

A – Listening comprehension

1. Tips on how to learn vocabulary

(Audiotrack: QR-Code rechts / Hörtext S. 1)

5 P



You will hear a radio show about learning vocabulary more efficiently.

You will hear the recording twice.

Write the correct name (Sophie, Paul, Ms King) next to the statement.

Some names must be used twice.

a) _____

Collect the most useful phrases to describe yourself.

b) _____

Integrate learning new words into your daily routines.

c) _____

You can learn a new language while getting informed.

d) _____

Try to practise every day, but don't overdo it.

e) _____

Web-based language learning can prepare you for real life conversations.

2. Silicon Valley – home of the modern computer industry

(Audiotrack: QR-Code rechts / Hörtext S. 1)

5 P



You will hear a podcast about Silicon Valley.

You will hear the recording twice.

One ending to each of the sentences is correct.

Mark the correct ending.

a) Silicon Valley used to be ...

- ☐ a region where silicon was found.
- ☐ a dry river valley.
- ☐ an area known for its agriculture.

b) In the 1960s, many students were not interested in ...

- ☐ working for big companies.
- ☐ revolutionary new ideas.
- ☐ starting their own businesses.

c) The first computer mouse was developed ...

- ☐ in 1986.
- ☐ at Stanford University.
- ☐ by Intel.

d) The company Apple ...

- ☐ was founded in 1967.
- ☐ inspired the Beatles' record company.
- ☐ combines work and free time activities.

e) Microsoft ...

- ☐ has moved from Seattle to Silicon Valley.
- ☐ allows tourists only to the visitor center.
- ☐ is located in the state of Washington.

3. The hippo problem

(Audiotrack: QR-Code rechts / Hörtext S. 2)

5 P



You will hear a report about the relationship between hippos and African fishermen at Lake Naivasha.

You will hear the recording twice.

Take notes to fill in the table.

a) average size of a hippo:	<p>▶ height: 5.2 feet (at shoulder)</p> <p>▶ length: _____</p>
b) where hippos are at night:	<p>▶ _____</p> <p>_____</p>
c) male and female hippos get aggressive when:	<p>▶ humans get too close</p> <p>▶ _____</p> <p>_____</p>
d) reasons for the rising lake level:	<p>▶ _____</p> <p>▶ _____</p>
e) how the rising lake level has changed people's jobs:	<p>▶ _____</p> <p>_____</p>
f) how people would like to solve the hippo problem:	<p>▶ _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>▶ _____</p> <p>_____</p>

4. Teenagers and their favourite games

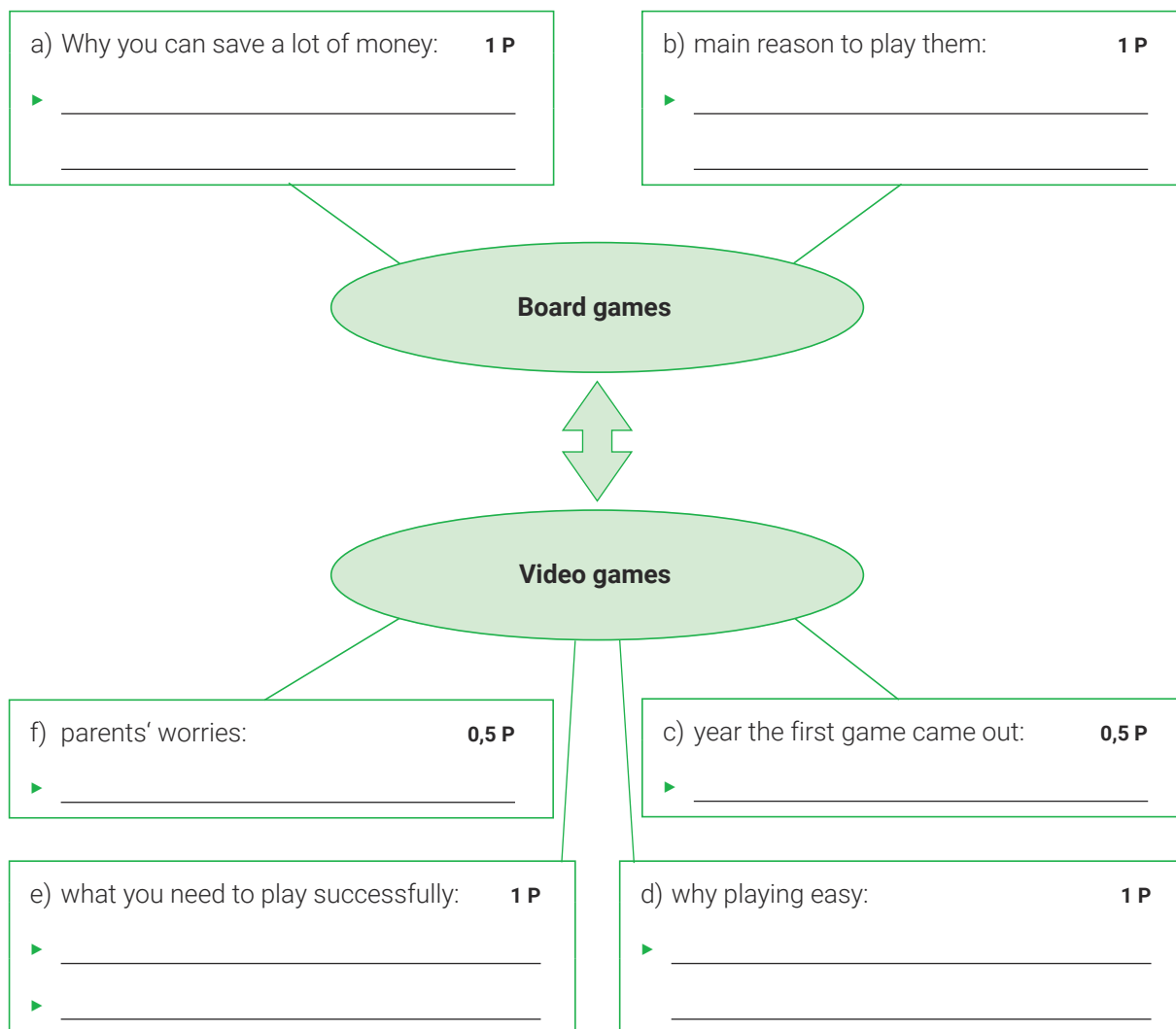
(Audiotrack: QR-Code rechts / Hörtext S. 2)



You will hear an interview with two teenagers talking about board games and video games.

You will hear the recording twice.

Take notes to complete the mind map.



B – Text-based tasks

Banksy – when graffiti becomes art



When people hear the word 'graffiti', they often think of annoying, sometimes meaningless symbols or messages sprayed on walls. And, as graffiti is seen as vandalism in the eyes of the law, you can be fined a lot of money if you get caught spraying. But although some graffiti was initially sprayed illegally, it has become extremely famous all around the world. Some is even considered art such as Banksy's 'Girl with Balloon'.

Banksy, who has successfully hidden his true identity from the public, is today's most popular street artist. He puts a huge effort into staying anonymous, for example by using e-mails or a voice-change app in his rare interviews. Various speculations suggest he is a Bristol native by the name of Robin Gunningham, but this cannot be fully proven.

Talking about his youth, Banksy says he was an unhappy schoolboy who expressed himself through freehand graffiti. At the age of 18, he was nearly caught by the police while vandalizing public buildings with his graffiti crew. His friends could flee from the scene, but Banksy had to hide behind a dustbin lorry. There he noticed some stencil letters¹ on the vehicle and got inspired. Knowing that freestyle spraying was not his greatest skill, he then changed his style and became a stencil graffiti artist.

By the early 2000s, Banksy moved to London. First, he just imitated his idol French artist Blek le Rat, who was also using stencils for his graffiti. But soon, Banksy started creating his own style and began communicating public opinions and concerns in a provocative and often humorous way to influence many people. And, as he carefully chooses the location of his graffiti, his political themes reach the crowds.

In 2004, one of his most impressive stencil graffiti, the 'Kissing Coppers', decorated the wall of a pub in Brighton. It attracted people's attention with two male policemen kissing each other. This way, Banksy demonstrated his solidarity with the city's LGBTQ+² community. In 2011, Bruton Street in the heart of Mayfair, one of London's wealthiest districts, became home to one of Banksy's most popular artworks called 'Falling Shopper'. The graffiti shows a woman with a shopping trolley falling from a building. Many believe this Banksy graffiti criticizes people's uncontrolled shopping behaviour in Western capitalist societies.

These days, Banksy's work has even expanded into sculpture, prints, paintings and films – artwork which is often collected by wealthy celebrities. But Banksy has always had mixed emotions about making big money with art. He even donated a series of paintings to auction³ in 2020 to raise money for social causes.

Two years earlier, the auction of the print 'Girl with Balloon' clearly showed Banksy's opinion about selling and buying art: Everybody in the auction room was shocked, when, at the moment the print was being sold for 1.1 million, it started to pass through a shredder⁴. "I wanted to destroy the print completely", Banksy later admitted, "but the shredder, which was hidden in the frame, stopped working". In September 2021, the partially shredded artwork was retitled 'Love is in the Bin' and sold for £18.58 million.

The fact that Banksy has become so famous has also caused some problems. What should be done with the growing number of Banksy's artworks sprayed illegally in public spaces? Now that the artworks are valued enormous amounts of money, city councils are facing the dilemma whether to protect, sell or remove them.

(569 words)

¹ stencil letters – Buchstaben, die mit Hilfe einer Schablone aufgesprüht wurden

² LGBTQ+ – Lesbian, Gay, Bi, Trans, Queer+

³ auction – Versteigerung

⁴ shredder – a device which is used to cut sheets of paper into small strips

Adapted from [Spotlight' 2/2022, Spotlight Verlag GmbH, München; <https://www.streetartbio.com/artists/banksy/> (20.04.2023); <https://www.theartstory.org/artist/banksy/> (20.04.2023); <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Banksy> (21.04.2023); <https://learnenglishtools.britishcouncil.org/blogs/life-around-world/graffiti-crime-or-culture> (21.04.2023); <https://www.gwr.com/stations-and-destinations/travel-inspiration/blogs/banksy-street-art-london> (27.10.2023); <https://banksyexplained.com/issue/graffiti-consumerism-and-capitalism/> (27.10.2023);

<https://magazine.artland.com/banksy-street-art-best-graffiti-essential-city-guide/> (27.10.2023) picture source: CC [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Girl_with_Balloon#/media/File:Banksy_Girl_and_Heart_Balloon_\(2840632113\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Girl_with_Balloon#/media/File:Banksy_Girl_and_Heart_Balloon_(2840632113).jpg) (21.04.2023)]

1. Decide whether the following statements are true, false or not in the text. Mark the correct boxes.

2 P

	true	false	not in the text
a) At school Banksy got bullied.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Banksy was a talented freestyle sprayer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Banksy admired a French artist.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Many believe that Banksy wants to motivate people to shop more excessively.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Match the headings with the parts of the text. You must fill in your solutions below. There are two more headings than you need.

6 P

1) lines 1 – 6	a) Money made from Banksy's art
2) lines 7 – 10	b) Cooperation with Blek le Rat
3) lines 11 – 15	c) Unlawful art getting global fame
4) lines 16 – 25	d) No idea of what to do with illegal artwork
5) lines 26 – 33	e) The hidden star
6) lines 34 – 36	f) How people celebrate Banksy's fame
	g) Discovering a new technique
	h) Famous graffiti with a political message

Solutions: 1) ____ 2) ____ 3) ____ 4) ____ 5) ____ 6) ____

3. Finish the sentences using the information from the text. Mark the correct ending.

4 P

3.1 Many people think Robin Gunningham ...

- ☐ a) was called Banksy by people from Bristol.
- ☐ b) is an art collector from Bristol.
- ☐ c) is the person behind Banksy.

3.2 As a member of a graffiti crew, Banksy ...

- ☐ a) sprayed graffiti behind a dustbin lorry.
- ☐ b) sprayed graffiti illegally on public property.
- ☐ c) was fined for vandalizing public buildings.

3.3 Using stencils for graffiti was ...

- ☐ a) helpful for Banksy to discover his new style.
- ☐ b) how Banksy started spraying graffiti in his youth.
- ☐ c) a technique that Banksy taught to Blek le Rat.

3.4 Banksy installed a shredder in the frame of his print 'Girl with Balloon' to ...

- ☐ a) earn a higher amount of money from it.
- ☐ b) partially destroy it.
- ☐ c) ruin the complete print.

4. Match the people with the statements.

4 P

You must fill in your solutions below. Two statements do not match.

1) Banksy	a) "As you know from my frequent interviews, I like expressing my political opinion through my artwork."
2) woman buying 'Girl with Balloon'	b) "Every morning when I open the doors, I feel proud to have such a famous piece of art on my building."
3) Brighton policeman	c) "Giving back to society is my duty."
4) Brighton pub owner	d) "I found him hiding behind a dustbin lorry and arrested him."
	e) "I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw it happening. It felt like a big betrayal."
	f) "I saw it for the first time while on duty. I didn't feel embarrassed because you have to be open towards changes in society."

Solutions: 1) ____ 2) ____ 3) ____ 4) ____

5. Answer the questions in complete sentences using the information from the text.

4 P

a) What does Banksy do to stay anonymous? (2 items)

b) How does Banksy manage to reach many people with his graffiti? (2 items)

C – Use of language

1. Find words or expressions in the text that mean more or less the same.

2 P

- a) copied (lines 16 – 25) _____
- b) think (lines 16 – 25) _____

2. Find the opposites.

2 P

- a) carefully (line 19) _____
- b) wealthiest (line 23) _____

3. Explain one of the following words in complete sentences.

2 P

- a) skill (line 14)
- b) to move (line 16)
- c) impressive (line 20)

4. Vocabulary – Grammar

8 P

Complete the text by using suitable forms of the words.

Blek le Rat

Xavier Prou, _____¹_____ (?) called himself Blek le Rat, is recognised as the pioneer of street art in Paris. He _____²_____ (to paint) lots of pieces in the streets since the early 1980s. He is also known as the _____³_____ (to invent) of the life-sized stencil graffiti. In 1972, as part of his architecture studies, Blek le Rat went on a trip to New York. This trip _____⁴_____ (to become) an eye-opener, as before visiting the city, Blek le Rat had never seen _____⁵_____ (some/any/few) graffiti. He _____⁶_____ (to inspire) at once. In 1981, he wanted to reproduce what he had seen in New York almost 10 years _____⁷_____ (early). Looking for a better technique that suited the architecture of his city he specialized in _____⁸_____ (use) stencils to spray-paint small black rats on the walls of Paris.

Adapted from [https://streetartnews.net/2022/09/artist-interview-blek-le-rat-2.html (22.11.2022);
https://www.streetartbio.com/artists/blek-le-rat-biography/ (22.11.2022);
https://blekcleratoriginal.com/enE/blek-le-rat (06.12.2022)]

5. Paraphrasing

2 P

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence.
Use between two and five words including the word in brackets.

Example:

x) *Most often, the buildings they harm are not important to graffiti artists.*

(care) Graffiti artists seldom **care about the building which** they damage.

a) In most countries, spraying graffiti is an offence.

(law) In most countries, it is _____
_____ graffiti.

b) Banksy took part in an auction but could not be recognised.

(unable) At the auction, people _____
_____ Banksy.

6. Asking questions

4 P

Ask four questions.
Use different question forms and/or different tenses.

You get the chance to talk to Mr McMullan, a member of the Glasgow City Council.
Ask him about the new legal graffiti spraying wall in his city.

D Writing

1. Write a comment.

9 P

Choose one of the following statements.

Discuss the pros and cons and give your opinion. Write about 100 words.

- a) Eating breakfast is a waste of time.
- b) School should not start before 9.30 am.
- c) Goods wrapped in plastic should be more expensive.

2. Choose one of the following tasks.

18 P

Task A Write an email of application.

Write about 160 words.

Retired couple looking for help

We are getting older and older. This is why we are looking for someone to help us in and around the house and with our two dogs.

Please contact Ben and Sally and send your application to B.Smith@gmail.com

Task B Write a story.

Write about 160 words and end like this.

... I will always remember that great event.

E Interpreting

1. **Read the text about the International Day of Peace and answer the questions in German.** 7 P
You need not write complete sentences.
 - a) Welche zwei Forderungen formulieren die Vereinten Nationen jährlich für den 21. September? 2 P
 - b) Wie gedenken Menschen der Opfer von Krieg und Gewalt an diesem Tag? 1 P
 - c) An welchen beiden Tagen erklingt die Friedensglocke? 1 P
 - d) Wodurch erhält die Friedensglocke internationalen Charakter? 1 P
 - e) Was müsste getan werden, um echten Frieden zu erzielen? (2 Fakten) 2 P

The International Day of Peace

The International Day of Peace was established in 1981 by the United Nations General Assembly. Since then, every year on September 21, on the International Day of Peace, the United Nations (UN) ask for 24 hours of non-violence and ceasefire around the world. Worldwide, every year, many people take part in a one-minute silence at noon to honour victims of war and violence.

The International Day of Peace begins when the UN Peace Bell is rung at the New York City UN headquarters. Only rung twice a year, it can be heard again on the first day of spring, in celebration of the day which is called Earth Day.¹

In 1951, 60 nations donated coins from their home countries to become part of the metal which the bell was made of. This way the bell got an international character.

Each year, the UN chooses a different theme for this special day.

The themes of recent years were 'End racism: build peace' and 'Climate action for peace'. This should help people to see that true peace can only be achieved when all people are treated equally or when we fight climate change threatening our lives.

¹ muss nicht übertragen werden

Adapted from [[https://www.un.org/en/observances/international-day-peace\(04.03.2023\);](https://www.un.org/en/observances/international-day-peace(04.03.2023);)
[https://www.un.org/ungifts/japanese-peace-bell-and-garden\(04.03.2023\);](https://www.un.org/ungifts/japanese-peace-bell-and-garden(04.03.2023);)
[\(02.04.2023\)\]](https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/general-english/magazine-zone/the-international-day-of-peace(02.04.2023))

2. **You have just done a work placement at a local computer shop.** 6 P
You want to tell your English friend Liz about it.
 - a) Ich musste jeden Morgen um 7.30 Uhr vor Ort sein, um alles vorzubereiten. 2 P
 - b) Vormittags arbeitete ich in der Kundenberatung und nachmittags durfte ich Reparaturen an einfachen Geräten durchführen. 2 P
 - c) Das Praktikum war eine hilfreiche Erfahrung. War dein Bewerbungsgespräch erfolgreich? 2 P

Inform Liz.

You need not write complete sentences.

- a) ...
- b) ...
- c) ...



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