

# STAATSINSTITUT FÜR SCHULQUALITÄT UND BILDUNGSFORSCHUNG MÜNCHEN





# **AUFGABENSAMMLUNG**

# Mittlerer Schulabschluss an der Mittelschule

Englisch

## **Listening Comprehension**

Illustrierende Aufgaben

Englisch



Erarbeitet im Auftrag des Bayerischen Staatsministeriums für Bildung und Kultus, Wissenschaft und Kunst

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# MITTLERER SCHULABSCHLUSS AN DER MITTELSCHULE

Englisch

### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Illustrierende Aufgaben

München 2015



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### **Vorwort**

Die nachfolgende Aufgabenzusammenstellung illustriert, wie Aufgaben<sup>1</sup> gestaltet sein können, die im Bereich *Listening Comprehension* in der Abschlussprüfung im Fach Englisch zum Erwerb des mittleren Schulabschlusses an der Mittelschule vorkommen. Es handelt sich dabei nicht um Formate, die den gesamten *Listening*-Teil der Prüfung abdecken, sondern um einzelne Aufgaben, die den angezielten Schwierigkeitsgrad verdeutlichen sollen. Dieser wird von verschiedenen Faktoren mitbestimmt:

Einerseits hängt er von der Textkomplexität und dem Textumfang ab. Allerdings ist ein längerer Text mit einem hohen Anteil an häufig vorkommendem Wortschatz und überwiegend einfachen Satzstrukturen leichter zu verstehen als ein kurzer Text mit weniger gebräuchlichen Wörtern bzw. komplexen Satzkonstruktionen.

Andererseits beeinflussen vorkommende Geräusche bzw. die Anzahl der Sprecherinnen und Sprecher, deren Alter, Geschlecht und regionaler Akzent den Schwierigkeitsgrad einer Aufgabe. Sind beispielsweise zwei Mädchenstimmen zu hören, so kann es schwierig sein, deren Aussagen voneinander abzugrenzen. Entsprechend einfacher wird die Informationsentnahme bei einem Gespräch zwischen einem Mädchen und einem Jungen. Eine bedeutende Rolle spielen aber auch das Sprechtempo sowie die Deutlichkeit der Aussprache.

Zu weiteren Faktoren gehören die Vertrautheit der Schülerinnen und Schüler mit der Thematik und der Hörsituation sowie mit methodischen Kompetenzen wie Erschließungsstrategien, welche die Lernenden dabei unterstützen, relevante Informationen zu entnehmen, auch wenn unbekannte oder schwierige Wörter in einem Hörtext vorkommen.

Die hier enthaltenen Aufgaben wurden entsprechend der erwähnten Faktoren ausgewählt. Demzufolge weisen zwar manche Aufgabenstellungen ein ähnliches Format auf; sie unterscheiden sich jedoch in einzelnen Aspekten in Bezug auf den Schwierigkeitsgrad. Alle Aufgaben sind für Lernund Übungszwecke gedacht. Deshalb ist es durchaus möglich, dass die Anzahl der Teilaufgaben, die Textkomplexität sowie -länge nicht zwangsläufig denen in der Prüfung entsprechen.

Inhaltlich ist die Aufgabensammlung wie folgt gegliedert: Nach jeder Aufgabe wird diese in tabellarischer Form kurz beschrieben. Die Aufgabenbeschreibung enthält Informationen zur Thematik, Textsorte, Textlänge, Sprechercharakteristik, Geräuschkulisse bzw. Textkomplexität. Auch der Link für den Download der Audiodatei befindet sich hier. Auf der jeweils gegenüberliegenden Seite befinden sich Transkript und Lösungen, die beide allerdings nur zum Überprüfen der eigenen Antworten gedacht sind. Für die Aufgabenbearbeitung sollte lediglich die Audiodatei verwendet werden.

Die Zusammenstellung zeigt Möglichkeiten der Überprüfung von globalen, selektiven, detaillierten oder inferierenden Hörverstehensleistungen, die zur Vorbereitung der Schülerinnen und Schüler auf die zentral gestellte Abschlussprüfung eingesetzt werden können. Zudem ist sie als Anregung für Lehrkräfte gedacht, die entsprechend dem Leistungsstand ihrer Lerngruppe selbst Aufgaben zum Hörverstehen erstellen wollen.

Hella Tinis-Faur

München, im November 2015

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Aufgabe ist hier zu verstehen als *task*, d. h. als Kombination aus Hörinput (*listening text*), dazu gehörender Arbeitsauftrag (*instruction*) und den jeweiligenTeilaufgaben (*items*).



### 1 Interview with a female firefighter (Gap fill)

### 1.1 Aufgabe

Listen to a radio interview with Holly, a female firefighter. While listening, fill in the gaps with information from the text using 1 to 3 words or numbers. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

(0)	In the North Park Fire Department there ar	re <u>75</u>	firefighters.
(1)	To get into the academy, Holly had to prepare to	for	<u>.</u> :
(2)	A firefighter has to be able to	another person.	
(3)	Holly didn't have time to meet her	during the train	ning.
(4)	At first, she almo	est every night until she fell aslee	ep.
(5)	Now she hasfen	nale colleagues at North Park Fi	ire Department.
(6)	Holly thinks that the best thing about her job is that she can		
(7)	She never feels left alone because her team is	like a	<del>.</del>

Thematik	Arbeits- und Berufswelt	
Sprecher	2 (1 männlich; 1 weiblich)	
Geräuschkulisse	Martinshorn	
Textsorte	Radiointerview, Dialog	
Textkomplexität	einige schwierige Wörter, teils komplexe Satzstrukturen	
Textlänge	Dauer insgesamt: 08:09 / Anzahl Wörter: 482	
Anzahl Hören	zweimal	
Link zur Audiodatei	www.isb.bayern.de/mittelschule/materialien/msa_aufgaben_listening/audiodateien	



	I'm Peter Smith and we are here at North Park Studios with Holly Lindbergh. She is
	one of 75 firefighters in the North Park Fire Department.
Peter	Holly, I'd like to ask you a couple of questions to help our listeners get to know you
	and your job a little bit better. Could you tell us something about how you became a firefighter?
	Well, the application process was hard. To get into the fire fighter academy I had to
	prepare myself for a whole year. I tried to learn as much as I could going online,
Holly	talking to people, visiting our local fire station and getting them to show me everything.  I found out that mental and physical strength were important. They told me that as a
1 iony	firefighter you had to be able to carry a person weighing 60 kilos for 10 metres. At the
	beginning I couldn't even lift 20 kilos. But I worked at it. And in the end I got into the
Peter	academy.  What about the training at the academy?
. 0.01	The training took three-and-a-half months. And it was very exhausting. I really had to
	focus all my energy and attention on the training and I didn't have time for anything
	else. I hardly ever saw my friends and my family during that time. Another problem
Holly	was that I noticed that the guys didn't accept me – being just a woman, you know.
	They told me again and again that girls were too weak and not cool enough to handle dangerous situations. At first I cried myself to sleep almost every night. But finally
	I learned to cope with it and became a qualified firefighter just like all the guys. And
	now I am one of only three female firefighters in the North Park Fire Department.
Peter	You have been a firefighter for more than ten years now. What is it like being a female firefighter?
	I love my job. Every day I wake up and I'm excited to go to work. And getting called to
	a fire can be really challenging but the idea of possibly saving somebody's life is worth
Holly	all the effort. And there are lots of calls involving kids that we go to. As a female and
	as a mum, I feel more comfortable in these situations than the guys.
Peter	How do you get along with your male colleagues?
	At my fire station, I have always been on the same level as the guys and I am
Holly	expected to do exactly the same things. These guys are great, they are funny. We are laughing all the time, they are like a second family. The team-work is fantastic, I never
, iony	feel I'm left alone. And they would never tell me that I'm not good enough because I'm
	a woman.
Peter	Holly, thank you very much for coming in and giving us an insight into a firefighter's work.
Holly	You're very welcome, Peter.
. Iony	Tours very molecule, i oter.

- (1) a (whole) year
- (2) carry
- (3) family and friends
- (4) cried
- (5) 2 / two
- (6) save lives / somebody's life
- (7) (second) family



### 2 The truth about life in space (Sentence completion)

### 2.1 Aufgabe

Listen to a radio programme with an astronaut talking about life in space. Complete the sentences with information from the text using 1 to 5 words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

(0)	Astronaut James Wycham stayed in space for
	about two months
(1)	During the time before take-off, lots of astronauts simply
(2)	Being weightless is cool because (Give <b>two</b> reasons.)
•	
(3)	In the beginning lots of astronauts have
(4)	On the space station, astronauts cannot
(5)	Because there is no fridge, astronauts have to eat
(6)	On the space station, astronauts have to sleep in
(7)	While sleeping, astronauts can feel
(8)	Nights in space are very short because the sun
(9)	Back on earth astronauts cannot walk properly because
(10)	Although space travel is tough, every astronaut would
-	

Thematik	Wissenschaft und Technik
Sprecher	2 (beide männlich)
Geräuschkulisse	Musikuntermalung am Anfang und Ende
Textsorte	Interview, Dialog mit teilweise längeren monologischen Anteilen
Textkomplexität	einige schwierige Wörter, teils komplexe Satzstrukturen
Textlänge	Dauer insgesamt: 10:02 / Anzahl Wörter: 512
Anzahl Hören	zweimal
Link zur Audiodatei	www.isb.bayern.de/mittelschule/materialien/msa_aufgaben_listening/audiodateien



Narrator	Space travel today is not what most people think. It has a lot of uncomfortable moments, but it is often also breathtaking. One of the astronauts, James Wycham, has spent about two months in space on six missions, so he can tell you a lot about it.
Astronaut	People think that astronauts are nervous and worried right before they begin their journey into space. But this is not so. The truth is, there is little you can do during the two hours that you have to spend in the spaceship before take-off. Many astronauts just sleep a bit. While they are asleep, all the systems are being checked to see if they work properly.
	When you are in space, you feel weightless. This has great advantages. For example, your stomach gets flat. You also feel taller because you grow an inch or two. This is cool, but then everybody gets a bit taller in space.
Narrator	However, being in space also has some disadvantages. For example, astronauts always suffer from serious headaches at the beginning. A lot of them also feel sick in the first couple of days. It can take a while before the stomach finally feels comfortable and they can eat normally.
Astronaut	On my first flights, I ate very little. I am not a big eater even on Earth, and I don't eat much in space either because things can taste different there. Once I took some delicious chocolate with me, but it tasted like wax—it was very disappointing.
	Unfortunately, there's no way to cook on the space station. Space food's already cooked, frozen and packed. All you have to do is add water to it and put it in the oven to heat it up. There is no fridge on the space station, so you have to eat the fresh things first.
	Sleeping is not as easy in space as it is on Earth. It is a very strange experience. On the space station, you have to sleep in a sleeping bag tied to a wall or the ceiling or the floor, wherever you want. It's very much like camping. Even if you wear a lot of warm clothes when you sleep you can still feel very cold. But you can warm yourself up with a package of food. You just heat the food in the oven and then put it into your sleeping bag. It works like a hot-water bottle. But a night in space is not as long as a night on Earth. In space, the sun rises 16 times a day.
	Returning to Earth is not so easy either. When you return, your ears ache, you cannot stand up or hold things because the muscles have become weak. And you cannot walk properly, so you have to learn to walk again. In fact, it can take days or even weeks to get used to being back on Earth.
Narrator	Nevertheless every astronaut would go again any time. Although being in space sounds hard and scary at the same time, it must be very exciting, a truly out-of-this-world experience.

- (1) sleep (a bit)
- (2) (your) stomach gets flat / you (also) feel taller / you grow (an inch or two)
- (3) (serious) headaches
- (4) cook
- (5) (the) fresh things first
- (6) sleeping bag(s) (tied to a wall / ceiling / floor)
- (7) (very) cold
- (8) rises 16 times a day
- (9) (the) muscles (have) become weak
- (10) go again (any time)



### 3 Mosquitoes on the hunt (Note completion)

### 3.1 Aufgabe

Listen to a radio programme about mosquitoes. While listening, complete the notes by filling in the gaps. Write only 1 to 3 words or numbers in each gap. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

How people try to get rid of mosquitoes:		
• with nets, (0) sprays , or citronella candles		
Why mosquitoes are not liked:		
many people bitten by mosquitoes suffer from (1)		
Which mosquitoes bite:		
• only the (2)		
Why mosquitoes bite:		
to be able to reproduce and (3) their young		
Why mosquitoes are so successful:		
good hunters despite their small     (4)		
hunting abilities developed through     (5)		
How mosquitoes hunt:		
hunt starts from a distance of (6)		
• then mosquitoes can (7) you		
they are attracted by the (8) that you exhale		
they see you only when as close as (9)		
at about 20 cm they notice the heat and  (10)		
What scientists want to do:		

### What Scientists want to do:

to design (11)

to (12) the mosquitoes' senses

Thematik	Tier- und Pflanzenwelt
Sprecher	1 (weiblich)
Geräuschkulisse	Musik von www.hartwigmedia.de, Schnakengesumm, Aufklatschen einer Hand
Textsorte	Beschreibung, Monolog
Textkomplexität	einige Fachbegriffe, teils komplexe Satzstrukturen
Textlänge	Dauer insgesamt: 09:48 / Anzahl Wörter: 466
Anzahl Hören	zweimal
Link zur Audiodatei	www.isb.bayern.de/mittelschule/materialien/msa_aufgaben_listening/audiodateien



Imagine a day at a lake. You're relaxing on the green grass, the sun is shining brightly and then – suddenly – this: Getting bitten by mosquitoes is nothing unusual and we often feel helpless despite nets, special sprays and citronella candles.

In some countries, mosquitoes are considered to be the most deadly animals on Earth because they spread diseases like malaria. About 200 million people around the world suffer from it every year.

What you should know is that only the female mosquito bites. In order to reproduce and feed her young, the female mosquito needs to find a host who provides protein-rich blood. Mosquitoes bite mammals, birds, reptiles or frogs, as well as humans. It's as simple as this: no blood, no mosquitoes.

The brains of mosquitoes are as small as a grain of sand and still they find their host really quickly. That makes you wonder how their little brains work.

It took the mosquito millions of years to develop the abilities that enable it to hunt for blood so successfully.

Narrator

By collecting information from numerous experiments, an American scientist found out that mosquitoes can detect people from a distance of 50 metres. All you have to do is breathe and a mosquito will smell you. What attracts the insect is the carbon dioxide gas, or  $CO_2$  for short, that both people and animals exhale. The scientist explained that the smell of  $CO_2$  is like the perfume or aftershave of someone's wife or husband. When you smell it in a room, you start looking for the person.

Because its eyesight is very poor, the mosquito has to move within a radius of 5-10 metres before it can use its visual sense to guide it closer to the person. Scientists discovered that female mosquitoes only pay attention to visual images if they have smelled  $CO_2$  odours before. This way they can ensure that they don't waste their time chasing plants or rocks.

When the mosquito is about 20 centimetres away from someone, it can feel the heat and smell the natural sweat. Mosquitoes combine their different senses to be effective and successful. After smelling  $\rm CO_2$  gases, looking, feeling the warmth, and picking up the special skin odours, the mosquito has finally found the food it is looking for: a real, warmblooded human. And that's when the human begins his hunt ...!

Scientists say that they intend to design new strategies to control mosquitoes, for example, by using genetic mutation. They have successfully used genetic mutation with fruit flies, and they hope it will work with mosquitoes, too. Furthermore, they would like to block the mosquitoes' senses because then mosquitoes wouldn't be attracted to humans any longer. If scientists manage to do this, millions of people will be saved from diseases like yellow fever and malaria.

### 3.4 Lösungen

(1) diseases / malaria (5) millions of years (9) 5-10 meters

(2) female (6) 50 meters (10) (smell the natural) sweat

(3) feed (7) smell (11) (new) strategies (to control mosquitoes)

(4) brain/s (8)  $CO_2$  (12) block



### 4 Trend Sport: Parkour / Free Running (Form completion)

### 4.1 Aufgabe

Listen to a radio programme on a new sport called 'Parkour'. While listening, complete the information sheet below according to the text. Write no more than 3 words or numbers on each line. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- Information Sheet -		
Started in:	- (0) <u>late 1990s</u>	_
Country of origin:	- (1)	_
	- running,	
	- climbing,	
Getting from A to B by	- (2)	,
	– jumping,	
	- (3) <u> </u>	
Speed	Parkour:	Free Running:
	- done at top speed	- (4)
	In <b>inner</b> cities:	
	- (5)	,
Location	- parks,	
	- playgrounds,	
	<b>-</b> (6)	and other buildings.
Possible problems	- (7)	of property
Kinds of trousers	- (8)	or shorts
'Shoes' according to David Belle	<b>-</b> (9)	

Thematik	Freizeit und Sport	
Sprecher	1 (männlich)	
Geräuschkulisse	Radiogong, Musik am Anfang und Ende von www.hartwigmedia.de	
Textsorte	Bericht, Monolog	
Textkomplexität	einige schwierige Wörter, teils komplexe Satzstrukturen	
Textlänge	Dauer insgesamt: 08:07 / Anzahl Wörter: 324	
Anzahl Hören	zweimal	
Link zur Audiodatei	www.isb.bayern.de/mittelschule/materialien/msa_aufgaben_listening/audiodateien	



Youth Radio 4 continues its highly popular series on trend sports. Today's featured sport is the French phenomenon Parkour.

If you have seen people doing crazy jumps over fences while running through cities, these people are probably practicing either parkour or free running.

Parkour and free running are fairly new trend sports which became popular in the late 1990s. Parkour started in France and has its roots in military training to build up the fitness of soldiers.

The runners try to move from A to B as fast as possible by running, climbing, swinging, jumping, rolling and other movements. Whatever comes in their way – be it a park bench, a wall or a parked car – they do not change their route but try to get over the obstacle. All this should be done at top speed.

Narrator

Free running is similar to Parkour. Freerunners, however, just want to have fun and they like to show off by doing flips and other cool tricks. Speed is not very important to them.

Parkour and free running are activities that can be practiced alone or with others and are usually – but not exclusively – carried out in inner cities. The runners practice their sport in areas such as gyms, parks, playgrounds, offices, and other buildings.

Efforts are being made to create special places for the two sports but many freerunners feel they would be limited in their creativity and freedom. Other problems are the possible damage of property and the misuse of places such as cemeteries or private gardens.

There is no equipment required. The athletes normally train wearing light clothing such as a T-shirt or a sleeveless shirt, sweatpants or shorts. They might also use light comfortable running shoes with good grip and flexibility. David Belle, one of the founders of the movement, believes that bare feet are the best shoes.

And the best thing is you do not have to take classes: you can teach yourself.

- (1) France
- (2) swinging
- (3) rolling
- (4) not (very) important
- (5) gyms
- (6) offices
- (7) damage
- (8) sweatpants
- (9) bare feet / no shoes



### **5 Airport announcement (Multiple choice)**

### 5.1 Aufgabe

Listen to an announcement at an airport. While listening, tick  $(\checkmark)$  the correct answers. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

(0) Th	ne ar	nnouncement is for
		passengers on flight CA 717.
	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	passengers on flight CA 707.
		crew of flight AC 770.
		crew of flight EC 707.
(1) Th	ne fina	al destination for the flight is
		Amsterdam.
		Madrid.
		Chicago.
		Atlanta.
(2) A	chan	ge has been announced about the
		flight number.
		gate number.
		arrival time.
		boarding time.
(3) Th	ne pre	esent weather conditions are
		icy.
		cloudy.
		foggy.
		windy.
(4) A	free t	icket is offered to passengers who
		speak to Crown Airline.
		can take flight CA 717.
		go to Amsterdam.
		can depart in 50 minutes.
(5) Th	ne bo	arding for flight CA 707 begins at
		07:50 AM.
		08:15 AM.
		09:45 PM.
		11:05 PM.



### 5.2 Aufgabenbeschreibung

Thematik	Urlaub und Reisen	
Sprecher	1 (männlich/weiblich)	
Geräuschkulisse	Flughafenbetrieb, Lautsprecherstimme	
Textsorte	Durchsage, Monolog	
Textkomplexität	einige schwierige Wörter, teils komplexe Satzstrukturen	
Textlänge	Dauer insgesamt: 04:30 / Anzahl Wörter: 157	
Anzahl Hören	zweimal	
Link zur Audiodatei	www.isb.bayern.de/mittelschule/materialien/msa_aufgaben_listening/audiodateien	

### 5.3 Transkript

	This is an announcement for passengers of flight CA 707 to Chicago, with stops in Amsterdam and Atlanta. The departure gate has been changed to 17 D. There will also be a slight departure delay due to the frosty weather outside. Our ground crew will start de-icing the wings of the aircraft, so it will be ready for departure in about 50 minutes.
Speaker	It also turns out that there is some overbooking on flight CA 707. Crown Air is offering free tickets to passengers who can change their plans and take flight CA 717, which will be via Madrid, instead of Amsterdam. CA 717 will depart at 11:05 from gate 7 A. So if you can do this, please speak to one of our representatives at the Crown Airline counter.
	Flight CA 707 should be boarding at about a quarter to the hour. Thank you for your patience. London Airport Ground Crew wish you a pleasant flight.

- (1) Chicago
- (2) gate number
- (3) icy
- (4) can take flight CA 717
- (5) 09:45 PM



### 6 Problems with online purchase (Short answer questions)

### 6.1 Aufgabe

Listen to a telephone conversation between Susan and Harry. Harry has had problems purchasing online. While listening, answer the questions. Use a maximum of 5 words for each answer. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

(0)	Which company does Susan work for?
	Global Media
(1)	What is Harry's online shopping problem?
(2)	Why does Harry need the cell phone quickly?
(3)	Why is Harry interested in the Hypersonic 7?
(4)	Why is Harry able to get the special offer over the telephone?
(5)	What information does Harry want about the Hypersonic 7?
(6)	What is Harry's customer number?
(7)	When will Harry get the cell phone?
(8)	Why is Harry pleased at the end of the phone call?

Thematik	Dienstleistungen	
Sprecher	2 (1 weiblich, 1 männlich)	
Geräuschkulisse	Wählgeräusch, Telefonklingeln, 1 Telefonstimme (Susan)	
Textsorte	Telefongespräch, Dialog	
Textkomplexität	einige schwierige Wörter, teils komplexe Satzstrukturen	
Textlänge	Dauer insgesamt: 06:30 / Anzahl Wörter: 378	
Anzahl Hören	zweimal	
Link zur Audiodatei	www.isb.bayern.de/mittelschule/materialien/msa_aufgaben_listening/audiodateien	



	<del>-</del>	
Susan	Good morning, Global Media Company, this is Susan. Can I help you?	
Harry	Hi, I've been trying to order a cell phone from the website but there seems to be a problem because my order didn't go through.	
Susan	Oh, I'm sorry about that, sir. There has been a problem with one of the servers. That's probably why you had some difficulty.	
Harry	Would it be possible for me to place my order through you <i>now</i> ? I really need this cell phone as soon as possible. It's a birthday present for my girlfriend, you see. I don't have much time because it's her birthday in two days.	
Susan	OK, sure. Now then, what cell phone would you like to order from us?	
Harry	Your site has a great offer on the latest Hypersonic 7. The price is something like 30% off the normal recommended retail price.	
Susan	Well, I'm afraid that price is only available for customers who order through our site.	
Harry	As I told you, I wanted to order the cell through your site, but the sale wouldn't go through. Can't you give me that discount anyway?	
Susan	Yes, I think that would be all right. It's not as if it's your fault.	
Harry	Great. Thank you. Could you tell me something more about this cell, please?	
Susan	Well, what do you want to know about the Hypersonic 7? It's one of our best selling products.	
Harry	Do you also have the Hypersonic 7 coloured edition? I only saw the standard edition in black on the website.	
Susan	Well, let me check Yes, we have the coloured edition and that is also discounted at 30%.	
Harry	Terrific. That's all I need to know. I'll take it.	
Susan	OK, well, I need your personal details. Are you already a customer of our company?	
Harry	Yes, I have ordered through you before and my customer number is M 8 6 2 0 9 8. You should have all my contact information and credit-card number on file.	
Susan	Mmmm Let's see, oh yes. Here it is, Mr Harry Stone. Is that correct?	
Harry	Yes, that's me. How long will the delivery take?	
Susan	You should have it in your mail by Friday.	
Harry	Fantastic, my girlfriend will be so happy.	
Susan	Great. Thanks for calling Global Media Company. Have a nice day.	
Harry	Thank you very much, goodbye.	
	_ !	

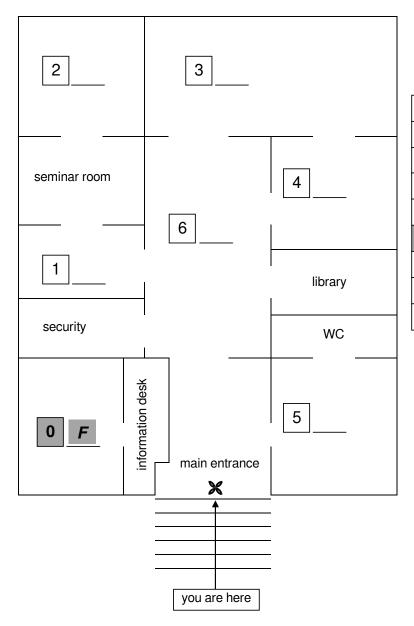
- (1) order didn't go through / couldn't order something
- (2) girlfriend's birthday in two days
- (3) (it is) 30% off / it's his preferred present / it is a great offer
- (4) website didn't work / fault of the company / website of company not working
- (5) (is the) coloured edition available
- (6) M 8 6 2 0 9 8
- (7) (delivery) by Friday / will arrive by Friday / on Friday
- (8) gets cell phone on time / girlfriend will be happy / gets (the) desired present



### 7 At the museum (Labelling)

### 7.1 Aufgabe

A group of exchange students from England are visiting the local museum. Listen to the teacher. While listening, label the plan below. Choose the answers from the box and write the correct letters A to I next to the numbers 1 to 6. There are two letters you do not need. There is an example (0) at the beginning.



Α	cars
В	shop
С	lockers
D	cinema
Ε	planes
F	office
G	ships
Н	fashion
I	alternative energy



### 7.2 Aufgabenbeschreibung

Thematik	Reisen, Orte, Sehenswürdigkeiten	
Sprecher	1 (weiblich / männlich)	
Geräuschkulisse	Stimmengewirr am Anfang und Ende	
Textsorte	Beschreibung, Monolog	
Textkomplexität	einige schwierige Wörter, teils komplexe Satzstrukturen	
Textlänge	Dauer insgesamt: 04:56 / Anzahl Wörter: 214	
Anzahl Hören	zweimal	
Link zur Audiodatei	www.isb.bayern.de/mittelschule/materialien/msa_aufgaben_listening/audiodateien	

### 7.3 Transkript

OK everyone. So, here we are at the main entrance to the museum. I'd like to tell you a bit about our local museum, which I want you to explore today, and what you'll find where ..., and you should all have a plan in front of you. Well, if you need any help, you see the office and the information desk on your left. Opposite the information desk there is the room with the lockers, where you should leave your bags and rucksacks. If you walk past the information desk, you enter the big hall with the sailing ships. Walk straight through past all the ships and at the end you'll find a door that leads you to the exhibition about alternative energy, where you'll find the model of the wave-power station I told you about.

Teacher

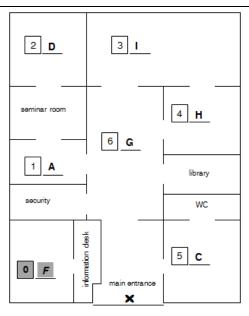
If you're more interested in cars, go through the second door on the left after the main entrance, and there you'll find a beautiful collection of vintage cars.

The girls may also be interested in the history of fashion, which is presented in the room next to the library.

If you walk right through the seminar room, you can watch an excellent film about our beautiful landscape and wildlife.

OK, now does anyone have any questions?

- (1) A
- (2) D
- (3) I
- (4) H
- (5) C
- (6) G





### 8 After a visit to the museum (Error spotting)

### 8.1 Aufgabe

Billy, Lisa and David, three students, are talking on their way home after visiting a museum. Listen to the conversation. While listening, find the wrong word and write the correct word on the line. There is only <u>one</u> wrong word in each sentence. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

(0)	Billy thought the museum was exciting.	boring
(1)	Lisa liked the plane exhibition.	
(2)	David found a lot of useless topics.	
(3)	Alternative medicine is very important today.	
(4)	Lisa's school had a solar panel installed.	
(5)	David wants to do a presentation.	
(6)	Billy thinks that solar panels will be cheap.	
(7)	Mr Smith can spend some money.	

Thematik	Natur und Umwelt	
Sprecher	3 (1 weiblich / 2 männlich)	
Geräuschkulisse	Straßenlärm	
Textsorte	Gespräch unter Freunden, Trialog	
Textkomplexität	einige Fachbegriffe, teils komplexe Satzstrukturen	
Textlänge	Dauer insgesamt: 04:19 / Anzahl Wörter: 221	
Anzahl Hören	zweimal	
Link zur Audiodatei	www.isb.bayern.de/mittelschule/materialien/msa_aufgaben_listening/audiodateien	



Billy	Gee, that was boring! Better than school, though!	
Lisa	Oh, come on Billy. The fashion exhibition was nice. I liked Marilyn Monroe's skirt best. Beautiful colours.	
Billy	All right, but I'm not really into fashion. The cars were ok. Did you see the Aston Martin, you know the James Bond car?	
David	Are you kiddin' Billy? Is that all you are interested in? James Bond and his vehicle? There were so many revelant topics, not only for school but also for us personally.	
Billy	Oh really? What are they then, Mr Know-it-all?	
David	Well, what about the alternative energy exhibition? This is one of the main topics of our times. It really should concern everyone, even you.	
Lisa	I agree, David! But we shouldn't only talk about it, we have to do something. Recently our neighbours had some solar panels installed on their house. Our school has a huge roof facing south. Why aren't we making use of it?	
David	Great idea! We could start a technical project and talk to our headmaster, Mr Smith, about it.	
Billy	Hold on David. Let's face it - it'll cost a fortune. Where do you think you will get the money from?	
Lisa	Of course, it'll be expensive. That's exactly why we should talk to Mr Smith. He always finds a way to raise money.	
David	Now we're talking! Let's get up a petition	

(1) Lisa liked the <del>plane</del> exhibition.	fashion
(2) David found a lot of useless topics.	relevant
(3) Alternative medicine is very important today.	energy
(4) Lisa's <del>school</del> had solar panels installed.	neighbours
(5) David wants to do a presentation.	project
(6) Billy thinks that solar panels will be eheap.	expensive / costly
(7) Mr Smith can <del>spend</del> some money.	raise

# AUFGABENSAMMLUNG **MITTELSCHULE**





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