

MITTLERER SCHULABSCHLUSS AN DER MITTELSCHULE

ENGLISCH

18. Juni 2013

8:30 Uhr – 10:40 Uhr

Teile A – B: 8:30 Uhr – 9:10 Uhr
Ein Wörterbuch ist nicht erlaubt.

Teile C – D: 9:20 Uhr – 10:40 Uhr
Ein zweisprachiges Wörterbuch ist erlaubt,
elektronische Wörterbücher dagegen nicht.

Platzziffer (ggf. Name/Klasse): _____

<i>A. Listening Comprehension</i>	<i>20 points</i>	
<i>B. Use of English</i>	<i>20 points</i>	
<i>C. Reading Comprehension and Mediation</i>	<i>30 points</i>	
<i>D. Text Production</i>	<i>30 points</i>	
<i>Total</i>	<i>100 points</i>	
Note		

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

Erstkorrektur: _____
(Datum, Unterschrift)

Zweitkorrektur: _____
(Datum, Unterschrift)

Bemerkung: _____

A. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

No dictionary allowed

Part A:
20 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

You are listening to an Australian radio station called 'Radio Outback'. You will first hear Mike Fowler interviewing Dave Cornthwaite, a 24-year-old from Britain. While listening tick (✓) the correct ending. There's an example at the beginning (0).

(0) *The radio programme is called...*

- Stories About Unusual People.
- Stories About Crazy People.
- Stories About Extraordinary People.**
- Stories About Important People.

(1) Dave's journey through Australia took...

- 5 weeks.
- 15 weeks.
- 5 months.
- 15 months.

1/___

(2) Dave set a new world record for the longest...

- non-stop trip travelled on a skateboard.
- journey travelled by a British person.
- trip travelled on a skateboard.
- distance travelled alone through Australia.

1/___

(3) To the previous world record, Dave added...

- 939 kilometres.
- 993 kilometres.
- 1939 kilometres.
- 1993 kilometres.

1/___

(4) Dave's journey started...

- at the end of August this year.
- at the end of this year.
- at the end of last year.
- at the end of August last year.

1/___

(5) Dave's complete trip was from...

- Melbourne to Adelaide.
- Perth to Brisbane.
- Adelaide to Sydney.
- Brisbane to Melbourne.

1/___

(6) Dave started skateboarding...

- ½ a year ago.
- 1 year ago.
- 1½ years ago.
- 2½ years ago.

1/___

(7) This journey was an ego trip for Dave but he also wanted to...

- raise money for charity.
- overcome his personal fears.
- commercialise skateboarding.
- help school kids in Australia.

1/___

7 points/

Part 2 - Task 2

After the commercial break the interview with Dave continues.

While listening write down facts from the interview. There's an example at the beginning (0).

(0) Name of Dave's skateboard: _____ *Elsa*

(1) Number of times he changed the wheels: _____ times

1/___

(2) Number of worn-out pairs of shoes: _____ pairs

1/___

(3) Breaking the world record was one of the _____ points.

1/___

(4) The hardest part for Dave was the _____ in New South Wales.

1/___

(5) The total distance of Dave's trip was _____ km.

1/___

5 points/

Part 3 - Task 3

Now the radio speaker talks to psychologist Dr Wilson.

Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

While listening, tick (✓) the correct box.

There's an example at the beginning (0).

Dr Wilson says that...		T	F	
(0)	<i>activities like Dave's show that something is wrong in society.</i>		✓	
(1)	today's generation can afford to be more adventurous.			1/___
(2)	in the past, life offered people more opportunities.			1/___
(3)	many adults need a second job to be satisfied in life.			1/___
(4)	to do extraordinary things you need more than physical abilities.			1/___
(5)	in fact most of us can achieve more than we think we can.			1/___
(6)	people are all the same and want to work hard on themselves.			1/___
(7)	everyone needs to be guided to set targets and to work towards them.			1/___
(8)	society needs people like Dave who do extraordinary things.			1/___

8 points/

Platzziffer (ggf. Name/Klasse): _____

B. USE OF ENGLISH

No dictionary allowed

Part B:

20 points/ _____

1. Read the questions (1–4) and match them with the answers (A–G). There are two answers which you don't need. Use each letter only once. Write your answers in the boxes. There's an example at the beginning (0).

0	<i>What was the first performance in Sydney Opera House?</i>
1	Where is the world famous Sydney Opera House located?
2	Why is Ayers Rock a sacred place for the Aboriginals?
3	What tells you that the Great Barrier Reef is really huge?
4	What is Sydney Harbour famous for?

A	Its colour changes throughout the day from orange to blue to red.
B	It can be seen from outer space.
C	It comes from the giant stones that spot the yellow sands.
D	It sits on Bennelong Point overlooking the harbour.
E	It is home to the world's largest steel-arch bridge.
F	It is believed to be the home of the spirits that created the world.
G	<i>It featured the production of 'War and Peace' by Prokofiev.</i>

0	1	2	3	4
G				

4 points/ _____

2. Read the text and fill in the correct preposition. There's an example at the beginning (0).

Australia is (0) on the other side of the globe compared to

Europe. Sydney is the Australian city (1) _____ the largest

1/___

population. Bondi Beach is a famous beach (2) _____ Australia.

1/___

A lot of Aboriginal people suffer (3) _____ unemployment.

1/___

The Australians are good (4) _____ making up stories.

1/___

4 points/

3. Read the text. Some words are missing. Complete the text using the suitable noun according to the verb in brackets. There's an example at the beginning (0).

Adventure camp in the jungle – Do they really eat living creatures (0 *create*)?

In some European countries people can watch an _____

1/___

(1 entertain) programme on TV in which eight to fifteen _____

1/___

(2 celebrate) live together in the jungle. They have no luxuries and there is

a _____ (3 compete) to become king or queen of the jungle.

1/___

The _____ (4 produce) have been criticised that they only

1/___

pretend that the people live in a dangerous jungle although they are, in fact,

in a controlled environment.

4 points/

4. Read Nicole's blog and complete the gaps using the verbs in brackets in the correct form. There's an example at the beginning (0).

G'day mate.

Hello, my name is Nicole, and I live in Australia.

We have schools just like Americans do. But as we moved (0 move)

to a sheep station in the outback in 2008, my brother and I

_____ (1 not be) to a school for more than four years. 1/___

We have a radio school instead. At first we _____ (2 find) 1/___

it difficult because we _____ (3 not have) lessons without 1/___

a teacher in the classroom before. We now listen to our teacher on the

radio, and our homework and tests _____ (4 send) back 1/___

to her. This is called the "School of the Air."

Did you know that Australia used to be a group of British colonies before it

became independent? Most Australian people have British ancestors.

British immigrants _____ (5 bring) many of their customs 1/___

with them. For example, we drive on the left-hand side of the road, just as

they do in Britain. My favourite sport is cricket. It is also British. We play it

in the summer and my brother _____ (6 practise) outside 1/___

with a friend at the moment. Well, I have to go now.

It is time for our radio lesson and if I _____ (7 not call) 1/___

my brother, he _____ (8 miss) it. 1/___

Ta for visiting my page.

Hooroo,

Nicole

8 points/

C. READING COMPREHENSION and MEDIATION

Dictionary allowed

Part C:
30 points/_____

READING COMPREHENSION (see text on pages 14-15)

1. Tick (✓) the answer that fits best according to the text.

The text is mainly about the author's...

- experience with Australia's wildlife.
- personal view of life in Australia.
- relationship to the inhabitants of Australia.
- evaluation of Australia's past.

1 point/

2. Match the headings (A–I) with the paragraphs (1–7). Write the letters in the boxes. Use each letter only once. There are two headings you don't need. There's an example at the beginning.

- A The way Australians think and behave
- B Natural catastrophes in Australia
- C A review of early immigration
- D Living in the desert
- E A deadly mammal
- F Beautiful but dangerous places
- ~~G~~ **Unusual geographic characteristics**
- H From an immigrant to a native attitude
- I Lethal crawling creatures

paragraph 1 <i>(lines 1 - 4)</i>	G
paragraph 2 <i>(lines 5 - 12)</i>	
paragraph 3 <i>(lines 13 - 30)</i>	
paragraph 4 <i>(lines 31 - 40)</i>	
paragraph 5 <i>(lines 41 - 49)</i>	
paragraph 6 <i>(lines 50 - 53)</i>	
paragraph 7 <i>(lines 54 - 60)</i>	

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

6 points/

3. The following words have various meanings. Which of the meanings given in the dictionary is the one used in the text? Write the correct number in the box. There's an example at the beginning (0).

(0) *tend* (line 13)

tend to be¹ *Verb*

1 sich kümmern um

2 darauf hindeuten

3 führen zu

4 dazu neigen etwas zu tun

tend to² *Verb*

5 hüten

(1) *force* (line 26)

force¹ *Nomen*

1 Macht

2 Überzeugungskraft

3 Kraft, Stärke, Gewalt

4 Windstärke

5 Truppe, Einheit

force² *Verb + Obj.*

6 force sb/yourself to do sth

jedn/sich zwingen, etwas zu tun

1/___

(2) *season* (line 38)

season¹ *Nomen*

1 Saison

2 Jahreszeit

3 Spielzeit *THEAT*

4 Jagdzeit

season² *Verb + Obj.*

5 würzen

1/___

(3) *consider* (line 41)

consider¹ *Verb*

1 überlegen

2 berücksichtigen

3 betrachten als

4 in Betracht ziehen

consider that² ... *Verb*

5 der Auffassung sein

1/___

(4) *race* (line 42)

race¹ *Nomen*

1 Rennen

2 Rasse

race² *Verb*

3 laufen

4 rasen

1/___

4 points/

4. Answer the following questions according to the text.
Short answers are enough. There's an example at the beginning (0).

(0) Why is it difficult to classify Australia?

(because) it's/it is unique

(1) Why are Australian spiders dangerous?

1/___

(2) When did the first people settle in Australia?

1/___

(3) Why should you take the risk of an early evening walk on the beautiful beaches?

1/___

(4) What are three typical characteristics of today's inhabitants?

1/___

(5) What's one of the nicknames Australians use for Australia?

1/___

5 points/

5. Give the lines in the text where you find the following information.
There's an example at the beginning (0).

		lines
(0)	<i>Australia is difficult to categorise geographically.</i>	3-4
(1)	There are different classes of animals in Australia.	
(2)	When you try to pull your hand out of its hole the wombat increases the pressure.	
(3)	Many Europeans turned into Australians.	
(4)	Europeans developed a special Aboriginal talent.	

1/___

1/___

1/___

1/___

4 points/

MEDIATION

1. Übersetzen Sie die folgenden Sätze ins Deutsche.

There are many reasons to travel to Australia. So we have put together a travel guide telling you what you will need to make your trip a memorable and exciting adventure.

4 points/

2. Lesen Sie den Text auf Seite 16 und beantworten Sie die nachfolgenden Fragen stichpunktartig auf Deutsch. Es ist keine wörtliche Übersetzung nötig.

(1) Wann und wo kann man in Australien am besten Ski fahren?

1/___

(2) Wie ist das Wetter im Norden von Australien im Dezember? (2 Angaben)

1/___

(3) Was sollte man in seinem Auto für den Notfall dabei haben? (3 Angaben)

1/___

(4) Welche Vorschriften gelten für Touristen in Bezug auf den Führerschein? (2 Angaben)

1/___

(5) Welche Gründe sprechen dafür, in Australien mit dem Bus zu reisen? (2 Angaben)

1/___

(6) Welches ist die bequemste Art in Australien zu reisen?

1/___

6 points/

C. Reading Text

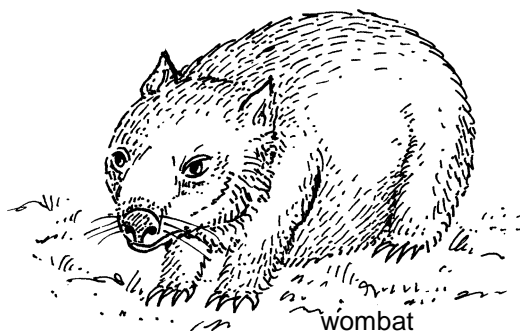
DOUGLAS ADAMS' GUIDE TO AUSTRALIA

Australia is a very confusing place, taking up a large amount of the bottom half of the planet. The first of the confusing things about Australia is the unusual status of the place. Where other landmasses and sovereign lands are classified as either continent, island, or country, Australia is considered all three. Typically, it is unique in this.

- 5 The second confusing thing about Australia are the animals. They can be divided into three categories: Poisonous, Odd, and Sheep. It is true that of the 10 most poisonous arachnids* on the planet, Australia has 9 of them. Actually, it would be more accurate to say that of the 9 most poisonous arachnids, Australia has all of them. However there are curiously few snakes, possibly because the spiders have killed them all. Any visitors
- 10 should be careful to check inside boots (before putting them on), under toilet seats (before sitting down) and generally everywhere else that spiders can get to. A stick is very useful for this task.

Strangely, it tends to be the second category of animals (the Odd) that are more dangerous.

- 15 The creature that kills the most people each year is the common wombat. It is nearly as ridiculous as its name, and spends its life digging holes in the ground, in which it hides.



- The wombat kills people in two ways: First, the animal itself is indestructible and
- 20 immensely strong. Digging holes in the hard Australian clay builds muscles that outclass Olympic weight-lifters. At night, wombats often wander the roads. To cars, a wombat becomes a symmetrical launching pad, with results that can be imagined, but not adequately described. The second way the wombat kills people relates to its burrowing behaviour. If a person happens to put his hand down a wombat hole, the wombat will
- 25 feel the disturbance and think "Ho! My hole is collapsing!" and it will brace its muscled legs and push up against the roof of its burrow with incredible force, to prevent its collapse. Any unfortunate hand caught there will be crushed, and attempts to withdraw will cause the wombat to simply bear down harder. The unfortunate victim will then
- 30 assistance.

* arachnids: Spinnentiere

The last confusing thing about Australia is the inhabitants. First, a short history:

Sometime around 40,000 years ago, some people arrived in boats from the north. They ate all the available food, and a lot of them died. The ones who survived learned respect for the balance of nature, man's proper place in the scheme of things, and for spiders.

35 They settled in and spent a lot of the intervening time making up strange stories. Then, around 200 years ago, Europeans arrived in boats from the north. More accurately, European convicts were sent, with a few deranged and stupid people in charge. They tried to plant their crops in autumn (failing to take account of the reversal of the seasons when moving from the top half of the planet to the bottom), ate all their food, and a lot of
40 them died.

It is interesting to note here that the Europeans always consider themselves vastly superior to any other race they encounter, since they can lie, cheat, and steal - whereas all the Aborigines can do is happily survive being left in the middle of a vast red-hot desert, equipped with only a stick. Eventually, the new lot of people stopped being

45 Europeans on extended holiday and became Australians. The changes are subtle, but deep, caused by the mind-stretching expanses of nothingness and the eerie quiet, and the necessity of checking inside your boots every morning to avoid unpleasant surprises. They also picked up the most finely tuned sense of irony in the world, and the Aboriginal gift for making up stories.

50 Be warned. There is also the matter of the beaches. Australian beaches are simply the nicest and best in the entire world. Although anyone actually daring to venture into the sea will have to contend with sharks, stinging jellyfish, venomous** stonefish and surfboarders. However, watching a beach sunset is worth the risk.

As a result of all this hardship, dirt, thirst and wombats, you would expect Australians to
55 be grumpy. Instead, they are genial, jolly, cheerful and always willing to share a kind word with a stranger. Unless that stranger is an American. Alone of all the races on earth, the Australians seem to be free from the "Grass is Greener on the other side of the fence" syndrome, and roundly proclaim that Australia is, in fact, the other side of that fence. They call the land "Oz", "Godzone" (a verbal contraction of "God's Own Country")
60 and "Best bloody place on earth." The irritating thing about this is they may be right.

text adapted from: <http://dangerousintersection.org/2009/01/21/douglas-adams-guide-to-australia/>

** venomous: giftig

C. Mediation Text

Climate:

Australia offers extreme variations in climate, from tropical to temperate.

Nov – Mar	Apr – Sept	Jun – Aug	Sept – Nov
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - generally hot everywhere, with temperatures rising the further north you go - wet season in the north of Australia - cyclones common from January 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - occasional rain in the south which can be particularly heavy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the winter skiing season in the southern parts of Australia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the season you will see the Australian wildflowers in Central and Western Australia

Transport:

FLIGHTS	The vast size of Australia makes flying the most convenient method of intercity travel.
ROAD	<p>When you are travelling in the outback, an extra supply of water, food and petrol should be carried.</p> <p>If you are driving around Australia there are a few rules and regulations you should be aware of. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drive on the left-hand side of the road. - Always carry a driving license, valid at least for three months and a translation if the license isn't in English. - Make sure everyone in the vehicle is wearing a seatbelt or child restraint. - Do not speed (the average speed limit in built-up areas is 60 km/h). - Do not drive whilst using a mobile phone. - Do not drink and drive.
BUSES	Bus travel companies in Australia offer services around the whole of Australia, following most of the major routes. Many companies offer discount for holders of student cards. Although travel prices are generally cheap, if you plan to do a lot of travelling by coach then you should check out some of the special passes that the major companies offer.
TRAINS	Trains travel to most places around Australia, although they don't offer as extensive a service as buses. There are a number of different rail companies around Australia.

adapted from: www.australianexplorer.com/general_information.htm;
www.australianexplorer.com/bus_travel_services.htm

Platznummer (ggf. Name/Klasse): _____

D. TEXT PRODUCTION

Dictionary allowed

Part D: 30 points/ _____

1. Express your own ideas.

Would you like to live abroad for a year after you finish school?
Say why or why not. Give two reasons for your opinion.

4 points/

2. You can choose either

A. Correspondence: E-MAIL

or

B. Creative Writing: PICTURE-BASED STORY

26 points/

A. E-MAIL

Während eines Ferienjobs in einem Hotel in Bridport buchten Sie für die Abschlussfeier der St Peter's High School einen Fotografen. Leider war dessen Arbeit nicht zufriedenstellend. Schreiben Sie eine E-Mail auf Englisch an die Fotoagentur.

- Bedanken Sie sich für die Zusendung der Bilder.
- Beschweren Sie sich über die folgenden Punkte und begründen Sie ausführlich:
 - Bilder, z. B. unscharf, beschädigt, ...
 - Fotograf, z. B. unzuverlässig, unkultiviert, ...
- Machen Sie einen Entschädigungsvorschlag.

Schreiben Sie eine E-Mail von mindestens 150 Wörtern und verwenden Sie ein extra Blatt.

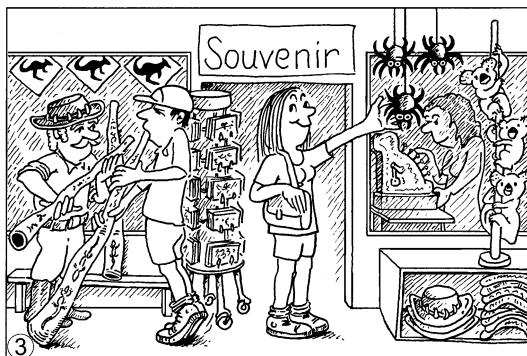
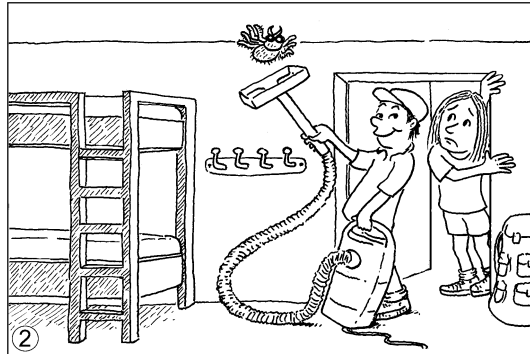
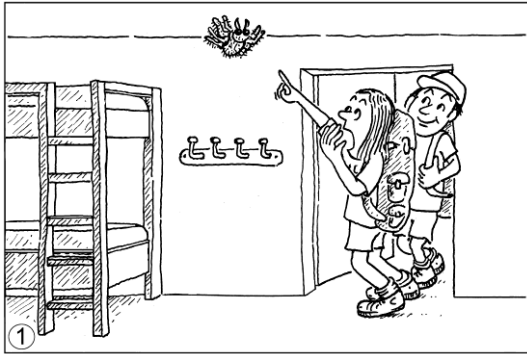
B. PICTURE-BASED STORY

Betrachten Sie die Bilder und schreiben Sie dazu eine Geschichte auf Englisch.

Finden Sie eine passende Überschrift.

Beginnen Sie wie folgt:

Last year...



Schreiben Sie eine Geschichte von mindestens 150 Wörtern und verwenden Sie ein extra Blatt.