
Hauptschulabschluss und qualifizierender Hauptschulabschluss

Englisch

Besondere Leistungsfeststellung (schriftlicher Leistungsnachweis)

Schriftliche Abschlussprüfung für Schulfremde

Name: _____

Klasse: _____

Vorname: _____

Ergebnis des schriftlichen Teils

	mögliche BE	erreichte BE
Teil 1	10	
Teil 2	13	
Teil 3	17	
GESAMT	40	
Unterschrift Korrektor		

Allgemeine Arbeitshinweise

Der schriftliche Teil der besonderen Leistungsfeststellung besteht aus 3 Teilen:

- 1 Nachweis des Hörverständnisses (Listening)
- 2 Nachweis des Leseverständnisses (Reading)
- 3 Schreiben (Writing)

Vor der planmäßigen Arbeitszeit stehen Ihnen **15 Minuten** zum Vertrautmachen mit allen Teilen und Aufgaben zur Verfügung. Die Arbeitszeit zur Lösung aller Aufgaben beträgt **90 Minuten**.

Die besondere Leistungsfeststellung beginnt mit Teil 1 Listening.

Die Einhaltung der Normen von fachlicher und äußerer Form wird im Rahmen der Gesamtbewertung berücksichtigt.

Für die Lösung **aller Teile** benutzen Sie bitte die entsprechenden **Arbeitsblätter**.

Sie dürfen folgende **Hilfsmittel** verwenden:

- zweisprachiges Wörterbuch Englisch-Deutsch/Deutsch-Englisch in gedruckter Form
- zugelassenes Nachschlagewerk zur Grammatik
- Wörterbuch der deutschen Rechtschreibung

Typically British

Students from different countries are at a language school in London. They are doing a project. There are three parts. You will hear each part twice.

___ /04 BE

a) First listen to the talk at the language school. Find out if the statements are true or false. Mark the correct option.

	true	false
1 The topic of the project is cooking.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 The student's host mum likes cooking shows.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 The students work in groups of two to five.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 On Wednesday they will ask people in the streets.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

___ /05 BE

b) Now listen to two interviews in the streets. Mark the correct option to finish the sentences.

- 1 British people are proud of their football teams.
 proud of their country.
 proud of their language.
- 2 Britain is known for delicious food.
 its sense of humour.
 tourist attractions.
- 3 The first Mini was sold in 1959.
 1960.
 1961.

- 4 Once a Mini was bought by
- Prince Charles.
 - Queen Elizabeth.
 - Princess Margaret.
- 5 The famous Mini run starts
- in Brighton.
 - in Canterbury.
 - in London.

c) Now listen to the students' talk and complete the sentence in English.

___ / 01 BE

The student was late because

Fish and chips

Every Friday afternoon around half past five, Mum sent one of us round to Hammond's, the fish-and-chip shop. For sixpence you got a piece of rock salmon in batter¹ and a portion of chips cost one penny. Everything was wrapped first in clean paper and then in newspaper to keep it warm. We ate the fish and chips with salt and vinegar. These are the childhood memories of my uncle, Thomas Sharp. He grew up in a poor area of London in the late 1930s.

Today millions of British families are familiar with the tradition to have fish and chips for supper. However, you get it for higher prices and without the newspaper now. It is hard to imagine a time when this quick, tasty meal was not available. In fact fish and chips as a meal is only around 150 years old.

Fish and chips were sold separately for years before anyone had the idea of combining the two. London's Jewish community probably started the trade in fried fish around the mid 19th century. Cooking it in fat had the advantage that it stopped the fish going bad. About the same time, more and more small shops offered fried potatoes in the industrial towns of northern England.

The concept of frying small pieces of potato had come over from France, where the very first recipe for this dish was published in 1755. The English chip shop was very different from these French origins but the main ingredient was the same. Women of the working class tried to earn some extra money and sold "Chipped potatoes" from the front rooms of their homes. It was a meal for the poor – cheap and satisfying – and it was made in an environment where nobody thought about hygiene and the smell of fish or fat.

Between 1870 and 1890, someone had the idea of bringing these two types of food together. The writer John Walton calls this happening "the momentous marriage of fish and chips". Nobody knows when and where this exactly happened, but we know that the trade spread fast.

By 1914, 800,000 meals of fish and chips were being sold across Britain each week. Improvements in technology supported the expansion of the fish-and-chip trade at this time. By the 1890s, British fishing fleets were sending fast steam-powered boats to the waters around Iceland. Here, they caught plentiful cod. The codfish was frozen immediately and sent back home. In Britain the fish was distributed quickly by the British rail service. At the same time, inventions such as the industrial "wonder potato peeler" ended one labour-intensive aspect of the fish-and-chips trade.

In the 1950s, fish and chips was mainly a working-class meal. It was something hot and it was easy to eat while walking home after a day at the factory. The terraced houses of industrial towns were often so small that cooking at home was difficult. The business idea, Walton says, was attractive to "small, back-street entrepreneurs".

In the 1950s and 60s competition arrived in the form of cafes and hamburger restaurants, but the fish-and-chip tradition had grown and was strong enough. So it still exists.

¹ Rock salmon in batter – in Teig gebackener Räucherfisch

a) Decide whether the statements are true or false. Mark the correct option.

___ / 05 BE

		true	false
1	Thomas Sharp got a portion of fish and chips for sixpence.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Today you still get this dish wrapped in newspaper.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	The first fried chips were made in France.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Fish and chips got together in the 19 th century.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Steam-powered boats and the railway supported the British trade of fish.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

b) Find three more facts in the text that characterize fish and chips.

___ / 03 BE

Fish and chips were

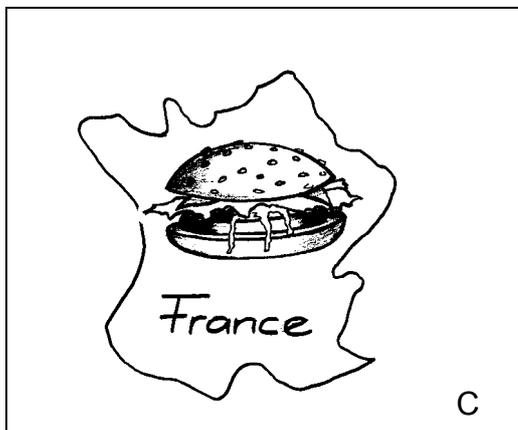
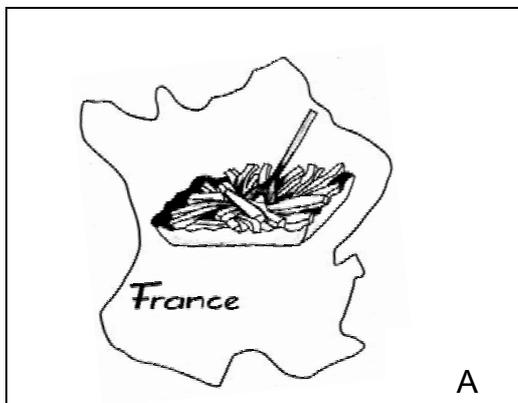
- cheap
- _____
- _____
- _____

c) Match one picture to each year.

___ / 02 BE

1755

1914



2.2 Mediation

Read the information. Write down 3 tips in German what you can do or say when you stay in a host family and have a meal.

Did you enjoy your meal?

People usually say something nice about the food they are served. You can say: "This is very nice." or "This is very delicious."

You should say something positive when you leave, too. For example: "Thanks for a lovely meal, it was delicious."

But what do you do if the food is horrible? Whatever you do, don't say so! It's best not to comment. Just try to eat some and leave the rest. You can say: "I'm sorry, I'm absolutely full up."

If you are offered more of something you like, you can refuse politely by saying: "Thanks, it's delicious, but I'm absolutely full up."

What do you do or say...

... if it's tasty?



... if it's not tasty?





3 Writing

___ / 17 BE

3.1 Language Components

Mark the correct option.

___ / 07 BE

Pubs in Britain

The word “pub” is short for public house. They are an important part of British

life. People talk, eat, drink, meet **their** friends and relax there. Pubs
 there
 they're

often have two bars, one usually quieter **as** the other, many have a
 like
 than

garden where people can sit in the summer. Groups of friends normally buy

“rounds” of drinks, where the person **which** goes to the bar will buy
 who
 whose

drinks for the whole group. **Although** most people think pubs are places
 Because
 But

where people drink alcohol, pubs in fact sell soft drinks too. If you **want**
 wanted
 wants

something with less alcohol, you can ask for a pint or half a pint of shandy,

which is half beer and half lemonade. You can also have a coke or mineral

water. But before you order alcoholic drinks, you must wait until you are 18.

Teenage **drink** is a big problem in the UK and laws are quite
 drinker
 drinking

sharp
 strict . It's illegal to buy alcohol if you are under 18 and it is also against
 strong

the law for anyone to buy it for you.

3.2 Guided Creative Writing

Choose **a)** or **b)** or **c)**. Write a text of about 80 – 100 words. Count your words.

a) Having a party

You will have a party with your friends soon. Write an invitation to an English-speaking friend and explain what you are planning to do. You can use the following tips.

write about:

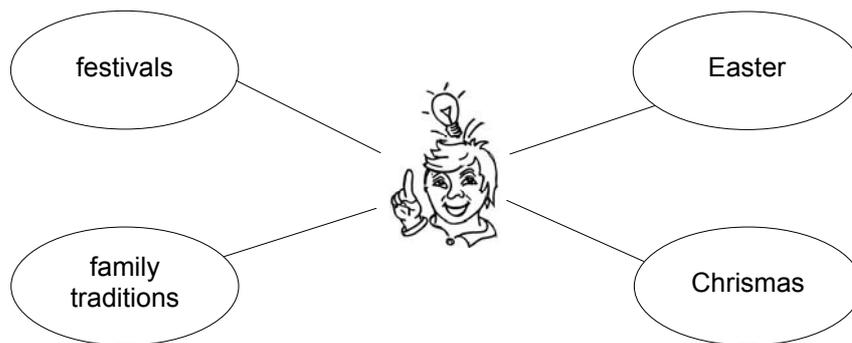
- type of party
- date, place and time
- guests and activities
- food and drinks
- music
- ...

ask for:

- any other ideas
- activities
- ...

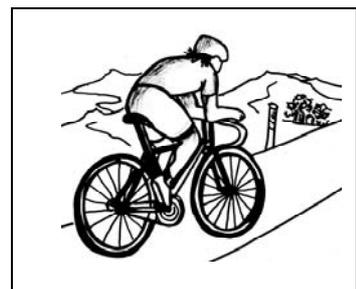
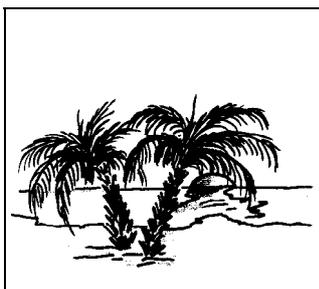
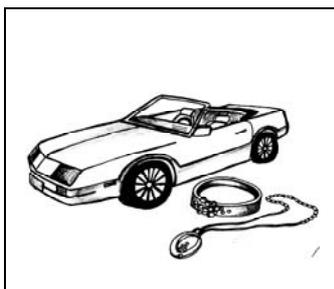
b) German traditions

Germans have a lot of traditions. Write about one or more. You can use the ideas in the mind map.



c) Planning my future

What are your plans, hopes and dreams for your future? Describe them. You can use the following ideas.



LEERSEITE
