

Abschlussprüfung 2018

an den Realschulen in Bayern



Time:
105 minutes

Englisch

Written Test

Name: _____

Klasse: 10 _____

MARK

/150

TOTAL SCORE

CHICAGO

PART I: Reading

TASK 1

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

- 1 Tortolero is an immigrant from Mexico.
- 2 The museum shows paintings by Mexican immigrants.
- 3 Everything shown in the museum changes from time to time.
- 4 More people work in factories in Chicago than in New York.
- 5 The area around Devon Avenue is famous for its huge skyscrapers.
- 6 Potla failed with her first business in Chicago.
- 7 Potla did not employ any staff at all when she ran her first restaurant.
- 8 Yuen's family lived and worked in the same building when he was a child.
- 9 Yuen learnt everything he knows about pastry from his father.
- 10 Giving classes, Yuen does not find time to work in Chicago any longer.

T F N

(10)

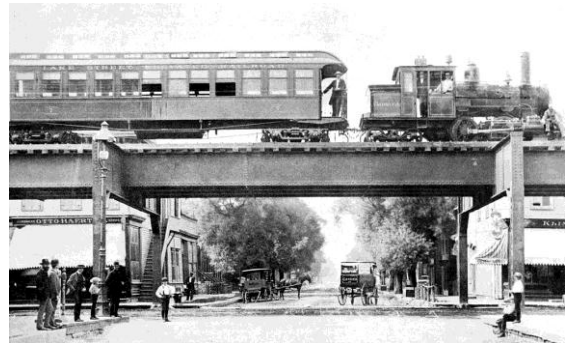
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TASK 2

This is a short history of Chicago's elevated railway. The paragraphs of the text are mixed up. Put the different parts (A-H) into the correct order (1-8). Write your answers in the grid below. Two parts (B and D) have already been put in the correct place.

- A** Fortunately, a wealthy financier named Charles Tyson Yerkes soon solved the problem. He built elevated tracks above downtown streets to connect train lines. "The Loop" was born, a full circle around the city center through which all trains pass at some point during their route.
- B** As Chicago and its people move through history, the "L" should remain an important place in the day-to-day life of the area. Today, we are facing tough problems like decreasing energy supplies and ever-growing cities. Therefore, public transport should become more relevant to urban residents.
- C** Its first trains were pulled by steam engines in a straight line on tracks built above a street. However, these trains dropped people just outside the central business district, which proved to be disadvantageous.
- D** The "L" has been in service since 1892. In that year, the South Side Rapid Transit Company opened up the first elevated train company in the city of Chicago.
- E** But Chicago's "L" is ready to face these challenges. It has served for over one hundred years, and will likely do so, in some form or other, for the next hundred years.
- F** Less than ten years later - in order to give electric power to the trains – an additional rail was put in place along the track.
- G** Chicago's train system runs on tracks above the city and is nicknamed the "L" by Chicagoans – "L" standing for "elevated". Automobile traffic moves underneath the tracks and the trains sometimes pass within a few feet of nearby buildings' windows.
- H** During the first half of the last century, the "L" saw continued growth. The first subway portions were finished in 1943. Slowly but surely, the elevated train was a Chicago institution and icon, incorporating itself into the culture and identity of the city.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	D					B	

(6)

TASK 3

Look at the text *A History of the Chicago Style Hot Dog*. Five sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the correct gap **(1-7)** in the text for each of the sentences below **(A-E)**. Write the correct **number of the gap behind each sentence**. Be careful: There are **two gaps** which you do **not need to use**.

A History of the Chicago Style Hot Dog

Sears Tower, Wrigley Field, Lake Michigan, all take a back seat: There's nothing more symbolic of Chicago than the Chicago Dog. This yummy snack to go is a colourful mixture of red sausage, neon green relish and yellow mustard. **(1)** This is how the story goes.

The exact time and location when hot dogs first took the US by storm are lost to memory. **(2)** But their ancestral roots are clear. **(3)** By the end of the 19th century, 25 per cent of Chicago's population was either born in Germany or first generation American. The Germans of Chicago brought along a taste of home in the form of sausages.

At the time, Chicago was the meatpacking capital of the world, with Germans dominating its meat industry. In 1880 an estimated 36 per cent of all butchers in the city were German immigrants. **(4)** The pork sausages exploded across the country as a quick, cheap, and delicious on-the-go meal. But soon they were replaced by a Jewish all-beef version.

However, the sausage was only one component **(5)**. A Polish-born immigrant called Sam Rosen opened a bakery at the unbelievable age of 16. **(6)** With his special roll he added another essential ingredient in the Chicago dog.

By the 1920s Maxwell Street on the West Side was the center of Chicago's immigrant community. Maxwell vendors started selling hot dogs with vegetables. **(7)** The combination of short peppers, mustard, pickle, relish, onion, tomato, and celery salt soon became the city's favourite. The Chicago Dog was born, symbolising the city's cultural diversity.



- A** It all started with German immigrants who populated not only the farmland of the Midwest, but filled the industrial cities as well.
- B** This turned the hot dog into a more filling meal than before.
- C** The frankfurters they had brought from across the Atlantic turned out to be the perfect industrial food item.
- D** Its colorful look illustrates the fact that different ethnic groups played an important role in its creation.
- E** He was the originator of the poppy-seed bun in which the frankfurter is put.

(5)

TASK 4

Verwenden Sie die Informationen aus einer Reiseführer-App. **Bearbeiten Sie die Aufgaben (1-7) stichpunktartig auf Deutsch.** Es ist keine wörtliche Übersetzung nötig, die Aspekte müssen inhaltlich jedoch vollständig erfasst sein. Einzelwörter genügen nicht als Antwort.

Millennium Park Chicago

When Millennium Park in Chicago opened, it replaced run-down railway tracks that were no longer in use. Now there are botanical gardens with works of art referring to Chicago's history.

Funded by donations, the construction of Millennium Park began in 1998. The park was originally supposed to open in 2000. Because of design changes and financial issues this date could not be kept and the park opened four years later. It was nonetheless still named Millennium Park. Nowadays it is the second most popular tourist attraction in the State of Illinois.

Must sees: *Cloud Gate* is a modern gate shaped like a bean and made from mirror-like steel plates. The gate provides a grotesquely deformed reflection of anybody staring at it.

Crown Fountain is a famous water fountain and at the same time a video sculpture. Every five minutes the faces of two inhabitants of Chicago are displayed onto two huge screens. At some point during this time, water comes out of their mouths for 15 seconds. The City of Chicago had asked various organisations to suggest people representing the cultural variety of the city. A thousand faces were then chosen to be displayed on the fountain.

Must dos: If you plan to go to Millennium Park with kids you can enjoy open air cinema during summer, and right beneath Cloud Gate more than 100,000 visitors annually glide, spin... and fall on the park's ice rink all through winter.

1 Was befand sich vor der Errichtung des Millennium Parks auf dem Gelände?

1

2 Was ist das Besondere an den Kunstwerken in den botanischen Gärten?

1

3 Wie wurde das Geld für den Bau des Parks aufgebracht?

1

4 Beschreiben Sie das **Aussehen** des modernen Tores „Cloud Gate“. (2 Details)

2

5 Was genau ist „Crown Fountain“?

1

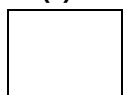
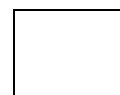
6 Welches Schauspiel bietet sich den Parkbesuchern alle fünf Minuten? (2 Details)

2

7 Was repräsentieren die bei „Crown Fountain“ gezeigten Motive?

1

(9)



Abschlussprüfung 2018

an den Realschulen in Bayern



Name: _____

Klasse 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	almost	→	<u>nearly</u>	(l. 1 - 4)
1	at first	→	_____	(l. 19 - 34)
2	(to) understand	→	_____	(l. 19 - 34)
3	(to) dress	→	_____	(l. 35 - 44)
4	famous	→	_____	(l. 69 - 83)
5	immediate	→	_____	(l. 69 - 83) (5)

TASK 2

Look at **text 1** (page 8). What do the following words mean? Match the expressions (A-F) as used in the text 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.

	0	an informal photograph taken quickly
A snapshot (l. 3)	1	a setting that can be seen behind something
B founder (l. 12)	2	a person who establishes a company or organisation
C shortage (l. 21)	3	a piece of furniture over which business is done
D lawyer (l. 26)	4	a situation when things go wrong
E backdrop (l. 36)	5	a person who advises or acts for clients in legal matters
F counter (l. 59)	6	a manager responsible for the money in a business
	7	a situation when there is not enough of something

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	The Chicago Bulls joined the <u>National</u> Basketball Association (NBA) for the	NATION
1	1966-67 season. The 1970s in the Bulls' history were _____ by	DEFINITION
2	great passion, incredible toughness and the _____ of their defense.	STRONG
3	The Bulls' fame _____ increased in 1984 with the signing of	GREATNESS
	Michael Jordan, the best player of all times. In the early 1990s the Bulls went on to	
4	win three titles at the Chicago Stadium. With this great _____	ACHIEVE
5	the team gained legendary status. To this day the Bulls are _____	KNOWLEDGE
	throughout the world.	(5)



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).

Louis Armstrong moved to Chicago because he wanted to play with King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band.

Louis Armstrong moved to Chicago ^{(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)} **(ORDER)**
in order to play with King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band.

- 1 During the "Great Migration", no other city became more important for the development of the blues than Chicago. **(THE)**
 During the "Great Migration", Chicago became _____
 _____ for the development of the blues. 1
- 2 Musicians from the south moved to Chicago, so a new sound was born. **(IF)**
 _____ to Chicago from the south,
 a new sound would not have been born. 1
- 3 Chicago Blues musicians introduced electric guitars and the harmonica. They did not play the acoustic guitar or the piano any longer. **(INSTEAD)**
 Chicago Blues musicians introduced electric guitars and the harmonica _____
 _____ the acoustic guitar or the piano any longer. 1
- 4 People believe that the Chicago Blues Festival is the largest free blues festival in the world, featuring the best performers of the genre. **(SAID)**
 The Chicago Blues Festival _____ the largest
 free blues festival in the world, featuring the best performers of the genre. 1
- 5 Lots of Blues Festival fans cannot wait to come back again next year. **(FORWARD)**
 Lots of Blues Festival fans _____
 back again next year. 1

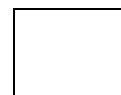
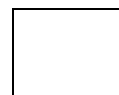
(5)

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).

Alphonse Gabriel Capone was one of the (0) worst **(bad)** Chicago gangsters in history. Al, (1) _____ **(???)** parents were immigrants from Italy, was born in New York in 1899. He (2) _____ **(grow up)** in Brooklyn with eight brothers and sisters. When he (3) _____ **(throw)** out of school for bad behaviour, he became involved in local street gangs. If young Capone (4) _____ **(not meet)** the gangster Johnny Torrio, his life would have been quite different. He worked his way up in Torrio's organisation and became nearly as important as Torrio (5) _____ **(oneself)**. During the Prohibition era, the US (6) _____ **(ban)** the production and sale of alcohol. Torrio's multi-million business of gambling houses and bars which sold alcohol (7) _____ **(illegal)** dominated the crime scene in Chicago. When his enemies injured his boss in 1925, Capone took over. He used his wealth to gain popularity with the people. He was also responsible (8) _____ **(???)** many horrible acts of violence against other gangsters. Al Capone managed to stay out of jail, but in 1931 he was brought to justice for (9) _____ **(not pay)** his income tax. After six and a half years in prison, he was released from jail. Since his early death in 1947 due to pneumonia, Al Capone's life (10) _____ **(portray)** in many books and films.

(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 want to take part in a three-month exchange program with a school in the US.

Write a **letter of application**.

In your letter,

- mention how you got to know about the program
- describe why you are the perfect candidate
- enquire about cost and travel arrangements
- say how you hope to profit personally from the experience

Find a suitable beginning and ending.

Write about 200 words.

TASK B

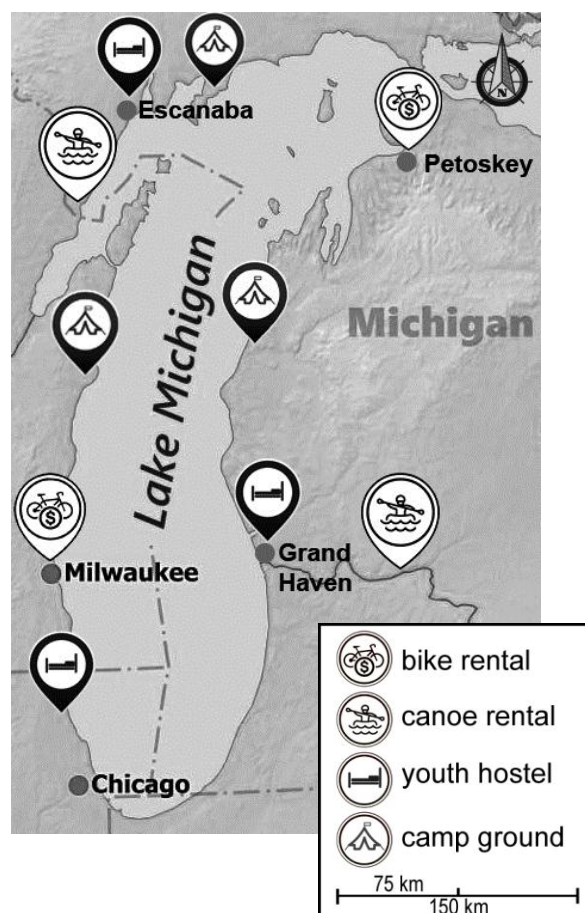
You and your best friend from London went on a trip to the Great Lakes Region. You are writing a **travel blog** about your tour of Lake Michigan.

In your blog, write about

- what activities you did together and why
- how you got around
- your most remarkable moment of the trip
- things people should think about before travelling

Find a suitable beginning and ending.

Write about 200 words.



Ethnic Chicago

1 The US' third largest city is home to nearly four million people. At the same time it is a city of unique neighborhoods – small “villages” where storekeepers know your name. Its neighborhoods Pilsen, Devon Avenue and Argyle Street provide a perfect snapshot of multi-cultural life in Chicago.

5 With colorful paintings on the walls and Mexican restaurants on the street corners, Pilsen almost feels like a part of Mexico. “We came here during a snowstorm when I was three,” Carlos Tortolero remembers. His parents
10 moved to Chicago from Mexico to provide a better life for their children. Today, he is the founder and president of the National Museum of Mexican Art in Pilsen at the center of one of Chicago's most colorful immigrant areas,
15 famous for its rich Mexican culture. The free museum has two permanent galleries plus some regularly rotating exhibitions. “I believe that the arts are for everybody,” Tortolero says.

Originally, Pilsen was home to Czech,
20 German and Irish immigrants. Later, during the labor shortage of the 20th century, Mexicans began settling and working here, keeping this a working-class area. Tortolero points out, “If you ask a New Yorker, ‘What does your father
25 do?’ They reply, ‘Oh, my father is a doctor or a lawyer’, or they lower their voice and whisper, ‘He works in a factory.’ Here in Chicago there is this strong work ethic and pride about belonging to the working class, and people say
30 proudly, ‘My father works in the steel mills!’ I particularly like that about Chicago.” Tortolero adds, “If you want to grasp why the immigrant experience is a healthy one, walk around Pilsen. This is what Chicago is all about.”

35 The area around Devon Avenue could almost be a backdrop for a Bollywood film. Brimming with life and aromas imported from the East, it's a world away from the giant high-rise blocks downtown. Mannequins
40 draped in colorful Indian clothes fill window displays, neon signs jostle for your attention, posters announce the latest Bollywood blockbusters and the smells of curry and spices

hang in the air on Chicago's far north side.

45 Hema Potla came here from India about 30 years ago to open a textile shop. When that did not work out, she started picking up jobs in restaurant kitchens and worked her way up, finally opening a restaurant of her own. “I
50 worked hard,” she says. “I took the orders, I cooked the food and I served it. When the dishwashing guy didn't come, I washed the dishes too.” Finally it paid off and she was able to open a second restaurant shortly afterwards.
55 Sometimes nicknamed ‘Little India’, Devon Avenue is the place to come and eat a meal, then wander in and out of Indian and Pakistani shops. For quick snacks and a great vegetarian street food counter, dive into Kamdar Plaza.

60 For a taste of southeastern Asia in Chicago there's nowhere better to head to than Argyle Street. Get off the Red Line at the pagoda-styled Argyle stop and you enter a world of southeastern Asian sights, smells and
65 flavors. For more than fifty years, this neighborhood has been home mostly to Vietnamese, but also to Chinese, Cambodian, Laotian, and Thai immigrants.

Peter Yuen's family moved here from Hong
70 Kong when he was a boy. He worked alongside his parents at the family bakery, which was downstairs from their apartment. Later, Yuen went to Chicago's French Pastry School for further studies and after graduating became a
75 reliable pastry chef at a distinguished hotel. When he took over the family business, he began selling everything from Asian classics to French pastries. Today, Yuen teaches baking all over the world, but still likes the simple joy
80 of making his customers at home happy. “I love the instant reaction,” he explains. “To see the eyes of a child light up and they say ‘Oh, it's so good’.”

Adapted from Lubin, Lisa: *Ethnic Chicago*, in: *Scandinavian Traveler* (March 2017), p. 92-98.



Time:
30 minutes

Englisch

Listening Test

Nachtermin

Name: _____

Klasse: 10 _____

MUSEUMS

TASK 1: Museums in London

You will hear five statements about museums in London. **Which museum** are the people talking about? **Write the correct numbers (1-5) in the boxes next to the names (A-H).**

Be careful: Use each number only once.

(You will have 5 seconds after the first listening and 5 seconds after the second listening.)

A Tower of London

B Museum of London History

C London Transport Museum

D Coffee and Tea Museum

E Secret Nuclear Bunker

F Natural History Museum

G Buckingham Palace

H Tate Modern Art Gallery

(5)

TASK 2: First Anniversary

You will hear a conversation about the first anniversary of the National Museum of African American History and Culture in Washington D.C.

One ending to each of the following sentences (1-4) is correct. **Tick (✓) A, B, C or D.**

(You will have 5 seconds after the first listening and 5 seconds after the second listening.)

1 In the first year the number of visitors was ...

- A** ☐ more than three million.
B ☐ as high as expected.
C ☐ almost eight thousand a day.
D ☐ a lot higher than predicted.

2 The museum asks visitors to ...

- A** ☐ answer questions.
B ☐ share their feedback in guest books.
C ☐ show their reactions using multimedia.
D ☐ create posters online.

3 More than half of the items shown ...

- A** ☐ previously had private owners.
B ☐ can be viewed online.
C ☐ were handmade by slaves.
D ☐ personally belonged to slaves.

4 To get timed entry passes you need to ...

- A** ☐ pay for them online.
B ☐ apply before your visit.
C ☐ go to the entrance of the museum.
D ☐ phone the box office.

(4)

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(You will have 10 seconds after the first listening and 15 seconds after the second listening.)

Museums in the 21st century

In today's world much of our media consumption is effected via smartphones and tablets, media that are often combined with another activity, as we view several things at the same time. In addition hot news is quickly cold. The lifecycle of breaking news is just about an hour. As a result, we've become easily distracted people in a super high-speed world. With these in mind, do museums still have a place in the 21st century? Yes, they do, but it is very different from their old one. Museums need to respect our changing society. The 21st century is one of activity, although you have digital rules. The ABBA Museum in Stockholm is a good example of a modern exhibition done well. It is full of opportunities to sing along, to engage in dance and to do quizzes. The ABBA Museum management are right when they claim that you will talk when you enter and sing when you dance out.

TASK 4: Booking a school visit

You will hear a telephone conversation. A teacher is calling the London Fire Brigade Museum. Listen and **take notes**. You do not have to write complete sentences.

Be careful, **one word is not enough**.

(You will have 10 seconds after the first listening and 20 seconds after the second listening.)

MEMO

0	Museum:	London Fire Brigade Museum (EXAMPLE)	
1	Highlight for school groups:	_____	1
2	School visits start at:	_____ or _____	1
3	Names of the two sessions:	1. _____	1
		2. _____	1
4	Students' activity in session 2:	_____ _____	1
5	What teachers must do:	_____ _____	1
6	Date and time of day for school visit:	_____	1
7	Reservation code:	_____ - _____ . _____	1

(8)

TASK 5: Why go to a museum when you can visit it online?

You will hear a radio interview about online museums with two people. **Listen and take notes.** Be careful, **one word is not enough.**
(You will have 30 seconds after the first listening and 90 seconds after the second listening.)

1	Advantages of art galleries on the internet (2 details):	• open at all times • _____ • _____ • _____	1
2	Two reasons why people cannot reach museums:	• _____ • _____	1
3	Things to do for young people at the Wolverhampton Art Forum (2 details):	• _____ • _____	1
4	What teenagers love about drop-in sessions:	_____ _____	1

(7)

Good luck!

Maximum Score: 30 points

First Examiner:

Second Examiner: