

TEXT I: LESEVERSTÄNDNIS (60 marks)

(18, 16, 16, 10)

(Evidence needed that candidates have understood the text.

Quotation without manipulation **where** manipulation **required**/containing **extraneous** material:
half marks. Full marks for manipulated parts. Answers in language not specified: half marks)

Frage 1 (18 marks: 6, 2, 8, 2)

(a) (6 marks)

Geben Sie **drei** Details zum Leben der Erzählerin an. (Z. 1 – 25)

(Any three: 3 x 2 marks)

1. Sie hatte ein hartes/ schreckliches Jahr hinter sich// hat wie eine Verrückte gearbeitet // hatte vergessen zu leben.
2. Vor Weihnachten war sie total müde/leer/ausgebrannt/zerschlagen// so müde, dass sie die Post nicht öffnete// den Anrufbeantworter nicht abhörte.
3. Hat viel verdient.
4. Sie hatte kaum Zeit für ihre Freunde/ Sie sah ihre Freunde selten.
5. Letztes Jahr hat sie keinen Urlaub genommen/ hat sie keine Ferien gemacht/ hat das ganze Jahr hindurchgearbeitet.
6. Hat 16 Stunden am Tag gearbeitet.
7. Hatte in Berlin studiert.
8. Sie wohnt(e) in Berlin.
9. Sie arbeitet(e) bei einer Zeitung.

(b) (2 marks)

Die Erzählerin ernährt sich sehr ungesund. Nennen Sie **zwei** Details. (Z.6 – 13)

(Any two: 2 x 1 mark) (Accept Present Tense)

1. Sie aß (irgendwo unterwegs) im Stehen.
2. Sie aß Currywurst, Hamburger oder eine Pizza. (Any **two**)
3. Manchmal/ an vielen Tagen aß sie gar nichts.

(c) (8 marks)

Erstellen Sie in **vier** kurzen Sätzen ein Profil von Franz. (Z. 19 – 32)

(Any four: 4 x 2 marks)

1. Er hat(te) in Berlin studiert.
2. Er hat(te) die Erzählerin / Elisabeth / Betty während des Studiums kennengelernt.
3. Er war früher mit der Erzählerin zusammen // Die Erzählerin war (früher) seine Freundin.
4. Er ist der Einzige, der sie Betty nennt.
5. Er wohnt(e) in Italien/ in Lugano.
6. Er arbeitet(e) in Lugano // bei einem Architekten.
7. Es geht/ ging ihm gut.
8. Er verdient(e) gut.
9. Er hat(te) Familie in Berlin. / Seine Mutter wohnt(e) in Berlin.

(d) (2 marks)

Franz schlägt der Erzählerin vor, ihn zu besuchen. Wann und wie soll sie reisen? Geben Sie zwei Details an. (Z.35 – 39)

(1 + 1 mark)

Wann: über Weihnachten// am 24.12. **(1)**

Wie: Sie fliegt bis nach Mailand und mit dem Zug nach Lugano. **(1)**

Question 2: (16 marks: a = 12 marks; b = 4 marks)

(a) (12 marks: 4 x 3 marks)

Before Christmas the narrator describes her past year. Give details. (lines 1 – 18)

(Any four: 4 x 3 marks)

1. She had worked a lot/ like a mad woman.
2. (Before Christmas) she felt totally tired / empty / burned out / wrecked.
3. It was a terrible year for her
4. She had earned a lot of money.
5. It felt as if she had forgotten to live.
6. She had rarely seen her friends.
7. She had not taken a holiday all year // had worked all year.
8. She had taken meals anywhere// standing // always eating fast food.
9. On many days she had not eaten at all.
10. On many days she had gone straight to bed after work (without opening her post and checking her answering machine).
11. Some days she had worked for 16 hours.

(b) (4 marks: 4 x 1 mark)

*The narrator knows Franz well. Mention **four** details which indicate their friendship.*

(lines 21 – 45)

(Any four: 4 x 1 mark)

1. They know each other from their time as university students (in Berlin).
2. Whenever the narrator met/ meets Franz' mother they talk(ed) about him.
3. The narrator feels that Franz' mother would have liked if her son and herself had stayed together.// Suggested that they were lovers once.
4. Franz calls her Betty. He is the only person who does so.
5. Immediately, he picks up on her not feeling her best. / He reckons the way she says 'oh, Franz' does not sound so good.
6. He invites her// she accepts his invitation to Lugano (over Christmas).
7. She knows what he likes// knows he likes English mustard// buys him a present.

(Presents = 0)

Question 3: (16 marks: (a): 10 marks (b): 6 marks)

(a) (10 marks)

The narrator finds a toy that appeals to her. Describe the toy. (lines 45 – 59)

(Any three: 4+4+2 marks)

1. A toy pig.
2. Looked almost human.
3. It is (nearly) life-size// She needs both hands to carry it.
4. Light pink (fur fabric).
5. It has a big head.
6. It has a slightly opened snout/ mouth.
7. It has big/ (sky-)blue/ glass eyes. (Any two: 1+1 **or** 2+2 **depending on where awarded**)
8. Its eyes look trusting / good-natured / curious.
9. Its eyes seem to say: “What’s all that stress about? //Take it as it comes.”

(b) (6 marks)

How do other people react to this particular toy? Give details. (lines 60 – 81)

(Any two: 2x3 marks)

1. The shop assistant wants to stroke the toy pig one more time.
2. She runs her hand in between the pig’s soft ears/ pets it.
3. Forget their cares / stress (when they see Erika).
4. One old lady says: “My God, how lovely, the child will be absolutely delighted.”
5. Drivers grin/ smile across at the narrator and Erika (sitting at the back of their taxi).
(Taxi drivers = 0)
6. Children wave at them (from their backseats).
7. People can’t help smiling // people’s faces light up.
8. People’s moods lift// The atmosphere brightens.

Question 4: (10 marks)

Read **Text I** again. The narrator's outlook on her own life changes in the course of the story. Give **three** examples of how this change occurs.

(Can be language use **and/or** content)

(Any three: 4+4+2 marks)

(Content)

1. Franz' invitation to Lugano enables her to take a break from her stressful routine. // She ceases to complain about her stressful life after the phone-call.
2. The toy pig's expression (Erika) suggests she put an end to stress// she take(s) it easy.
3. The reactions of others to Erika affect her positively// lighten her mood/ de-stress her.
4. She says that Erika has changed her life in only a few hours. (ll. 81-82)
5. She had hardly seen her friends all year, but now she began to engage with people again (ll. 82-83)
6. She felt better again (l. 84)
7. She changes her mind about Franz // takes control of her life / makes decisions.
8. Erika brings happiness into her life.
9. Before Christmas she was unhappy (**must give an example**) but she wishes herself a Happy Christmas at the end.
10. At the beginning she did not go anywhere except to work – she was in her apartment all the time. At the end she is out and about and travelling.

(Language use)

1. Use of words (adjectives/verbs) with negative connotations at the beginning: (müde/ leer/ ausgebrannt/ zerschlagen). Words with positive connotations when she discovers Erika: (streicheln, lächeln, herübergrinsen, hupen, zuwinken, vertrauensvoll/ gutmütig/ neugierig/ besser/ froh). (**At least one example of both needed for marks**)
2. Use of personal pronouns and the name Erika. The use of "ich / (zu) mir" changes into "Erika und ich" (repeated twice) and culminates into "wir / (zu) uns".
3. Repetition of the same phrase three times ("Ich wollte nicht ... Ich wollte nicht ... Ich wollte nicht ...) showing the narrator's rejection of her old life.
4. 'Hilfe' (l. 19) versus 'Frohe Weihnachten' (l.92) at the end.