

Name	
Vorname	
Bisherige Schule	
Klasse	

	Maximum	Erreichte Punktzahl
Part A (Listening Comprehensions)	20 Pts.	
Part B (Grammar and Vocabulary)	40 Pts.	
Part C (Reading Comprehension)	20 Pts.	
Part D (Writing)	20 Pts.	
Total	100 Pts.	
Note		

BBZ Herisau und KST Trogen

Englischprüfung

BM (BBZ & BFS W) FMS

Prüfungszeit: 90 Minuten

Part A: Listening Comprehensions (20 points)

1 "Bagpipes": Instructions (12 pts.)

- ▶ First read the statements and the questions on this page.
- ▶ You have 5 minutes for that.
- ▶ Then you will hear the interview "Bagpipes" for the first time.
- ▶ You will have 5 minutes for your answers.
- ▶ You will hear the interview "Bagpipes" for the second time.
- ▶ Then you can go on with your answers.

a Cross "true", "false" or "can't know". (8 pts.)

The following statements are either "true" or "false" or "can't know" (this means that the text you are hearing does not give you this information). Put a cross (x) in the right place.

Example:

Ronan has red hair.

☐ true ☐ false ☒ can't know

The three people are at a film festival.

☐ true ☒ false ☐ can't know

The interview is in English.

☒ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

They are having the interview in Britain.

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

Ronan was six when he had his first bagpipes.

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

Ronan's father's brother gave him lessons.

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

The radio programme is about Irish bagpipes.

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

Iria started musical contests at the age of ten.

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

Women were musically more important for Iria than men.

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

Ronan's brother lives in Westport, County Mayo.

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

pts.

b Answer the following questions. (4 pts.)

From which non-European countries are the people who play in Iria's group? (2x½)

What great change has there been among Galician bagpipe students?

What is another word for "gig"?

In how many different countries is Ronan going to play next?

pts.

2 "Holiday in Wales": Instructions (8 pts.)

- ▶▶ First read the statements and the questions on this page.
- ▶▶ You have five minutes for that.
- ▶▶ You will hear the interview "Holiday in Wales".
- ▶▶ You will have 5 minutes for your answers.
- ▶▶ You will hear the interview "Holiday in Wales" for the second time.
- ▶▶ Then you can go on with your answers.
- ▶▶ You may then continue with the exam.

Cross "true", "false" or "can't know" or find the answers. (8 pts.)

The woman wants a package tour. ☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

The man is against self-catering. ☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

How many meals can you possibly get on a farm? _____

What is the minimum period of time you have to book a Welsh castle for? _____

In hostels everybody has to sleep in a room with a lot of people. ☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

The two types of places to stay in the mountains are: _____ / _____

The Welsh tourist organisation has information on-line. ☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

pts.

Sum Total Part A (Listening Comprehension)

pts.

Part B: Grammar and Vocabulary (40 points)

1 Ask questions for what is underlined. (4 pts.)

pts.

Example: The concert was at six o'clock.

When was the concert?

- a Paul worked at the factory for three years. (1 pt.)

- b Sonny plays tennis twice a week. (1 pt.)

- c We had to walk home from the lake because the car broke down. (1 pt.)

- d Susan spent £100 at the hairdresser's. (1pt.)

2 Make a correct and logical sentence from the following words. Put the words into the correct form of the **present tense**. Make all the changes and additions necessary. (4 pts.)

pts.

Example: Tom / have / cheap / watch / than / Henry

Tom has a cheaper watch than Henry.

- a it / be / terrible / hot / so / Alice / thirsty / (1 pt.)

- b I / be / extreme / interested / physics / (1 pt.)

- c it / hard / ever / rain / Spain / (1 pt.)

- d paper bridges / be / real / difficult / construct / ? / (1 pt.)

3 Translate into English using modal verbs or their substitutes (Ersatzformen). (8 pts.)

pts.

Example: Du darfst hier nicht parkieren.

You mustn't park here. Also correct: **You are not allowed to park here.**

- a In Grossbritannien müssen Schüler eine Uniform tragen. (2 pts.)

pts.

- b Vor ein paar Jahren durften sie die Schule am Mittag nicht verlassen. (2 pts.)

_____	pts.

- c Wir sollten am Mittag etwas Billiges essen. (2 pts.)

_____	pts.

- d Die Studenten dürfen ihre iPhones als Wörterbuch gebrauchen. (2 pts.)

_____	pts.

- 4 Put the verbs into correct forms: present simple, present continuous, past simple (active/passive), "will-future" and "going to-future". Do not use modal verbs. (7 pts.)**

pts.

Example: Last Friday we slept (sleep) very well.

Last Friday we could sleep (sleep) very well.

- a Last night, two men _____ (break) into the museum and
_____ (steal) a picture by van Gogh. (2 x ½ pt.)

pts.

- b Sheila _____ (study) for her exam when her boyfriend
_____ (call). (2 x ½ pt.)

pts.

- c Be careful! The water in that pot _____ (boil). (½ pt.)

pts.

- d The telephone _____ (invent) by Alexander Graham Bell. (½ pt.)

pts.

- e Ted _____ (be) a doctor when he _____ (grow)
up. (2 x ½ pt.)

pts.

- f The girls _____ (scream) because they can see their favourite band
'One Direction'. (½ pt.)

pts.

- g At the moment, they _____ (build) a new road around the city
centre. (½ pt.)

pts.

- h This time last week, Jim _____ (teach) the boys how to access the file. (½ pt.)

pts.

- i The results of the test _____ (send) by e-mail last week (½ pt.)

pts.

- j _____ (she/tell) you that she _____ (met) Harry Styles after
the concert yesterday? (2 x ½ pt.)

pts.

5 Fill each gap with one (and only one!) matching word. (8 pts.)

pts.

Example: Every human being has to eat to keep his body fit .

- a Switzerland _____ delicious cheese. There are _____ different types of cheese, but only _____ of them are sold in other countries. "Appenzeller cheese", _____ is made in our canton, is world famous. While some people _____ the taste too strong, others find it not only good, but _____. A Swiss specialty with cheese is "Chäschörnli". You have _____ boil water, add pasta, _____ it for 10 minutes, _____ some onions in a pan, _____ the cheese and mix it all together.

(10 x ½ = 5 pts.)

pts.

- b We wanted to go on a picnic, _____ we forgot to pack the sandwiches. _____ remembered to take them _____ of the fridge! _____ what could we do? Luckily, _____ was enough salad. All in all, we didn't have such a great time, _____ it was raining hard.

(6 x ½ = 3 pts.)

pts.

6 Vocabulary: Fill in the most suitable English word for the German word or phrase. One and only one word for each gap! (9 pts.)

pts.

Example: People accuse (vorwerfen) TV bosses of just wanting to make money.

Most teenagers need to have the latest _____ (elektronische) technology. They can't _____ without (ohne auskommen) a mobile phone. Some use _____ (ihr) phones _____ (überall). They don't listen to the _____ (Rat) of parents or teachers _____ (welche) tell them it's not good for them. _____ to (im Vergleich zu) the older generation, they feel that it's _____ (lebenswichtig) to be constantly in touch. 20 years _____ (früher), people _____ (normalerweise) took pictures in a photo booth, but now everybody can be a _____ (Fotograf). They don't need to wait for _____ (Drucke, drucken), they can take pictures of _____ (sich selbst), they can _____ (beitreten) a photo club. Very often, teenagers _____ (vergleichen) or _____ (austauschen) the _____ (Aufnahmen) they have taken at school or they _____ (teilen) them on Facebook.

Sum Total Part B (Grammar and Vocabulary)

pts.

Part C: Reading Comprehension (20 points)

Read the following text on bridges, look at the statements and answer the questions on the following pages.



Bridges are some of the most beautiful constructions built by humans. Not only the beautiful old stone bridges seen in villages, but also the bridges of the railway age and the twentieth century can be attractive. The river Tyne has no really big bridges, for example like those in New York or San Francisco, but it is rich in bridges of many different types.

Spanning the river between the City of Newcastle and the town of Gateshead, the Tyne Bridge is the most celebrated of all the Tyne's bridges. It was only opened in 1928, but it quickly won a place in the hearts of local people. It is an icon, both a symbol of Tyneside's industrial past and its re-generation a few years ago. It was in films, on television and has been the subject of thousands of photographs. Ships from all over the world have tied up in sight of its massive steel arch and millions have passed over it, by car, lorry, bus, tram, motorcycle, bicycle and on foot. There are other similar bridges, one at nearby Wylam and famous ones in Sydney and New York but none of these can match the Tyne Bridge in the love of Tynesiders, the people living near the river.

The planning of the bridge started in 1923. The reasons for the construction of a new bridge were: The old bridge had to deal with more and more cars, buses and lorries. Also, the construction of a new bridge gave many people a job. With government financial help the construction began in 1925. The fact that a large number of ships are sailing on the river Tyne is shown in the height of the bridge over water.

The Tyne Bridge was the biggest single-span bridge in the UK when it was opened by King George V on 10 October 1928. Since then it has had several renovations and has been re-painted in the original green. At both ends of the bridge are granite towers with lifts inside, but they are no longer in use. Trams ran over it from 1928 until 1950 and buses have always used it. The bridge carried the A1 or Great North Road from the south of England to Scotland. Back then the A1 ran through the centres of Gateshead and Newcastle. Fireworks have been lit from its structure and people have climbed down over its sides. Many ships have passed under it. The bridge will celebrate its centenary in 2028 and no doubt it will be as important to Tyneside then as it is now.

[Text adapted from: www.bridgesonthetyne.co.uk – 16/3/2014, picture from: www.picturesofgateshead.co.uk – 31/3/2014]

1 "True", "false" or "can't know"? (8 x ½ = 4 pts)

pts.

The following statements are either "true" or "false" or "can't know" (this means that the text you are reading does not give you this information). Put a cross (x) in the right place.

Example:

The person who wrote the text is a woman.

☐ true ☐ false ☒ can't know

The reading text is in about bridges.

☒ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

The reading text is in the form of an e-mail.

☐ true ☒ false ☐ can't know

There are many bridges on the Tyne.

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

The Tyne bridge is made of steel.

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

Originally, the bridge was only for pedestrians.

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

The bridge in Sydney is similar to the one in Newcastle.

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

People living near the River Tyne are called Tynesiders.

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

It took five years to construct the bridge.

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

The original colour of the bridge is not known.

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

The construction of the bridge was expensive

☐ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

2 Answer the following questions in complete sentences. (16 pts.)

pts.

Example: What is the name of the river in the text?

The river is called Tyne.

a What is special about the bridges on the River Tyne? (2 pts.)

pts.

b Why do the local people see the Tyne bridge as an icon? Give two reasons. (2 pts.)

pts.

c Why was it decided to build the new Tyne Bridge? (2 pts.)

pts.

d On 10th October 1928, the Tyne Bridge held a record in the UK. What was it? (2 pts.)

pts.

e Does the A1 or Great North Road still go through the city centres of Newcastle and Gateshead? Which passage in the text gives you the right answer? (2 pts.)

pts.

f What else (apart from crossing the river) have people done on the bridge? (2 pts.)

pts.

g What is a "centenary"? (2 pts.)

pts.

h What has changed when you compare the year 1928 with now? Give two examples of these changes. (2 pts.)

pts.

Sum Total Part C (Reading Comprehension)

pts.

Part D: Writing (20 points)

1 You are on holiday. You want to write a letter to a good friend. Think of a name and tell him or her about something that went wrong or did not work during your holidays.

Mention in your letter:

- » where you are on holiday,
- » what went wrong and why,
- » what you are planning to do for the rest of your stay.

Write 80 to 120 words. You will get more points if the letter is complete and interesting to read, and if you can show your good knowledge of vocabulary and grammar.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Letter form (2 points)

pts.

Grammar (6 points)

pts.

Task, Content (6 points)

pts.

Vocabulary, Style (6 points)

pts.

Sum Total Part D (Writing)

pts.

BBZ Herisau und KST Trogen

Englischprüfung

BM (BBZ & BFS W) FMS

Lösungen (Stand nach Korrektur am 3. Sept. 2014)

Part A: Listening Comprehensions (20 points)

1 "Bagpipes" (12 pts.)

pts.

Transcript

Source: <http://c0953132.cdn.cloudfiles.rackspacecloud.com/professionals-podcasts-bagpipes.mp3>

Interviewer: We're here at the Interceltique Festival in Brittany, France, and I'm talking to two as yet little known pipers: Iria Salgado (IS), from Galicia, and from Ireland, Ronan Doherty (RD). So how did you get started?

RD: There's been music in my family for as long as I can remember. I learnt the tin whistle when I was six and then after a year my father bought me my first set of pipes. But it was an uncle who gave me lessons.

IS: I was five when I started. I learnt by ear from my father, imitating him like it's always been done. When I was ten he started putting me in for competitions.

Interviewer: Who have been your musical influences?

IS: Well, Milladoiro, who started it all, and Carlos Nuñez who really put Galician music on the map. But my greatest inspiration has got to be players like Susana Seivane and Cristina Pato for showing that women can be out there just as much as the men.

Interviewer: Ronan?

RD: Erm, all the obvious names really, Paddy Keenan from the Bothy Band, Liam O'Flynn, Davy Spillane, who I met recently, though I didn't get to play with him.

Interviewer: What sort of places do you play?

RD: Well in Dublin you're spoilt for choice these days, and I have family out in Westport, County Mayo. I'm always there in the holidays so I often go along and sit in on sessions at Molloy's.

Interviewer: Iria, I know you've started writing your own stuff – how would you categorise your music?

IS: It's always based on the traditional repertoire, but I try to incorporate other Celtic influences as well, and the people I play with are no longer just from my corner of Europe. We have Irish, Cuban and Brazilian guys that come into the group, and so that gets reflected in the music I write.

Interviewer: Ronan, what has been your best gig so far?

pts.

RD: Performing at the International Bagpipe Festival in Strakonice last year, the crack was amazing and the chance to get together with guys from other traditions – Czechs, Breton pipers, Bulgarians – some incredible sounds really.

Interviewer: Iria, what advice would you give to other women wanting to take up the pipes?

IS: Now is definitely the time – there's a whole new generation coming through. Even though women pipers are still a minority, there's much more acceptance than there was. Nearly half the bagpipe students in Galicia now are girls.

Interviewer: Where can we hear you playing next? Have you got many gigs lined up?

RD: I'm doing a series of dates with the band in the west of Ireland, and then going over to Holland and Germany next March.

IS: I've got a few concerts in Galicia next month and then I'll be in Zamora in Spain for a week.

Interviewer: Great. Thanks very much. And to play us out you're going to do a traditional *muineira* followed by a *reel*.

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| They are having the interview in Britain. | <input type="checkbox"/> true | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| Ronan was six when he had his first bagpipes. | <input type="checkbox"/> true | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| Ronan's father's brother gave him lessons. | <input type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| The radio programme is about Irish bagpipes. | <input type="checkbox"/> true | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| Iria started musical contests at the age of ten. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| Women were musically more important for Iria than men. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| Ronan's brother lives in Westport, County Mayo. | <input type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| Ronan is always on holiday in County Mayo. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know |

b Answer the following questions. (4 pts.)

From which non-European countries are the people who play in Iria's group? (2x½)

Cuba and Brazil (spelling mistakes like Kuba accepted, adjectives not accepted, "Brasilia" accepted)

What great change has there been among Galician bagpipe students? (1pt)

There is now more acceptance for girls. / Almost half of the students are girls. ("There is a new generation" not accepted)

What is another word for "gig"? (1pt)

concert / performance / show

In how many different countries is Ronan going to play next? (1 pt)

3 / three (list accepted: "Ireland, Holland and Germany" – if all correct)

pts.

2 "Holiday in Wales"

pts.

Transcript

Source: http://www.learnenglish.org.uk/prof_mp3/tourist-accommodation.mp3

Travel agent: Good afternoon. How can I help you?

Man: Errr...we're interested in a holiday in Wales. We'd like to travel around and see a lot of the countryside. We'd also like to do quite a bit of walking.

Woman: We don't want a package tour.

Travel agent: That's fine. I can give you information on the types of places you can stay, and help you book rooms in advance.

Woman: That would be perfect.

Travel agent: Are you wanting self-catering accommodation or accommodation with meals provided?

Man: A mixture of the two, I think. The main thing is that we want to get away from towns and cities.

Travel agent: Well, you'll find that Wales can offer a variety of serviced accommodation away from the crowds. There are country hotels, which are usually quiet and in extensive grounds.

Man: I imagine they would be expensive.

Travel agent: Mmm, yes, they can be. A cheaper option in a rural location would be farm accommodation. This is similar to a guesthouse or B&B, but on a working farm. You would get breakfast, and possibly an evening meal provided.

Woman: What options are there if we want to go self-catering?

Travel agent: There are lots of country cottages, restored farmhouses, even castles, available on a self-catering basis. You would probably find, though, that you have to book for a week at a time. So they're probably not suitable if you want to tour around Wales.

Man: No. What about hostels?

Woman: I'm not sure I'd want to sleep in a dormitory.

pts.

Travel agent: Many hostels nowadays have private rooms as well as dormitories. Or you could try camping. There are plenty of campsites in Wales.

Man: Maybe we could hire a caravan.

Travel agent: Yes, most campsites allow both tents and touring caravans. That could be an ideal way to see the countryside.

Man: We'd love to spend a few days in the mountains. Are there places to stay there?

Travel agent: Yes, there are bunkhouses, which are like hostels but simpler. And in the really remote areas there are camping barns. These are very basic, and just provide a place to sleep. You need to take everything with you – sleeping bag, food, even a torch.

Woman: How do we find out where all these places are?

Travel agent: I'll get you some brochures. And you can get a lot of information from the Welsh Tourist Board's website.

Man: Thanks very much. We'll have to go away and think about exactly what we want to do.

Cross "true", "false" or "can't know" or find the answers. (8 pts.)

http://www.learnenglish.org.uk/prof_mp3/tourist-accommodation.mp3

The woman wants a package tour. ☐ true ☒ false ☐ can't know

The man is against self-catering. ☐ true ☒ false ☐ can't know

How many meals can you possibly get on a farm? **two / 2 (names of both meals also accepted)**

What is the minimum period of time you have to book a Welsh castle for? **a week / one week**

In hostels everybody has to sleep in a room with a lot of people. ☐ true ☒ false ☐ can't know

The two types of places to stay in the mountains are: **bunkhouses / barns (2x1pt=2pt)**

½ pt for "bunhouse", "banhouse", "camping bun(s)" / not accepted: "bankhouse", "camping", "campsite".

The Welsh tourist organisation has information on-line. ☒ true ☐ false ☐ can't know

Sum Total Part A (Listening Comprehension)

pts.

Part B: Grammar and Vocabulary (40 points)

1	Ask questions for what is underlined. (4 pts.)	pts.
a	Paul worked at the factory for <u>three years</u> . (1 pt.) <u>How long did Paul work (at the factory / there)? / For how long did Paul work (at the factory)? / How many years did Paul work at the factory? / For how many years did Paul work at the factory?</u>	pts.
b	Sonny plays tennis <u>twice a week</u> . (1 pt.) <u>How often does Sonny play tennis? / How many times a week does Sonny play tennis? / How many times does Sonny play tennis a week?</u>	pts.
c	We had to walk home from the lake <u>because the car broke down</u> . (1 pt.) <u>Why did we (have to) walk home? / What was the reason for walking home?</u>	pts.
d	Susan spent £100 at the hairdresser's. (1pt.) <u>How much did Susan spend at the hairdresser's? / How much did the hairdresser cost? / How expensive was the hairdresser? / How much was the hairdresser?</u>	pts.
2	Make a correct and logical sentence from the following words. Put the words into the correct form of the <u>present tense</u>. Make all the changes and additions necessary. (4 pts)	pts.
a	it / be / terrible / hot /so/ Alice / thirsty / (1 pt.) <u>It is terribly hot, so / that's why / Alice is thirsty. / It's so terribly hot that Alice is thirsty. / It is hot, so Alice is terribly thirsty. (1/2 pt. "terrible hot")</u>	pts.
b	I / be / extreme / interested / physics / (1 pt.) <u>I am extremely interested in physics. (1/2 pt. for "extreme interested")</u>	pts.
c	it / hard / ever / rain / Spain (1 pt.) <u>It hardly ever rains in Spain.</u>	pts.
d	paper bridges / be / real / difficult / construct / ? / (1 pt.) <u>Are paper bridges really difficult to construct? Are real paper bridges difficult to construct / constructions? (1/2 pt. if not a question)</u>	pts.
3	Translate into English using modal verbs or their substitutes (Ersatzformen). (8 pts.)	pts.
a	In Grossbritannien müssen Schüler eine Uniform tragen. (2 pts.) <u>In Great Britain pupils must / have to / wear a school uniform / school uniforms. / Pupils in</u>	pts.

Great Britain must / have to wear a school uniform. / "students" instead of "pupils" accepted, ½ pt. for "GB".

- b Vor ein paar Jahren durften sie die Schule am Mittag nicht verlassen. (2 pts.)

A few years ago/A couple of years ago / they were not allowed to (couldn't) leave the school at lunchtime / midday.

pts.

- c Wir sollten am Mittag etwas Billiges essen. (2 pts.)

We should eat something cheap at midday. / We should eat something cheap at lunchtime. / We should eat something cheap for lunch. (paraphrases of "cheap" accepted)

pts.

- d Die Studenten dürfen ihre iPhones als Wörterbuch gebrauchen. (2 pts.)

The students may / can / are allowed to / use their iPhones as dictionaries. / I-phones may/are allowed to / can / be used by the students as dictionaries / as a dictionary.

pts.

- 4 Put the verbs into correct forms: present simple, present continuous, past simple (active/passive), "will-future" and "going to-future". Do not use modal verbs. (7 pts.)**

pts.

- a Last night, two men broke (break) into the museum and stole a picture by van Gogh. (2 x ½ pt.)

pts.

- b Sheila had been studying / was studying / is studying (study) for her exam when her boyfriend called / calls (whole sentence in historical present) (call). (2 x ½ pt.)

pts.

- c Be careful! The water in that pot is boiling / has boiled / has just boiled / will be boiling (boil). (½ pt.)

pts.

- d The telephone was invented (invent) by Alexander Graham Bell. (½ pt.)

pts.

- e Ted is going to be / will be / wants to be (be) a doctor when he grows / is grown (grow) up. (2 x ½ pt.)

pts.

- f The girls are screaming (scream) because they can see their favourite band 'One Direction'. (½ pt.)

pts.

- g At the moment, they are building (build) a new road around the city centre. (½ pt.)

pts.

- h This time last week, Jim was teaching (teach) the boys how to access the file. (½ pt.)

pts.

- i The results of the test were sent (send) by e-mail last week (½ pt.)

pts.

- j Did she tell / Has she told (she/tell) you that she met (met) Harry Styles after the concert yesterday? (2 x ½ pt.)

pts.

5 Fill each gap with one (and only one!) matching word. (8 pts.)

pts.

- a Switzerland produces / makes / has delicious cheese. There are many / several different types of cheese, but only some / few of them are sold in other countries. "Appenzeller cheese", which is made in our canton, is world famous. While some people find / think the taste too strong, others find it not only good, but excellent / fantastic / awesome / amazing / delicious / great / better / incredible / specific, etc. A Swiss specialty with cheese is "Chäshörnli". You have to boil water, add pasta, cook / boil it for 10 minutes, fry / put some onions in a pan, grate / add / dice / take / throw/ also / melt the cheese and mix it all together.

(10 x ½ = 5 pts.)

pts.

- b We wanted to go on a picnic, but / however we forgot to pack the sandwiches. Nobody / No-one / No one remembered to take them out of the fridge! So / But / Then / Now / Well what could we do? Luckily, there was enough salad. All in all, we didn't have such a great time, because it was raining hard.

(6 x ½ = 3 pts.)

pts.

6 Vocabulary: Fill in the most suitable English word for the German word or phrase. One and only one word for each gap! (18x ½=9pts!!)

pts.

Most teenagers need to have the latest electronic / digital (elektronische) technology. They can't cope / live / be / do / survive without (ohne auskommen) a mobile phone. Some use their (ihr) phones everywhere / anywhere. They don't listen to the advice / tip / instruction (Rat) of parents or teachers who (welche) tell them it's not good for them. Compared to (im Vergleich zu) the older generation, they feel that it's vital / essential / necessary (lebenswichtig) to be constantly in touch. 20 years ago / earlier (früher), people normally / usually (normalerweise) took pictures in a photo booth, but now everybody can be a photographer (Fotograf). They don't need to wait for printing / prints (Drucke, drucken), they can take pictures of themselves (sich selbst), they can join (beitreten) a photo club. Very often, teenagers compare (vergleichen) or share / swap / swap / exchange (austauschen) the pictures / photos / recordings (Aufnahmen) they have taken at school or they share / post (teilen) them on Facebook.

pts.

Sum Total Part B (Grammar and Vocabulary)

pts.

Part C: Reading Comprehension (20 points)

Read the following text, look at the statements and answer the questions:

Bridges



Bridges are some of the most beautiful constructions built by humans. Not only the beautiful old stone bridges seen in villages, but also the bridges of the railway age and the twentieth century can be attractive. The river Tyne has no really big bridges, for example like those in New York or San Francisco, but it is rich in bridges of many different types.

Spanning the river between the City of Newcastle and the town of Gateshead, the Tyne Bridge is the most celebrated of all the Tyne's bridges. It was only opened in 1928, but it quickly won a place in the hearts of local people. It is an icon, both a symbol of Tyneside's industrial past and its re-generation a few years ago. It was in films, on television and has been the subject of thousands of photographs. Ships from all over the world have tied up in sight of its massive steel arch and millions have passed over it, by car, lorry, bus, tram, motorcycle, bicycle and on foot. There are other similar bridges, one at nearby Wylam and famous ones in Sydney and New York but none of these can match the Tyne Bridge in the love of Tynesiders, the people living near the river.

The planning of the bridge started in 1923. The reasons for the construction of a new bridge were: The old bridge had to deal with more and more cars, buses and lorries. Also, the construction of a new bridge gave many people a job. With government financial help the construction began in 1925. The fact that a large number of ships are sailing on the river Tyne is shown in the height of the bridge over water.

The Tyne Bridge was the biggest single-span bridge in the UK when it was opened by King George V on 10th October 1928. Since then it has had several renovations and has been re-painted in the original green. At both ends of the bridge are granite towers with lifts inside, but they are no longer in use. Trams ran over it from 1928 until 1950 and buses have always used it. The bridge carried the A1 or Great North Road from the south of England to Scotland. Back then the A1 ran through the centres of Gateshead and Newcastle. Fireworks have been lit from its structure and people have climbed down over its sides. Many ships have passed under it. The bridge will celebrate its centenary in 2028 and no doubt it will be as important to Tyneside then as it is now.

[Text adapted from: www.bridgesonthetyne.co.uk – 16/3/2014, picture from: www.picturesofgateshead.co.uk – 31/3/2014]

1 Reading Comprehension (20 pts.)

pts.

- a
- There are many bridges on the Tyne. x true ☐ false ☐ can't know
- The Tyne bridge is made of steel. x true ☐ false ☐ can't know
- Originally, the bridge was only for pedestrians. ☐ true x false ☐ can't know
- The bridge in Sydney is similar to the one in Newcastle. x true ☐ false ☐ can't know
- People living near the River Tyne are called Tynesiders. x true ☐ false ☐ can't know
- It took five years to construct the bridge. ☐ true x false ☐ can't know
- The original colour of the bridge is not known. ☐ true x false ☐ can't know
- The construction of the bridge was expensive ☐ true ☐ false x can't know

pts.

2 Answer the following questions in complete sentences. (16 pts.)

pts.

Example: What is the name of the river in the text?

The river is called Tyne.

- a What is special about the bridges on the River Tyne? (2 pts.)

The bridges are of many different types. (2ps) / All of them aren't very big. (1pt)

pts.

- b Why do the local people see the Tyne bridge as an icon? Give two reasons. (2 pts.)

The local people see the bridge as an icon because / it is a symbol of Tyneside's past / a symbol of Tyneside's re-generation / it is shown in films, on TV / ships from all over the world tie up near it / people take pictures of it (1 pt. for one reason)

pts.

- c Why was it decided to build the new Tyne Bridge? (2 pts.)

It was decided to build a new bridge because there was too much traffic for the old bridge (1pt) and the construction of the new bridge gave many people a job (1pt).

pts.

- d On 10th October 1928 the Tyne Bridge held a record in the UK. What was it? (2 pts.)

It was the biggest single-span bridge in the UK.

pts.

- e Does the A1 or Great North Road still go through the city centres of Newcastle and Gateshead?
Which passage in the text gives you the right answer? (2 pts.)

No, it doesn't. (1pt.) It says: "Back then" which means, that the A1 no longer runs through the centre. (1pt, indication of "lines 18 and 19" instead of verbatim quote also accepted)

pts.

- f What else (apart from crossing the river) have people done on the bridge? (2 pts.)

They have lit fireworks (1pt), they have climbed on it / down over its sides (1pt)

pts.

- g What is a "centenary"? (2 pts.)

A centenary is a 100th anniversary. / An event happened a hundred years ago. / It's like the birthday of an event or a thing (bridge). / The bridge is a hundred years old. (completely correct: 2 pts, reductions for only partially correct answers)

pts.

- h What has changed when you compare the year 1928 with now? Give two examples of these changes. (2 pts.)

Trams no longer run over the bridge. / It is no longer the biggest single-span bridge in the UK . / The lifts in the granite towers are now no longer in use. / The A1 no longer runs over it. (1 pt. for one correct example)

pts.

Sum Total Part C (Reading Comprehension)

pts.

Part D: Writing (20 points)

Marking Criteria

Letter form

salutation, (date), complimentary closing	2 points
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Task, Content (6 points)

very good attempt at task, all points covered, easy to understand	6 points
good attempt at task, most points covered, very little effort required when reading	5 points
task attempted, rather simple, not all points covered, some effort required when reading	4 points
poor attempt at task, difficult to understand	1-3 points

Grammar (6 points)

wide range of structures, complex sentences, hardly any errors	6 points
good range of structures, well-structured sentences, few errors	5 points
a range of structures, non-impeding errors	4 points
very basic structures, some impeding errors	1-3 points

Vocabulary, Style (6 points)

very wide range, ambitious, no spelling mistakes	6 points
a range attempted, solid and continuous, a few spelling mistakes	5 points
simple, limited range, spelling mistakes omnipresent	4 points
very limited, repetitious, spelling impedes communication	1-3 points