



The origins of football

Kompetenzniveau: B1

Thema: Sport

Testformat: Offener Lückentext (Format der standardisierten schriftlichen Reifeprüfung)

Bearbeitungszeit: 15 Minuten

Wortanzahl (Input): 250 Wörter

Anzahl der Items: 10

Kommentar:

Diese kompetenzorientierte Aufgabe überprüft sowohl B1-Wortschatz als auch niveauadäquate grammatische Strukturen im Kontext eines sportgeschichtlichen Sachtexts.

Lehrplanbezug:

Bildungs- und Lehraufgabe, Lehrstoff

Der Lehrplan gibt für die Sprachbeherrschung nur das Ziel am Ende der 8. Klasse vor:

„Bei den linguistischen Kompetenzen ist zu beachten, dass

- die Schülerinnen und Schüler auf dem Zielniveau B2 in Texten zu einem breiten Spektrum an konkreten und abstrakten Themen auch komplexe grammatische, lexikalische und argumentative Strukturen erkennen und präzise anwenden können.“

Die Aufgabe stellt einen Schritt auf dem Weg zu diesem Ziel dar.

Deskriptoren des GeR-Begleitbands:

Grammatische Korrektheit > GeR, 2020, S. 156

(B1) Kann ein Repertoire von häufig verwendeten Redefloskeln und von Wendungen, die an eher vorhersehbare Situationen gebunden sind, ausreichend korrekt verwenden.

Wortschatzbeherrschung > GeR, 2020, S. 157

(B1) Verwendet ein großes Spektrum einfacher Wörter angemessen, wenn man über vertraute Themen spricht.

Kohärenz und Kohäsion > GeR, 2020, S. 166

(B1) Kann längere Sätze bilden und sie mit einer begrenzten Zahl von Kohäsionsmitteln verbinden, z. B. in einer Erzählung.



Read the text about the history of a sport. Some words are missing. Complete the text by writing an appropriate word for each gap (1-10). Write only one word in each space provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.



Bild: Joe Mabel (Wikimedia CC BY-SA 3.0)

The origins of football

As early as the twelfth century, a game with a ball was played on (0) one special Tuesday every year in a town called Ashbourne. The whole town would take part and the game could (1) last for days. In these early times, whole towns and villages played against other towns and villages – and kicking, punching, biting and all (2) sorts of dangerous behaviour were allowed.

Often English monarchs tried to forbid such games. In 1365, King Edward III stopped football (3) because of its violence – and since his soldiers were spending most of their time playing football (4) instead of practising for war! Queen Elizabeth I even (5) sent football players to prison for a week because she didn't like the way they behaved!

However, football became more and more popular and by 1681, it was (6) at least no longer a crime to play football in England. The games were still brutal and noisy, with players often leaving the field with (7) broken bones or serious wounds. In most cases there was no set number of players and sometimes the two goals were as much (8) as 5 kilometres apart!

It was only by 1801 that it was agreed that each (9) team must have an equal number of players and the playing area be about 91 metres long. By 1848, Cambridge University (10) first produced a set of rules and regulations for football. Fifteen years later, the Football Association was founded and "Association Football", the game played around the world today, was finally born.

(Text: adaptiert von https://www.oesz.at/fileadmin/external_import/oeszatab17/128.pdf)

Write your answers here:

0	<i>one</i>	6	
1		7	
2		8	
3		9	
4		10	
5			

Lösung

0	<i>one</i>	6	at
1	last / run / continue	7	broken / cracked / shattered
2	kinds / sorts / types / forms	8	as
3	because	9	team / side
4	instead	10	had
5	sent		