

## ENGLISCH

Bitte genau lesen:

- Die Prüfung dauert **60 Minuten** (pro Part ca. 20 Minuten).
- **Alle Anleitungen vor den Prüfungsaufgaben genau lesen und befolgen.**
- Alle Lösungen **mit Tinte oder Kugelschreiber** direkt auf die Aufgabenblätter schreiben.
- Namen und Prüfungsnummer oben **auf jedes Blatt** schreiben.

Punktzahlen:	Part 1	20 Punkte
	Part 2	20 Punkte
	Part 3	20 Punkte
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60 Punkte</b>

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Name, Vorname: .....

Prüfungsnummer: .....

Zurzeit besuchte Schule: .....

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	<b>Note</b>	
Gesamtpunktzahl 1, 2, 3		

GOOD LUCK!



Name, Vorname: .....

Prüfungsnummer: .....

Punktzahl Part 1	
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**Part 1****MUSLIM WOMAN WINS 'GREAT BRITISH BAKE-OFF'**

*Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense (present, past, present perfect or future) and the correct form (simple or continuous). (20 points)*

'The Great British Bake Off' (1. be) \_\_\_\_\_ the UK's most popular TV programme for more than five years already. 13 million people (2. watch) \_\_\_\_\_ the final of the ten-week 2015 series on October 7.

The programme is not only about baking, but also about the amateur bakers and their stories. The latest winner, Nadiya Jamir Hussain, a 30-year-old mother of three from Leeds, (3. have) \_\_\_\_\_ a very special story to tell. The small woman is a Muslim – wearing a headscarf – with a Bangladeshi background who wasn't even sure she should enter the competition: "People (4. have, not) \_\_\_\_\_ a baking culture in Bangladesh. My mum, who is an excellent cook, (5. bake, never) \_\_\_\_\_ a cake yet. Everything I (6. know ) \_\_\_\_\_ about baking, I learnt during school cookery classes." Her husband, however, loves her cakes so much that he kept encouraging her: "Darling, nobody (7. laugh) \_\_\_\_\_ at you in the show, you are just too good! Look at the cake you (8. take, just) \_\_\_\_\_ out of the oven, it looks great and smells delicious again, you (9. impress) \_\_\_\_\_ everybody at the show, I'm sure! The kids and I are so proud of you, we want you to go!" Nadiya looked at Abdul and her three children and smilingly (10. give) \_\_\_\_\_ in: "Okay, I (11. sign) \_\_\_\_\_ up for the competition, since you (12. force) \_\_\_\_\_ me to do so."

Her humour, her natural charm and her creativity won the hearts of the viewers and at the end of the 10-week competition she (13. convince) \_\_\_\_\_ everybody of her amazing talent as a baker. For the final, she created a huge and complicated lemon wedding cake and while she (14. prepare) \_\_\_\_\_ all the ingredients, she said: "I (15. make) \_\_\_\_\_ this cake especially for my husband Abdul, who (16. get, not) \_\_\_\_\_ to eat a wedding cake at our own wedding in Bangladesh!"

Nadiya is now seen as a role model for British Muslims. The Muslim Association of Britain said that by taking part in the 'Great British Bake Off', she had shown "the connection that young British Muslims actually (17. have) \_\_\_\_\_ with British society. The headscarf that she (18. always, wear) \_\_\_\_\_ has not kept her from participating and winning the show. This underlines clearly that right now Muslim integration (19. work) \_\_\_\_\_ fine in the UK."

Even Nadiya's mum seems to have found a new passion and proudly says: "I (20. bake, already) \_\_\_\_\_ three cakes myself, since my daughter won the 'Great Bake Off!'"

Name, Vorname: .....

Prüfungsnummer: .....

Punktzahl Part 2	
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**Part 2****A. Translate the following sentences into English. (10 points)**

1. Es macht mir nichts aus, am Samstag mein Zimmer aufzuräumen.

.....

2. Ich habe den neuen *Star Wars* Film leider noch nicht gesehen.

.....

3. Sue vergisst nie, das Licht auszuschalten, bevor sie das Haus verlässt.

.....

4. Es hat vor zehn Minuten angefangen zu regnen.

.....

5. Es ist billiger, in den Sommerferien zelten zu gehen als in einem Hotel zu wohnen.

.....

**B. Make questions. Ask for the underlined part of the sentences. (10 points)**

0. *Where does your sister work?*

My sister works in Geneva.

1. ....

A single room is 120 pounds.

2. ....

Tom had to leave school last August.

3. ....

She told me to wait for her at the bus stop.

4. ....

It's my brother Jack's car.

5. ....

Anne bought only one egg because she didn't have enough money.

Name, Vorname: .....

Prüfungsnummer: .....

Punktzahl Part 3	
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**Part 3***Please read the following text carefully and then do the task on the next page.***SIR ALEXANDER FLEMING**

When the First World War broke out, Dr. Fleming at once enlisted<sup>1</sup> and was sent to France as a captain in the Royal Army Medical corps. After the defeat of Germany in 1918, he returned home and resumed his studies on microbes that the war had interrupted. In France he had seen many of our brave soldiers die of wounds that would not have proved fatal<sup>2</sup> if there had been better antiseptics available. To find better antiseptics seemed to him, therefore, the most important task he could set himself. In the autumn of 1928 Dr. Fleming was studying the nature of the microbe that causes boils<sup>3</sup>, blood-poisoning and many other human ills. At this time he was growing on a glass plate a large number of these dangerous germs. One day he noticed a sort of green mould<sup>4</sup> on the plate. He was annoyed, for he thought this was just another experiment ruined. Then something made him examine the mould carefully, and he saw round it a small quantity of clear fluid. Wondering what this was, he examined it, and he was surprised to see that not a single microbe was alive in it. He had no idea what the fluid was, but he realized that it was a very powerful microbe killer.

Fleming and his two assistants took a little of this precious fluid and diluted<sup>5</sup> it ever so much. They tried it on more microbes and it speedily killed them. Then they tried it on the germ that causes pneumonia and eagerly watched to see what would happen. The diluted

fluid quickly killed this microbe too.

He had now to find out whether this powerful microbe killer could be used on human beings and animals without causing injury to them. He injected some into a rabbit. It had no effect on it; it did not even make it sick. Then he injected some into a mouse; again nothing happened. This was indeed a great discovery he had made. He had found the most powerful microbe killer ever known, and what was even more important, it could be used on animals with perfect safety. He did not know what it was, but he decided to give it a name. He called it Penicillin.

You must remember he found it quite by accident and neither he nor anyone else knew how to make it. For years nothing more was heard of it, though the clever Scotsman was not idle<sup>6</sup>. Then an Australian-born medical man, Dr. Howard Florey, became greatly interested and, aided by a number of clever men, chief among them was Dr. Ernest Chain, a Berlin-born Jew, he set about the difficult task of finding ways and means of making Penicillin.

Adapted from: *Sir Alexander Fleming* (Pioneers of Progress, Glasgow, 1958)

1 joined the army

2 deadly

3 painful infection that swells under the skin

4 a soft greenish-grey cover

5 made thinner by adding water

6 lazy

**Using information from the article, answer the following questions in your own words. Make complete sentences. (20 points)**

1. What sort of work did Alexander Fleming do?

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.....

2. Why was his work interrupted?

.....  
.....

3. Why did so many soldiers die of their wounds?

.....  
.....

4. Why was he annoyed when he first saw the green mould on the plate?

.....  
.....

5. What was the effect of the clear fluid?

.....  
.....

6. Why did he inject some of the clear fluid into a rabbit?

.....  
.....

7. What was the effect of it on the rabbit?

.....  
.....

8. Why was it important that the fluid could be used safely on animals?

.....  
.....

9. Why was nothing more heard of it for years?

.....  
.....

10. What did Dr. Ernest Chain try to do?

.....  
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