



**KLASSENARBEIT**

**MEHR  
ERFAHREN**

# Englisch 9. Klasse

ANDREA SCHIEGL



MP3-Dateien

**STARK**

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# Vorwort

Liebe Schülerin, lieber Schüler,

mit diesem Heft kannst du dich selbstständig auf die Klassenarbeiten und Tests vorbereiten, die du in der 9. Klasse schreiben wirst.

Die Tests und Klassenarbeiten in diesem Band decken die wichtigsten Themen der Lehrpläne der 9. Klasse ab, sodass du die Arbeiten, die du in der Schule schreibst, oder die Abschlussprüfungen, gut vorbereitet angehen kannst. Du kannst prüfen, wie gut dein **Hör- und Leseverstehen** ist, ob du einen umfangreichen **Wortschatz** hast, oder wie gut du die **Grammatik** beherrschst. Auch musst du eigene **Texte verfassen** und **Sprachmittlungsaufgaben** bearbeiten.

Bei den **Hörverstehensaufgaben** steht dieses Symbol:  Hier benötigst du jeweils die dazugehörige MP3-Datei. Auf der vorderen Umschlaginnenseite findest du einen Link sowie deinen persönlichen Zugangscode, mit dem du die **Hördateien** auf der Plattform **MyStark** freischalten kannst.

Versuche die Aufgaben ohne Hilfe zu lösen und vergleiche erst zum Schluss deine Ergebnisse mit den Lösungen im **Lösungsheft**. Damit du deine Leistung richtig einschätzen kannst, gibt es zu jeder Aufgabe weitere Hinweise: Im Angabenteil findest du die **Punkte** der einzelnen Teilaufgaben und einen **Notenschlüssel**. Im Lösungsheft ist jeweils der **Schwierigkeitsgrad** angegeben und die **Zeitangaben** verraten dir, wie lange du ungefähr zum Lösen der Aufgaben brauchen solltest. Auch die **Hörverstehenstexte** findest du hier.

Viel Erfolg bei deinen Klassenarbeiten wünscht dir

Andrea Schiegl

# 10 Klassenarbeit 2

- Kompetenzbereiche: Hörverstehen, Grammatik, Schreiben
- Inhalte: *adjectives (comparisons), comparing life in the city and in the country*
- Zeitbedarf: 40 Minuten



1 Listen to Stacy and Kevin. Are the following statements right or wrong? Tick (✓) the right answer.

- |  |                          |                          |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | right                    | wrong                    |
| a Stacy lives on a farm near Westham.            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b Westham doesn't have a supermarket.            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c Stacy often argues with her neighbours.        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d Kevin often goes skateboarding in Hyde Park.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e Kevin's neighbours like him playing the drums. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



\_\_\_ von 5



2 a Listen again and list three **advantages** of living in the country and living in the city according to the teenagers.

advantages of living in the country	advantages of living in the city

\_\_\_ von 6

b Listen again and list three **disadvantages** of living in the country and living in the city according to the teenagers.

disadvantages of living in the country	disadvantages of living in the city

\_\_\_ von 6

3 Fill in the adjectives/adverbs given in brackets to **compare** living in a city to living in the country. Use: as ... as / not as ... as / ...-er than / more ... than.

The sign next to the word in brackets will give you a hint: (+), (=), (-)

- a Kevin: "Living in the country is \_\_\_\_\_ (+ boring) living in a city."
- b Stacy: "Living in a city is \_\_\_\_\_ (+ exciting) living in the country."
- c Stacy: "Because of the traffic, living in a city can be \_\_\_\_\_ (+ dangerous) living in the country."

\_\_\_ von 10

4 At the fortune teller's. What do the teenagers ask and what are the fortune teller's answers?  
Use the will-future.

**Tom**



**rich**

**Lisa**



**pop star**




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**Jack**



**girlfriend**

**Sarah**



**big house**

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**Notenschlüssel**

1	2	3	4	5	6
37-34	33-29	28-24	23-18	17-9	8-0

So lange habe ich gebraucht: \_\_\_\_\_

So viele Punkte habe ich erreicht: \_\_\_\_\_

- Kompetenzbereiche: Leseverstehen, Wortschatz, Grammatik, Schreiben
- Inhalte: Goldrausch in Alaska; *simple past*; *past progressive*; Possessivpronomen ohne Nomen; *picture story*
- Zeitbedarf: 45 Minuten

Read the text and do the tasks on the following page.

## The Klondike Gold Rush

1 **1** The Klondike Gold Rush took place between 1896 and 1899. About 100,000 men went on their way to the Klondike region of the Yukon in north-western Canada to look for gold.

5 **2** Gold-mining in the Klondike region had already started in the 1880s, but it was on August 16, 1896, when a really big amount of gold was found by George Carmack and Skookum Jim in Bonanza Creek. The Klondike region is, however, quite remote<sup>1</sup> and the

10 winter of 1896 was extremely cold. So it took until the following year for the news to reach Seattle and San Francisco. That was when the real rush started. The newspapers reported that gold worth \$ 1,139,000 (about \$ 1 billion nowadays) was brought to these cities on ships.

**3** Thousands of men now left their jobs and set off for the Klondike as prospectors<sup>2</sup>. They were joined by writers telling the story of the gold rush, photographers taking pictures and  
15 traders selling what the prospectors needed to make their lives a little bit more comfortable. All of them wanted to make a profit from the rush.

**4** The way to Klondike was really hard. In the winter, it was very cold and the prospectors also had to cross mountains, carrying about a ton of food and equipment. For most of them the journey lasted until the summer of 1898. Of the 30,000 to 40,000 men who finally arrived,  
20 only 4,000 found gold. The permafrost<sup>3</sup> ground made digging for gold quite hard. So some of the miners let others do the work for them.

**5** To accommodate<sup>4</sup> the workers, towns sprung up along the routes. One of those was Dawson City. In 1896 it had a population of 500, which increased to about 30,000 in the year 1898. Dawson was a dirty town with poorly built and poorly isolated houses. The town  
25 suffered from fires, high prices and epidemics<sup>5</sup>. Despite all this the wealthier prospectors enjoyed their lives and spent quite a lot of time in the town's saloons, gambling and drinking heavily. The Native Americans, however, suffered, as they were moved into a reservation. Making way for the prospectors, many of them died.

**6** The year 1899 marks the end of the Klondike Gold Rush, when news arrived that gold had  
30 been found in Nome in western Alaska. Hoping to find more gold in the new goldfields, many prospectors left. Nevertheless, mining in the Klondike region lasted until 1903, when it reached its peak because of better equipment. By the year 2005, 1,250,000 pounds of gold had been taken from the area. Today the region is a destination for tourists who want to try their luck.



1 remote = *abgelegen*

2 prospectors = *Goldsucher*

3 permafrost = *dauerhaft/ganzjährig gefroren*

4 accommodate = *beherbergen; als Unterkunft dienen*

5 epidemics = *Epidemie; seuchenhafte Krankheit*







**Hörverstehenstext (Track 2)**

**Stacy:** Hi. My name is Stacy and I'm 14. I live on a farm near Westham in the county of Kent. Westham is about 30 miles south of London and as I would say: in the middle of nowhere. Don't misunderstand me, I love my hometown with its nice narrow streets and sometimes I even love the peace and quiet in our town. But as a teenager I sometimes feel like a bird in its cage. There's hardly anything to do in Westham. Well, yes, we've got a cinema, a supermarket and some nice little shops. But that's about it. And of course, there's really nothing you can do on our farm. If I want to go shopping, I have to ask my parents if they'll take me to Westham by car because it's too far by bike and all of my friends live quite a long way away, too. OK, OK, living in the country also has its advantages compared to living in a city: it's really quiet here. So you can relax whenever you have time. No noisy cars. No people shouting. No smog. No air pollution. No arguing with neighbours. And I really love our farm animals: my dog, my five cats, our cows, sheep and horses ...

**Kevin:** Hi. I'm Kevin. I'm 15 and I live in London. I really love the city with all its sights and interesting places to go. For example, we have Big Ben, Madame Tussauds, Buckingham Palace, the London Eye, a lot of museums, a lot of great shops and lots more ... After school I often meet my friends and we go skateboarding in Hyde Park. We sometimes just chill there, too. I like London's green lung. We have lots of fun there. London has a great Underground and bus system. So, we can be independent. We can go wherever we want, whenever we want, assuming our parents agree. Of course, living in a busy city like London has its disadvantages like the traffic, the traffic jams at rush hour and air pollution. And our neighbours can sometimes be a real pain in the neck: they're always complaining when I play my favourite songs because they say it's too loud. Playing my drums isn't allowed either when our neighbours are at home. Too loud!!! Of course.

## 1 ⌚ 7 Minuten, 🧠

- |  | right                               | wrong                               |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a Stacy lives on a farm near Westham.            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| b Westham doesn't have a supermarket.            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c Stacy often argues with her neighbours.        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d Kevin often goes skateboarding in Hyde Park.   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| e Kevin's neighbours like him playing the drums. | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

## 2 ⌚ 12 Minuten, 🧠🧠

a	advantages of living in the country	advantages of living in the city
	<b>quiet (no noisy cars or people shouting)</b>	<b>sights/interesting places (e.g. museums, great shops)</b>
	<b>no air pollution/no smog</b>	<b>fun (skateboarding, chilling in Hyde Park)</b>
	<b>farm with animals</b>	<b>great Underground/bus system → independent</b>
b	disadvantages of living in the country	disadvantages of living in the city
	<b>hardly anything to do/boring</b>	<b>traffic/traffic jams</b>
	<b>shopping/friends quite a long way away</b>	<b>air pollution</b>
	<b>depend on parents (car)</b>	<b>neighbours complaining about noise</b>

## 3 ⌚ 7 Minuten, 🧠🧠

- a Kevin: "Living in the country is **more boring than** (+ boring) living in a city."
- b Stacy: "Living in a city is **more exciting than** (+ exciting) living in the country."
- c Stacy: "Because of the traffic, living in a city can be **more dangerous than** (+ dangerous) living in the country."
- d Stacy: "I think living in the country is **healthier than** (+ healthy) living in a city."
- e Stacy: "For teenagers living in the city is **better than** (+ good) living in the country as there are more things to do in your free time."

28 / 5 ⌚ 6 Minuten, 🌐🌐🌐

- a Thousands of men **left** (leave) their jobs and **went** (go) to the Klondike region.
- b James Murray **was** (be) one of those diggers.
- c When he **was sitting** (sit) in his favourite bar, he **heard** (heard) the news of the gold rush.
- d One lucky morning in autumn of 1898 he **was** (be) among the lucky ones who **found** (find) gold.
- e While he **was washing** (wash) gold at the Yukon River he suddenly **saw** (see) something in his washing pan.
- f He **realised** (realise) that it was indeed a nugget of gold and **cheered** (cheer).
- g After the gold rush **ended** (end) in 1899, only few prospectors **stayed** (stay) in the Klondike region.

6 ⌚ 4 Minuten, 🌐🌐🌐

- a James Murray said to another prospector, “This is my claim (*Suchgebiet*) and that is **yours!**”
- b In contrast to the life of a prospector, our life today is really comfortable. **Theirs** was really hard!
- c “Their life is hard. But **ours** is harder!” many prospectors said.
- d “Gold! Gold!” he screamed! “It’s all **mine!**”
- e “Is this Henry’s washing pan.” – “No, it isn’t **his.**”

7 ⌚ 12 Minuten, 🌐🌐🌐🌐

*Beispiellösung:*

Sam is a prospector. It’s a sunny day and he is digging for gold in the Klondike region. Maybe today will be his big day?

Suddenly he sees something glittering. “Oh my God!” he cries out. “Can it really be gold? And it’s so big! I’ve made it! I’ve made it!”

Full of expectation he starts digging with his hands so as not to destroy his precious discovery.

Suddenly, the smile on his face disappears – he is holding an old washing pan in his hands! “It’s just not my day!” he sighs disappointedly.



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