

KANTONALE PRÜFUNG 2016 ENGLISCH

LÖSUNGEN UND KORREKTURHINWEISE

Part 1 (20 x 1 Punkt)

Lösungen

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>has been</i> | 11. <i>will sign</i> |
| 2. <i>watched / were watching</i> | 12. <i>are forcing</i> |
| 3. <i>had / has</i> | 13. <i>convinced</i> |
| 4. <i>don't have</i> | 14. <i>was preparing</i> |
| 5. <i>has never baked</i> | 15. <i>am making</i> |
| 6. <i>know</i> | 16. <i>didn't get</i> |
| 7. <i>will laugh</i> | 17. <i>have</i> |
| 8. <i>have just taken</i> | 18. <i>always wears</i> |
| 9. <i>are going to / will impress</i> | 19. <i>is working</i> |
| 10. <i>gave</i> | 20. <i>have already baked</i> |

Korrekturhinweise

- Es gibt nur richtig oder falsch.
- Ist eine Form falsch geschrieben, gilt sie als falsch, d.h. kein Punkt.
- Kurz- und Langformen ('ll statt will, didn't statt did not etc.) gelten als richtig.

Part 2

Lösungen

A. Translate the following sentences into English. 5 x 2 Punkte.

1. Es macht mir nichts aus, am Samstag mein Zimmer aufzuräumen.
I don't mind tidying (up) my room on Saturday.
2. Ich habe den neuen *Star Wars* Film leider noch nicht gesehen.
I'm afraid / Unfortunately I haven't seen the new Star Wars film yet.
3. Sue vergisst nie, das Licht auszuschalten, bevor sie das Haus verlässt.
Sue never forgets to turn off the light before she leaves the house.
4. Es hat vor zehn Minuten anfangen zu regnen.
It started raining / to rain ten minutes ago.
5. Es ist billiger, in den Sommerferien zelten zu gehen als in einem Hotel zu wohnen.
It is cheaper to go camping in the summer holidays than staying in/at a hotel.

B. Make questions. Ask for the underlined part of the sentence. 5x2 Punkte.

1. *How much is a single room?*

A single room is 120 pounds.

2. *When did Tom have to leave school?*

Tom had to leave school last August.

3. *Where did she tell you (me) to wait for her?*

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

4. *Whose car is it?*

It's my brother Jack's car.

5. *Why did Anne only buy one egg?*

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

Korrekturhinweise

- Pro Satz gibt es maximal 2 Punkte (Total 20 Punkte). Die Kandidatin/Der Kandidat kann also pro Satz auch nur maximal 2 Punkte verlieren.
- Fehler in Grammatik, Vokabular und Syntax gelten ganz, d.h. ein Punkt Abzug pro Fehler.
- Fehler in Orthographie zählen halb, d.h. ein halber Punkt Abzug pro Fehler. Kurzformen gelten als richtig.
- Auch wenn eine Kandidatin/ein Kandidat mehr als 2 Fehler in einem Satz macht, können ihr/ihm nur 2 Punkte für diesen Satz abgezogen werden.

Part 3 (10 x 2 Punkte)

Korrekturhinweise

- Pro Nummer gibt es maximal 2 Punkte, 1 Punkt für den Inhalt und ein Punkt für die Sprache (Rechtschreibfehler geben einen halben Punkt Abzug).

Lösungen zum Inhalt (Vorschläge):

1. *What sort of work did Alexander Fleming do?*

He was a Scottish scientist who studied microbes.

2. *Why was his work interrupted?*

The First World War broke out, and Fleming had to go to war.

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

There were no properly working antiseptics available.

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

He thought that the experiment had not worked out.

5. *What was the effect of the clear fluid?*

It killed microbes.

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

He wanted to try the fluid on an animal first before experimenting with human beings.

7. What was the effect of it on the rabbit?
The rabbit was doing fine, it had no effect.
8. Why was it important that the fluid could be used safely on animals?
It is safer to use newly discovered medication on animals first before trying it on human beings.
9. Why was nothing more heard of it for years?
Alexander Fleming had found it by chance and actually didn't know how to produce more.
10. What did Dr. Ernest Chain try to do?
He tried to raise money and discover ways how to produce Penicillin.

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