Jahrgangsstufentest Englisch

am Gymnasium

Jahrgangsstufe 10

Aufgaben

30. September 2014

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

Klasse: 10

Punkte: ____ / 49

Note	

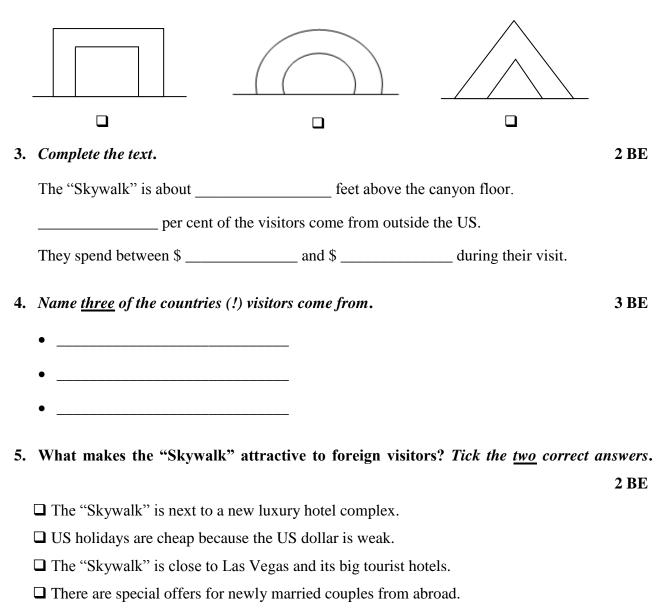
Part I: Listening Comprehension

Die Audiodatei kann aus Urheberrechtsgründen nicht zum Download angeboten werden. Sie können den Originaltext unter folgendem Link finden: <u>http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=89934206</u> (zuletzt aufgerufen am 02.10.2014).

Grand Canyon Skywalk – a radio report

Listen to the podcast twice and do the tasks. Tick \checkmark the correct statements or answer in notes. Please note that the questions are not necessarily ordered in the same way as the information is presented in the radio report.

- 1. In which US state is the "Skywalk" located?
- 2. Which of the following pictures captures its shape best? *Tick the correct answer*. 1 BE



6. What other attractions are offered to the visitors in Grand Canyon West? *Tick the <u>two</u> correct answers*. 2 BE a short helicopter flight into the canyon a horse riding trip down to the Colorado River a religious Hualapai ceremony a white-water rafting trip in the Grand Canyon 7. What do the Hualapai complain about? Tick the <u>two</u> correct answers. 2 BE Visitors expect them to speak perfect English. Visitors don't realize what the Hualapai had to give up.

- □ Visitors sometimes regard them as uneducated.
- Usitors expect them to be dressed like in a western.

8. What does the text say about other developments on the Hualapai reservation? *Tick the correct answer*.

	planned for the future	already in progress	not mentioned
new visitor's centre			
bigger airport			
new school			
solar panels			

9. Which of the following statements is the most precise? *Tick the correct option*. 1 BE

- □ The Hualapai are planning to build a new access road.
- A new access road is already being built at the moment.
- □ The existing access road will be improved in the near future.
- □ The existing access road has been improved in the last few months.

BE

Part II: Use of English

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

Today, Bolton – tomorrow, the world

Ask anyone in the education world <u>which</u> is the most technologically advanced state school in the country, and their answer is always the same: Bolton's Essa Academy, which <u>has went</u> through a technological revolution in the last few years.

Essa takes most of its pupils from disadvantaged communities in the town. Every pupil has <u>its</u> own iPod Touch, <u>that</u> they keep with them day and night. The gadget helps them <u>by doing</u> their homework and gives them the opportunity to email their teachers with questions whenever they like.

The gadget revolution is all down to chemistry teacher Abdul Chohan, who <u>has worked</u> as a researcher before he turned to teaching. He is convinced his pupils will need <u>21th-century</u> skills when they set out to find work. He also believes that attention is more focused on exams than on developing life skills.

Pupils at the school are <u>understandable</u> enthusiastic about their new way of learning, but <u>12-year-old</u> Maia Delaney, who has been there <u>since</u> six months, admitted that she <u>would find</u> it "a bit scary" when she first arrived. "I didn't know a lot about technology," she says. "I didn't want to look <u>stupidly</u> in front of people I didn't know."

She adds: "I soon discovered some of my friends were terrified as well. We helped <u>ourselves</u> and the teachers sometimes, too. We take the iPod Touch home <u>by</u> us and we do our work and research at home in the evening."

The fact that pupils can be continually in touch with their teachers is a great advantage of the new system: "If there's something they want to know, why should they <u>must</u> wait until the school gates <u>will open</u> at 9am in the morning?" Mr Chohan points out.

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From: Richard Garner, "The school where every teacher has an iPad... and every student has an iPod", in: *The Independent*, March 20, 2012 (adapted)

Part III: Reading Comprehension

Für den Text wurde keine Abdruckgenehmigung erteilt. Sie finden den Originaltext, der für den Test nur leicht adaptiert wurde, unter folgendem Link: <u>http://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/architecture-design-blog/2013/sep/06/school-carpet-energy-tracks-pupils</u> (zuletzt aufgerufen am 01.10.2014). Aufgabe 1 – *This paragraph is part of the text. Complete it with the phrases that fit best. One of them (a) has already been done for you.* – kann aus urheberrechtlichen Gründen nicht abgedruckt werden.

TASKS

1. (see text)	4 BE
2. What is the author's opinion on Kemball-Cook's invention? Tick the answer that fits best.	1 BE
 He believes that it is a brilliant way of generating energy. He is fascinated, but is also critical of it. He thinks that it is just another way of making money. 	
3. What are Kemball-Cook's arguments against the use of wind and solar energy to power street lighting?	2 BE

- _____
- _____

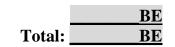
4. True or false? Tick the correct answer.

	true	false	not in the text
a. The Pavegen tiles installed in the corridors will produce the energy Simon Langton Grammar School needs.			
b. Kemball-Cook worked on the idea for the tiles when he was still a student.			
c. Kemball-Cook expects his invention to make him a rich man.			
d. Pavegen tiles can help shop-owners to improve their sales.			
e. Pavegen tiles may save lives in an emergency.			

5. Which of these questions does the text answer? Tick three options.

- □ Why is the installation of Pavegen tiles not very expensive?
- □ Which materials are needed to produce the tiles?
- □ What made Kemball-Cook develop his idea?
- □ How much energy can be created by each tile?
- □ What negative effects can such technology have on life in cities?
- □ Why would people living in slums profit from this technology?
- □ What does the company's name stand for?
- \Box When was this technology tested for the first time?

5



5 BE