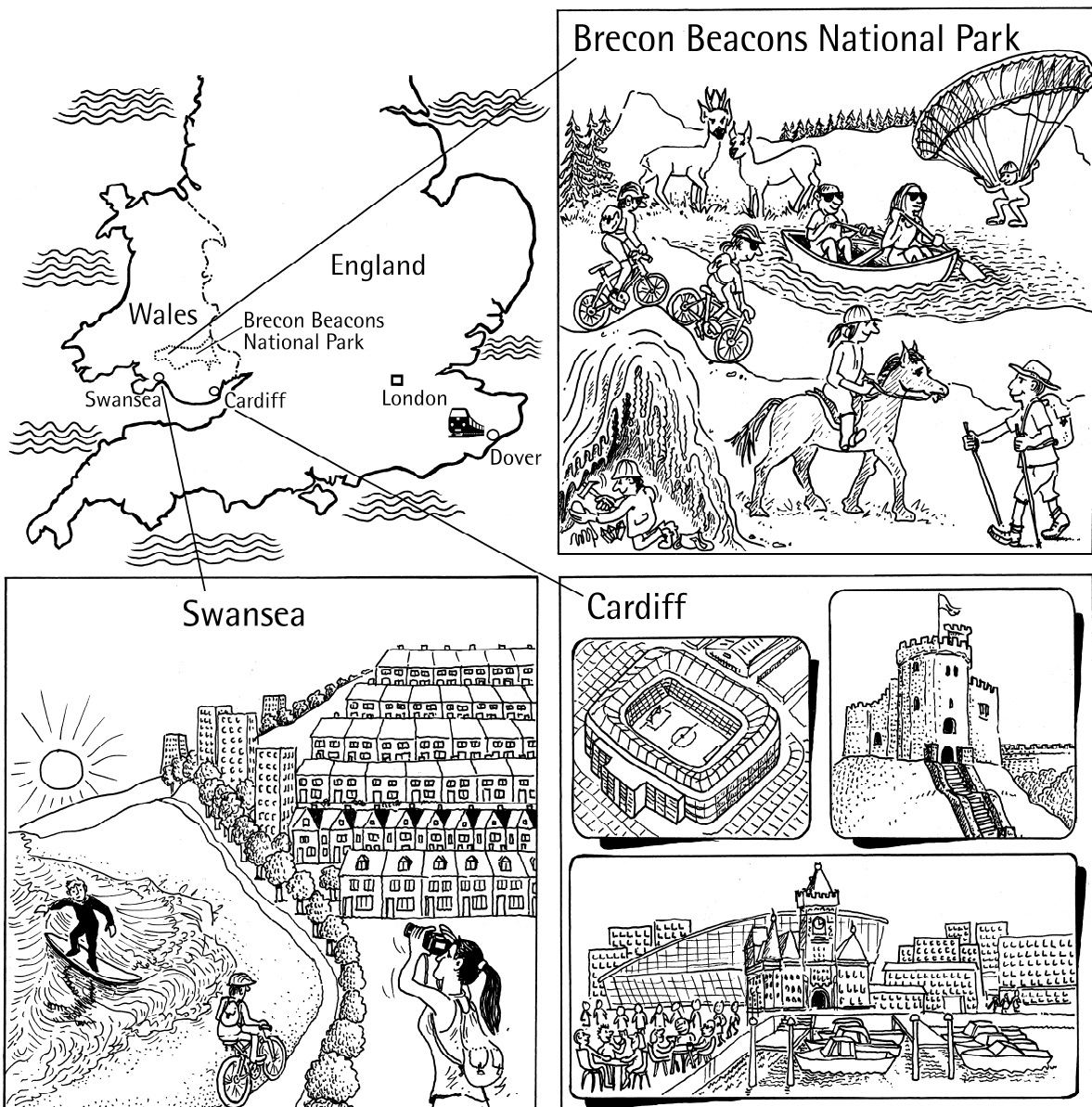
PICTURE-BASED WRITING

Verfassen Sie einen Beitrag auf Englisch für die Schülerzeitung Ihrer Partnerschule, in dem Sie von Ihrer Reise durch Wales erzählen. Verwenden Sie dazu alle drei abgebildeten Reisestationen. Sie müssen nicht alle Bilddetails berücksichtigen. Bewerten Sie Ihren Aufenthalt in den einzelnen Orten.

Beginnen Sie wie folgt:

My trip to Wales

Last summer I took the ferry to Dover and ...



Schreiben Sie einen Beitrag von ungefähr 150 Wörtern auf ein gesondertes Blatt.