

**ENGLISCH
MSA 2024**

MIT HÖRVERSTEHEN

BERLIN UND BRANDENBURG

**PRÜFUNGEN UND
LÖSUNGEN**

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Vorwort

Liebe Schülerinnen und liebe Schüler,

in diesem Prüfungsheft stehen insgesamt drei Prüfungssimulationen (A bis C) zur Verfügung. Darunter befindet sich die Original-Prüfung aus dem Jahr 2023 sowie zwei Musterprüfungen, die an die Prüfungen des Mittleren Schulabschlusses der Vorjahre angelehnt sind.

Wir empfehlen dir deine MSA-Prüfung mit unseren Musterprüfungen vorher zu simulieren. Nimm dir also ausreichend Zeit und löse die komplette Abschlussprüfung (ohne Pausen) unter Realbedingungen, d. h. nutze auch nur die erlaubten Hilfsmittel. Nach jeder Prüfung (nicht nach jeder Aufgabe!) vergleichst du dann deine eigenen Lösungen mit den gegebenen Musterlösungen.

Am Tag vor der Prüfung lernst du nichts Neues mehr. Sorge für einen unaufgeregten Tag: Keine Druckbetankung mit Lernstoff, keine Partys und kein starker Medienkonsum. Geh zeitig ins Bett und schlaf dich aus.

Und vergiss nicht, befolge bei der Prüfungsvorbereitung immer die drei großen Buchstaben des Erfolgs:

T U N

Wir wünschen viel Erfolg!

Fehler gefunden? Auch wir können mal einen Fehler machen. Melde diese gerne unter:
fehler@pruefungshefte.de

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Schriftliche Prüfungsarbeit zur erweiterten Berufsbildungsreife und zum mittleren Schulabschluss im Fach Englisch

Prüfungssimulation A

Original-Prüfung 2023 (+ Writing)

Teil I: Hörverstehen

Arbeitszeit: 10:00 – 10:45 Uhr

Bearbeitungszeit: 45 Minuten

Zugelassene Hilfsmittel:

- keine

Erweiterte Berufsbildungsreife

50 Punkte (Hör- und Leseverstehen) entsprechen 100 % der Gesamtleistung.

Mittlerer Schulabschluss:

75 Punkte (Hör- und Leseverstehen) entsprechen 100 % Gesamtleistung.

Aufgaben zu anspruchsvolleren Themen sind mit einem Stern (*) gekennzeichnet.

Alle richtig bearbeiteten Aufgaben werden für beide Abschlüsse angerechnet.


Listening Part 1: Voicemail Messages**___ /4 P**

- You are going to hear four people reacting to pictures which were sent in an online chat.
- You will hear the recording twice.
- Look at the pictures and then listen to each message.
- Decide which picture each speaker reacts to and put a tick (✓) in the right box.



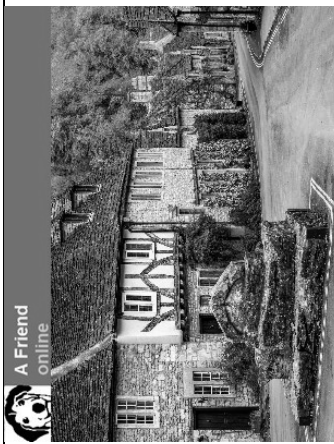
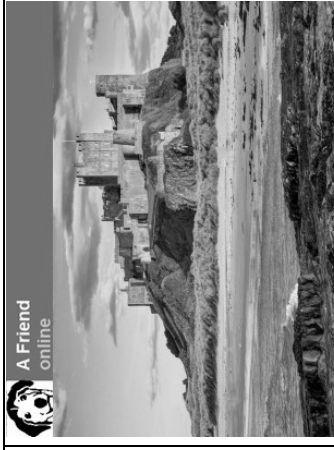


Message One

1 Which picture does the speaker react to?

 <p>A Friend online 0:32 ✓ 4:23 PM</p>	 <p>A Friend online 0:32 ✓ 4:23 PM</p>	 <p>A Friend online 0:32 ✓ 4:23 PM</p>	 <p>A Friend online 0:32 ✓ 4:23 PM</p>
A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input type="checkbox"/>	C <input type="checkbox"/>	D <input type="checkbox"/>

Message Two

2 Which picture does the speaker react to?

 <p>A Friend online 0:32 ✓ 4:23 PM</p>	 <p>A Friend online 0:32 ✓ 4:23 PM</p>	 <p>A Friend online 0:32 ✓ 4:23 PM</p>	 <p>A Friend online 0:32 ✓ 4:23 PM</p>
A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input type="checkbox"/>	C <input type="checkbox"/>	D <input type="checkbox"/>

Reading Part 3: Microplastic

- Read the text and the statements/questions on the next page.
- Choose the correct answer and put a tick (✓) in the right box.

Revealing your annual plastic intake: how much plastic enters your system each year

Plastic particles may be invisible, but they are all around you - in the air you breathe, the water you drink and even the food you eat.

New findings have emerged that measure the average person's annual intake of plastic particles from sources such as beer, fish and bottled water. These plastic elements sneak into our food in a variety of ways, including packaging, manufacturing and entanglement in the food chain. The recently published paper synthesizes data from previous research and estimates that the average person in the United States ingests more than 70,000 tiny fragments of plastic each year. To put that in perspective, that's more than 200 pieces a day.

The study reviewed many existing studies that examined the presence of microplastics in commodities such as seafood, honey, salt, sugar, and beverages such as beer and water. Using nutritional benchmarks from the United States Department of Agriculture, the researchers then calculated the expected intake of these foods. They found that an individual's age and gender could lead to an annual consumption of around 39,000 to 52,000 microplastic particles from these sources. When they took into account the plastic we inadvertently breathe in, these figures rose to over 70,000 a year.

Furthermore, the research pointed out that these estimates are likely to significantly underestimate our unintentional ingestion of plastic in our daily routines. The foods analysed cover only 15% of the American diet. The study did not include items such as snacks, which are often pre-packaged in plastic for immediate consumption. This omission means that the true extent of plastic consumption may be greater than the research suggests.

As plastic items age, they release tiny particles known as microplastics, which can persist in the environment for decades, if not longer. These particles, some of which are microscopic, measure less than a fifth of an inch. Researchers have found microplastics in some of the most remote places on Earth, including uninhabited islands, Arctic ice and the deepest parts of the ocean.

Microplastics find their way into the diets of marine life and other creatures, and then up the food chain to reach our own plates. However, the impact on human health remains uncertain.

In a study conducted last year, stool samples from eight people were analysed to determine the presence of plastic particles in their bodies. Remarkably, microplastics were found in the stools of all the subjects. While these findings surprised the researchers, they acknowledged that there is a lack of comprehensive data on the potential health effects.

The researchers found that the smallest particles can potentially enter the bloodstream, the lymphatic system and even the liver. They say that further research is needed to understand the potential impact on human health.

Considering this, what can people do to limit their exposure to microplastics? At present, avoiding contact with plastic seems like a daunting task. However, there are steps that individuals can take to reduce their plastic use and waste. Suggestions include not buying plastic-wrapped items, carrying reusable water bottles or coffee cups when out and about, and using metal cutlery at work. These seemingly small steps, when taken together, can have a significant impact.

Scientists recommend eliminating single-use plastics from your daily life and supporting companies that are moving away from plastic packaging. In this way, you can make a significant difference.

18 What is microplastic?	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Microbes that eat plastic
	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	Small plastic particles
	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	A very thin plastic foil for preserving food
	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	Small bottles made of plastic.

19* Microplastic can end up in humans because	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	we eat and drink lots of things that contain microplastic.
	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	we touch plastic packaging every day.
	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	we breathe in microplastic from the air.
	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	both A+C

20* The number of plastic pieces we consume is probably higher than what the scientists calculated because	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	not all food is accounted for.
	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	the scientists found an error in one of the studies.
	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	only 15% of Americans drink water from bottles.
	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	all of them (A+B+C)

21 Microplastic has been found in	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	fish.
	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	in remote islands.
	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	In the deep ocean.
	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	all of them (A+B+C)

22* What do we know about microplastic in humans?	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nothing
	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	Microplastic is bad for our digestion.
	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	Microplastic could enter the bloodstream.
	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	Microplastic is not dangerous.

23* Researchers found	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	microplastic in human livers.
	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	that no microplastic remains in humans.
	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	microplastic in human stool samples.
	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	both A+C

24* Avoiding all contact with microplastic	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	is possible by avoiding plastic packaging.
	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	is impossible.
	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	is possible by not drinking bottled water.
	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	both A+C

25* What can people do to reduce their plastic use?	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drink water from reusable bottles.
	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	Support companies with sustainable packaging.
	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	Throw away plastic in the recycling bin
	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	All of them (A+B+C)

Reading: Candidate Answer Sheet

Name:

For students: Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

Part 1: Finding Apps

Number	Name	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
1/2	a) John								/10 P
3/4	b) Tina								
5/6	c) Maria								
7/8	d) Jack								
9/10	e) Sarah								

Part 2: Short Texts

Number	A	B	C	D	
11*					/7 P
12*					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					

Part 3: Microplastic

Number	A	B	C	D	
18*					/8 P
19*					
20*					
21					
22*					
23*					
24*					
25*					

Total: /25 P

MUSTER- LÖSUNGEN

Musterprüfung 2023 (Englisch) – Lösungen

Listening

Part 1: Short Messages

Number	A	B	C	D	
1	✓				/4 P
2			✓		
3			✓		
4		✓			

Explanations:

1. The term “fellow” generally does not refer to an object and the speaker wants to keep whatever is shown in the picture.
2. This picture shows a group of people from different cultural and ethnic backgrounds which the speaker thinks sums up modern Britain best.
3. This picture depicts two people working with test tubes in a laboratory which is what the message states the recipient has always wanted to do.
4. This is the only picture that shows two young ladies playing chess as mentioned in the message.

Part 2: Radio Ads

		Slogan						
Number	Radio Ads	A	B	C	D	E	F	
5	Radio Ad 1				✓			/4 P
6	Radio Ad 2						✓	
7*	Radio Ad 3			✓				
8	Radio Ad 4	✓						

Explanations:

5. The ad is about recycling electronic devices.
6. The ad is about eating fruits and vegetables in different colors – like they are in a rainbow.
7. The ad is about preventing theft of your valuables which this slogan reflects best.
8. The ad promotes the absence of stress and distractions and encourages you to take time out.