



SAE

Name: _____

Sekundarschulabschluss für Erwachsene

Nummer: _____

Englisch A 2022

Lösung

- **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 die Note 4 erforderliche Minimalpunktzahl:** 55

Übersicht über die SAE Sek A Englischprüfung

A	Hörverständnis	2 Hörtexte	30 Punkte
B	Leseverständnis	2 Lesetexte	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.

A Listening comprehension (30 points)**Part 1 Maximal 15 Punkte****„Brewer, Baker Combine to Use Extra Beer in Germany“****2 Punkte für jede richtige Antwort.**

1. A German beer maker that usually sells a lot of its **alcoholic drink** had a problem.
2. Many bars and restaurants are **partly closed** in the city of Dusseldorf.
3. 6000 liters of its product that were about to **go bad** .
4. The bakers use beer instead of **water** in their recipe.
5. The brown bread tastes very good with a **hard outside** .
6. Michael Maassen hoped the bread tastes like **the beer** .

1 Punkt für jede richtige Antwort.

7. The COVID-19 restrictions have been in place since

- November 2020.
- November 2021.
- two years.
- December 2020.

8. People can buy special bread for

- less than five dollars.
- more than five dollars.
- five dollars.
- less than five euros.

9. According to Michael Maassen, is more important today than ever.

- a great campaign
- good bread
- solidarity
- the beer problem

Script Part 1

Address: <https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/brewer-and-baker-combine-to-use-extra-beer-in-germany/5828223.html>

„Brewer, Baker Combine to Use Extra Beer in Germany“

A German beer maker that usually sells a lot of its alcoholic drink had a problem. In the western city of Dusseldorf, many bars and restaurants are at least partly closed because of COVID-19 restrictions. The rules have been in place since November 2020. As a result, not as many people are buying beer.

So the beer maker, Fuechschen Brewery, had 6,000 liters of its product that were about to go bad. Instead of throwing the beer away, the brewery asked some bread bakers for help. Many bakers already use grain left over from the brewing process in their bread. Fuechschen Brewery's Altbier is now an important ingredient in a special bread called "treberbrot." About 12 bakers in the area are now making loaves of "treberbrot," which means used-grain bread.

Peter Koenig's family has run the brewery since 1908.

"It would have been such a shame to just toss out such a tasty beer," he said.

The bakers use the beer instead of water in their recipe.

"I think it's great that these two craft industries have come together like this," Koenig said.

Around Dusseldorf, people can buy a loaf of the special bread for less than five dollars. Each purchase comes with a bottle of beer.

Janika Derksen's family runs Coelven Bakery. She said the brown bread tastes very good with a hard outside "and a soft middle."

People from other parts of Germany are calling to find out if the bakery can send them loaves of the bread. Derksen said she would be happy to do that.

Michael Maassen came to the bakery to buy some bread recently. He said he heard about the solution to the extra beer problem.

He said he hoped the bread tastes like the beer.

"It's a great campaign, solidarity with one another is more important now than it ever has been," he said.

I'm Dan Friedell.

Source: Voice of America Learning English

Length of piece: 2:42 min.

File name: "Brewer, Baker Combine to Use Extra Beer in Germany"

Part 2 Maximal 15 Punkte**“How US Military Invented America’s Favorite Snacks”**

2 Punkte für jede richtige Antwort.

10. Many food snacks were invented by **food scientists** in the US Military.
11. Remove water from cheese, kept cheese from going **bad** .
12. After the war ended, there was only a **little** freeze-dehydration industry.
13. However, the **astronauts** did not like the taste of the freeze-dried products.
14. The military also copied a **chocolate snack** wrapped in hard candy.
15. Vacuum dehydration creates food that is **smaller** but still contains the same amount of nutrition.

1 Punkt für jede richtige Antwort.

16. Scientists were tasked to make food for soldiers that could be easily.....
 - stored
 - cooked
 - shared
 - drunk
17. During World War II, military scientists needed to develop small, but food.
 - nutritious
 - cheap
 - easy to carry
 - long lasting
18. Military scientists discovered that companies were using dehydration.
 - farm food
 - other food
 - pet food
 - snack food

Script Part 2

Address: <https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/how-us-military-invented-america-s-favorite-snacks-/5684788.html>

“How US Military Invented America’s Favorite Snacks”

Many food snacks popular today in the United States were not invented by a cook at a famous restaurant, but rather by food scientists in the U.S. military. From instant coffee and Cheetos to packaged cookies and energy bars – those military scientists were tasked to make food for soldiers that could be easily carried, stored, and eaten. The invention of these foods sped up during World War II. At the time, military scientists needed to develop small, but nutritious food for troops. Anastacia Marx de Salcedo told VOA News that there was a great need for the military to develop modern rations. To do this, the food writer explains, the military had to find many new food processing techniques. It also created a food science research system that exists to this day. In her book, *Combat-Ready Kitchen: How the U.S. Military Shapes the Way You Eat*, Marx de Salcedo explains that history.

The new techniques include high-pressure processing. This process ensures that uncooked food is safe to eat. It is commonly used in packaged foods like guacamole, salsa, and hummus. Cheetos, one of America’s favorite cheesy snacks, is another example. They are made using a dehydration process. The military food scientists found a way to remove the water from cheese. This kept cheese from going bad and made it lighter to transport to troops overseas. The scientists behind military food production looked to the way army doctors treat soldiers on the battlefield. They use freeze dehydration to carry fresh blood products. The scientists used the same process. “After the war ended,” says Marx de Salcedo, “there was a little freeze-dehydration industry. But they no longer had a purpose.” So, she explains, the military began developing food products with freeze-dehydration. This, she adds, gave us freeze-dried coffee, tea, and soups. NASA used this process to make freeze-dried foods for its astronauts. However, the astronauts did not like the taste of the freeze-dried products, which were really early versions of the modern energy bar. So, the military found ways to make the food taste better.

Military scientists also discovered that pet food companies were using dehydration to lower water content, but still keeping the food from getting completely dry. “Once they figured that out,” says Marx de Salcedo, “they were able to keep foods moist...at room temperature and with regular packaging.” She adds that this technique is also used with baked goods. The moist cookies we buy in the store today are the result of this military research.

The military also copied a chocolate snack wrapped in hard candy that U.S. troops had found in Europe. The soldiers could carry the candy in their pockets and the chocolate would not melt. And that is how the very popular M&M candies were born.

Today, some of the biggest military researchers continue to search for a chocolate that does not melt under extreme heat. The next level of military food science arrived recently in the form of mini-food. This is food that is shrunk to one-third of the normal size. “They use microwave vacuum dehydration to reduce the water content of foods,” says Marx de Salcedo. This creates food that is smaller but still contains the same amount of nutrition. While useful for soldiers, it remains unclear if American civilians will one day carry small, dehydrated lunches for their workday.

I’m Anna Matteo.

Source: Voice of America Learning English

Length of piece: 5:29 min.

File name: "How US Military Invented America’s Favorite Snacks"

B Reading comprehension (30 points)**Part 1 Maximal 15 Punkte****Aintree Racecourse „The History of the Grand National“****1 Punkt für jede richtige Antwort.****1) Which of the following statements is true?**

- “Lottery” became the first winner in 1829.
- “Red Rum” has won the “Grand National” in three consecutive years.
- Forty horses run in the “Grand National”.
- Today, the Bookmaker Ladbrokes is the “Grand National” sponsor.

2) The current course

- opened in 1843.
- is owned by a property developer.
- is called the “Grand Liverpool National”.
- consists of 30 conventional fences and hurdles.

3) The “Randox Grand National” is a

- race over 30 equal fences.
- race that sometimes takes place in Liverpool.
- race less than four miles.
- race since 1829.

4) Which of the following statements is true?

- “Grand National” is another name for a horse.
- Only professional jockeys can compete in the “Grand National”.
- There is only one horse in the entire history of the “Grand National” that has won the race more than twice.
- “Tiger Rum” and “Red Roll” are famous horses.

5) Which of the following statements is true?

- “Tiger Roll” ran at the “Grand National” for three consecutive years.
- Gordon Elliot was a very successful jockey
- They only expected 39 horses at the 2021 race.
- There was no race in 2020.

2 Punkte für jede richtige Antwort.

6) The “Grand Liverpool Steeplechase” is now known as?

“The Grand National”

7) What are “Becher’s Brook” and “Valentine’s”?

“Unique Fences”

8) What kind of race is the “Grand National” today?

“A handicap Race”

9) What is the name of the most successful horse?

“Red Rum”

10) What do “Manifesto” and “Tiger Roll” have in common?

“They are horses that have won the “Grand National” twice”.

Part 2 Maximal 15 Punkte**„Some unknown architectural wonders“.****1 Punkt für jede richtige Antwort.**

	Statement	Paragraph
Example	In this paragraph you get to know where the information in the text comes from.	A
1	This paragraph tells you something about an unfinished monument.	F
2	This paragraph describes a monument very similar to an equivalent in the world.	F
3	This paragraph informs you about some restrictions to visit the monument.	D
4	This paragraph gives you information about the price of the monument.	A
5	This paragraph describes a religious monument.	C

2 Punkte für jede richtige Antwort6) Why was the carpet for the **“Palace of the Parliament”** woven inside the building?***“It was too big to produce outside the building”.***7) What is the **reason** for the festival in April and May in Mali?***“The annual repair of the Great Mosque of Djenne”.***8) Where do people get the materials need to repair the **“Great Mosque”**?***“From a dried up pond”***9) Why did the **“Stari Most”** need to be rebuild?***“It got destroyed during the Bosnian war”.***10) What does **“Kumbhalgarh”** means?***“Great Wall of India”***

C Use of English (20 points)

Part 1 Maximal 8 Punkte**1 Punkt für jede richtige Antwort**

1. who
2. however
3. due
4. case
5. neither
6. nor
7. but
8. which

Part 2 Maximal 6 Punkte**1 Punkt für jede richtige Antwort**

1. has been
2. like to go
3. who
4. for laughing
5. by
6. them to

Part 3 Maximal 6 Punkte**1 Punkt für jede richtige Antwort**

1. I was already tired, but I forced myself to go on working.
2. Anne taught Mary to drive last year.
3. Don't worry ! Tomorrow I will persuade my father to see a doctor.
4. The boss has forbidden his staff to wear jeans in the office.
5. Last Sunday, John invited Sheila to come for lunch.
6. Next year the teacher will allow the students to use calculators in exams.

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

Beurteilungskriterien

Der Text wird beurteilt mit der Skala, die den Voices Assessment Packs beigelegt ist. Die folgenden Kriterien werden für den Text beigezogen:

- Inhalt (max. 8 Punkte; Aufgabenerfüllung, relevante, klare und verständliche Aussagen zu allen Aspekten)
- Textmerkmale (max. 4 Punkte, strukturierter, kohärenter Text, ausreichend lang mit variierenden Satzmustern)
- Wortschatz (max. 4 Punkte; Spektrum an grundlegenden Wörtern, erweiterter Wortschatz, meist korrekte Verwendung der Wörter)
- Grammatische Strukturen (max. 4 Punkte; Spektrum an einfacheren und einigen komplexeren grammatischen Strukturen, meist korrekte Verwendung der einfacheren Strukturen).

Total **20 Punkte** für die Aufgabe.