Jahrgangsstufentest Englisch

am Gymnasium

Jahrgangsstufe 10

Aufgaben

01. Oktober 2013

Bearbeitungszeit: 45 Minuten bei freier Zeiteinteilung für die Teile II und III

Name:	

Klasse: 10

Punkte: \_\_\_\_ / 50

Note	

Part I: Listening Comprehension	1	6 BE
Die Audiodatei kann aus Urheberrechtsgründen nicht zum Download angeboten wer Originaltext, der für den Test nur leicht gekürzt wurde, online unter folg <u>http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio/player/p00s9jmh</u> (ab Minute 19:23; zuletzt aufgerufen am 03	endem Link f	
Listen to the podcast twice. Items may not appear in the same order as in the po	odcast.	
1) Add the correct information about Mrs Southcoat.		
• age:		
comes from Hull in England		
• used to work as a		
• is qualified for the new job because she		
2) Get the statements into chronological order by using the numbers 1 - 4.		
She was given a business card.		
She sent in a photograph.		
Somebody from a model agency spoke to her.		
She was known by everyone as 'Her Majesty'.		
3) What made her take the job? <i>Tick</i> ( $\checkmark$ ) <i>the <u>two</u> correct answers</i> .		
□ She had always been interested in show business.		
Her husband persuaded her.		
□ She was no longer working in her old job.		
A friend persuaded her at a Christmas party.		
4) What does she do in her new job? <i>Tick</i> ( $\checkmark$ ) <i>the <u>two</u> correct answers</i> .		
play small parts in movies		
□ represent the Queen abroad		
□ do commercials for outfits		
□ give speeches		
5) Decide whether the following statements are true or false.	true	false
It's for safety reasons that they often send a Sylvester Stallone look-alike abro		
with her.		
Although situations are sometimes funny, she keeps her self-control.		
She has always sounded very much like the Queen.		
It was an especially busy time for her when this interview was done.		
6) Gapped summary: Complete the sentences.		
Her dresses are usually	With th	e first
one it was different because		
So she went to a friend and		

# Part II: Use of English

# Part A: Surprise Guest

Decide in each case which of the three options is correct and tick (  $\checkmark$ ) it.

When K. Wilson, a teacher at Deptford Green School, asked for a guest speaker to talk to her

pupils, she hoped it will be were would be	someone interesting; she never expected Bill Gates	
<ul> <li>coming.</li> <li>to come. But he did. Wh</li> <li>will come.</li> </ul>	en he walked into the hall, the pupils at the South London school	
could hardly believe it. Mr Gates t	alked to them about his career and the work alked to the does alked to the does	
for charity. He told them that one	of his first computer jobs was at his school, where he	
<ul> <li>had fixed</li> <li>has been fixing the time that the time has fixed</li> </ul>	netable system. "I was known as a computer nut," he said.	
After dropping out of Harvard, Ga	tes started Microsoft, and the company's products	
<ul> <li>□ to a billionaire.</li> <li>made him</li> <li>□ a billionaire.</li> <li>□ into a billionaire</li> </ul>	However, in recent years, he However, in recent years, he gave	
lots of his money (\$ 36 billion) to	the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.	
e told the pupils: "If I did not give that money to my foundation, I would have had not give bad not give bad not given		
more money today than $\Box$ anyo $\Box$ every $\Box$ whoe	one else on the planet." There were laughs when he added:	
□ am still having a lot." "I □ have got still a lot." □ still have a lot."	□ have got still a lot." Mr Gates's foundation is working to get rid of diseases like	
polio and malaria, which affect	<ul> <li>thousands of people every year in poor countries.</li> <li>thousands of people in poor countries every year.</li> <li>every year thousands of people in poor countries.</li> </ul>	

Adapted from: Moya Irvine, "Surprise guest: Bill Gates visits London school", in: READ ON, March 2012, p. 7

# Part B:

Read the text and decide whether the underlined words are correct or not. If they are right, tick them like this ✓, if not, write your corrections on the lines on the right.

Fairtrade – 20 years helping poor farmers: For Lea, a flower	
farm worker from Kenya, Fairtrade's fair prices mean to have the	
money to buy <u>an own house</u> .	
Fairtrade has been helping farmers in developing countries	
for 20 years now. The foundation was set up in 1992 by charities	
like Oxfam and Christian Aid.	
Its aim is to improve the <u>lifes</u> of people in developing countries	
with paying them fair prices for their products and giving them	
fair working conditions.	
Some people argue, however, that we should be helping our own	
farmers <b>rather than</b> those in far-away countries. But then, the	
things they produce can usually not be grown at home. An other	
criticism of Fairtrade is that importing products are bad for the	
environment, as transport creates carbon dioxide emissions.	
Fairtrade's answer to that is that most of <b>its</b> products are carried	
by ship, not plane, and besides, producers agree to work to protect	
<u>the nature</u> .	·

Adapted from: Moya Irvine, "Fairtrade - 20 years helping poor farmers", in: READ ON, May 2012, p. 1f.

BE

### **Part III: Reading Comprehension**

### 'Hoodies' and the British media

Read the following two texts carefully and answer the questions below.

Für die beiden Texte wurde keine Abdruckgenehmigung erteilt.

### Text A:

#### 1. What did the research show? Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

	true	false
a. In some reports very talented students were compared to angels.		
b. Most young people think that TV shows are also responsible for their negative image.		
c. Most teenagers think that adults are increasingly afraid of young people because of the media.		
d. Teens are mainly afraid of other teens because they've experienced violent behaviour.		
e. Negative reports were balanced by many stories of young people's sports achievements.		
f. Young people's perspectives are often ignored by journalists.		

#### 2. In which way has fear changed young people's behaviour? Tick the correct answer.

- □ Many young people try to avoid being alone when they are in the street.
- □ Many boys try to go to places where they won't meet groups of other teens.
- □ More than half of them say they have changed their style of clothing.
- □ Some teenage boys have stopped wearing hooded tops.

#### 3. What was the aim of the research? Tick the answer that fits best.

- $\Box$  Its aim was to find out how radio and newspaper reports dealt with teenage issues.
- □ The researchers were mainly interested in how teenage boys and girls reacted to media reports.
- □ The research focused on how teenage boys had been described in the media over the past few years.
- □ The research examined the image of teenage boys in the press, and people's reactions to it.

#### Texts A and B:

#### 4. What do both texts have in common? Tick the two correct answers.

- □ They try to explain why the press portrays teenagers as very dangerous.
- □ They warn people not to get too close to young people in hoods.
- □ They claim that reports on teenagers are not always fair.
- □ They describe how young people react to the way they are described in the media.
- □ They report that young people are often seen as violent because of their outward appearance.

# Text B:

## 5. Greg Philo's point of view. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

	true	false
a. Media reports make people discuss teenage issues.		
b. Although they are offered regular jobs, hoodies get involved in illegal activities.		
c. Being interested in things that frighten us is part of human nature.		
d. Young people in hoods are usually very aggressive.		

	BE
Total:	BE