

Englisch

Serie 1a

A) Grammatik

Prüfungsdauer: 20 Minuten
Hilfsmittel: keine

Name: _____ Vorname: _____

Kand.-Nummer: _____ Klasse: _____

		Mögliche Punkte	Erzielte Punkte
A)	Grammatik	40	

Nicht mit Bleistift schreiben!

Examinator/Examinatorin

Experte/Expertin

USE OF ENGLISH

TASK 1

20 POINTS

For questions 1-10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. You must use the word given in **bold** print. **Do not change this word.** Your answer must consist of **two to five words**, including the word given.

- 1 Although they came late, the students were not told off by their teachers.

spite

In _____, the students were not told off by their teachers.

- 2 Mary is slightly more competitive than Paul.

little

Paul is _____ than Mary.

- 3 Ann didn't need to register for the course.

necessary

It _____ to register for the course.

- 4 It was a mistake for you to sell your old records.

should

You _____ your old records.

- 5 I regret not ringing my parents more often when they were still alive.

only

If _____ my parents more often when they were still alive.

- 6 Let me know if you have a better idea.

come

Let me know if you can _____ a better idea.

- 7 What a surprise – Ann is punctual!

like

What a surprise – it is _____ punctual!

- 8 Hu Wang began to learn German one year ago.

learning

Hu Wang _____ one year.

- 9 It was a surprise for Jill that she was nominated for the post.

expect

Jill did _____ nominated for the post.

- 10 "There will be few cars on the road after midnight," Bob told Mary.

not

Bob told Mary that _____ cars on the road after midnight.

TASK 2

10 POINTS

Read the following text and use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

ACCENT MATTERS

Not so long ago a Scottish man or woman was the (1) _____
person to communicate important messages to the public.

IDEA

(2) _____, the Scottish accent was one that
people very much liked and trusted. The (3) _____
Simon Gray called it a language in which it seems (4) _____
to tell lies.

TRADITION

NOVEL

POSSIBLE

But why does a Scotsman sound more honest than an Englishman? Journalist
Ian Jack says that this has historical roots that go back to Calvinist

(5) _____ -telling.

TRUE

Now, as a result of the (6) _____ crisis, this
stereotype is (7) _____ put to the test: The Royal Bank
of Scotland has lost billions through bad (8) _____.

FINANCE

BE

INVEST

The sound of Scottish bankers talking on the radio or TV about the loss of large
amounts of money may (9) _____ put an end to this
stereotype which has enjoyed such great (10) _____
until now.

FINAL

POPULAR

TASK 3

10 POINTS

Read the text and fill the gaps with **one** suitable word.

DRIVEN TO DRINK

"I'll just have a glass of tap water, please – no ice," Laura Taylor announces at a London restaurant. Laura is neither unwilling to spend money (1) _____ is she an environmental activist. She simply doesn't approve (2) _____ the idea of bottled water and doesn't see the point of paying for mineral water (3) _____ tap water is completely fine. It's a trend that's being helped (4) _____ consumers who have rediscovered tap water in (5) _____ own homes. (6) _____ the demand for bottled water has fallen, it is (7) _____ early to talk about the end of the £2 billion water industry – an industry that (8) _____ born in the 1980's when clever business people realised that they could sell bottled water for more (9) _____ the price of wine, milk or oil. The idea of high profits, (10) _____, is gradually losing its charm in view of the environmental damage PET bottles can cause.

Englisch

Serie 1a

B) Leseverstehen

Prüfungsdauer: **40 Minuten**
Hilfsmittel: **keine**

Name: _____ Vorname: _____

Kand.-Nummer: _____ Klasse: _____

		Mögliche Punkte	Erzielte Punkte
B)	Leseverstehen	30	

Nicht mit Bleistift schreiben!

Examinator/Examinatorin

Experte/Expertin

READING COMPREHENSION

TASK 1

14 POINTS

You are going to read an internet discussion about speeding fines.

Which person (A – F) says that ...

- | | | | |
|--|----|-------|----------|
| speeding fines are just a way for the state to earn money? | 1 | ..... |  |
| fixed-rate fines are not effective for rich drivers? | 2 | ..... |  |
| those who only drive a bit too fast, no matter where, should not be fined? | 3 | ..... |  |
| a speeding fine should be linked to how dangerous the speeding was? | 4 | ..... |  |
| the Swedish driver should go to prison? | 5 | ..... | 6 |
| the administrative costs could be a disadvantage of the Swiss system? | 7 | ..... |  |
| the Swiss system is definitely right? | 8 | ..... |  |
| s/he can improve on the Swiss system? | 9 | ..... |  |
| the Swiss system might be used wrongly for political reasons? | 10 | ..... |  |
| the level of danger on a road can vary? | 11 | ..... |  |
| a speeding fine should be the same for both rich and poor people? | 12 | ..... |  |
| the punishment for speeding should change the way people drive? | 13 | ..... | 14 |

Should speeding fines be based on wealth?

*A Swedish driver who was caught driving his Mercedes sports car on a Swiss motorway at 290km/h, which is 170km/h over the limit, could face a world-record speeding fine of one million Swiss francs. Under the Swiss system, the level of fine is determined by the speed recorded and the wealth of the driver (a so-called 'sliding-scale' fine system). **Do income-based fines improve road safety? Would you like to see something similar in your country?***

A It depends what you are trying to achieve. My concern about Swiss-style 'sliding-scale' fines is that they play into the hands of the 'bash the rich' socialists. Given the horrendous speed at which the Swede was over the limit, I feel that a short prison sentence should be the punishment in this case. The argument that the very rich don't care about the (for them small) fixed-rate fines ignores the fact that they, like anyone else, can lose their driving licence or even be sent to prison.

B I really do think speeding fines should be linked to the driver's wealth, because the fine is supposed to be a punishment which hurts and makes the person think twice about what they've done. If you give a student or a person on a low income a fine of £100, that is a lot of money to them. They will probably have to do without things like meals out or luxury goods for a couple weeks, which will make them think about what they have done and hopefully they won't do it again. The same £100 fine for someone who earns £100,000 a year or more, will be negligible. They won't even notice the money is gone, so how exactly would the fine be a punishment or a deterrent?

C The punishment should be exactly the same, no matter what the wealth of the individual. Speeding fines and fines for other minor traffic offences have just become a method of indirect tax collection. In my view, they have nothing to do with justice or deterrence. Someone caught driving massively over the limit should be dealt with properly under the criminal justice system and appropriate sentences issued, but drivers who are caught doing only slightly over the limit should just be given a verbal warning and told to go on their way more carefully.

D Such a 'sliding scale' fine system would not earn the state much from the lower fines issued to those financially less well-off. Also, Switzerland wouldn't gain much from, let's say, a middle-income German tourist doing 180 kph on the highway on his way out of the country - the costs for the Swiss authorities of calculating and collecting the fine might well be higher than the fine itself. Fixed-rate fines are generally easier and cheaper to enforce. Regarding the Swedish driver - in addition to a fixed-rate fine, he should be sent to jail and then given one final chance. In other words, 'two strikes and he's out', as the police say, and the next time he speeds he should be banned from driving for life.

E Speeding fines should be hazard/risk based - the more dangerous your speed, the higher your fine. Two examples: Driving at 60 kph in a built-up area near a school at 08:00 during term time should attract a higher penalty than the same speed on the same street at 10.30 when all the schoolchildren are in class or on holiday. Driving at 140 kph in the overtaking lane of a motorway only one car length behind the car in front when the road is congested and the weather wet, should be very heavily fined, whereas driving at 140 kph on the same motorway when it is empty and in good weather should not.

F If a fixed-rate speeding fine is likely to have little impact on how drivers drive, there might be merit in having a Swiss-style system based on income, but a better way would be to have what I would call a 'three strike rule' for repeat offenders. First offence - standard penalty, second offence - 10 times the fine, third offence - a 6-month jail sentence.

TASK 2

16 POINTS

You are going to read an article about affordable plastic surgery in South America. Eight sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-I the one which belongs in each gap (15-22). There is one extra sentence which does not belong in the article.

Cheap nose jobs change the face of Bolivia

At a busy street corner in La Paz, a boy is announcing something for sale. It's neither sweets, nor newspapers, nor a shoeshine, but nose jobs.

In Bolivia, plastic surgery campaigns are encouraging native people to consider nose jobs to change their looks - apparently with some success.

It is 3pm in the plastic surgeon's office and Juan Carlos, 19, is about to enter the operating theatre. "I want to have a better image, to stop other people making fun of my nose," he says. "For me it is something serious. People discriminate against me a lot. 'There goes the big-nose', they say. There are many others like me who also feel discriminated against.15..... For the waiting room in the clinic is crowded with patients wanting to make appointments.

For some Bolivians, such surgery goes against the whole idea of national pride encouraged by the country's current leader, Evo Morales. Juan Carlos, however, rejects this. "Only the image of my face will change; my roots, my culture will still be the same," he says. "I don't want to show off my pretty new nose.16..... And then I'll be able to work hard for this country."

.....17..... But here in Bolivia, one of South America's poorest countries, it has become more affordable and widely promoted. The idea is to "democratise" cosmetic surgery, and make it available to many more people in Bolivia, where the average annual income is about \$1,500.

Juan Carlos has paid the equivalent of \$380, a bargain compared to Brazil, Venezuela and Iran where the average nose job costs \$2,000. "I heard an advertisement on the radio about nose

surgery at half-price. I told my mother but she simply doesn't have the money.18..... So I arranged a consultation with the doctor, and he said they were going to help me with the costs," said Juan Carlos.

Richard Herrera is the surgeon running the plastic surgery campaign in La Paz.19..... "As one expression of the process of change that Bolivia is undergoing at the moment under President Morales, a lot of native people welcome this opportunity for a visible change of image," he says.

.....20..... "I think cosmetic surgery is the result of globalised Western ideas of beauty," says Pablo Groux, who is Bolivia's former minister of culture. He accepts, though, that there is very little that opponents can do to prevent private clinics offering and private individuals having cosmetic surgery so long as health and safety regulations are upheld.

After a couple of weeks, I re-visit Juan Carlos to see if his plastic surgery has fulfilled his expectations.21..... "He is so happy now, and I am so happy for him, that he managed to change his looks so much. I didn't even know such a thing was possible." And indeed, the change is remarkable. "I feel very good, people are not making fun of me anymore, I feel much more comfortable with myself, more secure with myself," says Juan Carlos. "22..... I feel freed to accomplish all of my goals now."

- A I just want to feel good about myself.
- B She is a street seller.
- C He also supervised Juan Carlos's operation.
- D His mother beams.
- E It seems he's right.
- F I no longer feel handicapped.
- G Cosmetic surgery is seen as a luxury in many countries.
- H Opponents, however, argue that this kind of change is a step in the wrong direction for Bolivia.
- I Plastic surgery is not available in other South American countries.

Englisch

Serie 1 a/b

C) Textproduktion

Prüfungsdauer: **40 Minuten**
Hilfsmittel: **keine**

Name: _____ Vorname: _____

Kand.-Nummer: _____ Klasse: _____

		Mögliche Punkte	Erzielte Punkte
C)	Textproduktion	30	

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Examinator/Examinatorin

Experte/Expertin

WRITING

30 POINTS

Complete **one** of the following tasks in 180 – 220 words.

Task 1 Classmates have a bigger influence than teachers on a child's success in school. Discuss.

Write your **essay**.

Task 2 You have seen this writing competition advertised in a magazine for young people aged 17 – 25.

Which customs or habits from your country would you like people from other countries to adopt?
Explain your choices, giving specific reasons and details.

Write your **article**.

Task 3 You are planning a language stay. You have visited the following website:



www.stafford-home.co.uk

However, the homepage has not answered all your questions:

- Host family where?
- 2 weeks ok?
- FCE preparation?
- Students: age/where from?
- Transport?

Email a **letter** in an appropriate style asking for more information.

Englisch

Serie 1a

D) Hörverstehen

Prüfungsdauer: ca. 20 Minuten
Hilfsmittel: keine

Name: _____ Vorname: _____

Kand.-Nummer: _____ Klasse: _____

		Mögliche Punkte	Erzielte Punkte
D)	Hörverstehen	40	

Nicht mit Bleistift schreiben!

Examinator/Examinatorin

Experte/Expertin

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TASK 1

20 POINTS

RADIO PROGRAMME ON "FACE-READING"

In the first part of the test you will hear an interview with a woman who has written a book about face-reading.

As you listen, fill in the gaps 1-10 in the notes below. In some gaps more than one word is necessary for a complete answer.

The skill of face-reading is believed to have come from originally.

The title of Lillian's book is .

Lillian explains that the face contains approximately muscles.

Lillian says when people look in a , they usually manage to look their best.

Lillian says that people often feel when they see themselves on video.

Experts say that the left side of the face is regarded as more by most people.

Lillian says that successful are often people with wide cheekbones.

Lillian says that the shape of a person's chin and may show how determined they are.

Lillian advises women against using too much at interviews.

Lillian suggests nodding and when listening to people at interviews.

TASK 2

20 POINTS

PETER HARRIS – A PAINTER

In the second part of the test you will hear an interview with Peter Harris, a painter and decorator who took part in a television programme.

For questions 1-10, mark the best answer, A, B, or C.

1. What was the main idea of the TV series called “Faking it”?

- A to become an artist in four weeks
- B to learn the skills required in a certain job
- C to find a new profession within a month

2. How did Peter become involved in the television programme?

- A His employer told him about it.
- B A television company approached him.
- C Some friends suggested it to him.

3. How did Peter feel when he went to the local art gallery?

- A foolish in front of his friends
- B unimpressed by the quality of the things he saw
- C confident that he'd be able to produce some abstract art

4. What did Peter find most difficult about his training?

- A There was no fixed programme.
- B His lessons were filmed for television.
- C He had to comment on it afterwards.

5. What did Peter discover about abstract art?

- A It's not so serious as people think.
- B Some of it is actually not very good.
- C It's not meant to be easily understood.

6. How did Peter feel when he realised he'd painted a wheelchair?

- A It affected him quite deeply.
- B He became angry with himself.
- C The experience was rather frightening.

7. In the final show of the programme, Peter's paintings

- A were professionally looked at.
- B could be bought by the TV audience.
- C were exhibited in a trendy art gallery.

8. How did Peter feel about the final programme in the series?

- A surprised to have fooled the experts
- B very happy with what he had achieved
- C disappointed not to have done better

9. Since the end of the TV series, Peter

- A has stopped painting works of art.
- B has given up his original job.
- C has become quite a popular artist.

10. What does Peter say about selling his paintings?

- A He dislikes some of the buyers.
- B Other painters are jealous of him.
- C His family doesn't approve of the idea.