

MITTLERER SCHULABSCHLUSS AN DER MITTELSCHULE 2022

ENGLISCH

22. Juni 2022

8:30 Uhr – 11:00 Uhr

Die coronabedingte Anpassung der Prüfungsdauer ist bereits abgebildet (vgl. KMS mit Nr. III.2-BS7501.2022/24/1 vom 24.02.2022).

Platzziffer (ggf. Name/Klasse): _____

Teile A und B Listening Comprehension Use of English 8:30 Uhr – 9:15 Uhr
Ein Wörterbuch ist **nicht** erlaubt.

Teile C und D Reading Comprehension and Mediation Text Production 9:25 Uhr – 11:00 Uhr
Die Verwendung eines **zweisprachigen** Wörterbuchs **ausschließlich** als Printversion ist erlaubt.

Gesamtbewertung			Erstkorrektur	Zweitkorrektur
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	83,5 – 67	66,5 – 50	49,5 – 33	32,5 – 16	15,5 – 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

Marcus Goldstein is phoning the Kennedy Space Center and is taking some notes during the call.

Listen to the conversation and, while listening, fill in the missing information according to what you hear. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Kennedy Space Center

- history (0) of space exploration
- launch, landing and _____ (1) of a spacecraft

Tours

Recommended tour

- watch a movie
- _____ (2) a shuttle-launch simulation
- duration: 2 x 60 minutes

Kennedy Center Bus Tour

- stop-offs possible
- duration: _____ (3) minutes

Rocket Garden Tour

- _____ (4) tour
- duration: 15 minutes

Tickets

- \$57 per person
- watch launch _____ (5) if on day of visit

Launch in October

- planned for last Monday in October
- if bad weather conditions, launch may be _____ (6)

Guides

- for a group for \$ _____ (7) extra or download the free app



Spacecraft launch

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

7 points/

Part 2 - Task 2

Marcus listened to the podcast from the ISS and wrote down some facts. But he got some information wrong.

While listening, find the wrong information in each sentence and correct it. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Marcus' notes about the ISS and the astronauts

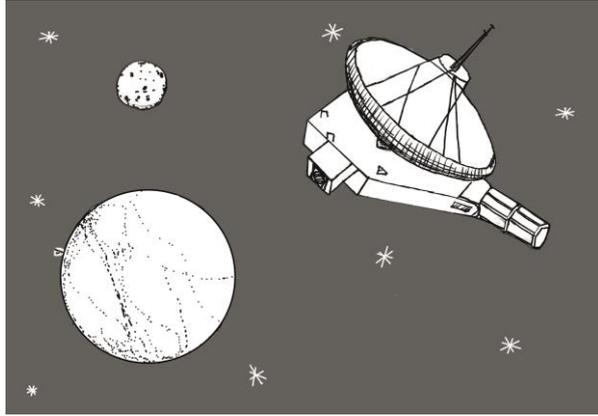
- (0) TIME ZONE: one hour *behind* *ahead of* Central European Time
- (1) SLEEP: in a bag attached to the floor 1/___
- (2) MORNING ROUTINE: cleaning face as usual, shower impossible 1/___
- (3) DAY'S WORK: planned by the astronauts themselves 1/___
- (4) HUMAN BODY'S REACTION IN SPACE: becomes tired very quickly 1/___
- (5) PHYSICAL TRAINING: two hours on an exercise bicycle or a rowing machine 1/___
- (6) FOOD: meals from a plate, soups and drinks out of a cup 1/___
- (7) FREE TIME: relaxing, listening to music or reading books 1/___

7 points/

Part 3 - Task 3

Listen to radio reporter Karen Myers talking to two scientists about the New Horizons mission to the planet Pluto.

While listening, answer the following questions according to the text. Short answers are enough. There is an example (0) at the beginning.



New Horizons on its way to Pluto

(0) *When did the New Horizons mission start?*

in 2006

(1) How long did it take the New Horizons spacecraft to reach the planet Pluto?

1/___

(2) How are the planets Jupiter and Saturn categorized?

1/___

(3) Where is Pluto in our solar system?

1/___

(4) What is Pluto made of?

1/___

(5) What happens on Pluto at -234°C ?

1/___

(6) What is special about the one million-square-mile glacier 'Sputnik Planitia'?

1/___

6 points/

B. USE OF ENGLISH

No dictionary allowed.

Part B:

20 points/ _____

1. Read the text about Katherine Johnson.

Fill in the gaps using the words in brackets in the correct form.

DO NOT CHANGE THE TEXT. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

The girl who loved to count

Katherine Johnson, born on August 26, 1918 in West Virginia **was** (0 BE)

a bright child with a talent for numbers. She sailed through her school classes and

completed the _____ (1 EIGHT) grade by the age of 10. In an

1/___

interview Johnson said that since her childhood she _____ (2 COUNT)

1/___

everything, the steps to the road, the dishes she washed, just anything.

At the age of 18 she graduated from the traditionally black West Virginia State College

with top grades in mathematics and _____ (3 FRANCE).

1/___

She wanted to do research in mathematics but there were few opportunities at that

time. She _____ (4 TEACH) in a school for a while and in 1952 she

1/___

heard that the NACA, later to become NASA, was hiring mathematicians. She

applied, got a job and worked in a group of women whose task was to make precise

calculations about the flight paths of spacecraft.

Alan Shepherd's 1961 trip into space _____ (5 BASE) on her

1/___

calculations. John Glenn, the first astronaut to fly around the Earth, refused to depart

on his mission until the calculations for his flight _____ (6 CHECK)

1/___

by Katherine Johnson.

Later she was part of the computing team _____ (7 SUPPORT) the

1/___

Apollo 11 moon landing and she helped to rescue the Apollo 13 crew and bring them

back to Earth _____ (8 SAFE).

1/___

More recently Johnson worked on the Space Shuttle program and on plans for the

mission to Mars as _____ (9 GOOD) as many other key projects.

1/___

It was not until long after she had retired that she was rewarded with the NASA Group

Achievement Award and the Presidential Medal of _____ (10 FREE).

1/___

The New York Times explained, "They asked Katherine Johnson for the moon,

and she gave it to them."

10 points/

2. Read the text about ballpoint pens for astronauts.

There are **TEN** mistakes in the text. Find each mistake and write the correct word on the numbered line. **DO NOT CHANGE THE TEXT.** There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Ballpoint pens for astronauts

Corrections

In the 1960's, so the story goes, when the space race was at its **high**, NASA realized that ballpoint pens were no use to

(0) **height** _____

astronauts in zero-gravity¹ conditions. The Americans then spent millions of dollars creating a pen that would write upside down. The Russians, on the one hand, used a pencil.

(1) _____

1/___

Altogether this story is a myth, it is true that NASA paid a lot of money for some mechanical pencils. When this became far known, it caused a scandal.

(2) _____

1/___

(3) _____

1/___

According from NASA's historians, American astronauts – just like the Russian cosmonauts – used pencils firstly.

(4) _____

1/___

(5) _____

1/___

These were not ideal; the pencil points could break, and the broken pieces would fly above in the space capsule and make damage to the crew and the sensitive equipment.

(6) _____

1/___

(7) _____

1/___

A private company heard about this problem and spent one million dollars developing a success space pen.

(8) _____

1/___

The company patented its invention and sent some pens to NASA for testing.

Later, 400 space pens were sold to America's space agency for \$2.95 every. These pens were also supplied to the Russian space agency at the same price.

(9) _____

1/___

In addition to write in zero-gravity¹ conditions, the pen has been useful in other ways; the Apollo 11 astronauts used one to fix a broken switch, enabling their return to Earth.

(10) _____

1/___

10 points/

¹ zero-gravity = Schwerelosigkeit

C. READING COMPREHENSION and MEDIATION

Dictionary allowed

Part C:
30 points/_____

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

1. Match the headings (A-I) with the paragraphs (1-7).
Write the letters in the boxes. Use each letter only once.
There are two headings you do not need.
One heading (D) is already matched.

- A First woman into space
- B Promising prospects
- C An inspiring story for the screen
- D Famous first footprints**
- E Astronauts after their career
- F A female US pioneer
- G A minority with an essential role
- H Space programs in Russia
- I Fighting for female astronauts

Paragraph 1 <i>(lines 1-7)</i>	D
Paragraph 2 <i>(lines 8-13)</i>	
Paragraph 3 <i>(lines 14-22)</i>	
Paragraph 4 <i>(lines 23-30)</i>	
Paragraph 5 <i>(lines 31-43)</i>	
Paragraph 6 <i>(lines 44-49)</i>	
Paragraph 7 <i>(lines 50-57)</i>	

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

6 points/

2. Which person in the text on pages 12-13 would have said this?
 Match the names of the people (A-G) with the statements (1-4).
 Write the letters in the boxes. Use each letter only once.
 There are more names than you need.
 One name (E) is already matched.

Dorothy Vaughan	John Glenn	Jerry Cobb	Sally Ride	Buzz Aldrin	Neil Armstrong	Valentina Tereshkova
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

(0)

E

People often ask me: 'Why didn't you go out first?'

(1)

As a child I often had to work in the fields.

1/___

(2)

Journalists thought I would never go into space.

1/___

(3)

Spaceflight was only possible with my calculations.

1/___

(4)

It wasn't the right time for my dreams to come true.

1/___

4 points/

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

(0) *What was the biggest TV event in the 1960s?*
the landing on the moon

(1) What does the movie show most realistically?

1/___

(2) Which country was the first to get a woman into space?

1/___

(3) What are the **two** reasons for women being better suited for space-flight?

1/___

(4) Which qualification did Jerry Cobb lack to become an astronaut?

1/___

(5) Who was the youngest US woman in space?

1/___

(6) Where will we probably see a female US astronaut in the future?
(Give **one** example.)

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 (0) at the beginning.

(0) **STEP** (line 2)

- 1 short distance
- 2 level, grade
- 3 course of action
- 4 movement with a foot**

(1) **WATCH** (line 3)

- 1 look at something over a period of time
- 2 small timepiece worn on one's wrist
- 3 monitor something or somebody
- 4 shift worked by firefighters

1/___

(2) **MAJOR** (line 19)

- 1 specialize in a subject
- 2 rank of an officer
- 3 life-threatening
- 4 significant

1/___

(3) **RULE** (line 37)

- 1 have a powerful influence on
- 2 one of a set of regulations
- 3 control an area or people
- 4 normal state of things

1/___

(4) **FACE** (line 47)

- 1 confront or deal with
- 2 side of a planet or moon
- 3 turn in a particular direction
- 4 front part of a person's head

1/___

4 points/

C. Reading Text

Men in space – and the women no longer in their shadow

When Neil Armstrong successfully landed on the moon in 1969, his words “That’s one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind” were quoted quickly all over the world. Millions of people watched him and Buzz Aldrin, the second man on the moon, walk around on the surface of the moon, making it the biggest television event that had ever
5 been broadcast. At that time, space travel, and especially the US program called Apollo, seemed to be completely in the hands of men. But quite a few remarkable women were involved in making space travel, and this famous first moon landing, possible.

There were not many women working at the US space agency NASA in the early sixties; they made up only about 5% of its workforce. Some of them, however, played an
10 important role in getting astronauts into space. Their jobs included spacecraft design, doing calculations for space flights, or developing software for the upcoming computer technology. Women also played an important role in medical research or in monitoring the astronauts’ health.

A famous movie depicts the true story of three female mathematicians who were the
15 brains behind US astronaut John Glenn’s space flights. It successfully mixes facts with fiction and makes up a few entertaining details on the way. This mixture helps to create a picture of the working world of the 1960s which was prejudiced against women whatever their color or intellectual ability, although some NASA women reported that this was not such a major problem there. However, the main characters, like
20 mathematicians Katherine G. Johnson or Dorothy Vaughan, known as the ‘human computers’, were presented very accurately. Their story, which is the message of the movie, shows that women have always played an important role in space travel.

When we look at the number of women who have flown in space, it was not the US who won the so-called ‘race to space’ between the Soviet Union (USSR) and the United
25 States. The first female cosmonaut, as the USSR astronauts are known, was Russian Valentina Tereshkova, who spent almost three days in space in 1963. Tereshkova, who was the daughter of a Russian farm worker, had not had any experience as a pilot before her training began in 1962, nor had she had any previous desire to go into space. However, less than half a year later, she became the first, and youngest, woman to
30 have flown in space on board the Vostok 6.

In the US at the same time, a privately funded program started. The Mercury 13 were thirteen American women who underwent the same challenging checks as the male NASA astronauts. One of these women was Jerry Cobb, an American pilot. She completed the same tests as the male astronauts and had always dreamt of flying in space. Women in space-training programs had some additional benefit, because they were smaller and lighter than men and weight is crucial in spacecraft. In the USSR, for example, rules required any candidate for the space program to be less than 170 cm (5 ft 7 in) in height and no more than 70 kg (154 lb) in weight. Jerry Cobb even spoke before the American Congress to ask for space flight opportunities to be offered to women; at that time all astronauts in the US had to be military test pilots, a position not open to women. Consequently, women were unfairly excluded from all space programs. Cobb never achieved her ultimate goal of space flight, but she paved the way for women after her who did.

One of those women who made it into space was physicist Sally Ride. She became the first female US astronaut in 1983. At the age of 32, Ride was the third woman ever to go into space and the youngest American astronaut to have done so. Before that, she had had to face many mindless prejudices and criticism by the press about a woman's ability to do such a job. Finally, in 1983 she proved all her critics wrong by leaving Earth in the Space Shuttle *Challenger*.

Since then, more than 40 American women have been into space, mostly on the various Space Shuttle missions conducted from 1983 to 2011. Today, about 10% of astronauts in NASA are women. Moreover, the space agency has recently disclosed plans to put at least one woman on the moon by 2024. And there is a lot more for women, or men, to discover out there in deep space. Gender should be of no interest when it comes to choosing the best person for exploring space or landing on Mars. NASA has recently announced that the first person to set foot on Mars is likely to be a woman. This would be another giant leap for mankind, or - even better - for womankind.

C. Mediation Text

Kennedy Space Center Visitor Complex Must-see attractions

SATURN V ROCKET

Everyone who has ever been to the moon started from Kennedy Space Center. Did you know it was named after the former US president John F. Kennedy? The rocket's first flight, the Apollo 4 mission, took place in 1967. And can you imagine what it was like to be launched into space in this giant machine? No? Then come and have a look at the enormous Saturn V Rocket.

SHUTTLE LAUNCH EXPERIENCE

Enter the heart of a space shuttle and feel a take-off as if you were on board. Go through a simulation of the space shuttle's eight-and-a-half-minute launch into space!

APOLLO TREASURES GALLERY

Want to see medals, prototypes and training equipment which tell the stories of the astronauts bound for the moon? Then come and see this exhibition of original objects of the Apollo moon missions, especially Alan Shepard's unique moon-dust-covered spacesuit and the Apollo 14 crew capsule.

FOREVER REMEMBERED

Of course, with our historical memorials we also want to pay tribute to all 14 brave astronauts who lost their lives heroically in space-shuttle missions.

ASTRONAUT TRAINING CENTER

Take part in a training session just like the next generation of space explorers who are preparing to travel to Mars. Experience the sensation of a spacewalk in a simulated zero-gravity situation without even leaving our planet.

GARDENS

Want to check out the rockets from NASA's Mercury and Apollo programs?

Then tour around these giants in the *Rocket Garden*.

Or, for a moment of relaxation, take a stroll through the *Moon Tree Garden*. You might wonder what's so special about it? The seeds of these trees have already been to the moon!

IMAX THEATRE

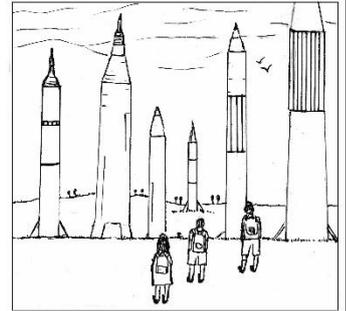
Come and learn about asteroids by watching the amazing IMAX 3D movie *Asteroid Hunters*. You'll think you can reach out and touch the stars, so you'll get a real feeling of the atmosphere in space.

PSEUDO FLIGHT

Make your dream come true. Our high-tech simulators teach you how to pilot a space shuttle, dock spaceships and land just like an astronaut.

FINE DINING

How about enjoying a 'space dinner' together with an astronaut who lived and worked in space? To remember this unforgettable moment, take a selfie with the astronaut! And, talking about fine dining, at one of our souvenir shops you can even buy freeze-dried astronaut food – a cosmic cuisine developed for long-lasting spaceflights.



Rocket Garden

D. TEXT PRODUCTION

Part D:
30 points/ _____

Dictionary allowed

1. Express your own ideas.

Äußern Sie sich zu nachfolgender Aussage und geben Sie **DREI** Gründe an. Verfassen Sie einen Text von mindestens 60 Wörtern auf Englisch.

Everybody wants to spend a holiday in space.

6 points/

2. You can choose either

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

24 points/

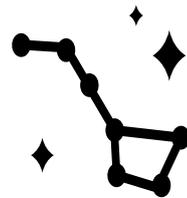
E-MAIL

Sie haben folgende Anzeige gesehen und wollen für Ihre beste Freundin bzw. Ihren besten Freund einen Stern zum Geburtstag kaufen.

The best gift in the universe: Buy a star in the sky!

- Order your personalized certificate.
- Create your own gift package.
- Add extras from a great variety.

For requests contact: sales@starry_sky.com



Schreiben Sie eine ausführliche Anfrage auf Englisch. Gehen Sie auf diese Punkte ein:

- Anlass Ihres Schreibens
- Beschreibung der zu beschenkenden Person

Erfragen Sie Informationen zu folgenden Aspekten:

- Sichtbarkeit des Sterns
- Geschenkesets und Extras
- Lieferung, Kosten und Bezahlung
- Garantie auf Echtheit

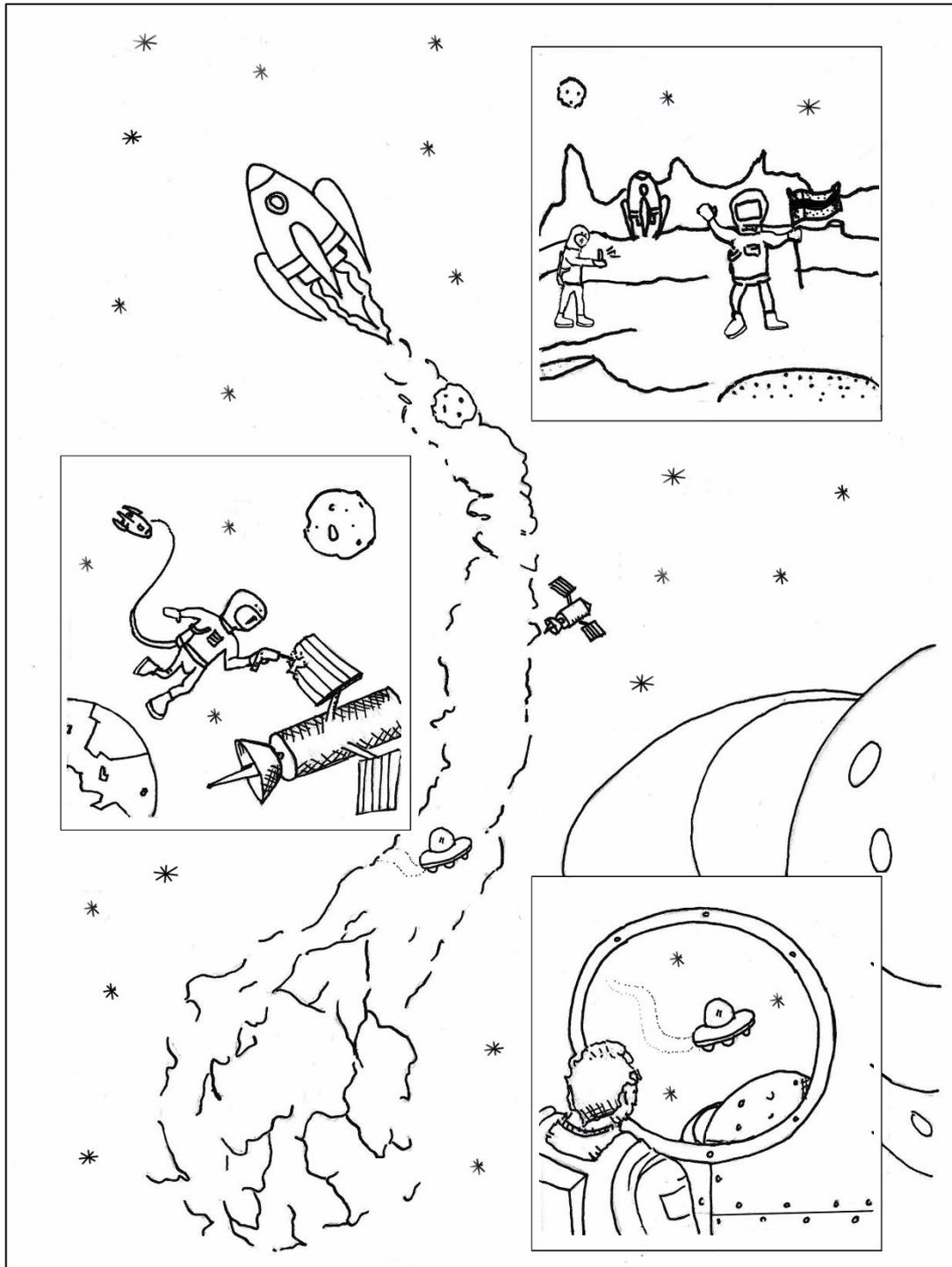
Schreiben Sie eine E-Mail von ungefähr 150 Wörtern und verwenden Sie ein gesondertes Blatt.

PICTURE-BASED WRITING

Stellen Sie sich vor, dass Sie im Weltall unterwegs sind und einen Weltraum-Blog darüber führen. In einem Tagesrückblick beschreiben Sie jeden Abend Ihre Erlebnisse.

Schreiben Sie einen Blogbeitrag zum heutigen Tag. Gehen Sie dabei auf jedes der Bilder ein. Bewerten Sie Ihre Erlebnisse. Berücksichtigen Sie dabei auch Ihre Stimmung und Ihre Gefühle. Beginnen Sie wie folgt:

Dear followers, what a day! ...



Schreiben Sie einen Text von ungefähr 150 Wörtern und verwenden Sie ein gesondertes Blatt.