

ENGLISCH

(zugelassene Hilfsmittel: keine)

This exam consists of three papers. The total time is 4 hours. I advise you to keep to the following time limits for each paper:

Paper 1 (Comprehension): comprehension questions, vocabulary, essay1¾ hours

Paper 2 (Grammar): tenses, gap filling, rephrasing, word formation.....1¼ hours

Paper 3 (Translation)1 hour

Please write all your answers of paper 1 and (of course) 3 on a separate sheet. Write legibly and leave a wide margin on the right-hand side. Put your name on all the sheets.

Paper 1: Reading Comprehension: Read the text carefully and answer the questions below.
(60 points)

There seems to be some sort of dispute about who is going to ride Kabooki the camel. When finally a finger points at me, I am mildly alarmed as to what is wrong with him. Kabooki sits patiently on the sandy ground, his legs tucked delicately beneath him, slowly chewing a leaf and indifferent to the attention focused on him.

- 5 Kabooki is a dromedary, a desert camel, who was caught in the wild and tamed in Queensland. He has one hump that sticks up comically from his otherwise elegant figure. My sister, Gemma, and I step forward. She emigrated to Australia a few years ago and has travelled from Melbourne to meet me. We clamber up onto Kabooki's back, me at the front, she at the back. The long line of camels stretches
- 10 out down the track in front of us, although, worryingly, Kabooki is the only one not in line. He sits out from the convoy like a kink in a hose. Once the rest of the camel-safari group is safely in place, Tim, our guide who is very much the rugged Aussie cowboy, mounts his own camel at the front of the queue.

- "In a minute," Cowboy Tim shouts, "we're gonna get up." His hollers of "Hold on
- 15 tight" are drowned out as Kabooki, obviously tired of sitting, rises without instruction. Gemma and I are pitched forwards, then back so that our heads smash together. This sets off a chain reaction of rising camels as everyone is thrown roughly forwards in their saddles.

- "OK," says Cowboy Tim, laughing, "everybody all right?" A mumbling of anxious
- 20 excitement rises from the group. We set off, our camels swaggering gracefully from side to side. The track is narrow and lined with tea trees that fill the air with scent and create a flicker of sunlight behind their leaves. Kabooki is still not in line and seems intent on overtaking everyone, which is futile on a path this narrow. He ambles around the camel in front, never quite managing to pass him. Tiring of this,
- 25 he decides that he's hungry and begins to eat, but not by delicately pulling off small clumps of leaves from the passing trees, rather by heaving great branches towards him with his teeth. Needless to say, he is eventually forced to let them go and each branch smacks painfully into my face. Occasionally, he succeeds in tearing one free and celebrates with a loud grunt from his behind. He's not the only camel that
- 30 likes to express himself in this way.

Eventually, the path widens to reveal deep blue sea and a white sandy beach that stretches farther than the eye can see. We parade along the shore, ignoring the stares from other people on the beach.

My bottom is numb. My legs ache from the continuous strain of gripping Kabooki's side, but if I'm not exactly physically comfortable - impossible on my saddle - I at least feel comfortable with my skills as a camel rider. Just when I'm beginning to feel rather pleased with myself, the caravan stops for a rest, and once again, before Kabooki has been instructed to do so, he drops to the ground. Gemma and I smack heads yet again, but strive to disguise our pain because Cowboy Tim is close by and we're still trying to maintain our female Indiana Jones images.

I dismount with an overzealous jump, landing almost eye to eye with Kabooki's dipped head. I stroke his long face and feel the surprising softness of his skin. To my delight, he nuzzles his nose into the crook of my arm and, before I know it, we are entwined in a loving embrace.

It begins to rain and small drops splash my clothes and skin. The camel in front is swishing its tail casually from side to side. People have gathered around and are admiring my embrace. I'm starting to feel rather special, as if I possess some secret camel magnetism that the others lack. Then I hear Cowboy Tim saying that I really should get up. When I look, he's grinning strangely at me. "That's not rain falling on you," he says.

In the moments that follow, I register that the camel in front is urinating, that the wind is, unfortunately, blowing it towards me and that my sister's laughter is far too loud. Then Kabooki bucks up, setting off yet another procession of rising camels, and I am distracted by the task of rounding them all up. Suffice to say, when our job is done, Kabooki still stands out from the ordered line like a kink in a hose.

From *An Englishwoman abroad* by Lindsay Hawdon, in The Sunday Telegraph, October 1st 2000

Glossary

a kink	a bend or twist in something that is usually straight
a hose	a long tube made of rubber, used for putting water onto fires, gardens, etc.
to strive	to try very hard to achieve something

I Comprehension questions: Answer all the questions in your own words (ca. 30 words per question). **(max. 37 points)**

- a) Why is there “some sort of dispute about who’s going to ride Kabooki” (line 1)? Is this dispute justified? (6)
- b) What’s the author’s opinion of their guide Tim? (4)
- c) When Kabooki decides to eat, this is quite painful for the author. Explain! (5)
- d) What are, in the author’s eyes, the positive and negative aspects of this camel safari? (6)
- e) What causes the humorous effect towards the end, during the author’s embrace with Kabooki? (6)
- f) What does the phrase “like a kink in a hose” illustrate? How do you call such a rhetorical figure? Can you make one more example and explain it? (10)

II Vocabulary: Give a synonym or a brief definition of the following words as they are used in the text. **(5 points)**

- a) indifferent (l. 4)
- b) set off (l. 20)
- c) scent (l. 21)
- d) eventually (l. 31)
- e) strain (l. 34)
- f) disguise (l. 39)
- g) lack (l. 49)

III Short essay: (Max. 18 points)

Write a short essay of about 150 words on the following topic:

How difficult it is to maintain one’s (Indiana Jones) image!

Paper 2: Grammar

(43 points)

I Word formation: (5 points)

Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word which fits in the space on the same line. You **must** change the word.

Preparing for exams

The most important rule for exam _____ is to start your _____ early - don't leave it until the last few days before the exam. PREPARE
REVISE

Revise regularly and use a _____ of methods to help you learn and remember. Read your lesson notes _____ and highlight any points which are _____ important. VARY
CARE
SPECIAL

Be aware of your _____ and weaknesses and ask your teacher to suggest _____ practice exercises in areas of the language where you lack _____. STRONG
ADDITION
CONFIDENT

You could ask a friend to test you _____ - on your vocabulary or on your _____ verbs, for example. As the exam approaches, you might also find it _____ to answer some questions under exam conditions. OCCASION
REGULAR
HELP

II Tenses: (20 points)

Put the verbs in brackets into a suitable tense. Be careful with the word order.

One morning last week the door bell _____ (ring) while Mrs Barton _____ (make) breakfast for her husband, Henry, who _____ (clear) the snow from the front path. But why _____ (he: ring) the bell, why _____ (he: not come) in, she wondered. Shaking her head, she _____ (go) to the door after she carefully _____ (turn) off the gas. When she _____ (see) her husband, she _____ (call) out in surprise because he _____ (sit) on the door-step in the snow. "I _____ (hurt) my leg," he said, "I suppose I _____ (slip) on some ice under the snow. - "Oh dear. I _____ (be) afraid of something like this for a long time - we're getting too old for this kind of work," his wife replied. However, having helped Henry into the

living-room, pulled off his boots, and looked at his foot, Mrs Barton
 _____ (realize) that he _____ (only sprain) it.
 Just then she _____ (notice) something else. "Oh Henry, look - your
 watch isn't on your wrist. What _____ (you do) with it?" - Perhaps it
 _____ (drop) off my wrist while I _____
 (work) in the snow," he _____ (suggest). "But you mustn't go and
 look for it. It's so cold and you _____ (cough) such a lot during the
 last few days. I _____ (get) quite worried about it."

Out in the kitchen again to finish making the breakfast, Mrs Barton felt rather sad at the
 loss of the watch, because their grandson Richard _____ (give) it to
 his grandfather for his birthday, paying for it out of his very first salary, and so she
 _____ (decide) to look for it after all, while she
 _____ (wait) for the eggs to boil. "Richard is coming this afternoon,
 and Henry will hate having to tell him that the watch _____ (lose,
 passive!)," she thought. And she went out into the snow without even stopping to put on
 proper boots. She _____ (search) the snow at the side of the path when
 she _____ (find) that she _____ (have) a hole
 in her pocket and that her key _____ (disappear). She hoped she
 _____ (leave) the back door open so that she could get back inside
 without ringing the front door bell for Henry. She turned round quickly - too quickly - and
 _____ (fell). Pulling herself painfully to her feet, she had to ring the
 bell after all. When a surprised Henry _____ (open) the door, she
 _____ (sit) on the step just where he _____
 (be) a quarter of an hour before!

"How long _____ (you sit) there?" Henry asked in amazement.
 "And what on earth are you doing here?" - "I _____ (try) to find your
 watch and all I _____ (manage) to do is hurt my ankle, too," his wife
 replied. But she was wrong: she _____ (find) the watch after all, for
 after Henry _____ (help) her to get up, he _____
 (spot) it in the snow just where she _____ (fall).

III Rephrasing: (8 points)

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence. Use the word
 given (do **not** change it!) and other words to do so (2-5 word on the whole).

- a) I haven't enjoyed myself so much for years.
 (SINCE): It's years _____ myself so much.
- b) It wasn't easy to persuade her to come.
 (DIFFICULTY): I had some _____ her to come.

- c) Could you please put that cigarette out?
(MIND): I wonder _____ that cigarette out.
- d) I like travelling by train more than going by air.
(RATHER): I _____ than by air.
- e) If you work carefully, you won't make so many mistakes.
(MORE): The _____ fewer mistakes you will make.
- f) He said he was sorry that he had kept us waiting.
(APOLOGISED): He _____ us waiting.
- g) "I wouldn't take the coach, if I were you", the travel agent said.
(ADVISED): The travel agent _____ take the coach.
- h) I can't swim in that water - it's so cold!
(TOO): The water is _____ swim in.
- i) They expected twenty guests, but forty turned up!
(TWICE): There were _____ they had expected.
- j) They showed two films while we were flying to Hong Kong.
(DURING): They showed two films _____ to Hong Kong.

IV Gap filling: (10 points)

Fill each gap with **one** suitable word.

Village life

The land around their village is rocky and the soil is poor. Julia and her husband worked hard in the fields, but they could not produce _____ food to feed their family or buy the things they _____. Julia's husband was forced to look _____

work in South Africa. There was no work in Lesotho because there were so _____ factories and businesses. Many families in Lesotho are _____ the same situation. _____ a man has a lot of land or animals, he has no choice _____ to leave his wife and children and get a job _____ from home.

_____ Julia's husband _____ to get home and see his family about once a year, but the children are growing up fast and they _____ recognise their father. Their

mother has to _____ all the family decisions. She is the one who keeps them _____ order, makes sure they do not go hungry and comforts them when they are sick or unhappy. Julia's parents help _____ looking after the youngest children and _____ some of the housework, but they are _____ weak to work in the fields now. Julia has to plough, sow, weed and harvest the land _____ herself, while she waits anxiously for the next envelope containing money from her husband.

Paper 3: Translation

(34 points)

Der selbstsüchtige Riese

Ein Märchen von Oscar Wilde

1 Wenn die Kinder am Nachmittag aus der Schule kamen, gingen sie für gewöhnlich in den Garten des Riesen, um dort zu spielen.

Es war ein großer, wunderschöner Garten mit weichem grünen Gras. Die Vögel saßen in den Bäumen und sangen so lieblich, dass die Kinder im Spiel innehielten, um ihnen
5 zuzuhören.

Eines Tages kam der Riese zurück. Er hatte seinen Freund besucht, und er war sieben Jahre lang bei ihm geblieben. Nachdem die sieben Jahre vergangen waren, hatte der Riese all das gesagt, was zu sagen war; seine Gesprächsbereitschaft war nämlich begrenzt, und so entschied er sich dafür, in sein eigenes Schloss zurückzukehren. Als er dort ankam, sah er die
10 Kinder, die in seinem Garten spielten. "Was macht ihr hier?", schrie er, und die Kinder liefen verängstigt davon.

"Mein eigener Garten ist immer noch mein eigener Garten", sagte der Riese, "das muss jeder einsehen, und ich werde niemals jemandem außer mir selbst erlauben, darin zu spielen". Und so errichtete er eine hohe Mauer rings um den Garten und stellte ein Warnschild¹ mit
15 den folgenden Worten auf: „Unbefugten ist der Zutritt bei Strafe verboten!“ - Er war wirklich ein sehr selbstsüchtiger Riese.

Dann kam der Frühling und überall waren kleine Blüten zu sehen. Nur im Garten des selbstsüchtigen Riesen war immer noch Winter. Die Vögel wollten dort nicht singen und die Bäume vergaßen zu blühen, weil keine Kinder mehr da waren. Einmal streckte eine
20 wunderschöne Blume ihren Kopf aus dem Gras heraus, aber als sie das Hinweisschild sah, hatte sie so großes Mitleid mit den Kindern, dass sie sich sofort wieder in den Boden zum Schlafen zurückzog.

Der selbstsüchtige Riese konnte nicht verstehen, warum der Frühling in diesem Jahr so spät kam, aber es kamen weder Frühling noch Sommer.

[...]

25 "Aber wo ist denn der Junge, den ich auf den Baum gesetzt habe?", fragte der Riese. Den kleinen Jungen liebte er nämlich am meisten, weil dieser ihn geküsst hatte. "Das wissen wir nicht", antworteten die Kinder, "er ist fortgegangen". "Ihr müsst ihm sagen, dass er morgen unbedingt wiederkommen soll", sagte der Riese. Aber die Kinder entgegneten, dass sie nicht wüssten, wo er wohne, und dass sie ihn auch niemals zuvor gesehen hätten. Daraufhin wurde
30 der Riese sehr traurig.

[...]

Und als die Kinder an diesem Nachmittag in den Garten gelaufen kamen, fanden sie den
32 Riesen tot auf - er lag unter dem Baum und war über und über mit weißen Blüten bedeckt.

(Adapted from "The Selfish Giant", in Ingeborg Mayer's translation April 2000)

¹ Warnschild "noticeboard"