

Listening Test

ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

TASK 1: How to Become Involved

(Audiotrack: QR-Code rechts / Hörtext S. 1)



You will hear five statements. **What ways of being an active citizen** are the people talking about?

Write the correct numbers (1 – 5) in the boxes next to the categories (A – H).

Be careful: Use each number only once.

(You will have 5 seconds after the first listening and 5 seconds after the second listening.)

- A ☐ Watch your ecological footprint
- B ☐ Take part in elections
- C ☐ Form your opinion
- D ☐ Support a local business

- E ☐ Help people in need
- F ☐ Promote local artists
- G ☐ Raise money for charity
- H ☐ Start a debate

5 P

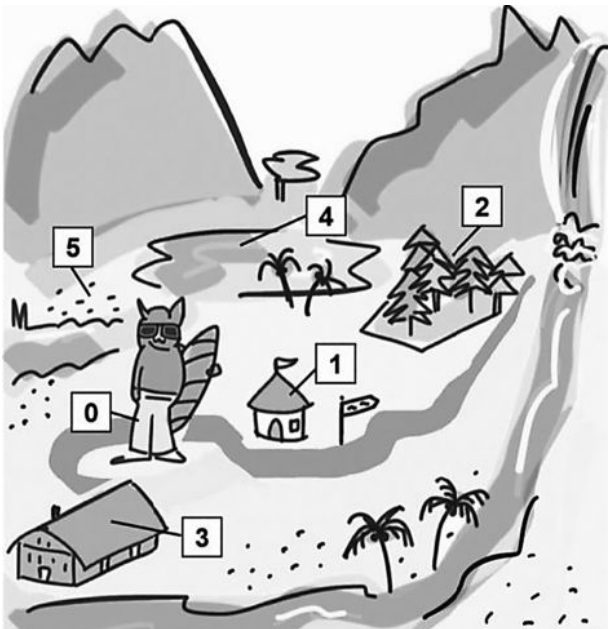
TASK 2: At an Eco-Camp

(Audiotrack: QR-Code rechts / Hörtext S. 2)



You will hear a conversation between Ty, an activist at an eco-camp, and Cedric, who wants to join the project. Look at the map and find out what the spots (1 – 5) are used for. **Write their numbers into the boxes next to the amenities offered.** Use each number only once. There is one example (0) at the beginning.

(You will have 5 seconds after the first listening and 5 seconds after the second listening.)



Amenities:

- ☒ 0 meeting point
- ☐ sea turtle nesting
- ☐ teaching zone
- ☐ feeding area
- ☐ new plantation
- ☐ surf shop
- ☐ cleaning up
- ☐ guest house
- ☐ administrative offices
- ☐ equipment pick-up

5 P

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TASK 3: Women for Peace

(Audiotrack: QR-Code rechts / Hörtext S. 2)

You will hear a radio podcast about peace activist Betty Williams.

There are six wrong words in the text. Write their correct versions on the lines provided.

(You will have 10 seconds after the first listening and 15 seconds after the second listening.)

Women for Peace

Betty Williams was a Northern Irish Nobel Prize laureate.

Her mission was to work for peace in her home. She had a

Protestant father and Catholic mother, a family background

from which she derived religious tolerance. Following a

horrific incident during the Northern Ireland conflict, Betty

Williams got involved in peace activism. In 1976, she aligned

with Mairead Corrigan and started a campaign called

"Women for Peace". Having catching ideas, they organised

anti-violence marches across Northern Ireland, the Republic

of Ireland and Great Britain.

The Nobel Peace Prize 1976 was the greatest reward

Williams and Corrigan received for their work. Later, Betty

Williams moved to the United States while continuing her

peace activism as a lecturer. She wanted to lengthen periods

of peace all over the world and fought for women's rights.

At Bradford University in March 2011 Williams spoke about

vulnerability and causes of violence. In her talk, she stood up

for young Muslim women on campus and pointed out that

peace researchers always had to look globally, beyond

current conflicts.



Quelle: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Betty_Williams_W_134_Nr_105602v_Bild_1_\(5-1049846-1\)_cropped.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Betty_Williams_W_134_Nr_105602v_Bild_1_(5-1049846-1)_cropped.jpg)

Adapted from: MLA style. Betty Williams - Facts [online available on: <https://www.nobelprize.org>]

Llewellyn, Jennifer and Thompson, Steve. Alpha History Accessed - Betty Williams [online available on: <https://alphahistory.com>] Greenhalf, Jim. The Rocky Road to Revolution [online available on: <https://www.thetelegraphandargus.co.uk>]

6 P

TASK 4: Volunteering in Politics

(Audiotrack: QR-Code rechts / Hörtext S. 2)



You will hear a phone call between Jose, a graduate student, and Tessie from EAC Volunteering.

Listen and take notes.

You do not have to write complete sentences but **one word per line is not enough.**

(You will have 10 seconds after the first listening and 20 seconds after the second listening.)

Notes

Volunteering in Politics		
1	next event to volunteer for:	
2	Requirements to do the job:	<div>▶</div> <div>▶</div>
3	Training materials:	<div>▶</div> <div>▶</div>
4	Benefit of this volunteering job:	
5	Contact address:	@ohio.sos.gov

7 P

TASK 5: Be Active!

(Audiotrack: QR-Code rechts / Hörtext S. 3)



You will hear a radio show about two people who encourage others.

Listen and complete the sentences. Be careful, **one word per line is not enough.**

(You will have 30 seconds after the first listening and 90 seconds after the second listening.)

Be Active!

1 Be Active is a programme that trains people in the field of ...

2 A Be Active delivery partner can be defined as ...

3 Marley Dias couldn't learn from the books she got at school because they ...

4 Marley Dias's campaign aimed to collect 1,000 books which ...

_____ and _____

5 The key skill you need to work as a *Be Active* teacher is ...

6 Marley Dias's parents support her by ...

7 P

Written Test

Text 1

What Does It Mean to Be Welsh?

By Nicola Bryan and Sarah Shaffi

Rugby, rolling hills, castles, coal and choirs – these are some of the images often associated with Wales and the Welsh. But what are the experiences of Welsh people who have plural ethnic and cultural identities? What prejudices might a hijab-wearing Muslim in Cardiff or a black child in the Welsh countryside face?

One of them, writer and filmmaker Kandace Siobhan Walker, 27, says when she and her family moved from east London to Brecon Beacons National Park, Wales, in 2003 they were “poster children for multiculturalism, for globalisation”. ① From the age of nine until she left for university at 18, home was a remote house at the end of a lane somewhere in Wales. For example, she explains that there was nobody around who knew how to work with afro-textured hair. So a hairdresser from over the border in Hereford would travel to see the family at home. ② “My mum’s family are Jamaican Canadian and my dad’s family are African American. We’ve never fitted into a specific pattern or group, neither in London nor here in Wales,” Walker says.

In her essay *Lights in the Dark*, Walker writes about being ‘tolerated nowhere, questioned everywhere’. There’s that implicit idea, ‘she can’t be from here’. She writes that, for example, hikers were often surprised to see a young black girl in the rural Welsh hills: “Even if I was just in my own garden, they would be thinking I’m another hiker. ③ For a long time I tried not to let it matter too much where people thought I came from, but eventually I just found out it was an integral part of my life. Despite the negative experiences I had, I realised how much it meant to me to have grown up here and be Welsh, especially through my writing. ④ I think Wales is fundamentally plural, in its history, culture and language,” she says.

In fact, the Welsh Government has aimed to support a common Welsh national identity through the ‘One Wales’ strategy.

⑤ The 2021 Census was the first survey to contain a question about national identity. The results were that 8% of people living in Wales say they are Welsh and British, while 55% identify as Welsh only. In contrast, just 17.8% reported that they could speak the Welsh language. ⑥ National consciousness is obviously more complex and nuanced than is often suggested in political debates about nationhood, citizenship and belonging.

“Welshness should be seen as a spectrum, like a patchwork quilt, rather than a hierarchy,” says writer Hanan Issa, 35, from Cardiff. She is one of a number of contributors to the book *Welsh Plural*, a collection of articles on the future of Wales. The author was disappointed about how narrow the perception of Welshness was. This led her to contribute an essay to the book. ⑦ “It doesn’t work, this idea that you have to look Welsh. I’m mixed race; I’ve got Welsh and Iraqi heritage,” she said in an interview.

Hanan Issa has recently been rewarded for her work by being named the 5th National Poet of Wales. ⑧ Issa, who is due to serve a three-year term, will represent the diverse cultures and languages of Wales and act as an ambassador for the people of Wales. Over her term, Issa aims to introduce more people to the ancient Welsh poetic form of *cynghanedd*, as well as encourage them to engage with and appreciate poetry in general. She also wants to add to conversations around identity and belonging.

So, what does it mean to be Welsh? Issa’s answer to this question reflects her open-mindedness. “Perhaps Wales and Welshness belong to all those who care for Wales and who call the country their home.”

Adapted from: Bryan, Nicola. Identity: What Does it Mean to Be Welsh? [online on: <https://www.bbc.com>]

Shaffi, Sara. Wales Appoints Hanan Issa as Its First Muslim National Poet [online available on: <https://www.theguardian.com>]

CROESO I GYMRU’ – WELCOME TO WALES

PART I: Reading

TASK 1

Read the text *What Does It Mean to Be Welsh?* (page 4). Are sentences **1 – 9** ‘True’ (T) or ‘False’ (F)? Choose ‘Not in the text’ (N) if there is not enough information to answer ‘True’ or ‘False’.

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- 1 After moving to Wales, the Walkers at first had problems finding what they needed.
- 2 Before the Walkers moved to Wales, they felt part of the community.
- 3 Walker has finished her studies on Welsh literature.
- 4 Walker regrets growing up in Wales.
- 5 It is the policy in Wales to encourage people to feel Welsh.
- 6 The inhabitants of Wales were asked how they see themselves.
- 7 Hanan Issa’s frustration made her write about being Welsh.
- 8 For her essay, Issa interviewed politicians on the ‘One Wales’ strategy.
- 9 Issa wants to promote interest in a traditional form of Welsh literature.

T	F	N

9 P

TASK 2

Look at **text 1**, *What does It Mean to Be Welsh?* Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose the correct gap (**1 – 8**) in the text for each of the sentences below (**A – F**).

Write the correct number of the gap behind each sentence.

Be careful: There are **two gaps** which you do **not need to use**.

- A I usually told them I’m Welsh and just let them argue it out for themselves.
- B These numbers represent a mix of different perspectives of Wales and a Welsh identity.
- C She was given this title after a public call for nominations and an extensive selection process.
- D Her plural view on identity is one of the key elements in this collection.
- E Her mother also found a man in Bristol who could order Caribbean ingredients.
- F This political concept has included, for example, strengthening the place of , ‘Wales in the World’ and continued support for the Welsh language.

6 P

Text 2

Wales Rocks!

The curious connection between GB's smallest country and its stone heritage

When it comes to getting to know the heart and soul of Wales, stones seem to be markers for many things considered typically Welsh – be they buildings, cultural bonds or mythical stories.

Castles

Wales is often called 'the land of castles' – there are 427 of them! They are incredibly picturesque and among the most popular places to visit in Wales. At the same time, maintaining their beauty is very costly and time-consuming. Often considered the ideal Welsh castle, Caernarfon Castle has just gone through a process of renovation. **Gwilym Hughes**, head of CADW, the government agency that cares for the site, said: "This new appearance will demonstrate the skill and knowledge that went into building the impressive castle, which is now a World Heritage Site."

Stonehenge

Wait, Stonehenge is not in Wales, right? Well, not anymore, to be precise. Modern research has shown that Stonehenge may actually have first stood near the Pembrokeshire coast in Wales, before 3000 BC. "One theory why prehistoric people might have moved a stone circle in west Wales all the way to Salisbury Plain proposes that the stones were the sacred embodiment of those people's ancestors," says **Mike Parker Pearson**, Professor of Archeology at University College London. The idea that the stones may have been somewhere else before, however, is not new. According to **Geoffrey of Monmouth**, whose *History of the Kings of Britain* was written in 1136, the mysterious monoliths at Stonehenge were first taken there by the wizard Merlin, whose army stole them from an Irish stone circle called the Giants' Dance.

Ogham stones

Ogham stones can be found across Ireland and Wales; they are an enigmatic reminder of ancient connections between Wales and Ireland. Ogham is an early form of Irish writing that consists of a system of horizontal or diagonal marks. They can be seen as carvings in the edge of a vertical stone. While many of the stones have been put into museums, others are still outside in nature, exposed to acid rain and other hazards. "As deterioration will continue to happen, we can't expect them to be here forever," says **Liam Breatnach**, head of a project planning to digitise the Ogham stones and thereby preserve their unique heritage.



Wikimedia Commons - Fthierygeo
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.de>

King Arthur's Stone

One of Wales's most famous prehistoric monuments, a 25-ton capstone called King Arthur's Stone, sits majestically on the summit of Cefn Bryn Common. How did it get there? "Legend has it that King Arthur removed a stone from his shoe and tossed it across the Loughor Estuary in Wales. By the time it reached its final resting point at Cefn Bryn, the stone had become an enormous boulder," local tourist guide **Teleri Roberts** clarifies. Not only will a visit to the stone allow you to see this incredible Welsh symbol from close quarters, you will also find yourself at the site of a Neolithic tomb dating back to 2500 BC.

Adapted from: Pollard, Dr. Joshua. Quarrying of Stonehenge 'bluestones' dated to 3000 BC [online available on <https://www.southampton.ac.uk>]
 Parker Pearson, Mike. Stonehenge First Stood in Wales ... [online available on <https://theconversation.com>]
 Swansea Bay. The Legend of Arthur's Stone [online available on <https://www.visitswanseabay.com>]

TASK 3

In **text 2**, *Wales Rocks!* (page 6), a number of people talk about Wales' connection to its stone heritage. Read the text and match the **statements (1 – 7)** with the **people** who could have made them.

Write the person's letter (A – E) in the box. Some people may be chosen **more than once**.

One statement **(0)** has already been matched correctly.

0 „We officially take care of some of the most popular attractions of Wales .“

A Gwilym Hughes

1 “In the course of the story, this object seems to have changed in size.”

B Mike Parker Pearson

2 “It has all been based on theft.”

C Geoffrey of Monmouth

3 “As a scientist, I assume the process of transportation must have been extremely difficult.”

D Liam Breatnach

4 “Our work is also interesting for people who study languages.”

E Teleri Roberts

5 “They might have been used for religious reasons.”

6 “We’ve just finished and our project is now waiting to be visited.”

7 “Our work aims to make sure that ancient texts will still be there, even when their original form has vanished.”

0	1	2	3	4	5	5	7
A							

7 P

TASK 4

Verwenden Sie den folgenden Text und **bearbeiten Sie die Aufgaben (1 – 6) stichpunktartig auf Deutsch**. Die Aspekte müssen **inhaltlich vollständig** erfasst sein. Einzelwörter genügen nicht als Antwort.

The National Eisteddfod of Wales

The *National Eisteddfod*, held in the first week of August, is a key event in the Welsh calendar. Compared to other festivals of music and poetry, it is the largest one based on competition in Europe. Over the years, the festival moved from its original home of Cardigan and now its location alternates annually between north and south Wales. *Eisteddfod* literally means a sitting (*eistedd* – to sit), perhaps a reference to the hand-carved chair traditionally awarded to the best poet in the ceremony 'The Crowning of the Bard'.

The Crowning of the Bard is still one of the highlights, where the two main prizes, the Bardic Chair and the Crown, are awarded to the winners of two different poetry competitions. Every year, both awards are created especially for the ceremony by local artists, but neither the chair nor the crown have to be awarded – if the judges do not think the contestants are good enough, then the awards are held back. During ceremony, various members of the festival association are on the stage wearing clothes that are blue, green and white. These people are called Druids, and the colours of their gowns indicate their rank within the group.

The first *Eisteddfod* took place in 1176 as a deliberate attempt to emphasize the language and culture of Wales. Although it is still held entirely through the medium of Welsh, the festival is accessible to everyone, whatever language they speak. For foreign speakers, simultaneous translation via headphones is provided, and bilingual signs can be found everywhere. International visitors are also welcome to use this opportunity to learn Welsh themselves. Of course, everyone can take the easy road, but here is an idea for those looking for a challenge: Impress your family and friends by learning how to pronounce the name of a frequently cited Welsh village: „Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlantysiliogogoch“.

Adapted from: Johnson, Ben. The National Eisteddfod of Wales [online available on: <https://www.historic-uk.com>]

Deliberate Travel Kids. Throw Your Own Eisteddfod. Wales Themed Activities for Kids [online available on: <https://deliberatetravel.com>]

Modi, Abhijeet 41 Captivating National Eisteddfod Facts Unveiled ... [online available on: <https://kidadl.com>]

- 1 Erklären Sie die internationale Bedeutung des Musik- und Poesiefestivals *National Eisteddfod*.

- 2 Erläutern Sie die Besonderheit bei der Auswahl des Veranstaltungsortes.

- 3 Nennen Sie **zwei Hintergrundinformationen**, die beide Hauptpreise gleichermaßen betreffen.

►

►

- 4 Erklären Sie die Bedeutung der Farben der Roben von Druiden.

- 5 Nennen Sie den Grund für die Einführung des *Eisteddfod*.

- 6 Beschreiben Sie, wodurch die Sprachbarriere beim *Eisteddfod* überwunden wird (**2 Details**).

►

►

8 P

PART II: Use of English

TASK 1

Look at **text 1** *What Does It Mean to Be Welsh?* (page 4). What do the following words mean?
Match the expressions **(A – F)** as used in the text with their corresponding definitions **(0 – 7)**.
Write the correct numbers in the grid below. Be careful: There are two definitions that you do not need.
One definition **(0)** has already been matched correctly.

- A

prejudices (l. 3)

B

border (l. 8)

C

strategy (l. 16)

D

citizenship (l. 20)

E

perception (l. 23)

F

heritage (l. 24)
- 0

a plan of action designed to achieve an aim

1

a line that has been agreed to divide one country from another

2

the system of laws in a country that judges people

3

the state of being a member of a particular country

4

an opinion that is not based on facts, reason or actual experience

5

money handed down from ancestors to a legal successor

6

knowledge and traditions that are related to previous generations

7

the way in which something is regarded or understood

A	B	C	D	E	F
		0			

5 P

TASK 2

Look at **text 2** *Wales Rocks!* (page 6). **Find a word or expression which means the same as each of the words (1 – 5) below.** The lines where you can find the words or expressions are indicated in brackets.
There is one example **(0)** at the beginning.

- 0

to appear

→

to seem

(l. 1 – 8)

1

beautiful

→

(l. 1 – 8)

2

to suggest

→

(l. 9 – 16)

3

mysterious

→

(l. 17 – 25)

4

upright

→

(l. 17 – 25)

5

to throw

→

(l. 26 – 33)

5 P

Prüfungen

9

TASK 3

Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to **form a word of the same word family** that fits in the space in the same line. There is one example **(0)** at the beginning.

- 0 Did you know that Welsh is Britain's oldest language? Over the centuries KNOWLEDGE
- 1 _____ elements of Latin, French and English were brought VARIETY
to the region. The decline of Welsh began when Henry VIII took a far-reaching
- 2 _____. He forbade the language in public administration. DECIDE
- 3 But _____, things have changed. Today, thanks to the FORTUNE
- 4 _____ of Welsh in education, there are lots of Welsh speakers GROW
in young age groups. Today there are plenty of Welsh newspapers and regional
- 5 radio stations. So, the ancient language will _____ live on. HOPE

5 P

Adapted from: Visit Wales. Poetry in Motion – Discover the Language of Wales [online available on: <https://visitwales.com>]
Nation Cymru. Top 10 Unexpected Facts About the Welsh Language That May Surprise You [online available on: <https://nation.cymru>]

TASK 4

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the KEY WORD given in brackets. **Do not change the KEY WORD given.** You must use **between two and five words including the KEY WORD**. There is one example **(0)**.

- 0 No one is able to recite all the legends about the national symbols of Wales. (BE)
(1)(2)(3) (4) (5)
All the legends of the national symbols of Wales can't be recited by everyone

- 1 Not every symbol is as famous as the red dragon on the flag of Wales. (LESS)
Some symbols _____ the red
dragon on the flag of Wales.
- 2 The daffodil and the leek are widely used Welsh emblems. (ONLY)
_____ but also the leek
is a widely used Welsh emblem.
- 3 You will find many legends about the leek by searching the internet for an answer. (IF)
_____ for an
answer, you will find many legends about the leek.
- 4 Some say it was a Welsh king's wish that his soldiers wore the leek in a battle. (WANTED)
Some say a Welsh king _____
wear the leek in a battle.
- 5 The aim of using the leek was that soldiers could identify each other while fighting. (ORDER)
Soldiers used the leek _____
each other while fighting.

5 P

Adapted from: Nation Cymru. The National Emblems of Wales – And Their Surprising Origins [online available on: <https://nation.cymru>]
Welsh Government 2024. Celebrating Welsh Icons [online available on: <https://www.wales.com>]

TASK 5

Complete the following text. Use the correct forms of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks. There is one example (0).

The legend of the Welsh dragon begins (0) **with** (???) a battle. Beddgelert was the meeting place of a man who (1) _____ (call) Vortigern and his soldiers. Vortigern was a Celtic king planning to build a castle. Eventually, he found a spot he liked. A young boy who some believe to have been Merlin the magician (2) _____ (warn) Vortigern: the site for his castle was directly above an underground lake, where two dragons lay sleeping. If Vortigern started the construction, those dragons (3) _____ (wake) up. Digging the ground to start the castle's construction, Vortigern's men found two dragons – one red, one white – who (4) _____ (wrestle) fiercely at that moment. After a hard fight, the red dragon won. Some say the red dragon represented Vortigern's people, others saw it as a prophecy of the coming of King Arthur. (5) _____ (Funny) enough, the name of Arthur's father, Uther Pendragon, means 'Dragon's Head' in English. There are other explanations (6) _____ (???) the red dragon's presence in Wales. The Flag Institute says: "The red dragon (7) _____ (use) as an emblem in Wales since around 655 AD." Or even before this, argues Mared Llywelyn, (8) _____ (???) studies focus on the dragon. "The dragon was made popular across Britain (9) _____ (???) the Romans, who fixed bronze dragons to their lances during battle," she says. Whoever may be right, the red dragon (10) _____ (fascinate) future generations, too.

10 P

Adapted from: Welsh Government 2024. Dragon Spirit: The Legend of the Welsh Ddraig Goch [online available on: <https://www.wales.com>]
BBC. Wales History: Why is the Red Dragon on the Welsh Flag? [online available on: <https://www.bbc.com>]

PART III: Guided Writing

You only have to do **one** of the following two tasks.

Important: First read both tasks, then decide whether you want to do Task A or Task B.

You can write down your ideas on an extra sheet before you do the task on your exam paper.

30 P

TASK A

A Welsh town is looking for a **twin town** in Germany.

You present your city or (nearby) town.

Write a **letter of application**. Include the following aspects:

- ▶ advantages of town twinning in general
- ▶ historical features of your city, town or area
- ▶ local cultural events that might be interesting
- ▶ your plan(s) to bring people of the two places together

Write about 200 words.

TASK B

Recently, the *Heart of Wales Line Trail* was officially opened.

It allows people to **hike along** one of the most beautiful **railway lines** in Britain.

During your two weeks' holiday, you are walking the *Heart of Wales Line Trail*.

Now you are sharing your experiences.

Write a **blog entry**. Include the following aspects:

- ▶ your reasons for doing this trail
- ▶ preparations you made for this trip
- ▶ impressions of your first day in Wales
- ▶ your plans for the coming days of walking

Write about 200 words.



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