

Englisch Klasse 10

Thema: Übung zur Zentralen Prüfung 10 – Reading, Mediation, Writing

Name: _____ Datum: _____

Punkte: _____ / 41 Note: _____

Unterschrift: _____



Good luck!

Part A: Reading

Read the magazine report. Then do tasks 1 to 6.

Sleeping Through Europe: The Return of the Night Train

A magazine report about young travellers who leave the plane at home

- A** When 17-year-old Hannah Whitlock from Kesterton in northern England told her parents that she wanted to travel to Vienna by train, her father laughed. "That will take you two days," he said. In fact, the journey took just under twenty hours, and Hannah slept through most of them. She is one of a growing number of young Europeans who choose night trains instead of cheap flights. Routes that were closed about twenty years ago have started running again, and new ones are being planned.
- B** A night train leaves in the evening and arrives the next morning. A normal seat is the cheapest choice, but it is very tiring overnight. In a couchette compartment, four or six people share a small room with simple beds, while a sleeper cabin has proper beds, a washbasin and sometimes even a shower. Breakfast is often brought to the cabin before arrival. "You go to bed in one country and wake up in another," Hannah says. "That still feels like magic."
- C** For many travellers, the main reason is the climate: a train journey causes only a small part of the carbon dioxide of a flight. "But at the airport you queue, you wait, you queue again," adds Ollie Brennan, 19, who has just toured six countries. "On the train you just get on. And you can save the money for a hotel, because the train is your hotel." Ollie also enjoys meeting people. He still writes to a student from Poland who once shared a compartment with him.
- D** However, night trains are not always cheap. A train can only carry a few hundred passengers, and each of them needs a bed, so a sleeper ticket can cost more than a flight, especially if it is booked late. Delays are another problem. Night trains often cross several countries, and a problem on one part of the network can make the whole journey late. On Hannah's way home, her train arrived almost four hours behind schedule, and she missed her connection.
- E** Experts say that governments must help if night trains are to have a future. "In most countries, airlines pay no tax on fuel for international flights, but railway companies pay for every kilometre of track they use," says transport researcher Dr Miriam Achebe. "That is not fair competition." Some countries now support new routes with public money, and some companies have ordered modern carriages with small private "pods" for people who travel alone.
- F** Hannah has already booked her next trip to visit a friend in Copenhagen. Her father, who once laughed at the idea, is coming with her. "He wants to see what all the fuss is about," she says with a smile. "I think he will be surprised. On a night train, the journey is not just the way to the holiday – it is part of the holiday."

1 Are the statements true or false? Mark the correct box with a cross.

Then copy the words from the text that prove your answer.

Statement	true	false
a) Hannah's father expected the train journey to be quick. Evidence:	☐	☐
b) Some night train routes had been closed before they started again. Evidence:	☐	☐
c) In a couchette compartment, passengers have the room to themselves. Evidence:	☐	☐
d) According to Ollie, travelling by night train can save money. Evidence:	☐	☐
e) Hannah's journey home went exactly to plan. Evidence:	☐	☐

___ / 5

2 Match the headings to paragraphs B–F. Write the number of the heading into the table.

There are two headings you do not need. Paragraph A has been done as an example.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 The journey as an experience | 5 Not just about the planet |
| 2 Seats, couchettes, cabins | 6 Working on board at night |
| 3 An old idea comes back | 7 High prices, late arrivals |
| 4 A family row about money | 8 A call for political help |

Paragraph	A	B	C	D	E	F
Heading	3					

___ / 5

3 Find words or phrases in the text that match these definitions.

The letter in brackets tells you the paragraph.

- a) becoming bigger in number (A) _____
- b) a small room for passengers on a train (B) _____
- c) later than planned (D) _____
- d) too much excitement or attention (F) _____

___ / 2

4 Answer the questions in note form (maximum 8 words).

- a) What is brought to the cabin? _____
- b) Name two things a sleeper cabin has. _____
- c) How does Ollie keep in touch? _____
- d) What did some firms order? _____

___ / 4

5 Read the questions. Mark the correct answer with a cross. Only one answer is correct.

- a) Why can a ticket for a sleeper cabin be expensive?
 - ☐ Breakfast costs extra. ☐ The staff earn a lot.
 - ☐ Each person needs a bed. ☐ Trains are often late.
- b) Why does Dr Achebe think the competition is not fair?
 - ☐ Planes are much faster. ☐ Planes carry more people.
 - ☐ Airlines pay no fuel tax. ☐ The state owns the trains.
- c) What does Hannah mean with her last sentence?
 - ☐ She enjoys the journey. ☐ Her holidays are short.
 - ☐ Hotels are too expensive. ☐ Trains are faster.

___ / 3

6 Explain in your own words why delays are a big problem for night trains (paragraph D).

Write one or two complete sentences.

___ / 2

Part B: Mediation

- 7 Your British friend Sam writes: "Our teachers want to plan a class trip to Germany next year. Do German schools ever travel by night train?" You have found this article in a local newspaper.

Write an email to Sam (about 120–150 words). Tell him about the trip in the article: why the class chose the night train, the journey (times, beds, price), one disadvantage, and what the teacher and the school think now.

Do not translate word for word.

Mit dem Nachtzug zur Abschlussfahrt

Aus dem Lindtaler Kurier (Lokalteil)

Die 26 Schülerinnen und Schüler der Klasse 10b des Gymnasiums am Mühlbach sind in diesem Jahr mit dem Nachtzug zu ihrer Abschlussfahrt nach Wien gereist. Die Idee kam von den Jugendlichen selbst: Im Politikunterricht hatten sie berechnet, wie viel CO₂ Bus, Flugzeug und Bahn auf der Strecke verursachen. Abfahrt war um 21:40 Uhr, Ankunft am nächsten Morgen um 8:15 Uhr. Geschlafen wurde in Liegewagen mit jeweils sechs Betten. „Viel Schlaf gab es nicht, dafür jede Menge Spaß“, erzählt Lea (16). Die Fahrt kostete pro Person 89 Euro für Hin- und Rückfahrt – ungefähr so viel wie mit dem Reisebus, aber deutlich weniger als ein Flug mit Gepäck. Einen Nachteil gab es allerdings: Die Plätze mussten schon sechs Monate im Voraus reserviert werden, weil es für Gruppen nur wenige Wagen gibt. Klassenlehrer Martin Krüger ist trotzdem zufrieden: Die Gruppe sei ausgeruhter angekommen als befürchtet, und man habe einen ganzen zusätzlichen Tag in Wien gewonnen. Die Schule überlegt nun, alle Klassenfahrten innerhalb Europas mit der Bahn zu planen.

Write your email on a separate sheet of paper.

___ / 8

Part C: Writing

- 8 Choose ONE of the following tasks. Write about 180 words.

- A Comment: Your school's student council suggests that school trips to other European countries should only be made by train or coach, never by plane. Write a comment for the school magazine. Discuss arguments for and against the idea and give your own opinion.
- B Story: Write a story for a youth magazine competition. Begin with this sentence: "Somewhere between two countries, the night train suddenly stopped, and the lights in our compartment went out."

Mark your choice:

☐

Task A

☐

Task B

Write your text on a separate sheet of paper.

___ / 12

Lösung: Übung zur Zentralen Prüfung 10 (ZP10): Reading, Mediation, Writing

Insgesamt sind 41 Punkte erreichbar, halbe Punkte sind möglich.

Note 1	Note 2	Note 3	Note 4	Note 5	Note 6
41–37 P.	36,5–33 P.	32,5–27 P.	26,5–20,5 P.	20–12,5 P.	12–0 P.

Part A: Reading

1 Are the statements true or false? Mark the correct box with a cross.

Then copy the words from the text that prove your answer.

Statement	true	false
a) Hannah's father expected the train journey to be quick. Evidence: "That will take you two days," he said. (A)	☐	☒
b) Some night train routes had been closed before they started again. Evidence: "Routes that were closed about twenty years ago have started running again" (A)	☒	☐
c) In a couchette compartment, passengers have the room to themselves. Evidence: "four or six people share a small room" (B)	☐	☒
d) According to Ollie, travelling by night train can save money. Evidence: "you can save the money for a hotel, because the train is your hotel" (C)	☒	☐
e) Hannah's journey home went exactly to plan. Evidence: "her train arrived almost four hours behind schedule" (D)	☐	☒

5 / 5

2 Match the headings to paragraphs B–F. Write the number of the heading into the table.

There are two headings you do not need. Paragraph A has been done as an example.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 The journey as an experience | 5 Not just about the planet |
| 2 Seats, couchettes, cabins | 6 Working on board at night |
| 3 An old idea comes back | 7 High prices, late arrivals |
| 4 A family row about money | 8 A call for political help |

Paragraph	A	B	C	D	E	F
Heading	3	2	5	7	8	1

5 / 5

3 Find words or phrases in the text that match these definitions. The letter in brackets tells you the paragraph. a) becoming bigger in number (A) <u>growing</u> b) a small room for passengers on a train (B) <u>compartment</u> c) later than planned (D) <u>behind schedule</u> d) too much excitement or attention (F) <u>fuss</u>	2 / 2
4 Answer the questions in note form (maximum 8 words). a) What is brought to the cabin? <u>breakfast (before arrival)</u> b) Name two things a sleeper cabin has. <u>proper beds, a washbasin (or: a shower)</u> c) How does Ollie keep in touch? <u>he writes to a Polish student</u> d) What did some firms order? <u>modern carriages with private pods</u>	4 / 4
5 Read the questions. Mark the correct answer with a cross. Only one answer is correct. a) Why can a ticket for a sleeper cabin be expensive? ☐ Breakfast costs extra. ☐ The staff earn a lot. ☒ Each person needs a bed. ☐ Trains are often late. b) Why does Dr Achebe think the competition is not fair? ☐ Planes are much faster. ☐ Planes carry more people. ☒ Airlines pay no fuel tax. ☐ The state owns the trains. c) What does Hannah mean with her last sentence? ☒ She enjoys the journey. ☐ Her holidays are short. ☐ Hotels are too expensive. ☐ Trains are faster.	3 / 3
6 Explain in your own words why delays are a big problem for night trains (paragraph D). Write one or two complete sentences. Example answer: Night trains often travel through several countries, so a problem on just one part of the network can make the whole journey late. Passengers may then miss their connections, as happened to Hannah.	2 / 2

7 Your British friend Sam writes: “Our teachers want to plan a class trip to Germany next year. Do German schools ever travel by night train?” You have found this article in a local newspaper.

Write an email to Sam (about 120–150 words). Tell him about the trip in the article: why the class chose the night train, the journey (times, beds, price), one disadvantage, and what the teacher and the school think now.

Do not translate word for word.

Content (4 points):

- reason: the students' own idea after comparing the CO₂ of bus, plane and train in a politics lesson
- journey: 9.40 pm to 8.15 am, couchettes with six beds, 89 euros return – like a coach, cheaper than a flight
- disadvantage: seats had to be booked six months in advance (few carriages for groups)
- teacher: group less tired than feared, an extra day in Vienna; school: wants to plan all European trips by train

Language (4 points):

- email form (greeting, reference to Sam's question, ending); clear, not word for word; suitable vocabulary (e.g. couchette, book in advance, return ticket); correct grammar and spelling

Example answer:

Hi Sam,

you asked me if German schools ever travel by night train – they do! A class from a school in my area went to Vienna by night train for their final class trip. It was the students' own idea: in a politics lesson they had compared the CO₂ of a bus, a plane and a train. They left at 9.40 pm and arrived at 8.15 the next morning. They slept in couchettes with six beds each – not much sleep, but lots of fun. The return ticket was only 89 euros, about the same as a coach and much cheaper than a flight with luggage. The only problem: they had to book six months in advance because there are only a few carriages for groups. Their teacher was happy because they arrived less tired than expected and had an extra day in Vienna. Now the school wants to plan all trips inside Europe by train. Maybe your teachers should try it!

Best wishes, Alex

Part C: Writing

8 Choose ONE of the following tasks. Write about 180 words.

- A Comment: Your school's student council suggests that school trips to other European countries should only be made by train or coach, never by plane. Write a comment for the school magazine. Discuss arguments for and against the idea and give your own opinion.
- B Story: Write a story for a youth magazine competition. Begin with this sentence: "Somewhere between two countries, the night train suddenly stopped, and the lights in our compartment went out."

Mark your choice: ☐ Task A ☐ Task B

Criteria for task A (content, 6 points):

- introduction: presents the student council's idea
- at least two arguments for, e.g. climate, good example, the journey as a shared experience
- at least two arguments against, e.g. long travel time, high prices when booked late, far destinations
- clear personal opinion with reasons and a conclusion, possibly a compromise

Criteria for task B (content, 6 points):

- begins with the given sentence; told consistently in the past tense
- clear setting and characters; the stop and the darkness lead to a problem or a mystery
- logical development with a high point (tension) and a convincing ending
- thoughts and feelings of the characters, some direct speech

Language (6 points, both tasks):

- text type and structure: paragraphs, linking words (moreover, on the other hand, suddenly, in the end ...)
- range of vocabulary and sentence structures, correct grammar and spelling, about 180 words

Example answer (task A):

Should we only travel to other European countries by train or coach? Our student council thinks so, and at first sight the idea sounds reasonable. The most important argument is the climate: a flight produces much more carbon dioxide than a train journey, and as a school we should set a good example. Moreover, the journey itself can be an experience. Sitting together in a compartment is more fun than waiting at an airport. On the other hand, travelling by train takes much longer. A trip to Spain or Greece could take two days, so we would lose valuable time at our destination. In addition, tickets are not always cheap, especially if a group has to book late, and some families might not be able to pay more. In my opinion, the idea is good, but it should not be a strict rule. For trips to nearby countries we should always take the train, but for very long distances a flight should still be possible.