
Hauptschulabschluss und qualifizierender Hauptschulabschluss Englisch

Besondere Leistungsfeststellung (schriftlicher Leistungsnachweis)

Schriftliche Abschlussprüfung für Schulfremde

Name: _____

Klasse: _____

Vorname: _____

Ergebnis des schriftlichen Teils

	mögliche BE	erreichte BE
Teil 1	10	
Teil 2	13	
Teil 3	17	
GESAMT	40	
Unterschrift Korrektor		

Allgemeine Arbeitshinweise

Der schriftliche Teil der besonderen Leistungsfeststellung besteht aus 3 Teilen:

- 1 Nachweis des Hörverständnisses (Listening)
- 2 Nachweis des Leseverständnisses (Reading)
- 3 Schreiben (Writing)

Vor der planmäßigen Arbeitszeit stehen Ihnen **15 Minuten** zum Vertrautmachen mit allen Teilen und Aufgaben zur Verfügung. Die Arbeitszeit zur Lösung aller Aufgaben beträgt **90 Minuten**.

Die besondere Leistungsfeststellung beginnt mit Teil 1 Listening.

Die Einhaltung der Normen von fachlicher und äußerer Form wird im Rahmen der Gesamtbewertung berücksichtigt.

Für die Lösung **aller Teile** benutzen Sie bitte die entsprechenden **Arbeitsblätter**.

Es sind folgende **Hilfsmittel** in gedruckter Form zugelassen:

- zweisprachiges Wörterbuch Englisch-Deutsch/Deutsch-Englisch
- zugelassenes Nachschlagewerk zur Grammatik
- Wörterbuch der deutschen Rechtschreibung.

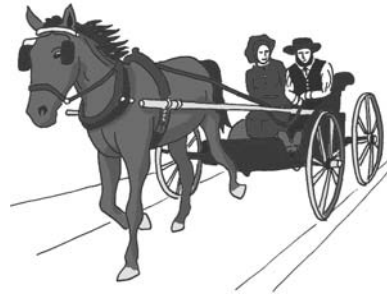
Teilnehmer mit Migrationshintergrund können zusätzlich ein zweisprachiges Wörterbuch (Deutsch-Herkunftssprache/Herkunftssprache-Deutsch) in gedruckter Form verwenden.

Living and learning in our modern world

You will listen to a radio show: Living and learning in our modern world. The reporter and a guest are talking about the Amish.¹ There are 2 parts. You will hear each text twice.

___ / 05 BE

a) Listen to the reporter first. Find out if the statements are true or false. Mark the correct option.



- | | true | false |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Amish people use e-mails, chat rooms and CDs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Amish people use horses. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Amish people live without TVs or anything electric at all. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Amish people want to be part of the modern world. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Amish people have some unwritten rules. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

¹ Amish = christliche Glaubensgemeinschaft mit Wurzeln in der Schweiz und Süddeutschland

b) Listen to the interview with Emma. Complete the information.
Write 1 to 5 words or numbers.

___ / 05 BE

Amish children go to school from: *grades 1 to 8*

In a form there are _____ to _____ pupils.

The school day is from _____ to _____.

Every day begins with _____.
(one fact)

A popular game at break and lunch is _____.

Emma left the community because she wanted _____.

2.1 Comprehension

Read the text. Then do tasks a and b.

Schooling around the world

(1) You've probably heard a million times that school is important. It is. And not just because it can help you get your dream job one day. Education gives people power, knowledge and the skills to change the world around them. Education is so important that the United Nations says it is a basic human right. But that doesn't mean every child can go to school; some kids live in remote areas and some kids have special needs.

(2) How blind students use the Internet

Schools today can't do without using the Internet which is necessary when searching for information. But for students who are unable to see, the Internet is a very different experience. A computer screen and a mouse are not very practical for the blind, because they can't see where to move the mouse or where to click on the screen. The best way for blind people to use the Internet is a traditional browser in combination with an intelligent screen reader. It reads not only the texts on the screen, but also what the user types in, letter for letter. When blind people log onto a website, it can tell them what the headlines are and something about the structure of the site. The tab key helps them to navigate from heading to heading or from link to link. Touch screen devices like apps are good for the blind, because they can use their fingers instead of a mouse. They can tap anywhere on a screen and a voice will tell them where they are. New technology has opened amazing possibilities for the blind. Now they can access the Internet on their own.

(3) The floating schoolhouse

Can you imagine going to school on a boat? Instead of driving to school, a floating classroom comes to your house every day. This happens in northwest Bangladesh for nearly 70,000 students. Flooding is a big problem in this wetland area, stopping children from getting to school. Every year, hundreds of thousands of students drop out of school because they have difficulties reaching them.

The floating schools are designed like traditional Bangladeshi wooden boats called noka. They are about 15 metres long and 3 metres wide with main cabins for about 30 students and their teacher. Weatherproof roofs can withstand heavy monsoon rains. There are also solar panels to power computers on the boats. Students board at rural pickup points and then attend classes for two or three hours, six days a week. In many cases, this will be all the education they get.

(4) Nomadic schools in Siberia

In the extreme northern conditions of Siberia in the Russian Federation, schools follow the reindeer's migration routes. So education is also possible for the herder's children. These nomadic schools educate children in their community and natural surroundings. The nomadic schools project supports ethnic groups trying to live their traditional way of life. The small number of pupils is typical of the nomadic school, and there's only one teacher for all the subjects.

Many amazing people around the world aren't willing to sit back and leave kids without any education; they are creating incredible schools like the ones mentioned above.

**a) Find the parts of the text that match the following questions.
Write down one number for each question.**

___ / 03 BE

Which part ...	number
... gives information about schools for kids who do not have a permanent home?	
... says that education is essential for every single person?	
... describes how students with special needs can use modern technology?	

b) Find the facts in the text and write them down.

___ / 07 BE

special support for blind students using the Internet (2 facts)	
features of a floating schoolhouse (3 facts)	
characteristics of a nomadic school (2 facts)	

Your cousin must give a report about the School of the Air. Read the information and help your cousin. Answer his questions in German.

School of the Air

Who pays for School of the Air?

The Northern Territory Department of Education gives most of the money. Parents pay a minimal resource fee per family on enrolment and may make a voluntary contribution per child each year for IT Resources.

What age are the students?

Students are aged from three-and-a-half (pre-school) up to 17 (Year 9).

How big are the classes?

Classes tend to be small. They range from 8-15 students per class. There is a teacher/student ratio of 1:13.

How much Interactive Distance Learning (IDL) time do students have?

The number and length of the lessons depend on the year level. Younger students generally have 30-minute lessons while the older students have up to an hour. The minimum number of lessons per week is nine but some students can have as many as fifteen lessons per week including music, languages, art and PE.

How much school work is there?

Students spend five to six hours a day, five days a week, working on their lessons at home. Teachers prepare the lessons at school and an adult supervises the work in the child's home.

Hi, hab da einen Artikel über School of the Air gefunden. (Link hier) Brauch Hilfe mit dem Englisch. Müssen die Eltern was bezahlen?

16:15

You: _____

Danke. Da steht was von 1:13, was heißt das denn?

16:18

You: _____

OK. Letzte Frage. Was steht da über die Anzahl der Unterrichtsstunden?

16:23

You: _____

3 Writing

___ / 17 BE

3.1 Language Components

Mark the correct option.

___ / 07 BE

Things that have been banned at schools

Every school worldwide has its own school rules.

Maybe some of **their**
 them will surprise you. Some years ago, for example,
 they

schools in Florida put a ban on **hug**
 hugged on school floors to respect
 hugging

personal space between students. There's a debate about the best possible

schoolbag for kids, but one school in Michigan **doesn't**
 don't allow bags
 wasn't

into classrooms at all.

Milk has always been part of a **health**
 healthily school lunch.
 healthy

Some people in the US **which**
 who are vegans are pushing a petition to
 whose

get rid of milk in schools.

One school in New York even forbade the students to go to school **by**
 off
 with

bike or skateboard. A school in Toronto **made**
 make headlines last year
 makes

when it banned hard balls from schoolyards and playgrounds.

3.2 Guided Writing

Choose **a)** or **b)** or **c)**.

Write a text of about 80 – 100 words. Count your words.

a) Technology and me

Gadgets play an important role in everybody's life. Describe how you use modern technology.

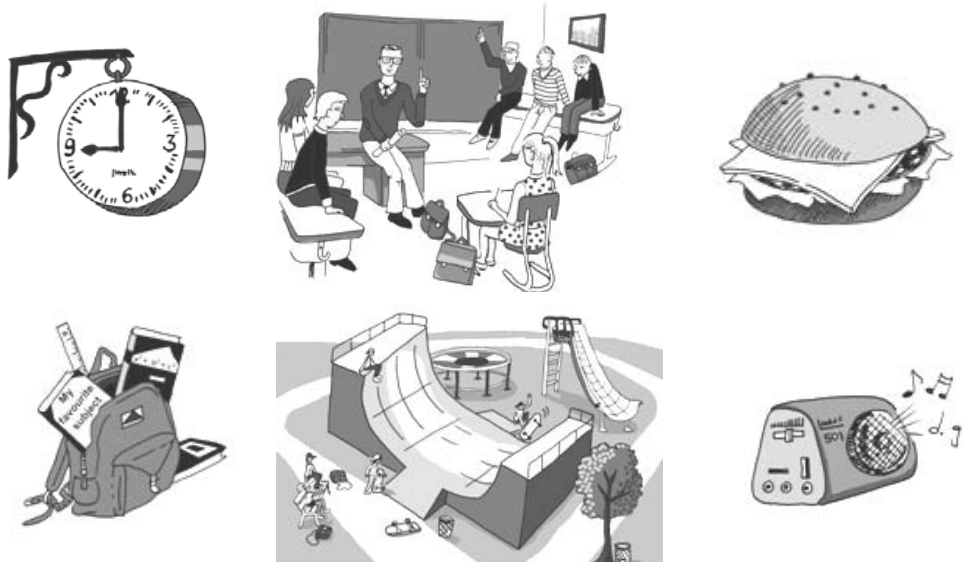
You can use the ideas below.



b) School of my dreams

Describe what your school will look like and how the people will work and learn in it.

You can use the following ideas:



c) Future life

You are 25 years old. What is your life like? Describe it.

You can use the following ideas:

- job
- family and kids
- housing
- travelling
- hobbies and free time
- ...

LEERSEITE
