

# Abschlussprüfung 2016

an den Realschulen in Bayern



**Time:**  
**105 minutes**

**Englisch**

**Written Test**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_

**MARK**

**/150**

**TOTAL SCORE**

## TRANSPORT

### PART I: Reading

#### TASK 1

Read **text 1** (page 8). Are sentences 1-10 'True' (T) or 'False' (F)? Choose 'Not in the text' (N) if there is not enough information to answer 'True' or 'False'. **Tick (✓) the correct answer.**

- 1 The author's main reason for using local modes of transportation is the low price.
- 2 Each chicken bus is painted in a different way.
- 3 If you take a chicken bus, you should be prepared to travel together with animals.
- 4 Guatemala's government is about to regulate the chicken bus service.
- 5 The Uros were once forced to settle on islands.
- 6 The totora boat is reserved exclusively for the local people.
- 7 The Ice Angel is in service all year round.
- 8 You never go by toboggan on your own.
- 9 People use the Habal Habal above all in cities.
- 10 The Habal Habal has been involved in many accidents.

**T F N**

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## TASK 2

Look at **text 1** (page 8) and read the statements below. What vehicles are the following people talking about? **Fill in the correct letters (A-E) in the boxes.** Be careful, the letters may be used **more than once**.

- A) CHICKEN BUS
- B) TOTORA BOAT
- C) ICE ANGEL
- D) TOBOGGAN
- E) HABAL HABAL

- 1 John: "I thoroughly enjoyed the ride by  . It felt like sitting in an old version of today's rollercoasters."
- 2 Carol: "Despite its popularity, the  is an illegal mode of public transportation. And I can totally understand that."
- 3 Dave: "I definitely wanted to visit the island. However, as the water hadn't frozen over completely, we took the  ."
- 4 Paul: "I always travelled around the country by  . Sure, they are uncomfortable. Yet for local colour and character they can't be beaten."
- 5 Mary: "It's just incredible that the  is made of the same material as the locals' houses!"
- 6 Lucy: "The fact that the  itself wasn't equipped with brakes and that I had to rely on other people made me feel quite nervous."

(6)

### TASK 3

This is a short history of road transport. The paragraphs of the text are mixed up. **Put the different parts (A-G) into the correct order. Write your answers in the grid below.** One part (B) has already been put in the correct place.

#### THE EARLY HISTORY OF ROAD TRANSPORT

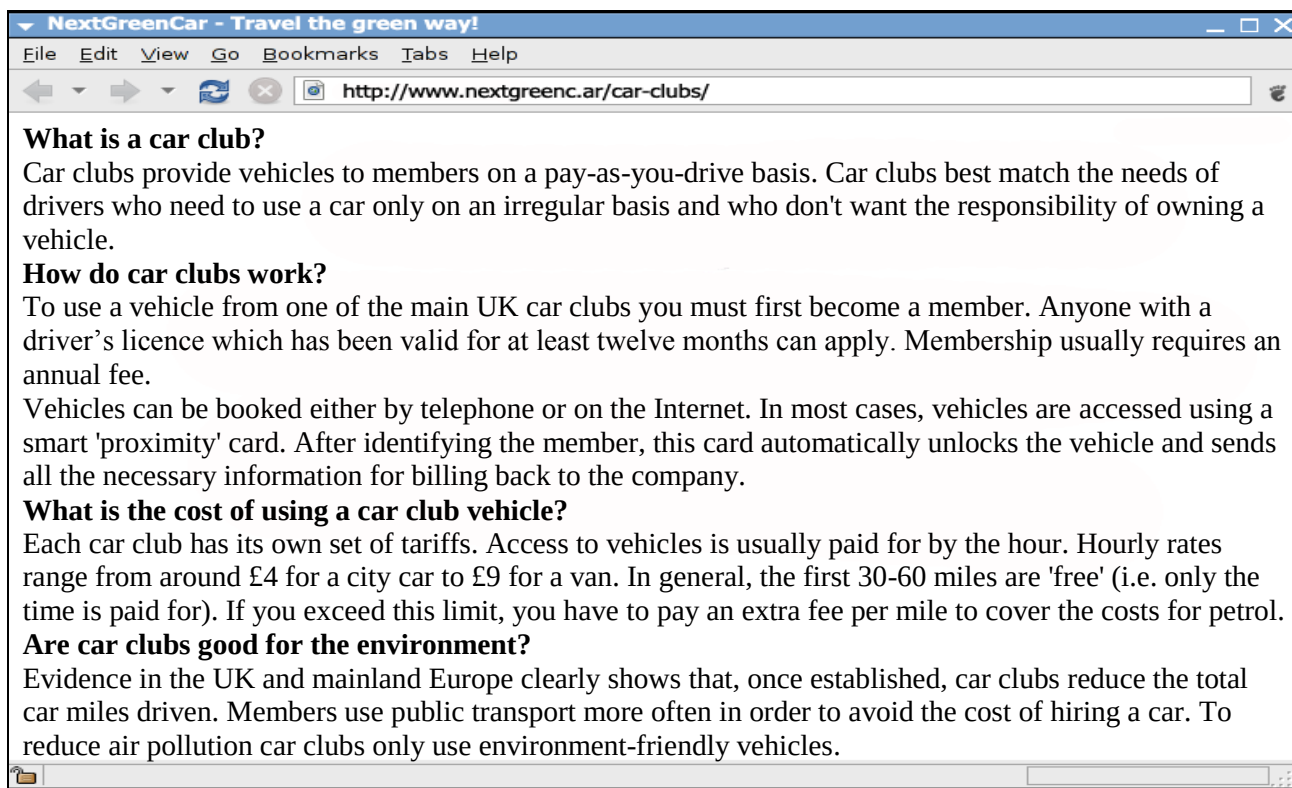
- A** Around the end of the 4th century BC a similar network was built in the Maurya Empire of India. Camel caravans carried silk from China to Europe on trails that probably existed earlier than the 4th century BC. By the 3rd century AD the road network of the Roman Empire had reached Gaul (modern France), Britain, and the eastern Mediterranean region.
- B** Transport is the way in which things are carried from one place to the other. Today, the sight of a man flying into space is quite normal, but it has taken a long time for humankind to travel like this. How did people and things travel at the very beginning of mankind?
- C** The wheel! The invention of the wheel 5000 years ago changed people's lives. Now carts drawn by horses could be used. This increased the speed of travel from about seven to 20 kilometres per hour.
- D** The earliest human beings had no fancy transport for travelling. So what did they do when they felt the need to travel and explore? They used their legs. Human beings were forced to walk carrying their belongings in order to travel from one place to another. Of course, this meant traveling at a very low speed.
- E** This network was still in use during the Middle Ages. It took centuries before advances were made in bridge and road construction. Transportation improvements in 18th-century Great Britain included the establishment of a toll road system and the use of iron for bridge construction. Engineers were successful in improving major roads, but many minor roads remained in bad condition for a long time.
- F** Horse-drawn wagons also meant that heavier loads could be transported over longer distances. Some of the earliest long-distance overland trade routes date from around 2000 BC. Goods such as precious stones were carried along these trails, from near the Baltic Sea to the Mediterranean. Starting in the 6th century BC, the Persian rulers Cyrus and Darius built a road system in their empire.
- G** For a faster mode of transport, they used animals to carry things. However, this was still a slow process. It went on for many years until something round and useful was discovered. Can you guess what it was?

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| B |   |   |   |   |   |   |

(6)

## TASK 4

Verwenden Sie die Informationen aus folgender Website. **Bearbeiten Sie die Aufgaben (1-6) stichpunktartig auf Deutsch.** Es ist keine wörtliche Übersetzung nötig, die Aspekte müssen inhaltlich jedoch vollständig erfasst sein. Einzelwörter genügen nicht als Antwort.



**What is a car club?**  
Car clubs provide vehicles to members on a pay-as-you-drive basis. Car clubs best match the needs of drivers who need to use a car only on an irregular basis and who don't want the responsibility of owning a vehicle.

**How do car clubs work?**  
To use a vehicle from one of the main UK car clubs you must first become a member. Anyone with a driver's licence which has been valid for at least twelve months can apply. Membership usually requires an annual fee.  
Vehicles can be booked either by telephone or on the Internet. In most cases, vehicles are accessed using a smart 'proximity' card. After identifying the member, this card automatically unlocks the vehicle and sends all the necessary information for billing back to the company.

**What is the cost of using a car club vehicle?**  
Each car club has its own set of tariffs. Access to vehicles is usually paid for by the hour. Hourly rates range from around £4 for a city car to £9 for a van. In general, the first 30-60 miles are 'free' (i.e. only the time is paid for). If you exceed this limit, you have to pay an extra fee per mile to cover the costs for petrol.

**Are car clubs good for the environment?**  
Evidence in the UK and mainland Europe clearly shows that, once established, car clubs reduce the total car miles driven. Members use public transport more often in order to avoid the cost of hiring a car. To reduce air pollution car clubs only use environment-friendly vehicles.

1 Für welche Fahrer passt das Konzept der *car clubs* am besten? (1 Aspekt)

1

2 Welche beiden Bedingungen umfasst die Mitgliedschaft?

2

3 Welche beiden weiteren Funktionen neben der Identifizierung des Mitglieds hat die *smart proximity card*?

2

4 Was muss man bedenken, wenn man Strecken fährt, die länger als 60 Meilen sind?

1

5 Warum fahren Leute, die das Angebot der *car clubs* nutzen, insgesamt weniger Auto? (1 Aspekt)

1

6 Inwiefern wird die Luftverschmutzung durch Mietfahrzeuge reduziert?

1

(8)

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

10 \_\_\_\_\_

## PART II: Use of English

### TASK 1

Look at **text 1** (page 8). Find a word or expression which means the same as each of the words (1-5) below. The lines where you can find the words or expressions are indicated in brackets. There is one example (0) at the beginning.

|   |           |   |                 |                |
|---|-----------|---|-----------------|----------------|
| 0 | (a) place | → | <u>location</u> | (l. 1-8)       |
| 1 | unusual   | → | _____           | (l. 1-8)       |
| 2 | sometimes | → | _____           | (l. 9-18)      |
| 3 | (a) form  | → | _____           | (l. 19-27)     |
| 4 | populated | → | _____           | (l. 28-33)     |
| 5 | distant   | → | _____           | (l. 41-48) (5) |

### TASK 2

Look at **text 1** (page 8). What do the following words mean? Match the expressions (B-F) with their corresponding definitions (1-7).

Write the correct numbers in the grid below. Be careful: There are two definitions that you do not need. One definition (0) has already been matched correctly.

|          |                        |                                        |                                         |
|----------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|          | <b>0</b>               | <b>to employ one's mind rationally</b> |                                         |
| <b>A</b> | <b>to think (l. 1)</b> | <b>1</b>                               | to look like something else             |
| <b>B</b> | to mingle (l. 5)       | <b>2</b>                               | to make a strange, loud sound           |
| <b>C</b> | to report (l. 16)      | <b>3</b>                               | to start going on a journey             |
| <b>D</b> | to resemble (l. 26)    | <b>4</b>                               | to give a formal statement of something |
| <b>E</b> | to act (l. 39)         | <b>5</b>                               | to associate or mix in company          |
| <b>F</b> | to embark (l. 42)      | <b>6</b>                               | to star in a play or movie              |
|          |                        | <b>7</b>                               | to perform a function                   |

| A | B | C | D | E | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 |   |   |   |   |   |

(5)

### TASK 3

Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word of the same word family that fits in the space in the same line. There is one example (0) at the beginning.

|   |                                                                                |            |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 0 | Welcome to London Duck <u>Tours</u> !                                          | TOURIST    |
| 1 | See London's many _____ with London Duck Tours, a unique                       | ATTRACTIVE |
| 2 | and exciting alternative to visit London's _____ sights. You'll                | VARIETY    |
| 3 | experience a live _____ road tour of the City of Westminster as                | GUIDE      |
| 4 | well as an _____ trip on the river, without ever leaving the                   | FORGET     |
| 5 | comfort of your _____. Splash down on to the river with London Duck Tours now! | SIT        |

(5)

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## TASK 4

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the KEY WORD given in brackets. **Do not change the KEY WORD given.** You must use **between two and five words including the KEY WORD**. There is one example (0) at the beginning.

### EXAMPLE

- 0 People say that Norman Foster is a star architect. (SAID) ← KEY WORD

(1) (2) (3) (4)

Norman Foster **is said to be** a star architect.

- 1 Car drivers don't drive carefully and are therefore a risk to cyclists. (IF)  
\_\_\_\_\_, car drivers wouldn't be a risk to cyclists. 1
- 2 Norman Foster designed plans for "Skycycle" bike paths in London. (BY)  
Plans for "Skycycle" bike paths in London \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- 3 It is quite normal for Foster's designers to plan unusual projects. (USED)  
Foster's designers \_\_\_\_\_ unusual projects. 1
- 4 Foster's aim is that his designers find creative solutions. (WANTS)  
Foster \_\_\_\_\_ creative solutions. 1
- 5 By building bike paths above railway lines, London might succeed in reducing traffic jams. (MANAGE)  
By building bike paths above railway lines, London might \_\_\_\_\_ traffic jams. 1

## TASK 5

**Complete the following text.** Use the correct forms of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks. There is one example (0) at the beginning.

### World's largest cargo ship in Britain for the first time

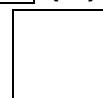
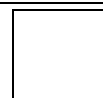
The world's largest cargo ship, the *ASCL Globe*, (0) **has arrived** at a British port for the first time. While the ship docked in the port of Felixstowe, spectators on the Suffolk shoreline watched (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (patient). It is more (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (???) 400 metres long and carries around 19,000 containers on each voyage. Its huge body displaces 186,000 tonnes of water and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (construct) by the South Korean shipbuilder *Huogang Heavy Industries* in 2014.

The ship, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (???) maximum speed is 20.5 knots, breaks the previous record for the largest ship at Felixstowe, held by the 18,000-container *Maersk Triple-E*.

However, the giant ship isn't expected (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) the title for long: the construction of an even larger ship, the *MSC Oscar*, is going to begin in Felixstowe sometime in the next few months, according (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (???) *BBC News*. The *MSC Oscar* will be capable of (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) 120 more containers. Nevertheless, it is actually slightly shorter in length (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (compare) to the *ASCL Globe*.

Watching these huge ships, it's hard to guess what (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) if the American Malcom McLean hadn't invented container ships in the early 1950s. But one thing is absolutely certain: without these gigantic ships we (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (must / wait) much longer for the desired products from overseas than we do now.

(10)



## PART III: Guided Writing

You only have to do **one** of the following two tasks.

Important: First read both tasks, then decide whether you want to do Task A or Task B.

You can write down your ideas on your extra sheet before you do the task on your exam paper.

### TASK A

You are planning a trip through **Europe** with an English friend in your summer holidays.

Here's your friend's e-mail:

Hi there,

I'm already very excited about our trip. We still have to decide on a few things, such as:

- our travel route
- what activities we want to do there
- what kind of transport would be the most suitable one
- what kind of accommodation we should choose and why

Let me hear what you think.

Love,

Rick

**Answer your friend's e-mail** and include the prompts given.

Find a suitable beginning and ending.

**Write about 200 words.**

### TASK B

It is the year 2121 and like every day, you wanted to get to school in the morning in your futuristic means of transport. Unfortunately, it had a breakdown.

In your *Cyber Blog* you **describe your day**. Include the following ideas:

- what your futuristic means of transport looks like
- what the problems during the trip were
- who helped you
- what happened after that

Find a suitable beginning and ending for your blog entry.

**Write about 200 words.**

## The Good, the Bad & the Very Uncomfortable

- 1 If you thought trains, cars, planes and buses are the only way to get around, then think again. Different countries have their own modes of transportation, which will give you the exciting experience of a lifetime! As a budget backpacker, I am used to slow, cramped and uncomfortable modes of transportation. I choose to travel this way not only because it's the most affordable means of getting from point "A" to point "B", but, above all, because it's the best way to mingle with local people, see the beautiful landscapes and have memorable experiences along the way. Local means of transport add to the culture of each location. What's that old saying? "It's not about the destination, it's about the journey". Here are some examples of quirky modes of transportation I've found myself in - some of them good, some of them bad and some of them very, very uncomfortable!

### Chicken Bus, Guatemala

- 10 Step on a chicken bus and enter the real Guatemala. The noise, the smell and the overwhelming mass of colour is Guatemala at its best. Decorated in a multitude of colours each with a unique design, the recycled yellow school buses are very eye-catching. The word "chicken" may refer to the fact that the buses are often crammed with passengers not unlike a truckload of chickens, or to the fact that Central Americans occasionally transport live animals on such buses – a practice that visitors from other countries often find remarkable. Be warned – petty crimes have been reported on these buses and chicken buses are involved in more accidents than the (more regulated) first-class buses.



### Totora Boat, Peru

- 20 On Lake Titicaca, one ancient people, the Uros, live on islands made of reeds - or *totora* in their tribal language. The Uros use the totora reed, a plant which is plentiful along the edges of the lake, to make their homes, their furniture, their boats, and the islands they live on. The Uros people have been living on the lake for hundreds of years – they had to take up residence on the islands when the Incas expanded onto their land. Their boats, which are incredibly light but resistant, are used for fishing and to bring visitors out to the islands. Built to resemble the shape of a dragon, the boats are said to have been used to keep off evil spirits in ancient Inca times.



### Ice Angel in Wisconsin, USA

- 30 In Wisconsin's Apostle Islands, only one island is inhabited and that is Madeline Island. You can visit this island from Bayfield on the mainland by ferry during summer. When Lake Superior is covered by a thick layer of ice in the harsh winters, it turns into a two-mile highway. But when the ice is not strong enough to support a vehicle, the Ice Angels – boats with air propellers that slide on water as well as on ice – are used as transport.



### Monte Toboggan, Madeira

- 35 The Portuguese town of Monte sits between 600 and 800 meters above sea level, and is connected to the sea-level town of Funchal by a steep, winding road. In 1890, locals came up with a simple and fun way to get themselves down the 5 km hill – by toboggan! The "old-fashioned" toboggans are two-seaters that glide on wooden runners, and two men in rubber-soled boots accompany you on the ride, acting as human brakes. The ride takes about ten minutes, and can reach a speed of 48 km/hour.



### Habal Habal, Philippines

- 45 One of the most popular rides to embark upon, the Habal Habal is a two-wheeled motorized vehicle that can carry around ten passengers along with their baggage. Used mainly in remote villages with rough and narrow roads, this method of travel is supported by wooden boards that extend on both sides and is remarkably well balanced by the competent drivers. Farmers need the Habal Habal to transport their goods to the market. Although it is a traditional means of transportation, its use for public transport has been prohibited.



- If nothing else, these odd forms of transportation make for a good laugh and a story around a hostel dinner table! Every traveler I've met has had some sort of interesting tale to tell about transportation abroad.

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an den Realschulen in Bayern



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

10 \_\_\_\_\_

## PART III: Guided Writing – Answer Sheet

**TASK**  (Write A or B in the box.)

1

(Write A or B in the box.)

[illegible]

### WRITING SCORE

|                          | Task Achievement | Coherence & Cohesion | Grammar | Vocabulary | Impression of General Quality | Total |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------|------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> examiner |                  |                      |         |            |                               | /30   |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> examiner |                  |                      |         |            |                               | /30   |

### TOTAL SCORE

|                          | Speaking | Listening | Reading | Use of English | Writing | Total |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|----------------|---------|-------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> examiner | / 30     | / 30      | / 30    | / 30           | / 30    | /150  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> examiner | / 30     | / 30      | / 30    | / 30           | / 30    | /150  |

1<sup>st</sup> examiner: \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> examiner: \_\_\_\_\_