Erster Prüfungsteil: Hörverstehen – Leseverstehen

1 Hörverstehen Teil 1: *Memories of 9/11*

On September 11th, 2001, terrorists directed two planes into the World Trade Center in New York. Lots of people died and the Twin Towers were completely destroyed. Chloe Morton from USspotRadio is reporting live from the 9/11 Tribute Center.

- *First read the tasks (1–9).*
- *Then listen to the report.*
- *Tick the correct box or complete the sentences while you are listening.*
- *Tick only **one** box.*
- *At the end you will hear the report again.*
- *Now read the tasks (1–9). You have 90 seconds to do this.*

1. All the guides of the 9/11 Tribute Center share their stories and _____.

2. Instead of the Twin Towers there are two _____.

3. The victims' names are arranged …
   a) ☐ chronologically.
   b) ☐ according to the alphabet.
   c) ☐ next to their colleagues' names.

4. A visitor says that he …
   a) ☐ lives in New York.
   b) ☐ likes the new skyline very much.
   c) ☐ remembers the Twin Towers with sadness.

5. In the new building there will be new offices, as well as _____ and restaurants under one roof.

6. The new skyscraper …
   a) ☐ was planned in 2006.
   b) ☐ got another name in 2009.
   c) ☐ is called *Freedom Tower*.

7. The new building will be …
   a) ☐ 1 776 feet high.
   b) ☐ 1 676 feet high.
   c) ☐ 1 767 feet high.

8. Every year the moment of silence takes place at _____.

9. The terrorist attacks have not only influenced the _____ of the city but also the people's lives.

2 Hörverstehen Teil 2:
Queen Elizabeth II: Things You May Not Know

On April 21st, 1926, Queen Elizabeth II was born. In her more than 60 years on the throne many generations in the United Kingdom grew up with her as their monarch. But there are still some facts about her that are unknown to most people, which are presented in the following school podcast.

- *First read the tasks (1–9).*
- *Then listen to the podcast about the Queen.*
- *Tick the correct box or complete the sentences while you are listening.*
- *Tick only **one** box.*
- *At the end you will hear the podcast again.*
- *Now read the tasks (1–9). You have 90 seconds to do this.*

1. When Elizabeth was born …
   a) ☐ her father wanted her to become Queen.
   b) ☐ nobody thought she would be Queen.
   c) ☐ her uncle got divorced.

2. All her family call her …
   a) ☐ Sausage.
   b) ☐ Queenie.
   c) ☐ Lilibet.

3. Elizabeth and Philip …
   a) ☐ wrote each other letters before their first meeting.
   b) ☐ got to know each other 60 years ago.
   c) ☐ met at a lunch for the first time.

4. Elizabeth did a job training as a _____.

5. The Queen …
   a) ☐ told Mrs Bush not to use her lipstick in public.
   b) ☐ always carries her lipstick with her.
   c) ☐ never uses lipstick in public.

6. A _____ broke into her house in 2003.

7. The Queen uses a mobile phone to write …
   a) ☐ facebook messages.
   b) ☐ twitter messages.
   c) ☐ text messages.

8. Queen Elizabeth was the first Royal who got a gold _____.

9. During a concert in 2012 the Queen had to protect her _____.

3 Leseverstehen

Charles Dickens: Voice of the poor

Britain is a nation of brilliant writers, but one of the most popular English novelists in history is called Charles Dickens (1812–1870).

At a time when Britain was the major economic and political power in the world, Charles Dickens was the voice of the poor. He wrote classics like *Oliver Twist* or *David Copperfield,* which describe the sad lives of poor working class people in Britain's early Industrial Age. Dickens didn't invent his descriptions of the dirt, poverty and child labour. He saw it all as he was growing up and it made him want to fight against social injustice[1] and for social reforms.

Dickens was born near Portsmouth on 7th February 1812, as the second of eight children. His father was an office clerk who was paid quite well but always spent more than he earned.

Charles, a small sickly child, started school at the age of nine and soon discovered his love of reading. But then, at the age of eleven, this happy period in his life came to a sudden end because his family was no longer able to pay for his school education. But things got even worse: a few months later, his father was locked up in *Marshalsea* prison in London with most of the family because he couldn't pay his debts[2].

To support his family, Charles was sent to work in Warren's Blacking Factory, a dirty, rat-infested[3] shoe polish factory in London, where he had to stick labels on bottles six days a week from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for only one shilling[4] a day. Each evening, Charles returned alone to his cheap rented room in Camden Town, a three-mile walk from the factory. Sunday was the only day he could visit his family at *Marshalsea* prison. A great deal of this extremely unhappy time of

Dickens' life is retold in his later writing, for example in *David Copperfield*, his most autobiographical novel.

Luckily, after about a year, his father received an unexpected sum of money and Charles could go back to school where he threw himself into the study of literature. He also wrote for the school newspaper and for a local newspaper. This experience convinced him that he could earn his daily bread with his talent and could guarantee a regular income which he could live on. At 15 he left school and got a job as an office boy. But the work bored him. So he gave it up a few months later and went into journalism, where he was soon a very successful reporter.

At the age of 24 Dickens started publishing his first novel, a satirical serial called *The Pickwick Papers,* which was published in monthly parts for nearly two years and became an immediate success. Thanks to this triumph, Dickens finally became a full-time novelist giving the world around 20 wonderful novels, all of them bestsellers.

Today, Dickens' novels are taught in schools around the world as examples of brilliant writing. On 7th February 2012, Dickens' 200th birthday was remembered throughout Britain. One of the main aims of the celebration was to encourage young people to read. With their child protagonists such as *Oliver Twist* or *David Copperfield,* Dickens' works are just right for young readers.

Although living at a different time, far away from the problems Dickens' characters have to face, young readers meet characters who – despite their difference – they can look up to for what they do. Through sharing the stories of Dickens' characters, their thoughts and experiences, young readers are made aware of social injustice and discover the similarities between today's world and Dickens' time.

1 injustice – unfairness
2 debts – money you have to pay back to s.o.
3 rat-infested – full of rats
4 one shilling – worth about € 4 today (At the time you could buy about 3 kilos of bread for one shilling.)

- *First read the text.*
- *Then do the tasks 1–9.*
- *For tasks 1, 3, 6 and 8 decide if the statements are true or false and tick the correct box. Then finish these sentences. You can quote from the text.*
- *For tasks 2, 4, 5 and 7 tick the correct box. Tick only* **one** *box for each task.*
- *For task 9 fill in the information.*

1. At the time of Dickens, Britain was an important country.
   This statement is
   a) ☐ true b) ☐ false
   because the text says

   _____

2. Dickens wrote stories …
   a) ☐ about social reforms in Britain.
   b) ☐ that were a mirror of the unfairness of his time.
   c) ☐ he made up entirely himself.

3. Charles' father was good at managing his money.
   This statement is
   a) ☐ true b) ☐ false
   because the text says

   _____

4. When Charles Dickens was 11 years old he …
   a) ☐ developed a great interest in stories and books.
   b) ☐ spent his most wonderful time in London.
   c) ☐ had to interrupt his school education.

5. Charles Dickens' hard work as a factory boy …
   a) ☐ ended with visiting his parents every evening.
   b) ☐ is described in one of his later books.
   c) ☐ meant producing bottles the whole week.

6. When he was still very young, Dickens realized that he could earn his money through writing.
   This statement is
   a) ☐ true b) ☐ false
   because the text says

   _____

7. Dickens' *Pickwick Papers* were …
   a) ☐ the young author's first success as a full-time writer.
   b) ☐ soon followed by other very successful novels.
   c) ☐ bestsellers after only two years.

8. On his 200th birthday, a celebration was organized to improve pupils' interest in books.
This statement is
a) ☐ true b) ☐ false
because the text says

_____

9. Charles Dickens' stories are still relevant for young people today. Give two reasons:
a) _____
b) _____

Zweiter Prüfungsteil: Wortschatz – Schreiben

Punk for a month

4 Wortschatz: *Teenage years*

The following text (sentences 1–13) is about young people.

- *Sentences 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11: fill in suitable words.*
- *Sentences 3, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13: tick the correct box (there is only* **one** *correct answer).*

1. Young people _____ 12 and 18 are usually called teenagers.

2. Teenagers are not children anymore, but they are not yet _____ either.

3. In a new …
a) ☐ election b) ☐ opinion
c) ☐ survey d) ☐ roundabout
young people say that the people they talk to first when they have a problem are their friends.

4. It is usually most important to young people to be _____ by peers, that means by other young people of their age.

5. That's why many young people _____ a clique of friends.

6. Young people often think that acting cool makes them popular …
a) ☐ by b) ☐ for
c) ☐ with d) ☐ to
their peers.

7. Quite a number of young people copy their friends' hairstyles or the …
   a) ☐ art b) ☐ way
   c) ☐ kind d) ☐ type
   they dress even if secretly they have a different taste.

8. These young people just do not have enough _____ to follow their individual style.

9. It is typical of many young people to wear the …
   a) ☐ latest b) ☐ final
   c) ☐ freshest d) ☐ youngest
   fashion.

10. So they _____ a lot of time shopping for clothes.

11. Wearing the "right" things is important. Some young people even _____ others if they don't.

12. In other words, young people often judge others by their …
   a) ☐ outlook. b) ☐ lookout.
   c) ☐ views. d) ☐ looks.

13. As a result, teenagers sometimes even …
   a) ☐ put up b) ☐ break up
   c) ☐ run off d) ☐ get on
   with friends because of their outer appearance.

5 Schreiben

Punk for a month

1 … "Here I am," I thought, "Julie Hamilton, straight[1] American grade 11 student. Looks – plain[2]. Parties, going out – forget about it! Boyfriend – only in my fantasies. My life is dead boring … I need a change!" …

Robbie and Tanya, two girls from my gym class, came in. They were very
5 punk, but somehow they had always fascinated me. … PUNK! … I would become a punk! … I was going to surprise everyone.

The next day I called my best friend Anne, who went to another school. "What?" she asked amazed. "You heard me. By tomorrow I'll be a punk. I'm sick of being called a goody-goody!" "Okay," she said, "if that's your decision. But I
10 think you are making a great mistake." She made me promise that I'd only be a punk for one month – only until my hair grew out. I agreed. After a month I would stop.

I thought Mom would kill me, but she must have been too tired to argue with me. She just said: "It's your life. If you think it's important, go right ahead. But if it gets you into trouble, don't come crying to me."

I went to the hairstylist straight away and got a punk haircut. Then I dyed my hair green in front. And I went to a second-hand shop where I spent nearly all my savings on a punk-style outfit.

The next morning I was nervous and a little scared. I had put on punk-style make-up and I wore a purple mini, a black and purple striped shirt, a black leather jacket, high-heeled shoes and large black earrings.

I took a deep breath when I stepped into the school building. "It's silly to worry," I told myself. "Nothing has changed, except your appearance." Robbie told me I looked terrific. I got a few other compliments, too, but most people were staring at me.

My first chance to talk to my clique came during lunch period. Patty, Ellen, Kelly, Stacy and Cathy were already sitting at the table we shared every day. No one said a word as I approached. I sat down and looked at them. For five minutes nothing happened. Finally I said: "What's the matter?" Cathy spoke first. "Are you going to look like that for a long time?" "I like it," I said … "It's not really you, Julie," Ellen said. No one replied. No one looked my way.

"Fine," I said angrily. "I'm not going to bother you any more. I'll just sit with Robbie and Tanya. What a fool I was to think you were really friends!" I stomped off.

Robbie and Tanya were glad to see me. I held back my tears and tried to enjoy myself.

The next few days were the best days of my life. People I didn't know stopped me in the streets, to talk to me or compliment me – Robbie's and Tanya's friends of course. But it wasn't only punks. And I got a few friendly looks from boys who had never given me a second look before.

Soon nobody was staring at me anymore. Teachers and students had got used to me. My ex-friends, however, seemed to take every opportunity to try to hurt me. One day, they were all standing by their lockers. When I arrived, Kelly suddenly said to them rather loudly: "Hey, guys, I'm having a party this Saturday. Can you all come?" "Terrific! Who are you inviting?" Cathy asked seemingly innocent[3]. "Oh, everyone *normal,*" Kelly informed her as loudly as before. That did it.

Anne came over the next afternoon and reminded me of my promise to stop after one month. "I'm no longer sure if I want to", I said.

adapted from: Lynn Steiner: Punk for a month. In: Merlyn's Pen I, Issue 3

Annotations
1 straight – normal, conventional
2 plain – ordinary, not very beautiful or attractive
3 seemingly innocent – doing as if she didn't mean to hurt her

- *Read the tasks carefully.*
- *Write complete sentences.*
- *Make sure to write about **all** the aspects presented in each task.*

1. **Describe** how Julie changes her outer appearance and how her friend, Anne, and her mother react to her decision to turn punk.

2. **Explain** why Julie decides to turn punk and why she is unsure about going back to "normal" in the end.

3. You have a choice here. Choose **one** of the following tasks:

   a) PUNK is an unusual lifestyle.
   What **risks** and what **chances** are there for young people who are not like everybody else? Give reasons and examples.

   or

   b) After a month, Anne writes to Julie and tries to convince her to change back to "normal".
   Write Anne's **email** using the following ideas:
   – Anne's observations of things that have changed,
   – Anne's feelings about Julie's new look,
   – possible consequences Julie's new style can have on her life.