

Name	
Vorname	
Bisherige Schule	
Kandidatennummer	

	Maximum	Erreichte Punktzahl
Part A (Listening)	25 Pts.	
Part B (Grammar and Vocabulary)	30 Pts.	
Part C (Reading)	25 Pts.	
Part D (Writing)	20 Pts.	
Total	100 Pts.	
Note		

BBZ Herisau und KST Trogen

Englischprüfung 2019
BM (BBZ & WMS) FMS

Prüfungszeit: 90 Minuten

Part A: Listening (25 points)

/25

First Listening Exercise

- => First read the statements and the questions in task 1.
 => You have three minutes for that.
 => Then you will hear the text twice.
 => Then you will turn to task 2.

Task 1: Listen to four short conversations about important people. Then put a cross (X) in the right place. 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).

Example:

Statements	true	false	can't know
The speaker's friend lives in Manchester.		x	
The speaker is 35 years old.			x
The speaker's friend runs a hotel.	x		

	Statements	true	false	can't know
A	The person used to babysit the speaker.			
	The person had a different childhood than the speaker.			
	The person needed to change her lifestyle because of health problems.			
B	The four years age difference did not seem big when they were at school.			
	The boys used to do lots of things together when they were younger.			
	Through his older brother the boy did things other people his age didn't do.			
C	The two girls never had a fight.			
	They like the same things in their free time and at school.			
	They hope that they will be able to visit each other in London and Manchester.			
D	The friendship of the two boys started when the speaker moved into the street.			
	The boys both liked making aeroplanes and went fishing together.			
	The boys are still friends on Facebook and are sad that they don't live in the same street anymore.			

/12

Second Listening Exercise

- => First read the statements and the questions in task 2.
=> You have three minutes for that.
=> Then you will hear the text twice.
=> Afterwards you can go on to do the rest of the exam.

Task 2: Complete the following sentences with **one or two words taken from the listening text**.

Example: The man had a steak for dinner.

- A. The Pomodoro Technique was invented by an Italian man in the _____.
- B. The technique is named after a _____ shaped kitchen timer.
- C. Peter uses the technique for _____ but professionals use it at work.
- D. The technique is about _____ down your work into separate jobs.
- E. First of all, you should think about the task you need to _____.
- F. Think about all the _____ of the task and write a clear to-do list on a piece of paper.
- G. Set the timer to _____ minutes and start working on the first item on your list.
- H. When the timer goes off you must take a short break of between _____ to _____ minutes. (two words)
- I. You should try to _____ about a bit during the break.
- J. Ticking the items off the list, gives you a feeling of satisfaction and of getting the _____ . (two words)
- K. Using the timer on your phone brings the _____ that you read your text messages or look at apps.
- L. The method stops Peter _____ time.
- M. Peter now gets his _____ done a lot quicker.

/13

Part B: Grammar and Vocabulary (30 points)

/30

B1: Put regular and irregular verbs into the correct forms of the present, past, and future (simple or continuous). (8x½=4)

Examples:

So, tell me. Why is (be) it so important to save the rainforests?

Too many trees were cut (cut) this year.

1. When _____ (you / realise) last night that somebody
_____ (break) into your house?
2. That's terrible. A four-year-old boy _____ (fall) from a bridge while he
_____ (run) after his dog.
3. In Spain women usually _____ (not wear) hats but scarves.
4. Who _____ (you / speak) to on the phone last night between 8 and 10?
5. No, I'm sorry, you can't talk to George, he _____ (have) a shower.
6. Next year, I _____ (not be able to) go on holidays.
7. _____ (Paul / go) skiing nearly every week-end?
8. It probably _____ (not snow) in June.

/4

B2: Read this text carefully. Some of the lines are correct. Then you tick them like this: ✓.
Some have one word which should not be there. Then you write that word on the line. (10x½=5)

Examples:

Some people think they are experts in all the disciplines,
but sometimes they like overestimate themselves.

✓
like

A computer engineer was invited to a friend's party,
but it was turned out to be a real disaster. The friend
even had just bought a new PC, but she couldn't
get off the music to play in the CD-drive. She said she was
going to send it back. The engineer thought he knew it what was
wrong about and said it would only take him a couple
of the minutes to fix it. He removed the outside case,
connected the sound card and it played. But then,
there was a flash and a smell of some burning and he knew
that he had just destroyed all the whole thing.

____ 1
____ 2
____ 3
____ 4
____ 5
____ 6
____ 7
____ 8
____ 9
____ 10

/5

B3: Make sentences from these words. You cannot change the words. **You must use all the words and you cannot add new words.** (4x1=4)

Example:

sort what of sandwich eat you like to do ?

What sort of sandwich do you like to eat?

1. looking tasty candidates meals cook are they for can who quickly

2. photos the to be expedition he Martin take hopes able will on

3. the hardly outside nerds sports ever do of majority

4. of teenage why programmes do of parents lot a disapprove ?

/4

B4: Ask questions for what is underlined. Watch out for the correct tense! (5x1=5)

Example:

John went to Brussels in May.

When did John go to Brussels?

1. Children should brush their teeth three times a day.

2. Robert's wife is a famous actress.

3. Claire Foy played The Queen in the famous series 'The Crown'.

4. Richard earns more than £100.000 as the director of a company.

5. Ralph wrote postcards to his family from Japan.

/5

B5: Choose from the following verbs to fill the gaps. **have to (2x), must, are allowed, can, may**
You may have to change the tense or use the negative (6x½=3)

Example:

May I have a look at these shoes in the window, please?

1. All the hotels were full, so we _____ sleep in the car.
2. You _____ drink and drive!
3. When my grand-parents were young, they _____ to smoke in public buildings. Nowadays it's forbidden.
4. You _____ connect to the Internet if the reception is so bad.
5. Why is Jack sitting in front of the door? – He _____ have lost his key.
6. We _____ to go to school yesterday. Our teacher was sick.

/3

B6: Transform the following sentences and use the given word. Do not change this word!
The meaning of the sentence must be the same. (5x1=5)

Example:

Perhaps there is not enough water in the dry regions. (MIGHT)

There might not be enough water in the dry regions.

1. In London the houses cost more than in Speicher. (CHEAP)

2. Sandra is trying to improve her French (BETTER)

3. People no longer grow corn near Lake Constance. (USED)

4. Tom is trying to find a holiday apartment in Spain. (LOOKING)

5. Water becomes steam at 100° C. (INTO)

/5

B7: Translate into English. (4x1=4)

Example:

Fredy spielt jeden Samstag Golf.

Fredy plays golf every Saturday.

1. Kannst du dich gegen Tornados schützen?

2. Was für Sprachen werden sie auf ihrer Reise durch Afrika hören?

3. Als ich jung war habe ich immer zu viel Kaffee getrunken.

4. Du solltest dich gesünder ernähren.

/4

Part C: Reading (25 points)

/25

James Brown, "the Godfather of Soul"

- 1 *Over half a century ago, in 1965, James Brown released his song "I Feel Good", which became a hit that has stayed world-famous until today. With this song, Brown went from a rhythm and blues singer to a pop music star. It helped him gain a huge number of white fans as well as black ones and he became a famous and wealthy singer, songwriter, and performer. But this huge success was very different from the poverty of his early life.*
- 2 *James Brown was born in 1933 in a one-room house near Barnwell, South Carolina. His father, Joe Brown, had a job removing fluids from pine trees in the surrounding woods. He sold the sap for making turpentine. The boy's mother left the family when he was seven years old.*
- 3 *Young James had extraordinary musical abilities. He learned to play the guitar, piano and drums and did this while picking crops in the fields and shining people's shoes to earn money to survive. James loved the African-American church music called gospel. He loved it when the church's religious leader would sing this music and drop to his knees with emotional shouts and screams. Brown later used this kind of emotional singing in his own performances.*
- 4 *By the time he was thirteen, James Brown had formed his own music group and later he joined a group called The Flames. The band played at drinking places, restaurants and colleges and they also included in their shows a song co-written by James Brown: "Please, Please, Please." This was the song that launched James Brown's career in 1956. It sold more than one million copies and made him famous in the United States. He was finally able to stop doing low-paying jobs and focus on his music career. Soon he became known as "the hardest working man in show business." During the nineteen sixties, he performed his exciting show almost non-stop, singing and dancing his way from city to city in the United States and in other countries.*
- 5 *With his 1965 hit "Papa's Got a Brand New Bag", Brown created the music he called "funk." This later came to be called "soul" music and James Brown became known as "The Godfather of Soul." Only a few months later, he followed this hit with "I Feel Good", which became an even bigger success.*
- 6 *At the same time, Brown worked for civil rights for African-Americans. He supported black business ownership as the most important way to what he called "real black power." He urged black people to be proud of themselves and he urged young people to continue their education and not drop out of school. His message was positive instead of angry with songs such as "Say it Loud: I'm Black and I'm Proud."*
- 7 *In 1986, James Brown was one of the first performers invited into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. He became one of the most successful recording artists in history. With the exception of Elvis Presley, no pop artist had more hit records. In fact, he had more Top Twenty single records than any other recording artist up to that time.*
- 8 *Brown saw himself as an example of the American dream. That means that a person can rise from poverty to wealth and success if he or she works hard. Brown influenced the music of his time and many performers who came after him. He showed his personality and energy in his famous shout: "If you are an American or you're just a human being and got any blood going through your veins -- AHHOOWW! I feel good!"*
- 9 *James Brown performed until the very end of his life and continued to help his community. Just three days before his death, he joined volunteers at his yearly Christmas event to give toys to needy children in Georgia. He had planned to perform on New Year's Eve at B.B. King's Blues Club in New York City, but this gig never happened. On December 25th, 2006, James Brown, "The Godfather of Soul," died in Atlanta, Georgia, at the age of 73. During the five decades of his career, he had made many music fans feel good, and his music still does today.*

[Adapted from: <http://readingworkbook.blogspot.com/2009/09/james-brown-godfather-of-soul-from.html>]

C1: Choose the correct answer to the following statements or questions and underline it. Your answer must be based on the text. (9x1=9)

Example:

Where was James Brown born?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| a. Georgia | c. New York |
| <u>b. South Carolina</u> | d. Atlanta |

1. What did Brown's father sell for a living?

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| a. wood | c. turpentine |
| b. shoes | d. tree sap |

2. When James Brown was young, he **didn't** ...

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. pick crops in fields | c. shine shoes |
| b. keep chicken | d. learn to play musical instruments |

3. James Brown's emotional style of singing was inspired by...

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. soul music | c. Elvis Presley |
| b. gospel music | d. The Flames |

4. James Brown's first successful song was

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| a. Please, Please, Please | c. Say It Loud: I'm Black and I'm Proud |
| b. I Feel Good | d. Papa's Got a Brand New Bag |

5. James Brown changed music rhythms and created music he called...

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a. jazz | c. funk |
| b. soul | d. pop |

6. With this song James Brown gained many white fans:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| a. Please, Please, Please | c. Say It Loud: I'm Black and I'm Proud |
| b. I Feel Good | d. Papa's Got a Brand New Bag |

7. "Real black power" to James Brown was most importantly...

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. successful black musicians | c. black boycott of white businesses |
| b. black non-violent street protest | d. black business ownership |

8. Which singer had most hit records in history?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. Frank Sinatra | c. Elvis Presley |
| b. James Brown | d. Joe Brown |

9. James Brown never...

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. worked for a civil rights movement | c. did voluntary work |
| b. danced around the stage | d. gave up the American dream |

C2: Find words in the text which mean the same as the following. You must give **only one word** each. The number in brackets tells you in which part of the text you can find the word. (8x1= 8)

Example:

a hundred years (1) century

- a very big, very large (1) _____
- b to take something away from somewhere (2) _____
- c very unusual, not normal (3) _____
- d to start something (4) _____
- e to try to make someone do something (6) _____
- f to move from a low position (physical or social) to a high one (8) _____
- g very poor, lacking the necessities of life (9) _____
- h a period of ten years (9) _____

/8

C3: Answer questions 2-6 in a complete sentence and give a short answer to questions 1 and 7. (6x1+ 1x2= 8)

Example:

What happened when James Brown was seven years old?

His mother left the family.

1. How many musical instruments did James Brown learn to play as a boy?

2. How did the song 'Please, Please, Please.' change his life? Name two things! (2 points)

3. Why was he known as the hardest working man in show business?

4. What advice did James Brown have for students?

5. Why is James Brown an example of the American Dream?

6. Why didn't James Brown sing at B.B. King's Blues Club in New York City on New Year's Eve 2006?

7. How many years did James Brown's career as a famous singer last?

/8

/20

- Write **80-120 words**, you must use past, present and future forms. You will get more points if your writing is complete, if it is interesting to read and if you can show your 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.

Vocabulary, Style: ____ /6

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Total	100 Pts.	
Note		

BBZ Herisau und KST Trogen

Englischprüfung 2019
BM (BBZ & WMS) FMS

Prüfungszeit: 90 Minuten

Part A: Listening (25 points)

/25

First Listening Exercise

- => First read the statements and the questions in task 1.
 => You have three minutes for that.
 => Then you will hear the text twice.
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Task 1: Listen to four short conversations about important people. Then put a cross (X) in the right place. 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).

Example:

Statements	true	false	can't know
The speaker's friend lives in Manchester.		x	
The speaker is 35 years old.			x
The speaker's friend runs a hotel.	x		

	Statements	true	false	can't know
A	The person used to babysit the speaker.	x		
	The person had a different childhood than the speaker.	x		
	The person needed to change her lifestyle because of health problems.			x
B	The four years age difference did not seem big when they were at school.		x	
	The boys used to do lots of things together when they were younger.		x	
	Through his older brother the boy did things other people his age didn't do.	x		
C	The two girls never had a fight.		x	
	They like the same things in their free time and at school.		x	
	They hope that they will be able to visit each other in London and Manchester.			x
D	The two boys' friendship started when the speaker moved into the street.		x	
	The boys both liked making aeroplanes and went fishing together.	x		
	The boys are still friends on Facebook and are sad that they don't live in the same street anymore.			x

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Audio: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening-skills-practice/important-people>

Second Listening Exercise

- => First read the statements and the questions in task 2.
- => You have two minutes for that.
- => Then you will hear the text twice.
- => Afterwards you can go on to do the rest of the exam.

Task 2: Complete the following sentences with **one or two words** taken from the listening text.

Example: The man had a steak for dinner.

- A. The Pomodoro Technique was invented by an Italian man in the **1980s**
- B. The technique is named after a **tomato** shaped kitchen timer.
- C. Peter uses the technique for **studying** but professionals use it at work.
- D. The technique is about **breaking** down your work into separate jobs.
- E. First of all, you should think about the task you need to **complete**.
- F. Think about all the **stages** of the task and write a clear to- do list on a piece of paper.
- G. Set the timer to **25** minutes and start working on the first item on your list.
- H. When the timer goes off you must take a short break of between **3** to **5** minutes. (two words)
- I. You should try to **move** about a bit during the break.
- J. Ticking the items off the list, gives you a feeling of satisfaction and of getting the **job done**. (two words)
- K. Using the timer on your phone brings the **danger** that you read your text messages or look at apps.
- L. The method stops Peter **wasting** time.
- M. Peter now gets his **homework** done a lot quicker.

Audio: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/intermediate-b1-listening/organising-your-time>

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Part B: Grammar and Vocabulary (30 points)

/30

B1: Put regular and irregular verbs into the correct forms of the present, past, and future (simple or continuous). Do not use modal words. (8x½=4)

Examples:

So, tell me. Why is (be) it so important to save the rainforests?

Too many trees were cut (cut) this year.

1. When did you realise (you / realise) last night that somebody was breaking / had broken (break) into your house?
2. That's terrible. A four-year-old boy fell (fall) from a bridge while he was running (run) after his dog.
3. In Spain women usually don't wear (not wear) hats but scarves.
4. Who were you speaking (you / speak) to on the phone last night between 8 and 10?
5. No, I'm sorry, you can't talk to George, he is having (have) a shower.
6. Next year, I won't be able to (not be able to) go on holidays.
7. Did / Does Paul go (Paul / go) skiing nearly every week-end?
8. It probably won't snow (not snow) in June.

/4

B2: Read this text carefully. Some of the lines are correct. Then you tick them like this: ✓. Some have one word which should not be there. Then you write that word on the line. (10x½=5)

Examples:

Some people think they are experts in all the disciplines,
but sometimes they like overestimate themselves.

✓
like

A computer engineer was invited to a friend's party,
but it was turned out to be a real disaster. The friend
even had just bought a new PC, but she couldn't
get off the music to play in the CD-drive. She said she was
going to send it back. The engineer thought he knew it what was
wrong about and said it would only take him a couple
of the minutes to fix it. He removed the outside case,
connected the sound card and it played. But then,
there was a flash and a smell of some burning and he knew
that he had just destroyed all the whole thing.

✓ 1
was 2
even 3
off 4
it 5
about 6
the 7
✓ 8
some 9
all 10

/5

B3: Make sentences from these words. You cannot change the words. **You must use all the words and you cannot add new words.** (4x1=4) → **if there is a logical article too many deduct ½ a point.**

Example:

sort what of sandwich eat you like to do ?

What sort of sandwich do you like to eat?

1. looking tasty candidates meals cook are they for can who quickly
They are looking for candidates who can (quickly) cook tasty meals (quickly)
2. photos the to be expedition he Martin take hopes able will on
Martin hopes he will be able to take photos on the expedition
3. the hardly outside nerds sports ever do of majority
The majority of nerds hardly ever do sports outside.
4. of teenage why programmes do of parents lot a disapprove ?
Why do (a lot of) parents disapprove of (a lot of) teenage programmes?

/4

B4: Ask questions for what is underlined. Watch out for the correct tense! (5x1=5)

Example:

John went to Brussels in May.

When did John go to Brussels?

1. Children should brush their teeth three times a day.
How often should children brush their teeth? / How many times (a day)...
2. Robert's wife is a famous actress.
Whose wife is a famous actress?
3. Claire Foy played The Queen in the famous series 'The Crown'.
Where did Claire Foy play the Queen?// In what / which series did Claire Foy play the Queen?
4. Richard earns more than £100.000 as the director of a company.
How much (money) does Richard earn as the director of a company?
5. Ralph wrote postcards to his family from Japan.
Who did Ralph write postcards to?

/5

B5: Choose from the following verbs to fill the gaps. **have to (2x), must, are allowed, can, may**
You may have to change the tense or use the negative (6x½=3)

Example:

May I have a look at these shoes in the window, please?

1. All the hotels were full, so we **had to** sleep in the car.
2. You **mustn't / aren't allowed to** drink and drive!
3. When my grand-parents were young, they **were allowed** to smoke in public buildings.
Nowadays it's forbidden.
4. You **can't** connect to the Internet if the reception is so bad.
5. Why is Jack sitting in front of the door? – He **may / must** have lost his key.
6. We **didn't have to** go to school yesterday. Our teacher was sick.

/3

B6: Transform the following sentences and use the given word. Do not change this word!
The meaning of the sentence must be the same. (5x1=5)

Example:

Perhaps there is not enough water in the dry regions. (MIGHT)

There might not be enough water in the dry regions.

1. In London the houses cost more than in Speicher. (CHEAP)

In London, (the) houses are not as cheap as in Speicher. / (The) Houses in London are not...

2. Sandra is trying to improve her French (BETTER)

Sandra is trying to get better at French. / Sandra is trying to better her French.

3. People no longer grow corn near Lake Constance. (USED)

(Near Lake Constance) people used to grow corn (near Lake Constance).

4. Tom is trying to find a holiday apartment in Spain. (LOOKING)

Tom is looking for a holiday apartment in Spain.

5. Water becomes steam at 100° C. (INTO)

Water turns into steam at 100° C.

/5

B7: Translate into English. (4x1=4)

Example:

Fredy spielt jeden Samstag Golf.

Fredy plays golf every Saturday.

1. Kannst du dich gegen Tornados schützen?

Can you protect yourself against tornados/hurricanes?

2. Was für Sprachen werden sie auf ihrer Reise durch Afrika hören?

Which/What (kind of) languages will they hear/are they going to hear on their trip/journey across/through Africa?

3. Als ich jung war habe ich immer zu viel Kaffee getrunken.

When I was young I (always) used to drink too much coffee.

/ When I was young I always drank too much coffee.

4. Du solltest dich gesünder ernähren.

You should eat healthier food. / You should eat more healthily.

/4

Part C: Reading (25 points)

/25

James Brown, "the Godfather of Soul"

- 1 *Over half a century ago, in 1965, James Brown released his song "I Feel Good", which became a hit that has stayed world-famous until today. With this song, Brown went from a rhythm and blues singer to a pop music star. It helped him gain a huge number of white fans as well as black ones and he became a famous and wealthy singer, songwriter, and performer. But this huge success was very different from the poverty of his early life.*
- 2 *James Brown was born in 1933 in a one-room house near Barnwell, South Carolina. His father, Joe Brown, had a job removing fluids from pine trees in the surrounding woods. He sold the sap for making turpentine. The boy's mother left the family when he was seven years old.*
- 3 *Young James had extraordinary musical abilities. He learned to play the guitar, piano and drums and did this while picking crops in the fields and shining people's shoes to earn money to survive. James loved the African-American church music called gospel. He loved it when the church's religious leader would sing this music and drop to his knees with emotional shouts and screams. Brown later used this kind of emotional singing in his own performances.*
- 4 *By the time he was thirteen, James Brown had formed his own music group and later he joined a group called The Flames. The band played at drinking places, restaurants and colleges and they also included in their shows a song co-written by James Brown: "Please, Please, Please." This was the song that launched James Brown's career in 1956. It sold more than one million copies and made him famous in the United States. He was finally able to stop doing low-paying jobs and focus on his music career. Soon he became known as "the hardest working man in show business." During the nineteen sixties, he performed his exciting show almost non-stop, singing and dancing his way from city to city in the United States and in other countries.*
- 5 *With his 1965 hit "Papa's Got a Brand New Bag", Brown created the music he called "funk." This later came to be called "soul" music and James Brown became known as "The Godfather of Soul." Only a few months later, he followed this hit with "I Feel Good", which became an even bigger success.*
- 6 *At the same time, Brown worked for civil rights for African-Americans. He supported black business ownership as the most important way to what he called "real black power." He urged black people to be proud of themselves and he urged young people to continue their education and not drop out of school. His message was positive instead of angry with songs such as "Say it Loud: I'm Black and I'm Proud."*
- 7 *In 1986, James Brown was one of the first performers invited into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. He became one of the most successful recording artists in history. With the exception of Elvis Presley, no pop artist had more hit records. In fact, he had more Top Twenty single records than any other recording artist up to that time.*
- 8 *Brown saw himself as an example of the American dream. That means that a person can rise from poverty to wealth and success if he or she works hard. Brown influenced the music of his time and many performers who came after him. He showed his personality and energy in his famous shout: "If you are an American or you're just a human being and got any blood going through your veins -- AHHOOWW! I feel good!"*
- 9 *James Brown performed until the very end of his life and continued to help his community. Just three days before his death, he joined volunteers at his yearly Christmas event to give toys to needy children in Georgia. He had planned to perform on New Year's Eve at B.B. King's Blues Club in New York City, but this gig never happened. On December 25th, 2006, James Brown, "The Godfather of Soul," died in Atlanta, Georgia, at the age of 73. During the five decades of his career, he had made many music fans feel good, and his music still does today.*

[Adapted from: <http://readingworkbook.blogspot.com/2009/09/james-brown-godfather-of-soul-from.html>]

C1: Choose the correct answer to the following statements or questions and underline it. Your answer must be based on the text. (9x1=9)

Example:

Where was James Brown born?

- a. Georgia
- b. South Carolina
- c. New York
- d. Atlanta

1. What did Brown's father sell for a living?

- a. wood
- b. shoes
- c. turpentine
- d. tree sap**

2. When James Brown was young, he **didn't** ...

- a. pick crops in fields
- b. keep chicken**
- c. shine shoes
- d. learn to play musical instruments

3. James Brown's emotional style of singing was inspired by...

- a. soul music
- b. gospel music**
- c. Elvis Presley
- d. The Flames

4. James Brown's first successful song was

- a. Please, Please, Please**
- b. I Feel Good
- c. Say It Loud: I'm Black and I'm Proud
- d. Papa's Got a Brand New Bag

5. James Brown changed music rhythms and created music he called...

- a. jazz
- b. soul
- c. funk**
- d. pop

6. With this song James Brown gained many white fans:

- a. Please, Please, Please
- b. I Feel Good**
- c. Say It Loud: I'm Black and I'm Proud
- d. Papa's Got a Brand New Bag

7. "Real black power" to James Brown was most importantly...

- a. successful black musicians
- b. black non-violent street protest
- c. black boycott of white businesses
- d. black business ownership**

8. Which singer had most hit records in history?

- a. Frank Sinatra
- b. James Brown
- c. Elvis Presley**
- d. Joe Brown

9. James Brown never...

- a. worked for a civil rights movement
- b. danced around the stage
- c. did voluntary work
- d. gave up the American dream**

C2: Find words in the text which mean the same as the following. You must give **only one word** each. The number in brackets tells you in which part of the text you can find the word. (8x1= 8)

Example:

a hundred years (1) century

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| a very big, very large (1) | <u>huge</u> |
| b to take something away from somewhere (2) | <u>remove/removing</u> |
| c very unusual, not normal (3) | <u>extraordinary</u> |
| d to start something (4) | <u>launch(ed)/form(ed)</u> |
| e to try to make someone do something (6) | <u>urge(d)</u> |
| f to move from a low position (physical or social) to a high one (8) | <u>rise</u> |
| g very poor, lacking the necessities of life (9) | <u>needy</u> |
| e a period of ten years (9) | <u>decade</u> |

/8

C3: Answer questions 2-6 in a complete sentence and give a short answer to questions 1 and 7. (6x1+ 1x2= 8)

Example:

What happened when James Brown was seven years old?

His mother left the family.

- How many musical instruments did James Brown learn to play as a boy?
3
- How did the song 'Please, Please, Please.' change his life? Name two things! (2 points)
It launched his career / It made him famous / He was able to stop doing low paying jobs / He could focus on his music career
- Why was he known as the hardest working man in show business?
Because he performed his show almost nonstop (from city to city in the US and other countries in the 1960s)
- What advice did James Brown have for students?
(That) they should continue their education and not drop out of school.
- Why is James Brown an example of the American Dream?
Because he rose from poverty to wealth and success by working hard on his music career.
- Why didn't James Brown sing at B.B. King's Blues Club in New York City on New Year's Eve 2006?
(Because) he died a few days before.
- How many years did James Brown's career as a famous singer last?
50

/8

Part D: Writing (20 points)**/20****Your teacher has asked you to write about your favourite person. - September**

In your writing you should mention:

- who this person is and how you met this person
- what he/she looks like and why he/she is important to you
- what you would like to do together with this person in the future

Write **80-120 words**, you must use past, present and future forms. You will get more points if your writing is complete, if it is interesting to read and if you can show your knowledge of vocabulary and grammar.

Task, Content: ____ /8 → 3points (Past / Present / Future) → 5points Content

Grammar, Spelling: ____ /6

Vocabulary, Style: ____ /6

Listening Transcript Text 1

A (Girl)

She lives next door and she's always been really important in my life. When we were little and my mum was working she used to look after us. She'd tell us stories about her childhood. It was like listening to fairy stories, life was so different when she was a child. In her kitchen she used to keep a special dish with sweets for us, and she was always baking cakes and pies. Now she doesn't bake so much. She's started eating more healthily in her old age, salads and vegetables and things. It's funny how she's changed. She also goes to this special gym class for old people, it's amazing. I don't see her so often now, but she's always the same person however much her lifestyle changes.

B (Boy)

He's four years older than me and that seemed like a huge amount when we were children. When we were at the same school we'd never talk to each other during school hours. But now we're older it's a lot better, although I'll always be the little one, and that's annoying sometimes. He's taken me to rock concerts that I wouldn't have gone to otherwise and when he was at uni I went to stay with him sometimes. That was really cool. It was great to see what real student life was like when I was still at school. Now that he's working he's really busy, but we still hang out sometimes. We go to football matches together because we both support our home team. It's always good to see him.

C (Girl)

We've known each other since we were five and we've always got on really well. Well, apart from that time when we fell out because we both liked the same boy. But he went off with Heather Jenkins, so we made friends again quite quickly! We both like the same kind of music and going dancing at the weekend, and when we were younger we went out on our bikes together. At school we're good at different things. I'm good at languages and Laura's good at maths. That's good though – it means that we can help each other with our homework. Next year I'm probably going to study in London and she's going to Manchester, but I'm sure our relationship won't change.

D (Boy)

His family moved in just a few houses down from us when I was about ten, and I still remember how excited I felt when I found out there was another boy on the street. I'd been the only boy, you see. The others were all girls. We were good friends from the beginning because we were into the same things: computers and football, mostly. But we had quite a few of the same hobbies for a while. I remember making lots of models of aeroplanes one year. Another year we took up fishing. We had all the equipment and everything and we'd spend ages down by the river. I never go fishing now. His family moved away a couple of years ago. We're still friends on Facebook but we don't really have much contact.

Listening Transcript Text 2

Host: On 'Star Students' today we're speaking to Peter who is going to tell us about the Pomodoro Technique, a system to help manage your time. It was invented by an Italian man called Francesco Cirillo in the 1980s. He called it the Pomodoro Technique after a tomato-shaped timer that his mother used to use when she was cooking. Pomodoro is Italian for tomato. And this tomato has helped Peter become an A-grade student. Welcome, Peter.

Peter: Thanks.

Host: Tell us about the Pomodoro Technique. What's it about?

Peter: It's about getting maximum productivity from your available time. I use it for studying, but professionals use it at work.

Host: Is it difficult to follow?

Peter: No. It's actually very simple. It's about breaking down your work into separate jobs and then using a timer to separate your time into periods of intensive work and short breaks.

Host: OK, that sounds sensible. How do you start?

Peter: First of all, you should think about the task you need to complete. For example, writing an essay for homework. You need to think about all the stages of the task and write a clear to-do list on a piece of paper. When you are ready to start you set the timer to 25 minutes and you start working on the first item on the list.

Host: OK ... but what happens when the timer goes off?

Peter: When the timer goes off you must take a short break of between 3 to 5 minutes. One 25-minute session is one 'pomodoro' so when you have completed this you deserve a short break. You should try to move about a bit during the break.

Then set the timer for another 25 minutes and keep working. At the end of the next 'pomodoro' you have another short break. As you complete the items on the 'to-do' list you should tick them off, to give you a feeling of satisfaction that you're getting the job done.

Host: OK ... I get it. Can you use any timer? Most people have timers on their phones these days, can you use that?

Peter: You could, but the danger is that then you check messages on your phone or you start looking at apps. I use my dad's kitchen timer and I make sure I switch off my phone when I'm studying. I get so much more done. In the breaks I sometimes check my phone but only if I've completed some of the items on my to-do list.

Host: Three to five minutes isn't long for a break. Is that enough time?

Peter: Well, when you've had four or five short breaks you can take a longer break, then you start again.

Host: And it works?

Peter: Yes! It works for me. It stops me wasting time. My work is much more effective when I use the timer. It's like short, intense periods of work. I actually get my homework done a lot quicker now which leaves me more free time, so for me it works really well.

Host: I think I'll give it a try. Thanks for coming in, Peter.

Peter: You're welcome. Thanks for inviting me.