

Name	
Vorname	
Bisherige Schule	
Kandidatennummer	

	Maximum	Erreichte Punktzahl
Part A (Listening)	<b>25 Pts.</b>	
Part B (Grammar and Vocabulary)	<b>30 Pts.</b>	
Part C (Reading)	<b>25 Pts.</b>	
Part D (Writing)	<b>20 Pts.</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 Pts.</b>	
<b>Note</b>		

## **BBZ Herisau und KST Trogen**

**Englischprüfung 2020**

**BM (BBZ & WMS) FMS**

**Prüfungszeit: 90 Minuten**



## Part A: Listening (25 points)

/25

=> First read the statements and the questions in task 1 and 2. You have three minutes for that.  
=> Then you will hear the recording twice.

A1: Listen to the following recording. Then put a cross (X) in the right place. The following statements are either "true" or "false" or "can't know" (this means that the text you are hearing does not give you this information).

Example:

Statements	true	false	can't know
Llamas are from the horse family.		X	
The llama the students see is black.			X
The speakers listen to a guide.	X		

Statements	true	false	can't know
Llamas, alpacas, vicuñas, and guanacos are all related to camels.			
The llama is the best-known animal of all four.			
Llamas like to live as small families.			
The wool of llamas is very warm.			
Llamas can be trained well.			
It is believed that the alpaca has developed from the vicuña.			
The wool of the vicuña is so warm because it lives high in the mountains.			
During the time of the Inca, everybody wore clothes made of vicuña wool.			
Vicuñas are stronger than guanacos.			
Llamas only hum when they are relaxed.			
The climate of the UK is suitable for alpacas.			
Llamas are pretty pets, but they can't be used for much else.			

/12

A2: Complete the following sentences with **one word or number taken from the listening text**.

Example: OK, are we all together ?

- A. Alpacas and Llamas are domesticated animals, both vicuñas and guanacos are \_\_\_\_\_ animals.
- B. Llamas can grow up to \_\_\_\_\_ meters.
- C. All members of this animal family \_\_\_\_\_ when they are unhappy, sometimes even the contents of their stomach.
- D. Alpacas always look like they are \_\_\_\_\_.
- E. The alpaca is \_\_\_\_\_ for its wool.
- F. The fashion industry has a big \_\_\_\_\_ for alpaca wool.
- G. The Incas were the ancient \_\_\_\_\_ of Latin America.
- H. Vicuñas can be shorn every \_\_\_\_\_ years, this is why their wool is very expensive.
- I. Guanacos are capable of surviving at over \_\_\_\_\_ meters in the Andes.
- J. In the \_\_\_\_\_ they survive by licking water off cacti.
- K. Llamas make good pets and can be used for \_\_\_\_\_, for example when you go on a hike.
- L. \_\_\_\_\_ male Llamas can be used as guard animals, for example to protect sheep and hens.
- M. In the past and in the present, people use llamas to \_\_\_\_\_ things for them.

/13

## Part B: Grammar and Vocabulary (30 points)

/30

B1: Put regular and irregular verbs into the correct forms of the present, past, and future (simple or continuous). (8x½=4)

**Example:**

So, tell me. Why didn't (you/not go) on holiday last summer?

Hi everyone!

I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) this on my hostel bed in New Zealand! I \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) here two weeks ago on a 24 hour flight, which was exhausting – but it's been worth it. Such an exciting country! Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) a bungee jump in the Waikato valley, which was terrifying. You know I love Lord of the Rings – well, I have visited some of the locations where the films were shot. The scenery is unbelievably beautiful. You can understand why they thought it would be perfect.

Our guide showed us the film set and even let us act out some of the scenes. I \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) one of the swords when there was a loud noise and it nearly \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) on my foot!

Next week I \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to go to the New Zealand Rugby Museum. I am such a huge fan of the All Blacks. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/know) I played rugby myself?

Sorry, have to go now. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) more pictures on my blog next week – I promise!

/4

B2: Read this text carefully. Some of the lines are correct. Then you tick them like this: ✓. Some have one word which should not be there. Then you write that word on the line. (10x½=5)

**Examples:**

Some people think that the climate and the weather are the same thing,  
but the those people are wrong.

✓  
the

Weather influences most the lives of everyone. The climate of any \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
country it depends on its position on the Earth, its distance from the sea \_\_\_\_\_ 2  
and how high it is. In countries which have some sea all around them, like \_\_\_\_\_ 3  
Britain, winters are mild and summers are cool. Countries near the \_\_\_\_\_ 4  
Equator have hot weather all year with some of heavy rain, except in \_\_\_\_\_ 5  
deserts where it rains very little. The heat of the sun can easily warm \_\_\_\_\_ 6  
the ground during all the day, but it gets very cold at night. \_\_\_\_\_ 7  
Weather forecasts are so popular and people rely on them, \_\_\_\_\_ 8  
but despite modern methods of weather forecasting storms can not \_\_\_\_\_ 9  
still surprise us. Tornados can cause much of damage to buildings. \_\_\_\_\_ 10

/5

B3: Make sentences from these words. You cannot change the words. **You must use all the words and you cannot add new words.** (4x1=4)

**Example:**

*many watch how regularly news the?*

How many people watch the news regularly?

1. presidents White home the and House US workplace is of the

\_\_\_\_\_

2. about protecting is environment the everybody talking

\_\_\_\_\_

3. job what a advice without you teenagers do for have?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. so usually but we long train it travel takes by

\_\_\_\_\_

/4

B4: Ask questions for what is underlined. Watch out for the correct tense! (5x1=5)

**Example:**

*Claire went to Paris last week.*

When did Claire go to Paris?

1. The room costs £110 per night for two people.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. They had to sleep in a tent in the garden!

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Sandra thinks that camping is really brilliant.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. All the shops had to close because of the Corona pandemic.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Charlie's chocolate bar had the Golden Ticket in it.

\_\_\_\_\_

/5

B5: Choose from the following verbs to fill the gaps. have to; must; be allowed; can; be able; might; should. Positive and negative forms. Watch the tenses! (6x½=3)

**Example:**

May I have another piece of pie, please?

- Until 2018, women \_\_\_\_\_ to drive a car in Saudi Arabia.
- During the lockdown in spring 2020, you \_\_\_\_\_ keep a distance of two meters.
- When in Washington, you \_\_\_\_\_ go to the northern part of the city. It's too dangerous.

4. What's that noise in the kitchen? - Oh, I think it \_\_\_\_\_ be the cat.
5. I'm not sure I \_\_\_\_\_ to join you at the party next Saturday, I haven't finished my paper yet.
6. If you don't throw it right, a boomerang \_\_\_\_\_ never come back to you.

/3

B6: Transform the following sentences and use the given word. Do not change this word!  
The meaning of the sentence must be the same. (5x1=5)

**Example:**

*The cinema has twelve screens. (THERE)*

*There are twelve screens in the cinema.*

1. Unfortunately, he's not very good at doing it. (WELL)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I prefer trains to planes. (LIKE)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. If a person steals things, he's a thief. (WHO)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The cinema is near the shopping mall. (FAR)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mirka is married to Roger. (WIFE)

\_\_\_\_\_

/5

B7: Translate into English. (4x1=4)

**Example:**

*Jeden Samstag geht mein Vater einkaufen.*

*Every Saturday my father goes shopping.*

1. Ich gehe kaum joggen.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Vor hundert Jahren legten die Hühner weniger Eier als heute.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Ich hatte einmal einen ähnlichen Kuchen in den Ferien.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Wieso schauen Jugendliche weniger fern als ihre Eltern?

\_\_\_\_\_

/4

**Part C: Reading (25 points)****/25****Asian Carp**

- 1 The United States has a lengthy history of going to war. It is a nation born from war. Pick any year since 1776, and the odds of America being involved in at least one war is over 90%. Every US President has faced war. Still, it may surprise you to hear that the US government is at war with a fish.
- 2 Asian carp were introduced to American waters during the 1970s. Southern fish farmers began importing them to help clean their ponds (Teiche). Asian carp are phenomenal cleaners. Unfortunately, it didn't take too long for them to escape from these ponds, perhaps from flooding, and get into the Mississippi River. From there they have followed their natural tendency to swim upstream. This tendency may lead them into the Great Lakes and Canada, a nightmare scenario for fishermen.
- 3 Asian carp are large fish. One species, the silver carp, can grow to be 100 pounds. But despite their size, they feed from the bottom of the food chain. That means that they eat plankton and algae. A one-hundred-pound bottom feeder can eat an awful lot of sea scum, and some of it is toxic (giftig). The carp are resistant to the toxins, but we aren't. Some Asian carp are hazardous to eat because they have so many algal toxins in their systems. They also have lots of tiny bones in their meat, which makes them difficult to prepare. Asian carp is not a popular delicacy.
- 4 Introducing the Asian carp into waters that have not known them can be devastating. Beneath the surface of the water is a unique ecosystem. This system rests delicately on a balance that has evolved over millions of years. Then along come these big, hungry bottom feeders to mess up everything. They breed (sich vermehren) rapidly and densely populate the waters. Worse still, they compete with the native bottom feeders, which are smaller. Larger, tastier fish like salmon eat those native bottom feeders, so when the Asian carp outperform them, salmon and other fish on our menu will go hungry and their numbers will decrease both in the waters and the fishing nets. Thus, the whole food chain suffers, all the way up to the people.
- 5 Not only do Asian carp mess up the food chain, they mess up people. Seriously. Remember that silver carp can be 100 pounds. There is a reason why they are also known as "flying carp." This particular species of Asian carp has a tendency to jump when frightened. They can jump up to ten feet in the air, and the sound of boat motors frightens them. Watch out watersportists! In 2003 a woman jetskier collided with one and broke her nose and a vertebra. She almost drowned. Five years after that, a teenager broke his jaw on one while tubing. Many others have been injured by these flying logs. Silver carp pose a serious threat to water skiers and boaters.
- 6 In 2007 the U.S. Department of the Interior declared (bezeichnen) all silver carp to be an invasive species. Three years later, the State of Michigan passed the \$30 million CARPACT and another two years later, Congress approved (genehmigen) the "Stop Invasive Species" act, legislation (Gesetzgebung) written solely to protect the Great Lakes from Asian carp. The government has been on the offensive against these large-bellied invaders.
- 7 But Asian carp are difficult to catch. Since they eat from the bottom, they do not go for lures or baits like most large fish. The best way to stop them is to keep them out. The Great Lakes are connected to the Mississippi River through the 28-mile Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. For Chicagoans, it is the final point of resistance.
- 8 A series of multimillion-dollar electrical barriers have been built along the canal. The barriers are effective at keeping adult carp at bay, but some fear that baby carp may pass through. The United States Army Corps of Engineers has been deployed (einsetzen). In 2009 they poisoned the entire canal with rotenone, a chemical that kills fish. The \$3 million operation netted over 90 tons of dead fish, and a single carp.
- 9 Some think that the Great Lakes must be cut off from the Mississippi River. The Michigan Attorney General sued (klagen) to have the canal closed. The Ontario government and some Great Lake states have also taken legal action. But the courts have been persuaded by the value of the canal as a shipping route thus far. In the meantime, the barriers continue to hold, but how long can they? The carp have the Great Lakes under siege (Belagerung). Is this a war that we are destined to lose?

[Adapted from: <https://www.ereadingworksheets.com/reading-comprehension-worksheets/nonfiction-reading-test-asian-carp.pdf>]

C1: Choose the correct answer to the following statements or questions and underline it. Your answer must be based on the text. (8x1=8)

<b>Example:</b>	
Which person is most threatened by silver carp?	
a. <i>They eat other bottom feeders</i>	c. <u><i>They eat plankton and algae</i></u>
b. <i>They live at the bottom of lakes and rivers</i>	d. <i>They have a large bottom</i>
1. Which statement best expresses the main idea of the second paragraph?	
a. Asian carp were brought to America during the 1970s to assist Southern fish farmers.	c. Asian carp were supposed to clean ponds but they escaped and are headed north.
b. Asian carp are remarkable cleaners, which makes them highly desirable fish to have.	d. Asian carp are excellent at swimming upstream and cleaning up plankton.
2. What do Asian carp <b>not</b> do?	
a. clean the water.	c. swim against the stream.
b. eat native bottom feeders.	d. reproduce quickly.
3. Which of the following food chains is correct? (">" means "eats")	
a. salmon > native bottom feeder > plankton	c. Asian carp > salmon > plankton
b. salmon > Asian carp > plankton	d. Asian carp > salmon > native bottom feeder
4. Which of the following statements is false?	
a. Silver carp can jump up to ten feet.	c. Silver carp can grow to be 100 pounds.
b. Silver carp eat bottom feeders.	d. Silver carp are also known as "flying carp".
5. Which person is most threatened by silver carp?	
a. a beachgoer	c. a swimmer
b. a water skier	d. a triathlete
6. Which event happened last?	
a. The Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal was poisoned with rotenone.	c. A teenager broke his jaw on a silver carp while tubing.
b. Asian carp escaped from southern fish farms.	d. Congress approved the "Stop Invasive Species" act.
7. Which of the following statements is true?	
a. It would be best for the fishing industry if the Chicago Sanitary and Ship canal were closed permanently.	c. Closing the Chicago Sanitary and Ship canal would have little economic impact.
b. The electric barriers will keep the Asian carp out of the Great Lakes forever.	d. The Great Lake states and the courts agree on a solution to the Asian carp problem.
8. Which title best represents the author's main message?	
a. America: A Nation at War	c. Asian Carp: A Mysterious and Powerful Fish
b. Asian Carp: Threatening the Great Lakes	d. Misunderstood: Protect the Asian Carp

C2: Find words in the text which mean the same as the following. You must give **only one word** each. The number in brackets tells you in which part of the text you can find the word. (8x1= 8)

**Example:**

to buy or bring in products from another country (2)

import

- a to choose / to select (1)
- b to put something in a place for the first time (2)
- c dangerous (3)
- d causing a lot of damage or destruction (4)
- e to die by being unable to breathe underwater (5)
- f only (6)
- g because (7)
- h whole, complete (8)

/8

C3: Answer the following questions in complete sentences. (3x1 + 3x2= 9)

**Example:**

*How did the Asian carp get into the United States?*

Southern fish farmers imported them.

1. Name two reasons why Asian carp are not good fish for us to eat. (2 points)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What impact does the Asian carp have on the salmon and why? (2 points)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why are silver carp more dangerous for water skiers than for swimmers? (2 points)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the problem with the electrical barriers in the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal? (1 point)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Was the poisoning of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal successful? Give a reason for your answer. (2 points)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

/9



### Part D: Writing (20 points)

/20

**Your teacher has asked you to write about a famous person you most admire.**

In your writing you should mention:

- why this person became so famous
- why this person will be famous in the future
- if you could spend a day with this person, what you would do together

Write **80-120 words**, you must use past, present, and future forms. You will get more points if your writing is complete, if it is interesting to read and if you can show your knowledge of vocabulary and grammar.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Task, Content: \_\_\_\_ /8

Grammar, Spelling: \_\_\_\_ /6

Vocabulary, Style: \_\_\_\_ /6

Name	
Vorname	
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	Maximum	Erreichte Punktzahl
Part A (Listening)	<b>25 Pts.</b>	
Part B (Grammar and Vocabulary)	<b>30 Pts.</b>	
Part C (Reading)	<b>25 Pts.</b>	
Part D (Writing)	<b>20 Pts.</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 Pts.</b>	
<b>Note</b>		

## **BBZ Herisau und KST Trogen**

**Englischprüfung 2020**

**BM (BBZ & WMS) FMS**

**Prüfungszeit: 90 Minuten**



## Part A: Listening (25 points)

Audio File: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/intermediate-b1-listening/llamas>

/25

=> First read the statements and the questions in task 1 and 2. You have three minutes for that.  
=> Then you will hear the recording twice.

A1: Listen to the following recording. Then put a cross (X) in the right place. The following statements are either "true" or "false" or "can't know" (this means that the text you are hearing does not give you this information).

Example:

Statements	true	false	can't know
Llamas are from the horse family.		x	
The llama the students see is black.			x
The speakers listen to a guide.	x		

Statements	true	false	can't know
Llamas, alpacas, vicuñas, and guanacos are all related to camels.	x		
The llama is the best-known animal of all four.	x		
Llamas like to live as small families.		x	
The wool of llamas is very warm.			x
Llamas can be trained well.	x		
It is believed that the alpaca has developed from the vicuña.	x		
The wool of the vicuña is so warm because it lives high in the mountains.			x
During the time of the Inca, everybody wore clothes made of vicuña wool.		x	
Vicuñas are stronger than guanacos.		x	
Llamas only hum when they are relaxed.		x	
The climate of the UK is suitable for alpacas.	x		
Llamas are pretty pets, but they can't be used for much else.		x	

/12

A2: Complete the following sentences with **one word or number taken from the listening text**.

Example: OK, are we all together ?

- Alpacas and Llamas are domesticated animals, both vicuñas and guanacos are wild animals.
- Llamas can grow up to 1.8 meters.
- All members of this animal family spit when they are unhappy, sometimes even the contents of their stomach.
- Alpacas always look like they are smiling.
- The alpaca is famous for its wool.
- The fashion industry has a big demand for alpaca wool.
- The Incas were the ancient rulers of Latin America.
- Vicuñas can be shorn every three years, this is why their wool is very expensive.
- Guanacos are capable of surviving at over 4000 meters in the Andes.
- In the desert they survive by licking water off cacti.
- Llamas make good pets and can be used for trekking, for example when you go on a hike.
- Adult male Llamas can be used as guard animals, for example to protect sheep and hens.
- In the past and in the present, people use llamas to carry things for them.

/13

## Part B: Grammar and Vocabulary (30 points)

/30

B1: Put regular and irregular verbs into the correct forms of the present, past, and future (simple or continuous). (8x½=4)

**Example:**

So, tell me. Why didn't (you/not go) on holiday last summer?

Hi everyone!

I **am writing** (write) this on my hostel bed in New Zealand! I **flew** (fly) here two weeks ago on a 24 hour flight, which was exhausting – but it's been worth it. Such an exciting country! Yesterday, I **tried** (try) a bungee jump in the Waikato valley, which was terrifying.

You know I love Lord of the Rings – well, I have visited some of the locations where the films were shot. The scenery is unbelievably beautiful. You can understand why they thought it would be perfect.

Our guide showed us the film set and even let us act out some of the scenes. I **was holding** (hold) one of the swords when there was a loud noise and it nearly **fell** (fall) on my foot!

Next week I **am planning** (plan) to go to the New Zealand Rugby Museum. I am such a huge fan of the All Blacks. **Do/Did you know** (you/know) I played rugby myself?

Sorry, have to go now. There **will be / are going to be** (be) more pictures on my blog next week – I promise!

/4

B2: Read this text carefully. Some of the lines are correct. Then you tick them like this: ✓. Some have one word which should not be there. Then you write that word on the line. (10x½=5)

**Examples:**

Some people think that the climate and the weather are the same thing,  
but the those people are wrong.

✓  
the

Weather influences most the lives of everyone. The climate of any  
country it depends on its position on the Earth, its distance from the sea  
and how high it is. In countries which have some sea all around them, like  
Britain, winters are mild and summers are cool. Countries near the  
Equator have hot weather all year with some of heavy rain, except in  
deserts where it rains very little. The heat of the sun can easily warm  
the ground during all the day, but it gets very cold at night.

most 1  
it 2  
some 3  
✓ 4  
of 5  
✓ 6  
all 7  
✓ 8  
not 9  
of 10

Weather forecasts are so popular and people rely on them,  
but despite modern methods of weather forecasting storms can not  
still surprise us. Tornados can cause much of damage to buildings.

/5

B3: Make sentences from these words. You cannot change the words. **You must use all the words and you cannot add new words.** (4x1=4)

**Example:**

*many watch how regularly news the?*

How many people watch the news regularly?

1. presidents White home the and House US workplace is of the  
The (US) White House is (the) home and workplace of (the) (US) presidents.
2. about protecting is environment the everybody talking  
Everybody is talking about protecting the environment.
3. job what a advice without you teenagers do for have?  
What advice do you have for teenagers without a job?
4. so usually but we long train it travel takes by  
We (usually) travel by train but it (usually) takes so long.

/4

B4: Ask questions for what is underlined. Watch out for the correct tense! (5x1=5)

**Example:**

*Claire went to Paris last week.*

When did Claire go to Paris?

1. The room costs £110 per night for two people.  
How much does the room cost per night for two people? (How much is the room...)
2. They had to sleep in a tent in the garden!  
Where did they (have to) sleep?
3. Sandra thinks that camping is really brilliant.  
What does Sandra think (of camping)?
4. All the shops had to close because of the Corona pandemic.  
Why did (all) the shops have to close?
5. Charlie's chocolate bar had the Golden Ticket in it.  
Whose chocolate bar had the Golden ticket in it?

/5

B5: Choose from the following verbs to fill the gaps. have to; must; be allowed; can; be able; might; should. Positive and negative forms. Watch the tenses! (6x½=3)

**Example:**

May I have another piece of pie, please?

1. Until 2018, women were (not) allowed to drive a car in Saudi Arabia.
2. During the lockdown in spring 2020, you had to keep a distance of two meters.
3. When in Washington, you shouldn't / mustn't / aren't allowed go to the northern part of the city. It's too dangerous.

4. What's that noise in the kitchen? - Oh, I think it \_\_\_\_\_ **must / might / has to** \_\_\_\_\_ be the cat.
5. I'm not sure I \_\_\_\_\_ **will be able / will be allowed** \_\_\_\_\_ to join you at the party next Saturday, I haven't finished my paper yet.
6. If you don't throw it right, a boomerang \_\_\_\_\_ **might** \_\_\_\_\_ never come back to you.

/3

B6: Transform the following sentences and use the given word. Do not change this word!  
The meaning of the sentence must be the same. (5x1=5)

**Example:**

*The cinema has twelve screens. (THERE)*

*There are twelve screens in the cinema.*

1. Unfortunately, he's not very good at doing it. (WELL)  
**Unfortunately, he doesn't do it (very) well. / Unfortunately, he can't do it (very) well.**
2. I prefer trains to planes. (LIKE)  
**I like trains better/more than planes.**
3. If a person steals things, he's a thief. (WHO)  
**A thief is a person who steals things. / A person who steals things is (called) a thief.**
4. The cinema is near the shopping mall. (FAR)  
**The cinema is not far from the shopping mall.**
5. Mirka is married to Roger. (WIFE)  
**Mirka is his/Roger's wife.**

/5

B7: Translate into English. (4x1=4)

**Example:**

*Jeden Samstag geht mein Vater einkaufen.*

*Every Saturday my father goes shopping.*

1. Ich gehe kaum joggen.  
**I hardly (ever) go jogging. / I rarely go jogging.**
2. Vor hundert Jahren legten die Hühner weniger Eier als heute.  
**100 / A hundred years ago, chickens laid fewer eggs than now/today.**
3. Ich hatte einmal einen ähnlichen Kuchen in den Ferien.  
**I once had/tasted a similar cake on holiday.**
4. Wieso schauen Jugendliche weniger fern als ihre Eltern?  
**Why do teenagers/youngsters/young people watch less TV than their parents?**

/4

**Part C: Reading (25 points)****/25****Asian Carp**

- 1 The United States has a lengthy history of going to war. It is a nation born from war. Pick any year since 1776, and the odds of America being involved in at least one war is over 90%. Every US President has faced war. Still, it may surprise you to hear that the US government is at war with a fish.
- 2 Asian carp were introduced to American waters during the 1970s. Southern fish farmers began importing them to help clean their ponds (Teiche). Asian carp are phenomenal cleaners. Unfortunately, it didn't take too long for them to escape from these ponds, perhaps from flooding, and get into the Mississippi River. From there they have followed their natural tendency to swim upstream. This tendency may lead them into the Great Lakes and Canada, a nightmare scenario for fishermen.
- 3 Asian carp are large fish. One species, the silver carp, can grow to be 100 pounds. But despite their size, they feed from the bottom of the food chain. That means that they eat plankton and algae. A one-hundred-pound bottom feeder can eat an awful lot of sea scum, and some of it is toxic (giftig). The carp are resistant to the toxins, but we aren't. Some Asian carp are hazardous to eat because they have so many algal toxins in their systems. They also have lots of tiny bones in their meat, which makes them difficult to prepare. Asian carp is not a popular delicacy.
- 4 Introducing the Asian carp into waters that have not known them can be devastating. Beneath the surface of the water is a unique ecosystem. This system rests delicately on a balance that has evolved over millions of years. Then along come these big, hungry bottom feeders to mess up everything. They breed (sich vermehren) rapidly and densely populate the waters. Worse still, they compete with the native bottom feeders, which are smaller. Larger, tastier fish like salmon eat those native bottom feeders, so when the Asian carp outperform them, salmon and other fish on our menu will go hungry and their numbers will decrease both in the waters and the fishing nets. Thus, the whole food chain suffers, all the way up to the people.
- 5 Not only do Asian carp mess up the food chain, they mess up people. Seriously. Remember that silver carp can be 100 pounds. There is a reason why they are also known as "flying carp." This particular species of Asian carp has a tendency to jump when frightened. They can jump up to ten feet in the air, and the sound of boat motors frightens them. Watch out watersportists! In 2003 a woman jetskier collided with one and broke her nose and a vertebra. She almost drowned. Five years after that, a teenager broke his jaw on one while tubing. Many others have been injured by these flying logs. Silver carp pose a serious threat to water skiers and boaters.
- 6 In 2007 the U.S. Department of the Interior declared (bezeichnen) all silver carp to be an invasive species. Three years later, the State of Michigan passed the \$30 million CARPACT and another two years later, Congress approved (genehmigen) the "Stop Invasive Species" act, legislation (Gesetzgebung) written solely to protect the Great Lakes from Asian carp. The government has been on the offensive against these large-bellied invaders.
- 7 But Asian carp are difficult to catch. Since they eat from the bottom, they do not go for lures or baits like most large fish. The best way to stop them is to keep them out. The Great Lakes are connected to the Mississippi River through the 28-mile Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. For Chicagoans, it is the final point of resistance.
- 8 A series of multimillion-dollar electrical barriers have been built along the canal. The barriers are effective at keeping adult carp at bay, but some fear that baby carp may pass through. The United States Army Corps of Engineers has been deployed (einsetzen). In 2009 they poisoned the entire canal with rotenone, a chemical that kills fish. The \$3 million operation netted over 90 tons of dead fish, and a single carp.
- 9 Some think that the Great Lakes must be cut off from the Mississippi River. The Michigan Attorney General sued (klagen) to have the canal closed. The Ontario government and some Great Lake states have also taken legal action. But the courts have been persuaded by the value of the canal as a shipping route thus far. In the meantime, the barriers continue to hold, but how long can they? The carp have the Great Lakes under siege (Belagerung). Is this a war that we are destined to lose?

[Adapted from: <https://www.ereadingworksheets.com/reading-comprehension-worksheets/nonfiction-reading-test-asian-carp.pdf>]

C1: Choose the correct answer to the following statements or questions and underline it. Your answer must be based on the text. (8x1=8)

**Example:**

<i>Which of the following statements about bottom feeders is true?</i>	
a. <i>They eat other bottom feeders</i>	<b>c. They eat plankton and algae</b>
b. <i>They live at the bottom of lakes and rivers</i>	d. <i>They have a large bottom</i>
1. Which statement best expresses the main idea of the second paragraph?	
a. Asian carp were brought to America during the 1970s to assist Southern fish farmers.	<b>c. Asian carp were supposed to clean ponds but they escaped and are headed north.</b>
b. Asian carp are remarkable cleaners, which makes them highly desirable fish to have.	d. Asian carp are excellent at swimming upstream and cleaning up plankton.
2. What do Asian carp <b>not</b> do?	
a. clean the water.	c. swim against the stream.
<b>b. eat native bottom feeders.</b>	d. reproduce quickly.
3. Which of the following food chains is correct? (">" means "eats")	
<b>a. salmon &gt; native bottom feeder &gt; plankton</b>	c. Asian carp > salmon > plankton
b. salmon > Asian carp > plankton	d. Asian carp > salmon > native bottom feeder
4. Which of the following statements is false?	
a. Silver carp can jump up to ten feet.	c. Silver carp can grow to be 100 pounds.
<b>b. Silver carp eat bottom feeders.</b>	d. Silver carp are also known as "flying carp".
5. Which person is most threatened by silver carp?	
a. a beachgoer	c. a swimmer
<b>b. a water skier</b>	d. a triathlete
6. Which event happened last?	
a. The Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal was poisoned with rotenone.	c. A teenager broke his jaw on a silver carp while tubing.
b. Asian carp escaped from southern fish farms.	<b>d. Congress approved the "Stop Invasive Species" act.</b>
7. Which of the following statements is true?	
<b>a. It would be best for the fishing industry if the Chicago Sanitary and Ship canal were closed permanently.</b>	c. Closing the Chicago Sanitary and Ship canal would have little economic impact.
b. The electric barriers will keep the Asian carp out of the Great Lakes forever.	d. The Great Lake states and the courts agree on a solution to the Asian carp problem.
8. Which title best represents the author's main message?	
a. America: A Nation at War	c. Asian Carp: A Mysterious and Powerful Fish
<b>b. Asian Carp: Threatening the Great Lakes</b>	d. Misunderstood: Protect the Asian Carp



C2: Find words in the text which mean the same as the following. You must give **only one word** each. The number in brackets tells you in which part of the text you can find the word. (8x1= 8)

**Example:**

to buy or bring in products from another country (2)

import

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| a to choose / to select (1)                          | pick         |
| b to put something in a place for the first time (2) | introduce(d) |
| c dangerous (3)                                      | hazardous    |
| d causing a lot of damage or destruction (4)         | devastating  |
| e to die by being unable to breathe underwater (5)   | drown(ed)    |
| f only (6)   | solely       |
| g because (7)  | since        |
| h whole, complete (8)                                | entire       |

/8

C3: Answer the following questions in complete sentences. (3x1 + 3x2= 9)

**Example:**

*How did the Asian carp get into the United States?*

Southern fish farmers imported them.

- Name two reasons why Asian carp are not good fish for us to eat. (2 points)  
Asian carp can be **toxic** (because they eat toxic algae) and they have **a lot of tiny bones** (which makes them difficult to prepare).
- What impact does the Asian carp have on the salmon and why? (2 points)  
Asian carp lead to a **decrease in salmon** because they **compete with the native bottom feeders, who are the food source of the salmon**.
- Why are silver carp more dangerous for water skiers than for swimmers? (2 points)  
Because silver carp **jump when frightened** and the **sound of the boat motor frightens them**.
- What is the problem with the electrical barriers in the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal? (1 point)  
**Baby carp might be able to pass them.**
- Was the poisoning of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal successful? Give a reason for your answer. (2 points)  
**It was not successful** because it **only killed one carp / cost \$3 million / killed 90 tons of fish**

/9

**Part D: Writing (20 points)**

/20

**Your teacher has asked you to write about a famous person you most admire.**

In your writing you should mention:

- why this person became so famous
- why this person will be famous in the future
- if you could spend a day with this person, what you would do together

Write **80-120 words**, you must use past, present and future forms. You will get more points if your writing is complete, if it is interesting to read and if you can show your knowledge of vocabulary and grammar

Spring

**Your teacher has asked you to write about a dream job you have always wanted to do.**

In your writing you should mention:

- why this job is important to you
- when and why did you become interested in this job
- what this job will look like in the future

Write **80-120 words**, you must use past, present and future forms. You will get more points if your writing is complete, if it is interesting to read and if you can show your knowledge of vocabulary and grammar

Task, Content: \_\_\_\_ /8

Grammar, Spelling: \_\_\_\_ /6

Vocabulary, Style: \_\_\_\_ /6

### Listening Transcript:

**Zoo guide:** OK, are we all together? Right, next we're going to look at the llamas, but actually here we have four different animals which are all from South America and all related to camels. Llamas, which you have probably heard of, over here. And over there alpacas, vicuñas and guanacos.

Llamas and alpacas are both domesticated animals and vicuñas and guanacos are wild. Llamas are the biggest animal – they can grow up to 1.8 metres tall and in the past they were used to carry things. Llamas are very sociable animals and live together in groups, in herds.

**Teenager 1:** Don't they spit at people, though?

**Guide:** Well, yes, they can. All members of the camelid family sometimes spit. You don't want to mistreat a llama; it might even spit some of the contents of its stomach at you.

**Group of teenagers:** Uuuugggh!

**Guide:** But if you treat them properly they are not likely to. They respond well to being trained and they are usually gentle and curious.

OK, over here we have the alpacas. As you can see, they are smaller than the llamas. They've got smaller faces and they always look as though they are smiling. Look at this one's face.

**Group of teenagers:** Aaaah!

**Guide:** The alpaca is famous for its wool, which is softer and warmer than sheep's wool. There's a big demand for alpaca wool from the fashion industry.

Right, next to the alpacas we have the vicuñas. As I said before, these animals are wild and they are thought to be the ancestors of the alpacas. Vicuñas are very elegant and graceful creatures. Look at this one. She's beautiful.

**Group of teenagers:** Mmmm. She's lovely. (etc.)

**Guide:** Have you heard of the Incas? The ancient rulers of Latin America who lived in the Andes? Well, they wore clothes made from vicuña wool – only the royal family were allowed to wear the wool. It is even softer than alpaca wool but vicuñas can only be shorn of their wool every three years. For that reason the wool's very expensive.

And, lastly, we have the guanacos. They are similar to the vicuñas, but larger and stronger. They are capable of surviving at over 4,000 metres in the Andes. When they are in the desert they survive by licking the water off the cacti and other desert plants. Right, any questions?

**Teenager 2:** I think I can hear this llama making a noise.

**Guide:** Ah, yes. That could be the llama humming. They don't open their mouths, they just make this strange noise. They hum when they are stressed, or the opposite, feeling relaxed.

**Teenager 1:** Can llamas live in the UK?

**Guide:** Yes, there are quite a lot of llamas and alpaca in the UK. They adapt very well to our climate. They make good pets and sometimes they're used for trekking. You go on a picnic and use a llama to carry your food.

**Teenager 3:** Cool! I want to do that!

**Guide:** And sometimes farmers use them as guard dogs, I mean guard llama. The adult males will protect sheep and hens from animals that might attack them, like dogs or foxes. They're really useful animals.