

English Oral Exam Semester 5: Picture description and discussion

Type:	Pair-work; Part 1 prepared & Part 2 spontaneous
Task Part 1:	Both of you bring along a picture that he/she describes for 1 minute. The pictures can be anything you like (e.g. hobbies, workplace, IT, friends, animals, etc.), BUT: they must have the same overall topic (e.g. both of you bring along a picture of your hobbies).
Task Part 2:	You will then be given some questions connected to the topic in Part 1 that you have to discuss.
Duration	5 – 7' in pairs (8 – 10' in team of three)

Your mark:

	Aussprache & Sprachfluss	Wortschatz	Grammatikalische Korrektheit	Qualität & Dichte der Information; Kohärenz Kommunikatives Verhalten
	<i>Der/die KandidatIn</i>	<i>Der/die KandidatIn verfügt über</i>	<i>Der/die KandidatIn verwendet</i>	<i>Der/die KandidatIn</i>
Pte				
4	hat eine sehr gute Aussprache, ist problemlos verständlich. spricht sehr flüssend und aktiv; Pausen beeinträchtigen das Gespräch wenig.	hat einen vielfältigen und reichhaltigen Wortschatz.	ein vielfältiges grammatikalisches Repertoire mit nur wenigen (Grund-)Fehlern; macht sich sehr gut verständlich.	spricht sehr ausführlich und gehaltvoll; verknüpft die Gedanken logisch und macht Zusammenhänge sehr klar. reagiert vielfältig und rücksichtsvoll auf das Gegenüber.
3.5				
3	macht wenige Aussprache-fehler, die manchmal zu Verständigungsproblemen führen. spricht satzorientiert; Pausen beeinträchtigen das Gespräch wenig.	einen sachdienlichen Wortschatz	ein sachdienliches grammatikalisches Repertoire mit einigen (Grund-)Fehlern; macht sich gut verständlich.	spricht ausführlich und gehaltvoll; verknüpft die Gedanken meist logisch und macht Zusammenhänge gut nachvollziehbar. reagiert gut und meist rücksichtsvoll.
2.5				
2	macht einige Aussprache-fehler, die manchmal zu Verständigungsproblemen führen. spricht meist satzorientiert; Pausen beeinträchtigen teilweise das Gespräch.	einen sachdienlichen Wortschatz mit bemerkbaren Lücken.	ein grundlegendes grammatikalisches Repertoire mit vielen Fehlern; macht sich im Allgemeinen verständlich.	spricht in eher kurzen, wenig detaillierten oder differenzierten Aussagen; verknüpft Gedanken lose und macht Zusammenhänge teilweise deutlich. reagiert teilweise gut und im Allgemeinen rücksichtsvoll.
1.5				
1	hat eine Aussprache, welche die Verständigung nur unvollständig ermöglicht. spricht in kurzen Sätzen und Stichworten; Pausen beeinträchtigen öfters das Gespräch.	einen lückenhaften Wortschatz.	ein einfaches grammatikalisches Repertoire mit sehr vielen Fehlern; macht sich schlecht verständlich.	spricht ein Minimum, ohne Details, verknüpft Gedanken kaum und macht Zusammenhänge selten deutlich. reagiert teilweise unangemessen oder passiv.

Schedule:

20 / 22 September	introduction to task; training	
18 / 20 October	hand-in picture (mail or printed out)	
8 / 10 November	Oral exams (separate schedule)	→ make sure you bring along a printed version of your pictures for the exam (or show it on a tablet)

- ➔ late hand-ins of pictures will lead to a deduction of points (even if you're ill on that day)
- ➔ should you be absent on the day of your exam, send me a mail until 7.30 pm (otherwise deduction of points); your exam will be on the day of the following English lesson

Describing pictures: Useful structures

- "es hat" / "es gibt" → **there is/there are** (there is a book on the table / there are books on the table)
- things are **IN** the picture
- use of **Present Continuous**: English people describe pictures as happening now (e.g. he is reading a book, not ~~he reads~~ a book)
- use of prepositions of place:

place indications (basic):	place indications (intermediate-advanced):
<p>Use these words and phrases:</p>	<p>Prepositions of place: Where? Prepositions that express relations in space are very regular and can be shown simply using diagrams like those below.</p>

Describing pictures: Training 1

Look at the photos and complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the list.

behind
in front of
in the background
in the centre

in the bottom right-hand corner
in the top left-hand corner

in the distance
in the foreground
at the top of



1. In the background you see starfighters.
2. in the bottom right-hand corner
there's R2D2, the small droid.
3. C3PO is standing in front of
Chewbacca.
4. in the centre of the
photo, there's Luke Skywalker, the main character.
5. at the top of the picture the picture,
there's Darth Vader.
6. in the foreground we can see
the heroes of the film.
7. Darth Vader is behind
all the other characters.
8. in the distance you
can see the galaxy.
9. in the top left-hand corner you
can see the Death Star.

Describing Pictures: Training 2

prepositions

prepositions of place

She sat **in** the square and watched the tourists.
There's a box **under** your bed.
You'll find some cash **inside** my purse.
The cups are **on** that shelf there.
There's a man standing **in front of** the gate.

- Prepositions that describe place, like *in* and *on*, have an independent meaning. They can be used with different verbs and places and the meaning doesn't change.

prepositions of movement

They flew **over** the city.
He ran **across** the road.
He walked **through** the door.
Go **along** the street, **past** the supermarket.
Don't run **down** the steps. You'll fall.

- Prepositions that describe movement, like *over* and *through*, have an independent meaning. They can be used with different verbs of movement and the meaning doesn't change.

dependent prepositions after verbs and adjectives

- We **waited for** the film to start.
They all **laughed at** me.
- I'm **worried about** my camera – the flash isn't working.
She's **interested in** astrology.
- He's **good at spending** other people's money.
She **believes in taking** lots of pictures and then **choosing** the best.

- Some verbs are always followed by the same preposition.
- Some adjectives are always followed by the same preposition.
- If there is a verb after the preposition, we use the *-ing* form, not the infinitive.



The verbs *ask*, *discuss*, *enter*, *marry*, and *tell* have no preposition, e.g.

I **asked** Jack for directions. NOT *asked to*

We **discussed** the situation. NOT *discussed about*

The police officers **entered** the building. NOT *entered in*

She **married** her personal trainer. NOT *married with*

The photographer **told** everyone to smile. NOT *told to*

A) Prepositions of place and movement: Complete the story with the correct prepositions.

across onto under into ~~down~~ off towards
round on between in along next to

The mouse ran down the stairs, ¹ along the corridor, and ² into the kitchen. It jumped ³ onto the table, and ran ⁴ between the salt and pepper and ⁵ round the coffee pot. There was some cheese ⁶ on a plate. The mouse stole a piece, jumped ⁷ off the table, and disappeared ⁸ under the door. Then it ran ⁹ across the garden and stopped ¹⁰ next to the gate. But unfortunately, two cats were hiding ¹¹ in the grass, and they started to creep ¹² towards the mouse.

B) Dependent prepositions: Complete the sentences with the correct preposition (at, about, for, in, of, to, on, with)

She paid for my flight home.

- I'm tired of all this work – I'm ready for a holiday!
- I'm not looking forward to apologizing for what happened.
- He's very proud of his new camera.
- Mum! Josh won't share his sweets with me!
- You can't always rely on the trains here – they're often late.
- What are you talking about?
- The pilot told us not to worry about the turbulence.
- Who's responsible for updating the website?
- There's no point arguing about it now – let's wait for the boss to get here.
- I'm interested in photography, but I'm not very good at taking photographs.

Training 3

Choose one photo of you (your childhood, on holidays, at work, at a party, etc.) and describe it to you partner using prepositions of place. Take notes on that.

Additionally, include some of the following information below:

- How old are you in the photo?
- Who are you with?
- What's happening or what has just happened?
- When and where was the photo taken?
- Why do you like it? Does it remind you of anything special?

Training 4

Stating an opinion:

- In my opinion...
- I think that...
- I don't think that....
- From my point of view...
- I have my doubts that....

Asking for an opinion:

- What about you?
- Do you agree (with that)?
- What do you think?

Buying time:

- Well, I mean...
- It depends, really....
- I don't know much about this, but I think....
- It's an interesting question

Stating pros & cons:

Support it	in between	against it
I totally agree, because...	I agree up to a point, but...	I absolutely disagree with you, because...
I agree with that, because...	I am not sure I agree with that, because...	I don't really agree, because...
I think it's true, because...	I think, that depends on ... It depends	I don't agree at all, because...