



Kaufmännische Berufsfachschule Schwyz

AUFNAHMEPRÜFUNG 2007

ENGLISCH

10. März 2007

Name, Vorname	Nr.
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Zeit 50 Minuten

Hilfsmittel ~~Zweisprachiges Wörterbuch (auch elektronisch)~~ keine

Note

Hinweise

Die Prüfung enthält 9 Seiten.
Bitte sofort auf Vollständigkeit überprüfen.

Die Prüfung ist mit Tinte oder Kugelschreiber zu schreiben.
Notizpapier liegt auf den Arbeitstischen.

Prüfungsteil	maximale Punktzahl	Erreichte Punkte
Hörverstehen Seiten 2 – 3	16	
Leseverstehen Seiten 4 – 7	21	
Textproduktion Seiten 8 – 9	20	
Total	57	

Experte 1	Experte 2

Englisch: Hörverstehen

You are going to hear a report about a visit to Edinburgh in the form of a dialogue. Listen carefully and then do the tasks below.

You will hear the whole text twice. (16 points)

Please tick (✓) the letter which best completes the sentence.

A Visit to Edinburgh

- 1 **Peter says he will not be a very good guide because**
 - a) they have come in the car of Peter's father.
 - b) he stayed in Edinburgh once only before this visit.
 - c) Edinburgh has been called the modern Athens.

- 2 **You would find elegant shops in**
 - a) the Esplanade in Edinburgh.
 - b) the part called Athens.
 - c) the New Town.

- 3 **The Scott Monument**
 - a) appears on many postcards.
 - b) shows characters of Edinburgh.
 - c) is well known on the Castle.

- 4 **The two men join one of the groups of tourists**
 - a) because there is a fine view.
 - b) because they want to hear about the Castle.
 - c) because there is no guide free.

5 Queen Margaret

- a) had a son called Duncan.
- b) murdered Macbeth in 1039.
- c) built the Norman Chapel in 1076

6 One of the two men could not understand all about the Castle because

- a) he does not like so much history.
- b) the guide did not speak loudly enough.
- c) the guide spoke in a strange way for him.

7 Edinburgh has been the capital of Scotland

- a) for about 500 years.
- b) since David I, King of Scots had a vision.
- c) since Holyroodhouse became the residence of her Majesty the Queen.

8 The word "kirk" means

- a) a high church.
- b) church in the Scottish language.
- c) old.

Englisch: Leseverstehen

Please read the following newspaper article and then do the tasks below. The article is about Romansh, one of the four languages spoken in Switzerland.

20. September 2006, Swissinfo

Romansh faces a silent future

The old Latin-based language Romansh, which *has* survived for hundreds of years deep within Graubünden's isolated valleys, is becoming increasingly marginal. Changes in society and, above all, the increasing use of German have led to a marked drop in the number of Romansh speakers.

Romansh is now spoken by 0.5 per cent of the Swiss population, or around 35,000 people, compared with 1.1 per cent in 1910. It is today concentrated in Lower Engadine and in Surselva, although pockets of Romansh speakers exist in other places.

One main reason for the decline is the changing economy. The arrival of tourism and industry in Graubünden has led to a mix of cultures and the need to speak other languages.

The old rural ways of life, which use Romansh, are slowly dying out.

"Romansh is becoming more spoken in family and social contexts," Constantin Pitsch from the Federal Culture Office's language services told Swissinfo.

"It is no longer used very much in the fields of economy and administration and this automatically makes Romansh a spoken language and not a written one."

Emigration

Constantin Pitsch is himself a Romansh speaker, but left his homeland in Val Müstair to work in the Swiss capital, Bern. He is not alone, as an estimated 38 per cent of native Romansh speakers live outside Graubünden.

According to Anton Killias, a leading member of the largest Romansh expatriate community in German-speaking Zurich, this is because of the lack of prospects at home.

"Zurich is the biggest Swiss economic metropolis, so it's very attractive. To study at university you have to go away and Zurich is the closest. Many simply stayed afterwards," he told Swissinfo.

Another factor in the language's decline is the lack of a single Romansh identity. There are five Romansh idioms in Graubünden, most of which are quite different from each other.

There is no linguistic centre for Romansh, as the cantonal capital, Chur has been German-speaking since the 16th century.

The community, therefore, remains fragmented and tends to resist any "pan-Romansh" projects, such as the unified language, Rumantsch Grischun.

But perhaps the biggest threat [BEDROHUNG] to Romansh comes from German, which has made huge inroads [EINDRINGEN] into Graubünden over the past 50 years at a cost to the canton's other two official languages.

In 1950, 56 per cent of the population spoke German, 29 per cent Romansh and 13 per cent Italian.

In the 2000 census [VOLKSZÄHLUNG] , the figures stood at 68 per cent for German, 15 per cent for Romansh and ten per cent for Italian.

German speakers mainly come to the Romansh heartland for work or family reasons. An estimated 50 per cent of spouses [EHEPARTNER] are not native speakers of Romansh. "A lot of mixed families speak German and as soon as the families don't speak the local language anymore the whole area is under threat of being Germanized," said Andrea Rassel from Lia Rumantscha, the Romansh promotion organisation.

Romansh speakers are nowadays bilingual in German, which they often use at work or as a source of news and information.

This causes problems when it comes to choosing between the two. In the last Swiss census only around 35,000 people said Romansh was their "strongest" written and spoken language.

Efforts are being made by the authorities in Switzerland to preserve Romansh and laws exist to protect it. The Swiss Broadcasting Corporation, the parent company of Swissinfo, recently opened a new media centre in Chur.

But although experts say they have noticed a renewed interest in the language over the past few years, especially among young people, it is still a statistical probability that Romansh could die out within a few decades.

Andrea Rassel states that "As soon as the population is absolutely sure they want to speak Romansh, they will make an effort. If this doesn't happen then Romansh will disappear".

Swissinfo, Isobel Leybold, Johnson in Bern and Chur

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Englisch: Leseverstehen

Task 1 Write the answer to the following questions in **note form** and in **your own words**.
Do NOT copy from the text!
(10 points)

1) **Why is Romansh becoming less important?**

.....
.....

2) **In what situation is Romansh mainly used as a spoken media?**

.....
.....

3) **Why do many Romansh speakers live away from Graubünden?**

.....
.....

4) **Why is Romansh endangered?**

.....
.....

5) **What could cause the Romansh language to disappear in some years?**

.....
.....

Englisch: Leseverstehen

Task 2 Please read the statements below carefully and then say if they are true or false, or if there is no information [?]. Tick the boxes "true", "false", or ?. If the answer is false (f), say what is true in **your own words**.

(11 points)

a) **Constantin Pitsch lives alone in his flat in Bern.**

true false ?

.....

b) **If Romansh speakers want to study at university, they have to go to Zurich.**

true false ?

.....

c) **Both Italian and Romansh are being replaced more and more by German.**

true false ?

.....

d) **About 50% of Romansh speakers get married to a partner from outside Graubünden.**

true false ?

.....

e) **Young people in Graubünden are not interested in Romansh any longer.**

true false ?

.....

