



SAE

Name: _____

Sekundarschulabschluss für Erwachsene

Nummer: _____

Englisch B 2023

Lösungen

- **Totalzeit:** 90 Minuten
- **Hilfsmittel:** Wörterbuch in Buchform Muttersprache – Englisch für Teil D, Schreiben
- **Maximal erreichbare Punktzahl:** 100
- **Für die Maximalnote 6 erforderliche Punktzahl:** 95
- **Für Note 4 erforderliche Minimalpunktzahl:** 55

Übersicht über die SAE Sek B Englischprüfung

A	Hörverständnis	1 Hörtext	30 Punkte
B	Leseverständnis	1 Lesetext	30 Punkte
C	Grammatik und Wortschatz	3 Aufgaben	20 Punkte
D	Schreiben	1 Aufgabe	20 Punkte

Lösungen, die nicht genau der Vorgabe entsprechen, jedoch sinngemäss richtig sind, bekommen ebenfalls die volle Punktzahl.

Rechtschreibfehler bei Teil A und B haben keinen Punkteabzug zur Folge.

Das Hörverstehen dauert 4min. Die Kandidaten/ Kandidatinnen sollen 2' Zeit haben, um die Aufgabenstellung zu klären. Der Hörtext soll dreimal abgespielt werden, dies mit einer Pause von 1 Minute.

Hörverstehen: THE VOICE OF AN ANGEL

My name is Mithra Mastropierro. I am in my early thirties and am an opera singer — a soprano. I live in Hoboken, New Jersey, just across the Hudson River from Manhattan. I don't have a nine-to-five job, so what my day looks like depends on whether I am home and have to learn new music, practice, or go to lessons and coachings.

If I have to learn a new part, I sit down at my little roll-out piano and start to study the music. After that, I practice, which means I warm up: I do some exercises and then sing the arias. I go to the gym regularly, too, because keeping fit is very important for a singer.

Once a week, I have a voice lesson. I take the bus to New York City.

My voice teacher always gives everyone more time, so usually, I have to wait half an hour for my voice lesson.

During the audition season, that's when singer compete for a musical or acting role, I may have two or three auditions in one day. In the morning, I drink a lot of water and go to the hairdresser, where they blow out my hair. Then I get on the train to New York City. On the train, I put on my make-up, which I should have done before, but never do. Sometimes I reserve a room to warm up in, so I go there, and my agent is usually waiting. Then they call me in to the audition. The opera company normally sends one or two people, and they ask me what I would like to sing. I usually choose my favorite piece, unless it's for a specific role.

After the audition, my agent comes and tells me how great I was. She would never tell me immediately that it wasn't good — only later. Then I talk to the other singers before I go to the next audition. Sometimes I just have to go one room over to the next studio; sometimes it's in another part of town. If you are lucky, you do ten auditions to get one job.

Luckily, my agent gets me very good auditions for top opera houses, but they have to hire the big stars for the big parts. But I often get offers to cover a major role, which means that if something happens and the singer of that part gets sick, I stand in for her.

Rehearsals usually start three weeks before the first performance. At ten o'clock, there is a big music rehearsal, where they sing the whole opera. In the afternoon, you do three hours of staging, when the singers just practice their movements and acting on stage. When the shows start — usually a block of seven to ten performances — you have to be within a half-hour radius of the opera house during the show so that, if anything happens, they can call you, and you go on.

aus "Zeit/ Sprachen, Spotlight5/2017"

Dauer: 4min.

A Listening comprehension (30points)**Hörverstehen: The Voice of an Angel****Sie hören den Text dreimal****1. Beantworten Sie die Aussagen, indem Sie die korrekte Antwort ankreuzen**

Lösen Sie die Übung während des Hörens. Sind die Aussagen richtig, falsch oder wird nichts dazu gesagt?

	true	false	not mentioned
1. Mithra is 40 years old.		X	
2. She lives alone.			X
3. She has a regular job.		X	
4. Before she practices, she warms up.	X		
5. It takes her 30 minutes to go by bus to New York City.			X
6. In the morning, she drinks a lot of milk.		X	
7. She puts her make-up in the bathroom.		X	
8. Mithra has an agent.	X		
9. The opera company normally sends women to the audition.			X
10. She usually sings the same piece.	X		
11. Her agent criticizes her right after the audition.		X	
12. She often talks to the other singers.	X		
13. Sometimes she has to go to another district of the town.	X		
14. Mostly she gets a job after one or two auditions.		X	
15. Big parts are mostly for big stars.	X		
16. If a singer gets sick Mithra stands in for her.	X		
17. Rehearsals always start three weeks before the first performance.		X	
18. In the afternoon, the singers just practice acting on stage.	X		
19. A block of shows usually is twelve performances.		X	
20. Mithra loves to be on stage.			X

_____ /20P.

2. Ergänzen Sie die folgenden Sätze mit dem fehlenden Wort aus dem Hörtext. Falsch geschriebene Wörter geben keinen Abzug.

1. I live in Hoboken, New Jersey, just **across** the Hudson River from Manhattan.
2. Once a week, I have a voice **lesson**.
3. The opera company normally sends one or two people, and they **ask** me what I would like to sing.
4. But I often get **offers** to cover a major role,
5. Rehearsals usually start three **weeks** before the first performance.

_____ /10P.

B Reading comprehension (30 points)

- 1) Lesen Sie den Text "*Three popular inventions from the 1920s*", in dem einige Wörter fehlen. Füllen Sie die Lücken mit dem passenden Buchstaben (A – J).

Three popular inventions from the 1920s***The television***

The invention with the biggest impact was probably the H. It was invented by a Scottish man, John Logie Baird. The first televised pictures were sent over a short F in 1924, and his invention was formally demonstrated at the Royal Institute two years later. The pictures on the screen were not J, but the viewers could see that they were human faces, and they could see their eyes opening and closing. In 1928, images were sent from Britain to America, and later, to a ship 1,500 miles out to sea. In the same year, the first D images were sent. The first 'seeing-in sets' were sold that same year for £25.

The fridge

Another invention that became popular in the 1920s was the home refrigerator. People used different ways to keep food E and fresh long before the 1900s, but home fridges weren't invented until 1913 in the USA. Home fridges became very popular in the USA in the 1920s. Sales of the popular 'Frigidaire' model increased from 5,000 in 1921 to 750,000 in 1926. British people were less A in fridges than Americans. They thought that they were unnecessary because the weather in Britain was cooler. But fridges were heavily advertised, and their advantages were described in detail. Soon, more fridges were sold, and the G decreased.

The polygraph

Another interesting invention of the 1920s was the polygraph, or lie C. It was invented in 1921 by a Californian policeman, John Larson. He used the ideas of other psychologists to make a machine that measured people's heart rate, breathing and blood pressure while they were asked questions. The experts I that sudden changes in these measurements showed that someone was lying. Although this invention is well-known, it can't really detect lies. Marston tried to use measurements from his polygraph in a court case in 1923, but they weren't accepted as evidence and never have been since then. However, polygraphs are still B by some police forces and the FBI because many people believe they work, so they tell the truth to avoid the machine.

Source: *test-english.com*

- Missing words:
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) interested | F) distance |
| B) used | G) price |
| C) detector | H) television |
| D) colour | I) believed |
| E) cool | J) clear |

_____ /20P.

2) “*Three popular inventions from the 1920s*” – Sind die Aussagen richtig oder falsch?

	true	false
1. The first television was invented in 1924.	X	
2. The viewers could see the mouth opening and closing.		X
3. Before 1920 people could not keep the food cool.		X
4. Americans were more interested in fridges than British people.	X	
5. Nowadays, some people still believe that the lie detector works.	X	

_____ /10P.

C Use of English (20 points)

1) Schreiben Sie die korrekte Form des Vergleichs (positive, comparative, superlative).**Die Wörter müssen richtig geschrieben sein.**Example: Dave is (tall) **taller than** Bill.

1. The Nile is (long) **the longest** river in the world.
2. Butterflies are (beautiful) **the most beautiful** animals you can find.
3. My desk is (tidy) **tidier than** David's.
4. A lot of people drink (hot) **hot** milk.
5. Who's (good) **the best** tennis player in your country?

_____ /5P.

2) Vokabular – setzen Sie das passende Wort aus der Auswahl in die Lücke. Die Wörter müssen richtig abgeschrieben werden.Example: **pour** – Can I **pour** you some more coffee, madame?

Use one of the following words:

miss, unusual, elevators, suitcase, gift, quiet, safety, average, delay, relatives

1. What is the best **gift** for a 47-year-old man who has everything?
2. Don't **miss** the flight, there won't be another one till tomorrow.
3. My **suitcase** is too small for that long vacation.
4. Due to bad weather, there will be a **delay** of 30 minutes to the flight.
5. Please pay attention and watch the **safety** demonstrations carefully.
6. A lot of my **relatives** live in the USA.
7. The **average** temperature was 23°C.
8. There are a lot of **elevators** in the Empire State Building.
9. The hotel rooms were very **quiet**.
10. It's very **unusual** for British skiers to become world-class skiers.

_____ /10P.

3) Verbinden Sie zwei Sätze mit einem Relativpronomen.

Example: I can't remember the name of the street. I lost my passport there.
I can't remember the name of the street **where** I lost my passport.

Verwenden Sie: who, when, where, whose

1. I'll never forget the day. I got my first bike on that day.
I'll never forget the day **when** I got my first bike.
2. This is the man. His dog bit me.
This is the man **whose** dog bit me.
3. The pupils missed the test. They came late.
The pupils **who** came late missed the test.
4. I'll show you the church. I got married there.
I'll show you the church **where** I got married.
5. Ingrid went to see the doctor yesterday. He is a friend of hers.
Ingrid went to see the doctor, **who** is a friend of hers, yesterday.

_____ /5P.

D**Writing****(20 points)****Beurteilungskriterien**

		Max.	Punkte
Inhalt / Aufgabenerfüllung	... erfüllt die Aufgabenstellung, formuliert sinnvolle und verständliche Informationen	8	
Textqualität	... wendet sprachliche Strukturen richtig an und achtet auf die richtige Wortreihenfolge	4	
Wortschatz	... verwendet passenden Wortschatz und treffende Ausdrücke	4	
Grammatische Strukturen	... schreibt die Wörter und Zeitformen richtig oder so, dass sie gut verständlich sind	4	
Total: 20	Erreichte Punktzahl		

Total **20 Punkte** für die Aufgabe.