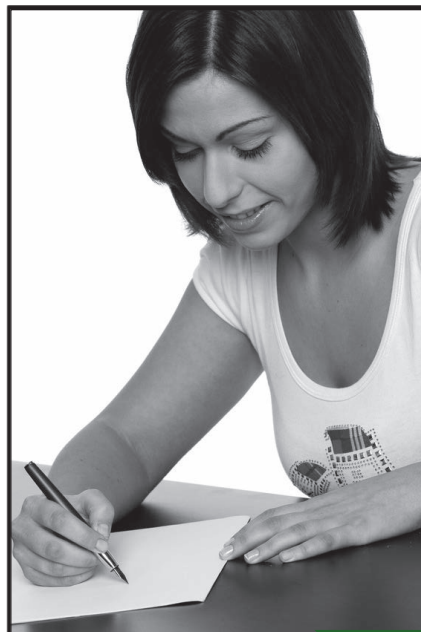


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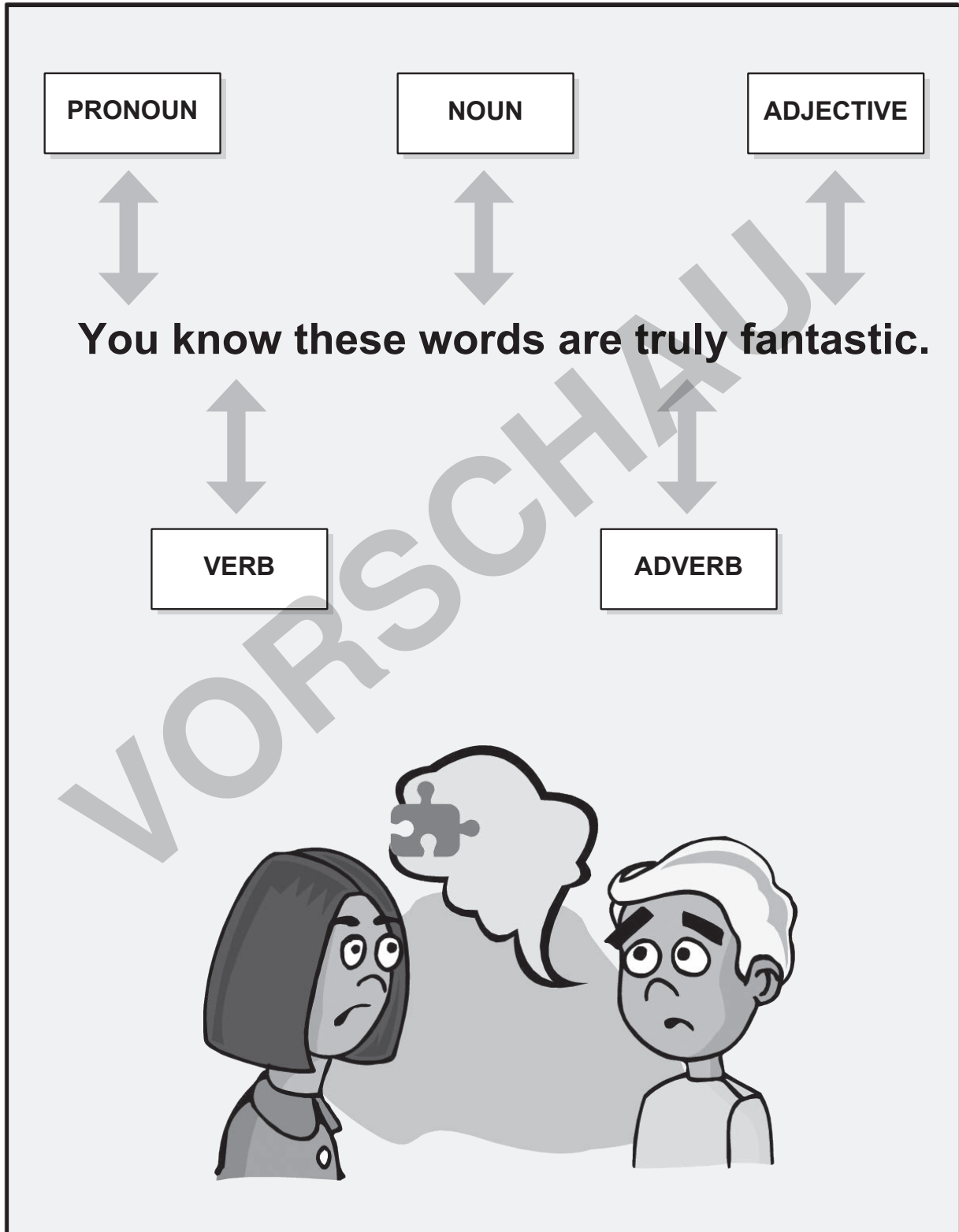
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Mindmap der Wortarten



## Tipps gegen Prüfungsstress

### ➔ Entspannung kann eine gute Lösung sein!

Suche dir eine eigene Entspannungshilfe, die du in Stresssituationen (z. B. bei Proben, Prüfungen usw.) bei dir hast. Das könnte ein Stein in deiner Hosentasche sein, ein Glücksbringer oder auch nur ein Gedanke an einen schönen Ort oder eine Person, die dir beim Denken hilft.



### ➔ Warm laufen

Lese dir alle Aufgaben erst einmal in Ruhe durch. Dann fange mit der leichtesten an. Ist sie erst einmal richtig beantwortet, hast du genug Selbstvertrauen für die schwierigeren.

### ➔ Keine Chance dem Zeitteufel

Wenn du in einer Aufgabe stecken bleibst, solltest du dich nicht länger als 3 Minuten frustrieren lassen. Besser: Löse eine andere leichtere Aufgabe zwischendurch, um neuen Mut zu gewinnen.

### ➔ Ausblenden

Stütze deinen Kopf in deine Hände. Schließe nun die Augen und zähle langsam von 13 an rückwärts. Atme dabei im Zähltakt langsam und tief durch.

### ➔ Kurzreise

Lehne dich entspannt zurück, schließe die Augen und mache eine kurze Reise zu einer Ruheinsel. Spüre die Ruhe und Kraft, die dort herrscht. Atme das Gefühl tief ein, komme wieder zurück und weiter geht's.

### ➔ Brillenwechsel

Setze in Gedanken die Spaßbrille auf und stelle dir deinen Prüfer/deine Prüferin in Badesachen vor. Oder wie er/sie gerade über einen Witz lacht. Dann erscheinen dir die Aufgaben auch gleich in einem ganz anderen Licht.

### ➔ Mach´ mal Pause!

Fünf Minuten höchste Konzentration verdienen eine Minute Nichtstun.

## Fit im Kopf durch Gedächtnistraining

Dein Gehirn kannst du trainieren wie einen Muskel. Kein Mensch hat ein gutes oder schlechtes Gedächtnis. Der Unterschied ist das gute oder das schlechte Training!




### **Zum Einstieg kannst du einen Gedächtnistest machen:**

Schreibe in jede Zeile einen Begriff und versuche alle 10 Begriffe in nur 2 Minuten zu lernen. Das ist nicht nur ein gutes Training, sondern auch eine gute Gelegenheit, Vokabellernen ein wenig sportlicher zu sehen und ein klares Ziel zu verfolgen: Nämlich 10 Vokabeln in nur 10 Minuten zu lernen, was kein Problem sein sollte, wenn du diese Übung regelmäßig trainierst.

Fange am besten mit einfachen Begriffen an – es macht einfach mehr Spaß, ein Erfolgserlebnis zu haben!

Nummer	Begriff
1	Auto
2	Lampe
3	Straße
4	Flasche
5	Gurke
6	Musikinstrument
7	Spülmittel
8	Wolke
9	Taschenlampe
10	Bärenfutter

Nummer	Begriff
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	



## 5 Probeprüfungen

### Wie sieht die Abschlussprüfung im Allgemeinen aus?

Die Prüfung setzt sich aus drei Teilen zusammen:

- ➔ dem Hörverstehenstest (Listening Comprehension),
- ➔ der schriftlichen Prüfung (Reading Comprehension) und
- ➔ der mündlichen Prüfung (Speaking Test).

Es werden fünf Kompetenzbereiche (skills) geprüft:  
Listening, Reading, Use of English, Writing und Speaking.

Die Punkteverteilung: ca.  $\frac{1}{5}$  Listening Comprehension  
ca.  $\frac{3}{5}$  Reading Comprehension  
ca.  $\frac{1}{5}$  Speaking Comprehension

#### **LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

- ➔ Dauer ca. 30 Minuten
- ➔ Einlesezeit: Verschaffe dir hier schon mal einen kurzen Überblick!
- ➔ vier bis fünf verschiedene Texte
- ➔ alles wird zweimal vorgespielt
- ➔ Schreibe deine Lösungen gleich auf das Prüfungsblatt.
- ➔ Aufgabenformen:
  - Zuordnungsaufgaben (Texte, Informationen, Aussagen von Personen zuordnen)
  - Multiple-Choice-Aufgaben (aus vorgegebenen Lösungen die richtige ankreuzen)
  - Fehler finden (Achtung: lautlich ähnliche Wörter; falsche Wörter unterstreichen und richtige aufschreiben.)
  - Notizen machen (stichpunktartig aufschreiben)

#### **READING COMPREHENSION**

- ➔ Dauer 105 Minuten
- ➔ Aufgabenformen:
  - Multiple-Choice-Aufgaben (aus vorgegebenen Lösungen die richtige ankreuzen)
  - Richtig, falsch oder nicht im Text (kreuze an, ob die Aussage richtig, falsch oder nicht im Text enthalten ist)
  - Zuordnungsaufgaben (Informationen zuordnen)
  - Fragen beantworten (Fragen zum Inhalt eines Textes beantworten, z. T. stichpunktartig)
  - Sätze beenden (Satzanfänge vorgegeben, die du ergänzen sollst)
  - Fehler finden (versteckte Fehler herausfinden)

**A LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

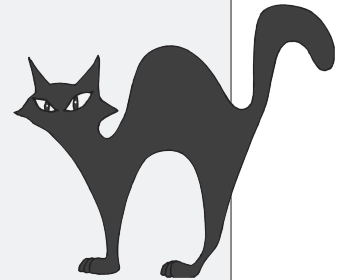
**Superstition\* in Britain**

**I. What a difference a day makes**

**Exercise 1:** You will hear **five interviews** recorded on Friday 13<sup>th</sup>. Which information belongs to which interview? Write the correct letter (A – E) in the boxes. Be careful: Use each letter **only once!** You'll have 5 seconds after the first listening and 5 seconds after the second listening.



<input type="checkbox"/>	often has bad luck on Friday 13 <sup>th</sup>
<input type="checkbox"/>	never travels by plane on Friday 13 <sup>th</sup>
<input type="checkbox"/>	loves Friday 13 <sup>th</sup>
<input type="checkbox"/>	gives a big party every Friday 13 <sup>th</sup>
<input type="checkbox"/>	has never cared about superstitions
<input type="checkbox"/>	doesn't go out on Friday 13 <sup>th</sup>
<input type="checkbox"/>	used to be superstitious
<input type="checkbox"/>	had bad luck for the first time



\* a belief that some objects or actions bring good or bad luck

von 5 P.

### What a difference a day makes



#### ➔ Interview (A)

- I: What do you think about superstition?
- A: Superstition? You mean believing in black cats, the number 13 and stuff like that?
- I: Exactly.
- A: I'll tell you what: I know a lot of people who do really care about this but me, ... nah ... I've always been a rationalist. I even prefer to travel on the 13<sup>th</sup> ...
- I: You're kidding!
- A: No, not at all. On such a day planes and trains are usually less crowded because of all those people who are superstitious ...

#### ➔ Interview (B)

- I: How has Friday the 13<sup>th</sup> gone for you?
- D: Absolutely fantastic. My favourite day!
- I: Really?
- D: Yes. I missed my bus to work in the morning and had to walk in the rain.
- I: Poor you.
- D: Then I spilt half a bottle of coke on my new suit at lunchtime.
- I: That's really quite a lot of bad luck for just one day ...
- D: Oh no ... damn!
- I: What's wrong?
- D: I've left my door key at home. So, yeah, it's really been a lucky day for me – like lots of Friday the 13<sup>th</sup> before.
- I: At least you haven't lost your humour ...



### ➔ Interview

C

I: Are you superstitious?

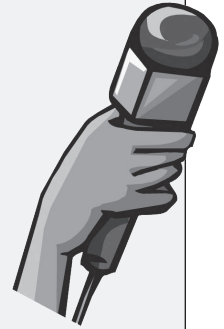
C: I used to say “absolutely not”, you know. I don’t usually care about Friday the 13<sup>th</sup>, but today I had loads of bad luck. I fell off my bike, got scratched ...

I: Don’t say by a cat!

C: Yes, and – guess what – it was black! Isn’t that weird?

I: That’s what happens on Friday the 13<sup>th</sup>.

C: But nothing like this ever happened to me before and I do hope it will never happen again!



### ➔ Interview

D

I: Do you dread it when Friday the 13<sup>th</sup> comes around?

B: Why should I? It’s a day like any other.

I: Some people believe that strange things happen on Friday the 13<sup>th</sup>.

B: Believe it or not, it’s my favourite day. My birthday is on August the 13<sup>th</sup>, you know, and whenever it falls on a Friday we party even more. My friends love those special birthday parties.

### ➔ Interview

E

I: Are you superstitious?

E: Not really. I don’t even think about it. When I was a teenager it was different.

I: In what way?


E: Well, I never walked under ladders, I avoided our neighbours’ black cat and threw salt over my shoulder. And I didn’t even go out on Friday the 13<sup>th</sup>.

I: Then why did you change your attitude?

E: One day one of my friends told me I was behaving hysterically. So I started to ignore these things. I bought a cute black cat – and I got married on Friday the 13<sup>th</sup>.

## 5 Probeprüfungen

- ➔ Find a word or expression in **TEXT 1** which means the same as each of the words below. (The paragraph where you can find the word or expression is indicated in brackets.)

- |     |            |   |               |
|-----|------------|---|---------------|
| 0.  | handed out | <u>distributed</u>  | (paragraph 5) |
| 18. | like       |  _____ | (paragraph 2) |
| 19. | area       | _____   | (paragraph 3) |
| 20. | sudden     | _____   | (paragraph 4) |
| 21. | happen     | _____   | (paragraph 5) |
| 22. | shouting   | _____   | (paragraph 6) |

\_\_\_\_\_ von 5 P.

- ➔ Which word from **TEXT 1** is explained?

23. A gas or other substance that is sent into the air.

\_\_\_\_\_

24. Someone who studies a subject in detail in order to discover new facts or test new ideas:

\_\_\_\_\_

25. An unexpected event, such as a flood or a fire, that causes a lot of damage:

\_\_\_\_\_

26. A book, movie, play, etc, that continues the story of an earlier one:

\_\_\_\_\_

27. Providing food and drink for meeting and social events:


\_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Probeprüfungen



- ➔ Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word of the same **WORD FAMILY** that fits in the space in the same line.

### Rethinking tourism

Twenty years ago more than 400 million people spent their holiday abroad, last year the  \_\_\_\_\_ **28** (NUMEROUS) was up to 700 million.

The \_\_\_\_\_ **29** (GROWS) interest in travelling to foreign countries has created serious problems, especially overcrowding and pollution.

Tourism officials are starting to recognize that if more and more parts of our national environment are \_\_\_\_\_ **30** (DESTRUCTIVE), business will not survive.

Economic advantages can no longer be the only criteria for \_\_\_\_\_ **31** (SUPPORT) the development of tourism.

\_\_\_\_\_ **32** (CARE) planning will have to include environmental factors, too.

“Eco-tourism”, “green tourism” and “\_\_\_\_\_ **33** (RESPONSIBILITY) tourism” are some of the new concepts.

\_\_\_\_\_ von 6 P.

## 5 Probeprüfungen

Leonardo DiCaprio (l.),  
Robert Redford (r.)




Siebbi/wikimedia, Quelle: ipernity.com



Steve Jurvetson/wikimedia, Quelle: Flickr

- ➔ Complete the following text. Use the correct forms of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks.

### A movie star who set a trend

Today almost every celebrity  \_\_\_\_\_ **34** (seem/walk) the green path, but Robert Redford was one of those \_\_\_\_\_ **35** (?) helped to prepare the way. Long before Leonardo DiCaprio became interested \_\_\_\_\_ **36** (?) green matters, he \_\_\_\_\_ **37** (already/fight) for the protection of the environment.

When Redford \_\_\_\_\_ **38** (become) successful years ago, he spent a lot of time and money \_\_\_\_\_ **39** (?) his projects.

He said, "I \_\_\_\_\_ **40** (teach) very early that you \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **41** (only/have) a chance to convince your opponents if you know what you \_\_\_\_\_ **42** (talk) about".

The list of battles Redford has won is taller \_\_\_\_\_ **43** (?) an old redwood tree. But without doubt his \_\_\_\_\_ **44** (remarkable) success is the Grand Staircase Escalante monument in Utah. From 1975 to 1996 he tried \_\_\_\_\_ **45** (hard) to keep it out of commercial hands until finally the area \_\_\_\_\_ **46** (declare) a national monument by President Clinton. At the moment, the famous star \_\_\_\_\_ **47** (organize) campaigns for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska and against global warming.

## TEXT 2 – GREENPEACE

### How to save the climate

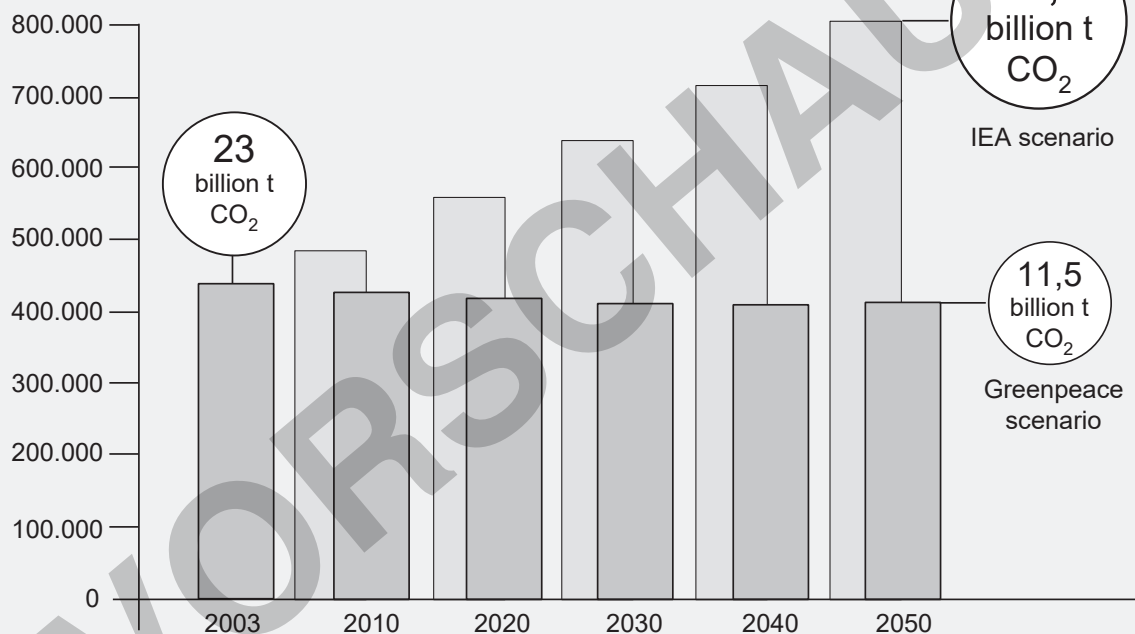
Scientists and engineers agree that we already have the technology to make industry compatible with the climate. It will only cost us one percent of the world's total economic output, but doing nothing will be twenty times more expensive.

Climate researchers also warn that time is running out. We will have to act quickly to change the way people think. Politicians, managers, individuals and communities must all be involved. The next ten years are crucial.

### Energy [R]evolution

The Greenpeace scenario for climate-compatible energy generation in the year 2050

Primary Energy Consumption  
(peta-joules)



The International Energy Agency (IEA) expects global energy demand to double by 2050. This means more and more fossil fuels will be burned. If this happens, there will be a dramatic rise in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Greenpeace wants to cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 50 percent by the year 2050. Scientists agree that this is essential if we want to prevent the climate from getting completely out of control.

Renewable forms of energy – solar power, wind, water, geo-heat and biomass – will supply half the world's energy requirements by the middle of this century, but only if we stop wasting energy and take action to use it more efficiently. The Greenpeace study Energy [R]evolution shows that this is possible without endangering the global economy and still giving poorer countries the opportunity to develop.

We have no time to lose.

Let's start living our lives in a more climate-friendly way – now!

(adapted from: "Greenpeace – How to save the climate!" www.greenpeace.org)