

12082

Abschlußprüfung 1994

an den Realschulen in Bayern

Zu- und Vorname: _____

Klasse: _____

ENGLISCH

Aufgabengruppe B

Learning to Baby-Sit

Which statement in the text tells you that ...

1. ... the course is very popular with the teenagers at Heathfield Community School.

1

2. ... life in London might be more expensive than in Somerset.

1

3. ... the trainees are not only girls.

1

4. ... these baby-sitters even tell mothers and fathers what to do.

1

Fill in the words from the text which are defined below.

5. The _____ is an international organisation that looks after the sick and wounded and those taken prisoner in war.

1

6. An _____ is a person who makes a request for a job, for entrance to a school or university.

1

7. An _____ is an unexpected and difficult or dangerous situation, especially an accident.

1

8. An _____ of asthma is the sudden outbreak of the disease.

1

9. A _____ is a free ride in a private vehicle.

1

Form two sentences in order to show two different meanings of the word "way". Don't copy line 9!

10. _____

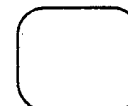
1/1

11. _____

1/1

Replace the words or phrases in brackets without changing the meaning of the sentence.

12. Teenagers at Heathfield Community School can now do a



- course that trains them to (look after) _____ 2
very young children. (line 14)
13. They are also taught to (refuse) _____ a lift 1
home from parents who (have had too much to drink)
_____. (lines 27/28) 2
14. In such situations, Louise says, she would (phone for)
_____ a taxi. (line 28) 1
15. ... report it to (an adult) a _____ they 1
trust. (line 32)

Explain the following words by finishing the sentences.

16. A nurse (line 34) is _____ 1/2

17. A doll (line 35) is _____ 1/2

Answer the following questions on the text in complete sentences.

18. Why was it easier, in the past, for parents to get a
baby-sitter?

_____ 1/1
19. Why do young people usually baby-sit?

_____ 1/1
20. Which problems might a baby-sitter be faced with, when
dealing with young children? Name two.

_____ 2/2
21. Why is the course not only useful for future baby-sitters,
but also for other pupils?

_____ 1/1

**Say whether you agree or disagree with the following statements
and give a reason for your answer. (Für ausführliche Begründungen ist
bei den Aufgaben 22-24 je ein Zusatzpunkt möglich: 1*)**

22. Women should stay at home, look after the children and not
have jobs outside the home.



_____ 1/2/1*

 23. Kindergartens should be provided for all children under
 the age of six.

_____ 1/2/1*

 24. Only qualified baby-sitters should be allowed to baby-sit.

_____ 1/2/1*

Complete the text using the words in brackets in the correct form. You may have to add words.

25. Two months ago, after (do) _____ a course on baby- 1
 sitting, Tracy, _____ 18-year-old girl from Heathfield, 1
 (apply) _____ for an au-pair position with a 1
 German guest family. The "Verein für Internationale Jugend-
 arbeit" (send) _____ her a leaflet with the principal 1
 au-pair conditions, e.g.:

- Au-pairs must be at (little) _____ 18 years old 1
 and not older _____ twenty-eight. 1
- The au-pair (expect/do) _____ light 2
 housework (include) _____ kitchen work, clean- 1
 ing, ironing, etc.
- She may also (ask) _____ by her guest family 1
 to baby-sit two or three times _____ week. 1
- In return for her help the au-pair (receive) _____ 1
 full board, lodging and pocket money (give) _____ weekly. 1
 Tracy (not/ yet/ decide) _____, how long 2
 she (stay) _____ in Germany. (Unfortunate) _____ 1
 _____ she (not/speak) _____ German 1/1
 very (good) _____. She wishes she (work) _____ 1/1
 (hard) _____ at school, because now she is afraid 1
 (have) _____ difficulties (make) _____ 2/1
 (oneself) _____ understood. If her German is good 1
 enough next year, she (study) _____ it at 1
 university.



Marion Werner (M.W.), a German student in Heathfield, wants to register for a new baby-sitter course. She enters the school office at about 11 a.m. A secretary (S.) is sitting at her desk.

26. M.W.: " _____ ." 1/-
(Grüßt)
27. S.: " _____ ?" 1/1
(Erwidert den Gruß und erkundigt sich, ob sie etwas für sie tun könne.)
28. M.W.: " _____

_____ ?" 3/2
(Zögert mit der Antwort. Sie möchte sich gerne für einen Baby-sitter Kurs anmelden. Weiß nicht, ob dies der richtige Ort sei.)
29. S.: " _____

_____ ." 2/2
(Bestätigt letzteres, drückt aber ihr Bedauern aus, daß der nächste Kurs vollkommen ausgebucht sei.)
30. M.W.: " _____ !" 1/-
(Ist sehr enttäuscht.)
31. S.: " _____

_____ ." 2/2
(Schlägt ihr vor, ihre Anschrift zu hinterlassen; sie werde sie dann auf die Warteliste setzen.)
32. M.W.: " _____

_____ ?" 2/2
(Bedankt sich höflich und erkundigt sich, ob eine Chance bestehe, doch noch angenommen zu werden.)
33. S.: " _____ ." -/1
(Antwortet, sie sei die erste auf der Warteliste.)
34. W.: " _____ ." 1/1
(Zeigt sich erfreut und verabschiedet sich.)
35. Translate into German. (Siehe Rückseite des Textblattes!) 32



35. Translate into German.

The big question concerning children in the 90's is simply, who should look after the very young, while mums and dads both go out to work. If women go back to work after child-birth, they usually have to bear more responsibility than men. Employers and society do not care enough.

With some good will a solution to this problem can be found. In Sweden, for example, both husband and wife can take 18 months off work and later return to their jobs. For the first year they receive 90 per cent of their normal wages.

In the USA the situation depends on the job you are in. Insurance companies and banks need their career women most, so they offer baby-sitting services to their employees. Industry, however, does not listen to the demands of female workers, and most factories do not have facilities where working mothers can take their children.

Abschlußprüfung 1994

an den Realschulen in Bayern

ENGLISCH

Aufgabengruppe B



Teenagers at Heathfield learning to put on a nappy.

Learning to Baby-Sit

No longer can it be taken for granted that a grandmother will take over the task of baby-sitting, while mother and father go to a dinner-party. The baby-sitter's amateur status has changed in the past four decades. Nowadays baby-sitting can be a regular job for those who want to improve their low incomes. This is where teenagers and university students step in. They are hired for the evening and expect to be paid on an hourly basis.

Baby-sitting may seem a good way of earning some extra money. But what do you do if the baby is sick? Would you know how to put on a nappy or make a bottle? Could you cope with an accident?

Teenagers at Heathfield Community School in Somerset can now do a course that trains them to look after very young children and makes them aware of the great responsibility they have. In 1992, Laurence Leader, a teacher at the school, asked the Red Cross to help set up the course, which now has more applicants than places. The school also has a long list with the names and phone numbers of trained baby-sitters which parents can use.

To get on the list, pupils must first pass the course, which takes 18 hours and costs £5. A journalist talked to one of the pupils. Louise Bawden, 16, one of the first to do the course, had always been interested in baby-sitting, but was not sure she could cope with an emergency. Now she looks after several children aged three to six. "I feel much more confident now", she says, "and I'm aware of the dangers around the house. One of the children, a three-year-old boy I often baby-sit for, is asthmatic. I'll know what to do now if he has an attack and chokes*." According to Louise pay is a difficult subject, but she knows she has the right to say how much she charges. Her rate is £1.50 (in London it is £3.50). "We were taught to ask the parents for a phone number where they can be contacted, and not let them go without giving it to us, even if they are in a hurry." They are also taught to refuse a lift home from parents who have had too much to drink. In such situations, Louise says she would phone for a taxi. "If they were very drunk", she adds, "I would probably stay the night, because they would not be in a fit state to look after the children. I would most likely not baby-sit for them again."

The course, in which some boys take part, too, also deals with the problem of child abuse**. Pupils are taught to recognise signs of abuse and to report them to an adult they trust, such as their own mother or father or a schoolteacher. Trainee baby-sitters learn the practical side of their work from a qualified nurse. They practise putting on nappies, holding, feeding and dressing a baby by using a doll. Mr Leader says the course teaches things such as first aid that all pupils ought to learn. And as proof of the course's success he adds: "We have had parents asking our trained baby-sitters for advice. What more can we expect?"

There is no doubt, however, that good old Granny would still be the first choice, when it comes to warmth and security for the children. Yet, social structures have changed rapidly in the second half of this century, and Granny is usually no longer available.

* choke = be unable to breathe

**abuse = bad treatment

Abschlußprüfung 1994

an den Realschulen in Bayern

ENGLISCH

Lösungsvorschlag

Aufgabengruppe B

Learning to Baby-Sit

1. ..., which now has more applicants than places (line 16)
2. Her rate is £1.50 (in London it is £3.50). (line 25)
3. The course, in which some boys take part ... (line 31)
4. "We have had parents asking our trained baby-sitters for advice." (lines 36/37)

Die Punkte der Aufgaben 1 - 4 sind Inhaltspunkte. Abschreibfehler werden nicht gewertet, wohl aber unpräzise (zu umfangreiche bzw. zu knappe) Textangaben.

5. Red Cross (line 15)
6. applicant (line 16)
7. emergency (lines 20/21)
8. attack (line 23)
9. lift (line 27)
10. Go along this way and then turn right. / Is this the way out?
11. This is the best way of baking a cake. / This is the American way of life.
12. take care of / care for
13. say no to / turn down ... are drunk / unfit to drive
14. call
15. grown-up (person)
16. ... a person who takes care of sick people / is trained to look after sick or old people.
17. ... a toy which looks like a human being / person.
18. Grandmothers took over the job.
19. They want to earn some (extra) money.
20. The baby might fall ill or have an accident.
21. It teaches (things such as) first aid. / They are taught first aid.

Die Antworten auf die Fragen zum Text dürfen, soweit dies überhaupt möglich ist, aus dem Text übernommen werden. Es ist darauf zu achten, daß durch das Übernehmen von Stellen aus dem Text keine Syntaxfehler entstehen.

22. I agree. Young children need their mothers (all day). 1/2
I agree. If women work outside their homes children are left with strangers and may not have enough love. 1/2/1*
I disagree. Women have the right to work, even if they have young children (1/2);
+ this way the children learn how to occupy themselves / to be independent. 1/2/1*
23. I agree. If women have jobs they need a place where their children are well looked after. 1/2/1*
I disagree. Building a kindergarten in every village would be too expensive (1/2), +

- because many communities are in financial troubles. 1/2/1*
24. I agree. Unexpected things can happen (1/2), + and a trained baby-sitter knows best how to handle emergencies. 1/2/1*
 I disagree. In Bavaria there is no course / qualification for baby-sitters. 1/2
 I disagree. In many cases elder sisters and grannies, who haven't got a qualification, baby-sit. 1/2/1*
 25. doing, an, applied, sent, least, than, is expected to do, including, be asked, a/per week, receives, given, has not decided yet, is going to/will stay, unfortunately, does not speak, well, had worked, hard/harder, of having, (in) making, herself, will study
 26. Good morning.
 27. Good morning. What can I do for you? / May I help you?
 28. Well, / Ehm, / Let me see ..., I want to register/sign up for a baby-sitting course. I hope, this is the right place.
 29. Yes, it is. But I'm afraid the next course is completely booked up (out)/ ... is already full (fully booked).
 30. Oh, what a shame! / Oh, that's a pity!
 31. If you leave your name and address, I can put you on the waiting list.
 32. Thank you very much. Is there a chance to get in / be accepted?
 33. Oh yes, you are the first on the waiting list.
 34. That's great! / (That sounds) good! / Wonderful! Bye then. / Good-bye.
 35. Translate into German.
 The big question concerning children in the 90's is simply, who should look after the very young, while mums and dads both go out to work. 5
 If women go back to work after childbirth, they usually have to bear more responsibility than men. 3
 Employers and society do not care enough. 2
 With some good will a solution to this problem can be found. 3
 In Sweden, for example, both husband and wife can take 18 months off work and later return to their jobs. 4
 For the first year they receive 90 per cent of their normal wages. 2
 In the USA the situation depends on the job you are in. 2
 Insurance companies and banks need their career women most, so they offer baby-sitting services to their employees. 5
 Industry, however, does not listen to the demands of female workers, and most factories do not have facilities where working mothers can take their children. 6

Bei den Aufgaben 26 - 34 sind zum ersten Mal Kommunikationspunkte vergeben worden; sie stehen jeweils vor dem Schrägstrich. Darunter versteht man kommunikativ richtiges Reagieren, ohne die Schüler für Orthographiefehler und leichtere Grammatikvergehen zu bestrafen.

Sie verlieren die Kommunikationspunkte nur dann, wenn Störungen in der Kommunikation auftreten, z.B. durch mangelhafte Phraseologie und falsche Wortwahl. Sprachliche Vergehen werden durch Abzug der Punkte nach dem Schrägstrich geahndet.