



Lösungsvorschlag

Allgemeine Hinweise:

- Bei Grammatik- und Rechtschreibfehlern erfolgt nur dann ein Punktabzug, wenn die Verstöße sinnentstellend sind.
- Im Lösungsvorschlag können nicht alle möglichen Lösungen wiedergegeben werden.

TASK 1: Saving energy

Task type and focus:	Multiple matching; Listening for gist
Text type:	Report, short monologues; 1 speaker
No. of questions/points:	5/5

A 3 B -- C 5 D 1 E 4 F -- G 2 (5)

TASK 2: Extreme weather in the USA

Task type and focus:	Matching; Listening for specific information
Text type:	Radio show; 2 speakers
No. of questions/points:	5/5

1 H 2 A 3 G 4 B 5 F (5)

TASK 3: Wildfires

Task type and focus:	Error spotting; Sound discrimination
Text type:	Radio report; 1 speaker
No. of questions/points:	---/5

thick à thin smoke à smog
invincible à invisible coast à ghost
nearly à really

(5)

Bei dieser Aufgabe wird pro richtig korrigiertem Wort ein Punkt vergeben. Übersteigt die Gesamtzahl der vom Schüler verbesserten Ausdrücke die Zahl der zu findenden Fehler, so wird pro überzähliger Verbesserung ein Punkt abgezogen.

TASK 4: The International Young Eco-Hero Awards

Task type and focus:	Note taking; Listening for specific information/detail
Text type:	Radio interview; 2 speakers
No. of questions/points:	5/7

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. environmental projects / an environmental project ¹ | 1 |
| 2. - (the) educational effect (on others) | 1 |
| - (the) positive consequences for nature | 1 |
| 3. - (a) personal diploma | 1 |
| - a (gift) certificate worth \$1,000 / a gift certificate (worth \$1,000) | 1 |
| - their photo will be published (in all national newspapers) | |
| 4. kaitlyn.welsh@action.org ² | 1 |
| 5. February 28, 2013 ³ | 1 |
| | (7) |

¹ Der Punkt kann nur vergeben werden, wenn die Art des Projektes genannt ist.

² Der Punkt kann nur vergeben werden, wenn die Mail-Adresse vollständig richtig geschrieben ist.

3 Der Punkt kann nur vergeben werden, wenn das Datum vollständig (Monat, Tag und Jahr) angegeben ist. Die Reihenfolge der Angabe ist nicht bindend.

TASK 5: In the eye of the hurricane

Task type and focus:	Note taking; Listening for specific information/opinion/attitude
Text type:	Radio interview; 3 speakers
No. of questions/points:	6/8

1. 110 mph 1
2. (on) Sept. 13, 2008 ¹ 1
3. (she) didn't want to leave Mike / her husband alone 1
4. - (they) bought enough supplies (for two weeks)
- (they) protected the doors / windows (with wood) ² 1
- (they) had to move / (they) moved anything that could be blown around into the garage 1
- Zwei von drei möglichen Antworten**
5. - battery-operated radio 1
- important documents 1
6. - everything started to shake
- the noise was increasing (from minute to minute) / because of the noise 1

Eine von zwei möglichen Antworten

(8)

¹ Der Punkt kann nur vergeben werden, wenn das Datum vollständig (Monat, Tag und Jahr) angegeben ist. Die Reihenfolge der Angabe ist nicht bindend.

² Einer der genannten Aspekte reicht, um den Punkt zu erhalten.

Tapescripts

TEXT 1: Saving energy

1 The average automobile produces three tons of CO₂ a year; walking or cycling produces none. Isn't it time to use your legs instead of driving? Bicycles are greenhouse-gas-free, good for the heart, and cheap - yet they account for less than 2% of journeys in the UK. Walking is cheaper still and also excellent exercise.

2 Some diesel engines will run on waste cooking oil - if it's brewed into biodiesel or blended with old fashioned 'fossil' diesel. Recycled oil will reduce emissions from driving and can make a tasty saving against rising gas prices. Running your car on the same oil that fries your fish is a major CO₂ saver and could be "cheap as chips", too.

3 Tumble dryers are the most energy intensive household appliances and produce an average of 310kg of CO₂ a year each. Drying clothes on a line in the fresh air creates no emissions and saves about £70 a year in fuel bills. Plus, there is no danger of shrinking the clothes and shortening their lifespan.

4 LEDs are about 90% more energy-efficient than the standard incandescent equivalent. They don't flicker and last five times longer than conventional ones - and because they produce a powerful, focused light they are an ideal alternative to halogen spotlights, indoors or out. They also come as dimmers and can even change colour to match your mood.

5 Are you squandering money on power without even noticing? Gadgets you think are turned off may still be draining electricity on the sly. Turning off one electric toothbrush might not seem such a big deal: but what about that DVD player? And the washing machine, the microwave, and the printer, and the games console, and the digital radio? Disconnecting them all at the mains can zap 8% off your annual electricity bill.

TEXT 2: Extreme weather in the USA

Reporter: Welcome to today's radio show about extreme weather in the USA. Our weather expert Tobi Wisdom will answer questions you sent via e-mail from all parts of the country.

Mike from Phoenix asks the following question:

Which parts of the USA have the highest annual average temperature?

Expert: According to the National Climatic Data Center, the warmest places in the USA are around Key West. Those spots are even warmer than Oahu in Hawaii or desert spots in Arizona. Sorry, Mike if you had expected your hometown Phoenix to win this race.

Reporter: The next question comes from Justin, from New York:

What was the lowest temperature ever recorded in the USA?

Expert: It was -79.8°F . It was registered at Prospect Creek Camp in northern Alaska in January 1971, which is located along the Alaska Pipeline, about 20 miles north of the Arctic Circle. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the rest of the US was at Rogers Pass, Mont., on Jan. 20, 1954.

Reporter: Jody from Seattle asks:

What's the hottest city in the country?

Expert: The hottest spot in the south-east is Key West, where the temperature averages 78°F . The hottest urban area in the US is Phoenix, the capital of Arizona, where the typical July day has a high of 106°F . The hottest national park in the country is Death Valley, California, where the highest temperature ever recorded in July is 134°F .

Reporter: Jody also wants to know:

What's the coldest city in the USA?

Expert: The coldest major city in the USA is Minneapolis. However, several other smaller cities are much colder, including Fairbanks and Anchorage, Alaska or International Falls, Minnesota. And – as they say at the Oscars ceremony – the award goes to Fairbanks with an average daily temperature in January of -0.3°F .

Reporter: Our last question comes from Cindy from Philadelphia. She asks:

What is the greatest wind speed ever measured in a hurricane?

Expert: During the New England hurricane of September 21, 1938, instruments at Blue Hill Observatory near Boston, Massachusetts, recorded winds gusting up to 186 mph. But many instruments break in that sort of situation, so we can't be sure if there have been higher windspeeds in other hurricanes in the area.

TEXT 3: Wildfires

Hidden Underground Fires

Three blistering fires are blazing through Wyoming's scenic Powder River Basin, but fire fighters aren't paying any attention. Except for a weak hint of biting smell rising from a thin crack beyond the nearby Tongue River, a long look across the region's peaceful grassland shows no sign of trouble.

That's why these invisible infernos, and the toxic gases they release, are so nasty. Their flames are hidden deep underground, in coal layers and oxygen-rich gaps, which makes control really impossible.

According to a recent review, more than one hundred fires are burning beneath nine states. Pennsylvania's three dozen underground fires include America's most famous subterranean blaze, a 48-year-old fire under the town of Centralia, whose harmful smog made residents sick and eventually forced the federal government to evacuate all the citizens and pay them a collective \$14 million for what is now a virtual ghost town.

Underground fires are not only raging in the US. Geologists call them "a worldwide catastrophe"...

TEXT 4: The International Young Eco-Hero Awards

Eric: Hello and welcome to another edition of "Voices of Youth", the radio program by young people, for young people. My name is Eric Lee and my guest today is Kaitlyn Welsh from the environmental organization "Action for Nature". Hello Kaitlyn.

Kaitlyn: Hello.

Eric: Kaitlyn, tell us a bit about your organization.

Kaitlyn: Well, *Action For Nature* is a nonprofit organization based in San Francisco, California. We've created the *International Young Eco-Hero Awards* program, which honors the work of young people between the ages of 8 and 16 who have done environmental projects. We believe that

young people can have a positive impact on the environment and we're proud of all the applicants from around the world.

Eric: Wow! And who chooses the winners from all these applicants?

Kaitlyn: The winners are chosen by a team of independent judges. The applications will be judged according to several criteria. Of course, we expect originality and perfect organization. However, the main criteria are the educational effect on others and the positive consequences for nature.

Eric: That sounds pretty demanding. And what do the winners get for their efforts?

Kaitlyn: Well, the winners receive a personal diploma, a gift certificate worth \$1,000 and their photo will be published in all national newspapers.

Eric: So, if I want to apply to become a Young Eco-Hero, what do I have to do?

Kaitlyn: First, read the guidelines to see if you meet the requirements to become a Young Eco-Hero. Then, you have to fill out an application form which is available on our website actionfornature.org.

Eric: And where do I send the completed application?

Kaitlyn: Please send it to kaitlyn.welsh@action.org.

Eric: Could you please spell it for our listeners?

Kaitlyn: Of course. K-A-I-T-L-Y-N dot W-E-L-S-H@action.org.

Eric: Thanks a lot, Kaitlyn. Is there anything else that's important?

Kaitlyn: Yes, please send in your completed application by February 28, 2013. Award winners will be informed by May 30, 2013. For any further information have a look at our website.

Eric: Thank you very much for the interview, Kaitlyn.

Kaitlyn: You're welcome, Eric.

TEXT 5: In the eye of the hurricane

Reporter: With me in the studio tonight: Sue and Mike Forrest, who survived one of the worst natural disasters of the last decade. Sue, what type of disaster did you experience?

Sue: Hurricane Ike.

Reporter: When and where did this disaster occur?

Mike: It started near Africa at the end of August 2008 and raced across the Atlantic with maximum winds of 145 mph. It hit Galveston, Texas at 110 mph at 2.10 am on September 13, 2008 and lasted for about 3 hours. Then, it went further north and exited into the Atlantic on Sept. 14.

Reporter: Why didn't you leave?

Mike: Well, for once in my life, I wanted to experience a hurricane first hand, so I decided to stay. Bad idea.

Sue: When I heard of his decision to stay, I really thought my husband was crazy. But in the end I didn't want to leave Mike alone, so I didn't leave either.

Reporter: What did you do to prepare for the disaster?

Mike: Well, I bought enough supplies for two weeks, things like fresh water, canned food etc. Then, two days before the estimated landfall, I protected the doors and windows with wood.

Sue: Yes, there was quite a lot to do! We had to move anything that could be blown around into the garage.

Reporter: What steps did you take to protect yourselves during the disaster?

Sue: First, we stayed in the living room for a while. But when it started getting a little crazy we went into the safe room.

Reporter: What did your safe room look like?

Mike: It was the bathroom. Of course, it had no windows and no exterior door. We'd stocked it up with canned food, fresh water and plenty of batteries for radio and flashlights ... instead of a generator...

Sue: Yes, and of course we took all of our important documents with us... things like birth certificates, passports, and so on... Actually, in the end, I was in such a hurry that, without noticing it, I left the bag with our family pictures and all the medicine in the living room.

Reporter: How did you feel during this experience?

Mike: At first, I felt just a bit uncomfortable; but after like 10 minutes, when everything started to shake and the noise was increasing from minute to minute we were scared as hell. You can't imagine.

Reporter: What did you learn from this experience?

Mike: I learned that I'm not sticking around for the next hurricane! You should not think twice about leaving. You know, if you wait until the last minute, it might be too late.