# Englisch

Serie 1a

# A) Grammatik

Prüfungsdauer: Hilfsmittel:	20 Minuten keine		

Name:	Vorname:
KandNummer:	Klasse:

		Mögliche Punkte	Erzielte Punkte	
A)	Grammatik	40		

# Nicht mit Bleistift schreiben!

Examinator/Examinatorin ..... Experte/Expertin

.....

# **USE OF ENGLISH**

## TASK 1

### 20 POINTS

\_\_\_\_ order.

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	Tom didn't buy a ticket because the machine was not working properly.		
	not		
	Tom would have bought a ticket if the machine		

2 Perhaps John forgot that we arranged to meet him at his office.

	might		
	John	that we arranged to meet him at his	office.
3	"Did you watch the tennis match on Saturday?" Jan I	e asked me.	
	Jane wanted to know	the tennis match on Sa	turday.
4	The country's problems were less serious than peop <b>as</b> The country's problems		o believe.
5	Ann was so disappointed not to receive any gifts at <b>such</b> It was		r party.
6	Despite their stay abroad some students felt badly p although Some students felt badly prepared for their exam		_ abroad.
7	John founded his company five years ago. <b>has</b> John	five years.	
8	Paul doesn't want his son to come home later than <b>keen</b> Paul is not	-	
9	For them, the play was spoilt by the poor acting. <b>opinion</b> In	the poor acting which spailt the play	
	III		

10 Sue had not been to Madrid before.

visit	
lt	to Madrid.

Englisch Serie 1a

**10 POINTS** 

# TASK 2

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.

#### **GETTING WHAT YOU WANT AT WORK**

Every day we negotiate with each other – at home and at work: Who			
takes the kids to their tennis class, who writes the minutes of t	he meeting		
and who the report? Who is the (1)		OFFICE	
person representing our organisation at the next sales meeting	g? So		
negotiation is part of our (2)	_ lives and	DAY	
proper preparation is an absolute (3)	·	NECESSARY	
Careful (4) helps us. Here	are the	ASSESS	
four most important aspects:			
Position: In business it is (5)		INCREDIBLE	
important to know the position of our partners and their attitude	e to our		
company. Do we have to (6)	a	COME	
negative attitude because of poor relations in the past?			
"Hot buttons": This expression refers to our partners' interests	and		
motivation, like (7) reward	s, golf,	FINANCE	
travel, security, etc. If we press some of those "buttons", our chances of			
(8) in business are much h	nigher.	SUCCEED	
Expectations: Are they justified, or are they (9)	?	REASON	
And finally: Experience: Knowing our partners' experience allo	ows us to		
decide on the (10) of detail	il and	DEEP	
complexity.			

# TASK 3

#### **10 POINTS**

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

#### WHO WAS GEORGE CADBURY?

George Cadbury (1839 – 1922) was a businessman, visionary and philanthropist.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ with his brother, Richard, he turned a small family business

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ Britain's most famous chocolate company, now called

Cadbury Schweppes. (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of their Quaker background George and

Richard had strong social ideas and actively campaigned for social reform. They strongly

believed (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ looking after their workers who, in turn, would look

after the business.

In 1879 the brothers opened the Bournville factory outside Birmingham. The factory

(5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ named after the river *Bourn,* to (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_

the French word *ville* was added. This was a clever marketing move as French chocolate

was fashionable at (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ time. The Bournville factory had canteens

as (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_ as gardens and sports facilities. The brothers later bought

more land to build affordable houses for workers - not only for those employed at the Cadbury factory.

(9) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Richard died in 1899, George continued his good work. He formed democratically elected works councils (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_ improve the working conditions and later introduced a pension fund and a savings account for every employee.