



Kaufmännische Berufsfachschule Schwyz

AUFNAHMEPRÜFUNG 2007

ENGLISCH Lösungen

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

2 points per question

A Visit to Edinburgh

- 1 **Peter says he will not be a very good guide because**
- a) they have come in Peter's father's car.
 - 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 they are 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.

A VISIT TO EDINBURGH

JOE: Peter and I have come to Edinburgh. He has invited me to visit Scotland. We have come in his father's car. It's nine o'clock in the morning, and we are getting ready to go sightseeing in the town. ... Have you ever been here before Peter?

PETER: Yes, I was here once six years ago. So I shall not be a very good guide. Don't you know that Edinburgh has been called the modern Athens?

JOE: The modern Athens? Why?

PETER: Because no other city, since classical times, has owned so many Doric, Ionic and Corinthian columns, and because there are so many buildings that might be mistaken for temples. Here we are in Princess Street.

JOE: This is the street which is shown on all postcards of Edinburgh, isn't it?

PETER: Yes, that's right. In Edinburgh, there is an Old Town and a New Town. The Old Town is on a rock, crowned with a castle.

JOE: What is there in the New Town?

PETER: It's the residential, the elegant, the shopping and the big business side of the city.

JOE: Where shall we go first?

PETER: We'll go to the Old Town first. That is the Scott Monument, which also can be seen on postcards of Edinburgh. It's a characteristic feature of Edinburgh, which is almost as well known as the Castle.

JOE: What are we going to see first?

PETER: We're going to see the Castle.

JOE: Shall we take a guide?

PETER: We can join one of those groups of tourists.

JOE: Good idea!

PETER: There's the guide. He is beginning to explain now.

GUIDE: We are in the Esplanade, and the Castle is there in front of us.

JOE: Isn't it a fine view!

GUIDE: It is said that the Castle is the beginning and end of Edinburgh, for it was there before Edinburgh began, and if it were spirited away, an improbable event, that would be the end of Edinburgh. It's like the guardian spirit of the town.

Let's go along this road which leads from the bridge, through seven lines of defence, to the Palace buildings at the summit of the rock. On the way, we see the enchanting little Norman Chapel, built in 1076 by Queen Margaret, the Saxon wife of Malcolm Canmore, elder son of King Duncan, who was murdered by Macbeth in 1039. The chapel walls are older than any existing building within the Castle, and they seem to hold memories of yet more distant years. Close beside the Chapel is Mons Meg, a huge fifteenth century cannon, which fired a salute when Mary, later Queen of Scots, became engaged to the Dauphin...

PETER: Have you understood everything?

JOE: I've understood most of it, but not everything because he had a Scottish accent.

Where shall we go now?

PETER: There are still a lot of places to see: the National Gallery, the Royal Botanic Garden, the birthplace of Robert Louis Stevenson, and, of course, the Palace of Holyroodhouse, which is the official residence of her Majesty the Queen when in Edinburgh.

JOE: Is it very old?

PETER: It was founded in 1128 by David I, King of Scots, after having a vision in which there appeared to him a stag with a cross between its horns.

JOE: How long has Edinburgh been the capital of Scotland?

PETER: King James IV made Edinburgh the capital of Scotland at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Now we're going along the Royal Mile.

JOE: What is that beautiful church over there?

PETER: That's the High Kirk of St. Giles. It is said to be the oldest church in Edinburgh.

JOE: It must be very old, then. What is the meaning of "kirk"?

PETER: It means "church" in Scottish. Well, I think we have seen everything. Are you tired?

JOE: Yes, a little. Sightseeing tires a bit.

PETER: I think we'd better sleep here tonight, and start off tomorrow morning.

JOE: All right. That certainly *is* a good idea!

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!
(2 points per answer)

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

because of social changes, which have given more importance to German

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

in families and when people meet socially

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

for economic and educational reasons

4) **Why is Romansh endangered?**

the users of Romansh don't want to give up their own regional idiom.

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

the population in the Romansh areas is not strongly interested in their language

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), state what is true in the space provided.

(11 points)

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

true false ? 1 pt

.....

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

true false ? 1 pt

Zurich is the closest university. 2 pts

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

true false ? 1 pt

.....

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

true false ? 1 pt

About 50% of spouses are not native speakers of Romansh. 2 pts

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

true false ? 1 pt

Experts say there is a renewed interest in R. especially among young people. 2 pts

Englisch: Textproduktion
Guidelines for marking the Writing scripts.

Es gibt maximal 10 Punkte für Task und 10 für Language

Mark	Task ↓	Language ↓
10 9	Very good attempt at task, covering all content elements fully, with minimal digression. Generally coherent, requiring no effort by the reader.	Generally good control, and confident use of language. Coherent linking of sentences using simple cohesive devices. Language ambitious, including complex sentences and range of structures and vocabulary. Language errors may still be present, but they are minor, due to ambition, and non-impeding.
8 7	Good attempt at task, covering all the content elements, with some elaboration. There may be some minor repetition or digression, though overall the script is reasonably coherent and requires minimal effort by the reader.	Fairly good control of language and linking of sentences. Either language is ambitious, i.e. showing evidence of range of structures and vocabulary, with a few errors, generally non-impeding, or the language is unambitious, but virtually error-free
6 5	Reasonable attempt to cover task. May be a rather simple account with little elaboration, or a fuller attempt containing some repetition or digression. One content element may have been omitted. Coherent enough to make meaning clear, although a little effort may be required by the reader.	Some control of language. Linking of sentences not always maintained. Simple sentence structure generally sound. Language likely to be unambitious, or if errors are likely to be present, e.g. in structures, tenses, spelling, articles, prepositions, they are mostly non-impeding.
4 3 2	Some attempt at task, possibly with limited understanding. Two content elements may have been omitted, or there will be noticeable irrelevance or incoherence, which will require considerable effort by the reader. Task may be unfinished.	Erratic control of sentence structure and use of tenses, e.g. past simple not used appropriately in many cases. Language may be very simplistic / limited / repetitive. Errors in the spelling of vocabulary often occur. Language errors are numerous and often basic, and will sometimes impede communication. Punctuation may be noticeably absent, leading to incoherence of sentences.
1	Poor attempt at task, because the script has little relevance, is far too short or very incoherent.	Very poor control of language. Difficult to understand due to e.g. frequent grammatical errors, errors in the spelling of words, or poor sentence construction. There may be a general absence of punctuation, leading to serious incoherence.
0	Candidate has misunderstood or misinterpreted task. Content bears no relation to task.	Achieves nothing, language impossible to understand.

Notenmasstab

Points	Mark
52-57	6
51	5.9
50	5.8
49	5.7
48	5.6
47	5.5
46	5.4
45	5.3
44	5.2
43	5.1
42	5
41	4.9
40	4.8
39	4.7
38	4.6
37	4.5
36	4.4
35	4.3
34	4.2
33	4.1
32	4
31	3.9
30	3.8
29	3.7
28	3.6
27	3.5
26	3.4
25	3.3
24	3.2
23	3.1
22	3
21	2.9
20	2.8
19	2.7
18	2.6
17	2.5
16	2.4
15	2.3
14	2.2
13	2.1
12	2
11	1.9
10	1.8
09	1.7
08	1.6
07	1.5
06	1.4
05	1.3
04	1.2
03	1.1
1 - 2	1