

# 10. KLASSE DER MITTELSCHULE

## ABSCHLUSSPRÜFUNG ZUM ERWERB DES MITTLEREN SCHULABSCHLUSSES 2012

### ENGLISCH

19. Juni 2012

8:30 Uhr – 10:40 Uhr

- Teil A: 8:30 Uhr – 8:45 Uhr  
Kein Wörterbuch erlaubt!
- Teile B - D: 8:50 Uhr – 10:15 Uhr  
Zweisprachiges Wörterbuch erlaubt!  
Elektronische Wörterbücher nicht erlaubt!
- Teil E: 10:20 Uhr – 10:40 Uhr  
Kein Wörterbuch erlaubt!

**Platzziffer**

(ggf. Name/Klasse): \_\_\_\_\_

<b>A. Listening Comprehension</b>	<i>15 points</i>	
<b>B. Reading Comprehension</b>	<i>20 points</i>	
<b>C. Mediation</b>	<i>10 points</i>	
<b>D. Text Production</b>	<i>30 points</i>	
<b>E. Use of English</b>	<i>25 points</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 points</b>	

Noten- stufen	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Punkte	100 – 84	83 – 67	66 – 50	49 – 33	32 – 16	15 – 0

**Note**

**Erstkorrektur:** \_\_\_\_\_

Datum, Unterschrift

**Zweitkorrektur:** \_\_\_\_\_

Datum, Unterschrift

## A. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

No dictionary allowed

Part A:

15 points/\_\_\_\_\_

*There are three parts to the test. You'll hear each part twice.  
At the end of each part you'll have some time to complete the tasks.*

### Part 1

#### Task 1

*Mike and Jane are staying in a hotel in New York. One morning they talk to the receptionist.*

*Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? While listening, tick (✓) the correct box. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

Mike and Jane...	T	F
(0) <i>want to visit the Empire State Building.</i>		✓
(1) are told that they can take a taxi to the ferry.		
(2) find out that there is a ferry to the Statue of Liberty every 30 minutes.		
(3) hear that a two-day City Pass costs \$80.		
(4) would also like to go to the top of the Statue of Liberty.		
(5) decide to buy a one-day City Pass.		
(6) have to expect security checks on their trip to the Statue.		

6 points/\_\_\_\_\_

**Part 2**

**Task 2**

*Mike and Jane are looking at the Statue of Liberty and are listening to a ranger.*

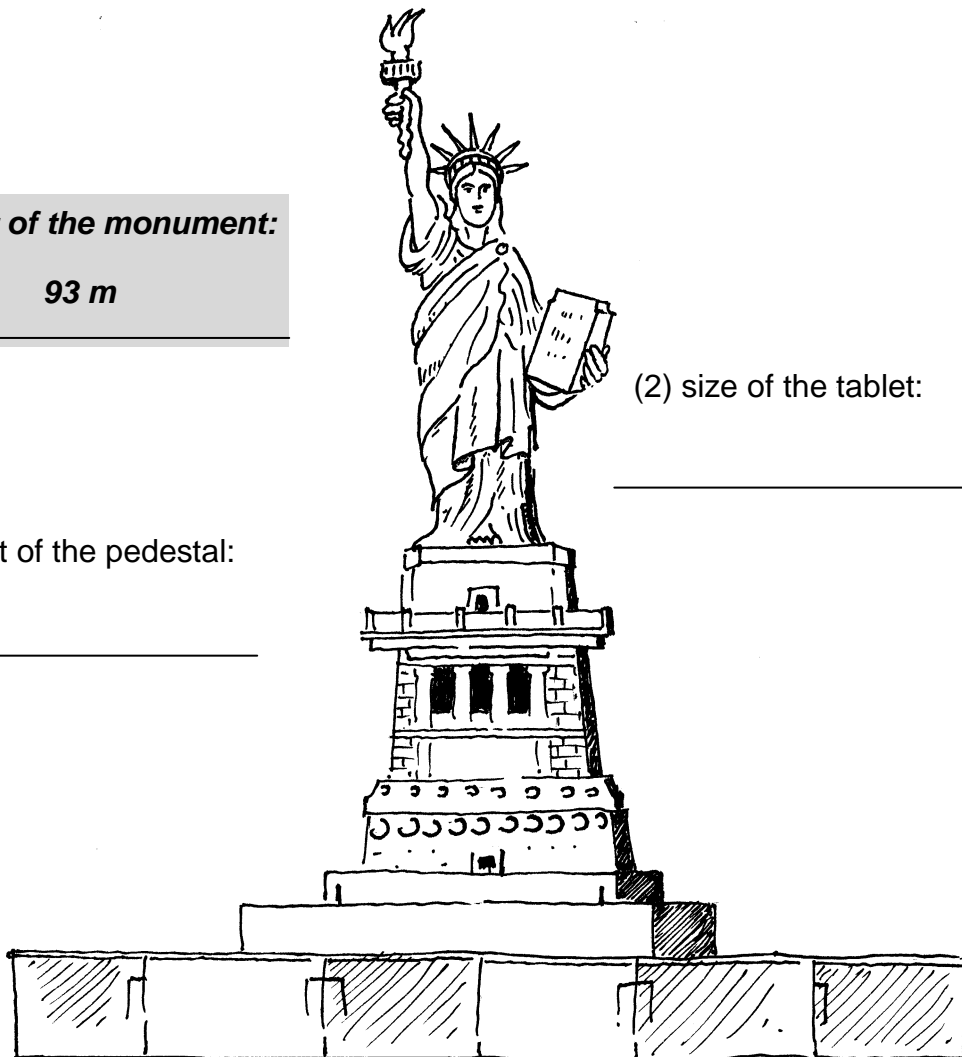
*While listening, fill in the missing details. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

**(0) height of the monument:**

**93 m**

(1) height of the pedestal:  
\_\_\_\_\_

(2) size of the tablet:  
\_\_\_\_\_



(3) The seven points of the crown represent the seven \_\_\_\_\_ and the seven \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) There are twenty-five \_\_\_\_\_ in the crown.

4 points/\_\_\_\_\_

## Part 3

### Task 3

**Mike and Jane are on the ferry back to New York. They get into conversation with another tourist.**

**Answer the questions. Use short answers.  
There is an example at the beginning (0).**

**(0) Why didn't Mike and Jane go up to the crown?**

**(because) it was too busy**

(1) When did the tourist book her ticket to go up to the crown?

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(2) What sort of City Pass did the tourist buy?

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(3) Why wasn't the tourist's mother able to walk up to the crown?

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(4) What part of the Statue is closed to visitors?

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(5) How can the tourist's mother enjoy the view from the top of the Statue?

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5 points/\_\_\_\_\_

**B. READING COMPREHENSION** (see text on page 9)

Dictionary allowed

**Part B:**  
**20 points/**\_\_\_\_\_

**I. Read the text and tick (✓) the correct ending.**

The text is mainly about...

- building a monument.
- how to finance a monument.
- the realization of a project from start to end.
- the difficult relations between two countries.

1 point/\_\_\_\_\_

**II. Read each paragraph in the text and tick (✓) the correct ending.**

(1) On October 28, 2011...

- French and American people celebrated a gift from the USA to France.
- French citizens made trouble at the 125<sup>th</sup> birthday of the USA.
- people celebrated the anniversary of a national monument in the USA.
- the Mayor of New York held a speech about the 125<sup>th</sup> birthday of the USA.

(2) By building a monument Laboulaye wanted to...

- celebrate the freedom of a small island in the USA.
- honor the special relationship between France and the USA.
- show the importance of history and politics in the USA.
- improve the relationship between France and the USA.

(3) The sculptor Frédéric Bartholdi liked Laboulaye's idea...

- and immediately started to work on the project.
- but was not available to work on the project at once.
- but thought it could never be finished by July 4, 1876.
- and promised to finish the monument by July 4, 1876.

(4) In 1875 the French and the US governments agreed that the...

- French would build the statue.
- Americans would pay for the statue.
- French would finance the pedestal for the statue.
- American statue would stand on a French pedestal.

(5) In 1885...

- after months of negotiations the construction of the pedestal began.
- the statue was finished in France and transported to the USA.
- the French had financial problems and had to stop building the pedestal.
- rich French people donated money so that the statue could be finished.

(6) On October 28, 1886...

- President Cleveland named the monument "Lady Liberty".
- the Statue of Liberty was presented to the American people.
- people celebrated the dedication of the Statue of Liberty with fireworks.
- Bartholdi and Laboulaye joined the dedication ceremony of Lady Liberty.

(7) Today, the Statue of Liberty...

- is an icon recognized around the world.
- symbolizes the desire for peace on earth.
- is no longer a monument that inspires people.
- stands for dramatic change around the world.

7 points/\_\_\_\_\_

### III. Answer the questions.

(1) Why can you say that Laboulaye is the father of the Statue of Liberty?

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(2) Why did Laboulaye want the monument to be finished by July 4, 1876?

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(3) The Statue of Liberty was a joint enterprise between France and the USA.  
Give two examples of how the two countries worked together.

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(4) The dedication ceremony turned out differently than planned.  
Explain why.

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(5) In what ways has the Statue of Liberty changed in the last 125 years?  
Give three examples.

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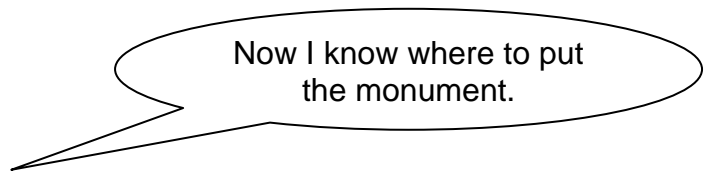
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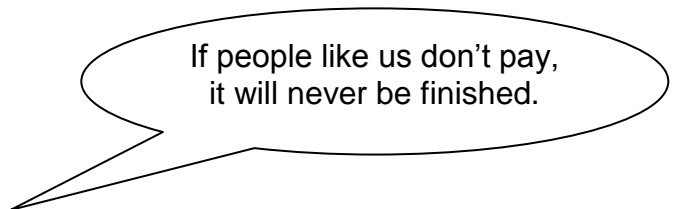
9 points/\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Write down which people in the text could have said this.**

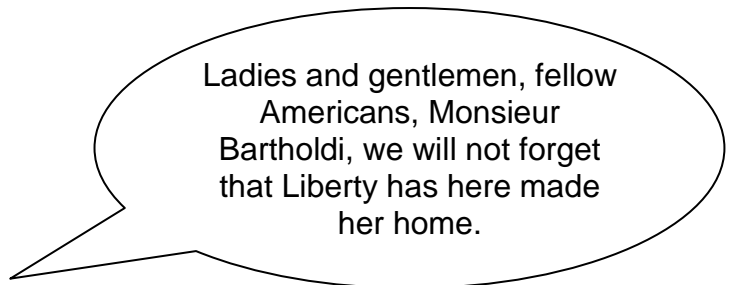
(1) \_\_\_\_\_



(2) \_\_\_\_\_



(3) \_\_\_\_\_



3 points/\_\_\_\_\_

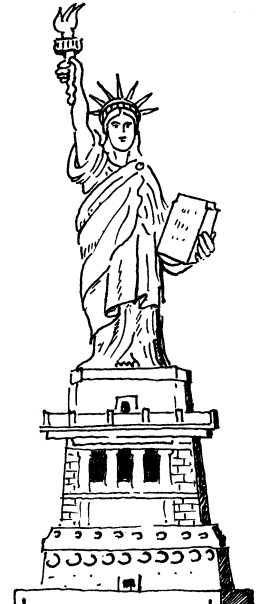




## B. Reading Text

### Happy birthday, Lady Liberty!

When, on October 28, 2011, the Mayor of New York held a speech celebrating the Statue of Liberty's 125<sup>th</sup> birthday, there were not only American people in the audience. French people were there, too. But why would French citizens go to the trouble of honoring a monument in the USA? The answer is simple: the Statue of Liberty was a gift from France to the United States.



To understand how a large statue constructed in France ended up standing on a small island in the USA, you have to go back to the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The idea belonged to a French historian and political leader called Édouard René Lefebvre de Laboulaye. Laboulaye greatly admired the United States and wrote extensively on American history and politics. In 1865, it is said, he first suggested building a monument that would celebrate freedom and honor the lasting friendship between France and the United States.

Laboulaye took his idea to Frédéric Bartholdi, a young and up-coming sculptor. Bartholdi liked it but was very busy. He was working in Egypt and had little time for an additional project on the other side of the Atlantic. Laboulaye soon realized that a monument designed by Bartholdi could never be finished by the date he had had in mind: July 4, 1876 - the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of the United States.

Several years passed before Laboulaye saw his dream move one step closer to reality. In 1875, after months of negotiations, the French and US governments finally reached an agreement on the monument. It would be a joint enterprise. The French would construct and finance the statue while the Americans would build and pay for the pedestal it would stand on.

In the meantime Bartholdi had traveled to the United States and found a perfect location for the statue - an island in New York Harbor. The Americans approved of his suggestion and in spring 1883 began constructing the pedestal. By early 1885, however, the work was running into financial difficulties and had to be stopped. Back in France, Bartholdi had been making better progress. His 46-meter-tall model of the Roman goddess Libertas was finished. Disassembled, packed into 214 wooden crates and shipped to New York, she arrived there in summer 1885. Realizing the situation could become highly embarrassing, wealthy New Yorkers donated over \$100,000 to the US part of the project and in early 1886 the pedestal was finally completed.

On the morning of October 28, 1886, the weather was damp and foggy in New York. The fireworks display that had been planned had to be postponed, but thousands of New Yorkers still turned out for the ticker-tape parade through their city. At the dedication ceremony in the afternoon President Cleveland formally accepted the Statue of Liberty from the French people. Bartholdi accompanied him, but Laboulaye did not. Sadly, he had died, aged 72, three years previously.

Today, visitors to Liberty Island might think the Statue of Liberty is the same as she was in 1886. In fact, she has changed quite dramatically. On the outside she used to be as brown and shiny as a copper penny. Now, after decades of oxidization, she is light green. Inside, significant changes have taken place, too. Windows have been replaced, elevators have been installed and a large museum has been added.

Perhaps the most dramatic change that has taken place since 1886 is what Lady Liberty stands for. Then, she was a generous gift and an impressive monument. Today, she is that and much more: a symbol of freedom and inspiration to millions of people around the world.

## C. Mediation Text

I. *Nach bestandener Prüfung verbringen Sie mit Ihren Eltern die letzten beiden Augustwochen in New York. Als großer Baseball-Fan möchten Sie gerne das Stadion der New York Yankees besuchen und möglichst auch ein Spiel sehen. Sie wollen Ihre Eltern dafür gewinnen.*

*Lesen Sie zunächst die Anzeige.*

*Beantworten Sie anschließend die Fragen Ihrer Eltern auf Deutsch.*

### Are you a baseball fan?

Get your tickets now!

2012 New York Yankees Season Tickets sell out quickly!



#### 2012 New York Yankees Ticket Prices

Seating Category	Advance Price	Game Day Price
Field Level (Rows 01-20)	\$275	\$300
Main Level (Rows 21-40)	\$55	\$60
Terrace Level	\$48	\$50
Grandstand Level	\$32	\$33



#### Family Games Ticket Special

For some Monday-through-Thursday games in July, August and September, families can enjoy specially discounted tickets in certain areas of the Grandstand Level. Tickets for \$75 have to be purchased in advance.

#### Student Games Ticket Special

For some games during the 2012 season, students who present their valid high school ID cards when purchasing tickets can receive ONE half-price ticket for certain areas of the stadium. Tickets may be purchased ONLY on the day of the game at Yankee Stadium Ticket Windows, next to Gate 4.

You want more than that?

Then you should book...

### A Game-Day Guest Experience Like No Other

The **Yankees Inside Experience** program

treats guests to a game day like never before. The program includes a photo and autograph opportunity with one of our players.

Only available for pre-selected games.

Platznummer (ggf. Name/Klasse): \_\_\_\_\_

**C. MEDIATION (see text on page 10)**

**Dictionary allowed**

<b>Part C:</b> <b>10 points/</b> _____
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**Erklären Sie Ihren Eltern auf Deutsch, ...**

(1) warum sie sofort Karten bestellen sollten.

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) was eine Einzelkarte direkt am Spieltag im günstigsten und im teuersten Fall kostet.

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) für welche Spiele im August ein Familienticket gekauft werden kann.

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) wann und wo man Schülerkarten erhält.

\_\_\_\_\_

(5) was das **Yankees Inside Experience (Y I E)** Programm beinhaltet.

\_\_\_\_\_

(6) zu welchen Spielterminen das Programm **Y I E** angeboten wird.

\_\_\_\_\_

7 points/\_\_\_\_\_

**II. Übersetzen Sie folgenden Textabschnitt ins Deutsche.**

“...students who present their valid high school ID cards when purchasing tickets can receive ONE half-price ticket for certain areas of the stadium.”

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 points/\_\_\_\_\_

## D. TEXT PRODUCTION

Dictionary allowed

Part D:

30 points/ \_\_\_\_\_

### I. Express your own ideas.

There are some states in the USA where 14-year-olds are allowed to drive a car when an adult is with them.

Would you have liked to drive a car at that age? Give two reasons for your opinion.

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4 points/ \_\_\_\_\_

### II. You can choose either

A. Keyword story

or

B. Letter

26 points/ \_\_\_\_\_

#### A. Keyword story

**Write a story about the illustration and use at least five of the given keywords. Find a suitable title and write about 150 words on a separate sheet of paper.**



awesome

basketball

cellphone

cry

discover

high school

jealous

locker

## **B. Letter**

**Sie möchten für ein Jahr an eine amerikanische High School gehen und bei einer Gastfamilie wohnen. Die Schüleraustauschorganisation, bei der Sie sich beworben haben, bittet Sie, einen Brief zu schreiben. Damit soll eine passende Gastfamilie für Sie gefunden werden.**

**Der Brief wird an eine Familie weitergeleitet. Deshalb:**

- *Beginnen Sie Ihren Brief mit  
Dear host family*
- *Stellen Sie sich und Ihre Familie kurz vor.*
- *Schreiben Sie in Ihrem Brief,*
  - *warum Sie sich entschieden haben, nach der Schule für ein Jahr an eine amerikanische High School zu gehen.*
  - *welche Zukunftspläne Sie nach dem Jahr in den USA haben.*
  - *in welcher Gegend Sie in den USA gerne leben würden und warum.*
  - *wie Sie sich in den Alltag der Gastfamilie einbringen könnten.*
- *Stellen Sie je eine Frage, die Sie in Bezug auf die Gastfamilie bzw. bezüglich der Freizeitgestaltungsmöglichkeiten beschäftigt.*
- *Beenden Sie Ihren Brief in angemessener Form.*

**Schreiben Sie einen Brief von ungefähr 150 Wörtern auf Englisch und verwenden Sie dazu ein extra Blatt.**



**E. USE OF ENGLISH**

No dictionary allowed

**Part E:**  
25 points/ \_\_\_\_\_

**I. Mark the word which fits. There is an example 0 at the beginning.**

**Central Park**

New York is not only called the “Big Apple”. It is also 0 ..... as “the city that never sleeps”. That is one of the 1 .....why people are pleased to have a 2 ....., green area close by where they can relax and get away from the 3 ..... and pollution of the city. Central Park is 2.5 miles from north to south and half a mile from east to west and has lakes, monuments, playgrounds and 4 ..... a zoo. Visitors to the Park are asked to respect the rules: you are not allowed to play musical instruments, you are not permitted to feed birds or other wildlife and you must 5 ..... dogs on a leash.

- |   |           |                |           |            |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 0 | A written | <b>B known</b> | C called  | D named    |
| 1 | A grounds | B ideas        | C reasons | D opinions |
| 2 | A tall    | B high         | C large   | D broad    |
| 3 | A sound   | B noise        | C voice   | D crash    |
| 4 | A still   | B yet          | C even    | D although |
| 5 | A contain | B hold         | C carry   | D keep     |

5 points/ \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Cross out the wrong expression. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

(0) She has <b>made...</b>	a lot of money.
	<del><b>a lot of homework.</b></del>
	some mistakes.
	some sandwiches.

(1) You can <b>do...</b>	your hair.
	a phone call.
	your best.
	a school project.

(2) I am going to <b>take...</b>	contact with him.
	part in a conference.
	a photo of him.
	care of my grandma.

(3) We can <b>have</b> ...	fun.
	a break.
	hunger.
	a shower.

(4) She <b>got</b> ...	a job abroad.
	a terrible fear.
	lost in the forest.
	home late.

(5) He can <b>see</b> ...	TV tonight.
	Joan tonight.
	her parents later.
	her house later.

5 points/\_\_\_\_\_

**III. Complete the text using the words in brackets in the correct form. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

**Paved with gold?**

About 150 years ago millions of Europeans left (0 leave) their home countries \_\_\_\_\_ (1 hope) to live a happier life in the New World. Incredible stories about the United States of America \_\_\_\_\_ (2 tell) at that time. Some people, for example, \_\_\_\_\_ (3 think) the streets of New York were paved with gold.

One young man who \_\_\_\_\_ (4 decide) to emigrate to America was Frank Martin. Frank's father was sad that his son was going to be so far away from him. "If I was a bit younger, I \_\_\_\_\_ (5 come) with you," he said.

The journey across the Atlantic \_\_\_\_\_ (6 take) two weeks and all the time Frank was looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (7 reach) New York.

The day after he arrived he \_\_\_\_\_ (8 walk) along the street when he suddenly saw a \$10 bill on the sidewalk. He stopped and told a little boy standing next to him that he \_\_\_\_\_ (9 pick up) the bill the next day. "I'm too tired at the moment," he explained. "And the money \_\_\_\_\_ (10 be) here tomorrow anyway."

10 points/\_\_\_\_\_



**IV. Complete the text using the correct form of the words in brackets.  
There is an example at the beginning (0).**

**On Broadway**

Reporter: Congratulations, Lisa! You gave a wonderful (0 wonderful) performance and sang \_\_\_\_\_ (1 brilliant).

Lisa: Oh, thank you.

Reporter: Are you pleased with the opening night?

Lisa: Well, I'll be honest. I felt very \_\_\_\_\_ (2 nervous) at the beginning.

Reporter: I don't think the audience noticed it.

Lisa: I hope not! Luckily everything went \_\_\_\_\_ (3 good), in fact much \_\_\_\_\_ (4 good) than I expected.

Reporter: And what was \_\_\_\_\_ (5 difficult) moment from your point of view?

Lisa: It was definitely the very first song. I almost forgot my words.

5 points/\_\_\_\_\_

