

Name	Klasse
Punkte von <b>33</b>	

## **Schriftliche Reifeprüfung aus Englisch**

**2. Haupttermin  
10. Mai 2011**



## **Reading Test**

### **Instructions**

- 1. This test contains 4 tasks and 33 questions.**
- 2. Write all your answers in this test booklet.**



## Task 1

\_\_\_ / 9 P.

Read the text about a music critic, then choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D) for questions 1-9. Put a  in the correct box. The first one (0) has been done for you.

## Major Third's Last Review



Tom Coates had been music critic at The Herald for almost all of his working life. As an enthusiastic young journalist, he had stepped into the shoes of Bob Black when the respected old music critic dropped dead on his way home from a performance of *Fidelio*.

That was the only performance that was not reviewed in the whole history of the newspaper. Bob's column was one of The Herald's most popular features and the editor demanded that somebody take over from Bob right away. The problem was that old Bob had had a string of music qualifications to his name. There was nobody at The Herald to match.

"What about you, Coates?" asked the editor. "Know anything about music?"

Seeing an opportunity not to be missed, Tom said that he played the piano.

"Splendid!" was the editor's reply. "The next concert's some piano thing. Make up an impressive-sounding pseudonym and get going."

To say he played the piano had actually been a slight exaggeration as Tom's musical career had come to an end at the age of ten over the tricky fingering in *Für Elise*. The pseudonym hadn't been a problem, though. Tom decided to call himself Major Third. He had no idea what it meant but it was a term he remembered his long-suffering piano teacher using. It had a sophisticated ring to it that would appeal to the elderly readers of the music column, he felt.

There was no denying that Tom had a way with words; his writing was eloquent. However, he had no knowledge of music whatsoever and his first reviews were met with a storm of disapproval. "The Major is a charlatan. Are you even aware that Wolfgang Amadeus and Mozart were one and the same person, sir?" was a typical response to his weekly review on the letters page.

Tom Coates, alias Major Third, was a fraud, but he persevered. He did his homework, checking encyclopedias for important facts before concerts, and in time he got to know names and faces on the classical music scene. As the years passed, the old generation of Bob's fans died out, Tom charmed the new wave of readers with his elegant prose, and by the time he was a senior at The Herald, there was hardly anybody left who remembered the day he had taken over from Bob Black. Major Third's opinion was respected and quoted at dinner parties and no one seemed to notice that he knew next to nothing about the subject he wrote so convincingly about.

It was around the time that the internet became popular that Tom stopped going to the concerts, some of them at least. He soon realized that with a little cyber surfing and a couple of CDs, he could write just as good a review without leaving his own fireside. On a cold winter's night he could have his review written and be sitting watching his favourite detective series on TV before the audience at the concert had even struggled to the bar for their drinks at the interval.

It was unfortunate that the night the young Albanian soprano Edona Luga was due to sing the lead in Handel's *Semele*, Tom decided to go to the performance. If he had stayed at home, he would have heard on the news that Edona had tripped getting off the plane and broken her ankle and that the opera company would be staging Monteverdi's *L'Orfeo* instead. It was doubly unfortunate that Tom arrived a little late for the performance and didn't get a programme. Major Third's review in The Herald next day was as eloquent and inspired as ever but, sadly, it was to be his last.

0 Tom Coates became music critic at The Herald

- |   |   |                                     |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| A | because he was an experienced journalist. | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| B | because Bob Black gave up the job.        | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| C | when The Herald's music critic retired.   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| D | when something unexpected happened.       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

- Q1 The most important thing for The Herald was that
- A they found somebody similar to Bob.
  - B Bob was replaced immediately.
  - C somebody wrote about Fidelio immediately.
  - D Bob was replaced by somebody younger.
- Q2 Tom got the job because
- A nobody else had the time or the interest.
  - B the editor had known he played an instrument.
  - C he was good at inventing names.
  - D he claimed to have a relevant skill.
- Q3 Tom chose the name Major Third because
- A it had been his piano teacher's name.
  - B it sounded appropriate for a music critic.
  - C the older generation were often snobs.
  - D a musical name was best for a music critic.
- Q4 When Tom started the job,
- A many readers were annoyed.
  - B readers protested after a concert of Mozart.
  - C nobody realized how well he could write.
  - D it was clear he would succeed eventually.
- Q5 Tom soon started
- A meeting performers.
  - B doing research.
  - C going to concerts after work.
  - D to accept he was no good.
- Q6 After a while, Tom managed to
- A become more popular than Bob Black.
  - B learn everything about music.
  - C write in exactly the same way as Bob Black.
  - D make people think he was a music expert.
- Q7 Finally, Tom stayed at home to write his reviews because
- A recordings were better than live music.
  - B he hated queuing for drinks at the concerts.
  - C it was easier than doing his job properly.
  - D he preferred to watch Sherlock Holmes on TV.
- Q8 The opera company changed their plans
- A and the time of the performance.
  - B and showed an opera Tom wanted to see.
  - C because of an unforeseen problem.
  - D because the soloist had missed her flight.
- Q9 Tom's last review showed that he
- A did not know which opera he had seen.
  - B was not such a good writer after all.
  - C knew L'Orfeo better than Semele.
  - D was too good a critic for The Herald.

## Task 2

\_\_\_ / 8 P.

Read the text below. Parts of the text have been removed. Choose the correct part (A-K) for each gap (10-17). Write your answers in the spaces provided. There are two extra parts that you should not use. The first one (0) has been done for you.



### 'I fell in love with the sport'

Rebecca Adlington

**Olympian Rebecca Adlington, 19, is the most successful British swimmer of the past 100 years, winning two gold medals at the 2008 Beijing Games in the 400m and 800m freestyle. She lives in Nottingham with her boyfriend, Andy.**

'I began swimming at four, when my big sisters Laura and Chloë were taking lessons. When you're the baby of the family, you want to (0) \_\_\_\_\_. But I really enjoyed it so, when they gave it up, I carried on. Never in my wildest dreams did I think it would become my career.

At eight, I started going to (Q10) \_\_\_\_\_. Five years later I met my coach, Bill, who encouraged me to join the Nottingham county squad. It felt good to (Q11) \_\_\_\_\_, and I began to enjoy the social side of swimming as well as the competitive aspect.

One of the biggest hurdles I've faced was at the World Swimming Championships in March 2007, when I came tenth in my race. It was frustrating to know that I could have done better, and it made me realise I had to (Q12) \_\_\_\_\_. So I came home and trained even harder. These days, I swim twice a day – from 6am until 8am, then again from 5pm to 7pm – and I usually go to the gym in between. Sometimes I can't walk up the stairs because my muscles hurt so much.

It was difficult to (Q13) \_\_\_\_\_ because I couldn't socialise very much, but I would always rather swim than go out. I did find it

a struggle to train and study, especially during my GCSEs. Often, my mum would take me from training to school while I ate breakfast in the car – I'd be so tired I would nearly fall asleep in the lessons! I finally left after my exams because I wanted to focus on swimming – I can always go back to education later on.

I'm really lucky that my family has supported me all the way. They've been to (Q14) \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever done – the only one they missed was when I won the gold medal for the 400m freestyle at the Olympics. I didn't even expect to (Q15) \_\_\_\_\_! When I looked up at the scoreboard and saw the number one next to my name, I simply couldn't believe it. Even if I get ill or injured in the future and can no longer compete, nobody can ever take those medals away from me.

My immediate goal is to train for the Commonwealth Games, but the London 2012 Olympics is my long-term aim. It would mean so much to me to (Q16) \_\_\_\_\_. I've also just moved into a flat with my boyfriend Andy, so that's really exciting, too.

Everyone asks me what I'd do if I wasn't swimming, but I really have no idea. I hope to keep going for as long as my body allows. The key to success in sports is to (Q17) \_\_\_\_\_, because if you don't you won't do the training. As soon as I don't enjoy swimming any more, I'll stop. But I can't see that happening – it's the love of my life.'

A	compete on home ground
B	swim on my own
C	have a large group of friends at school
D	qualify for that race
E	do everything your siblings are doing
F	do something that you really enjoy
G	a swimming club
H	become more focused
I	be part of a team
J	a competition
K	every swim

0	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17
<i>E</i>								

## Task 3

\_\_\_/7 P.

Read the text about the fall in numbers of paperboys, then decide whether the statements (18-24) are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG) in the text. Put a  in the correct box. The first one (0) has been done for you.

### Where have all the paperboys gone?

Becoming a paper boy or girl is a rite of passage for many children.

Perhaps more than any other part-time job, it educates the young future worker about the importance of getting up in the morning, of punctuality, of steadfastness.

While the rest of childkind slumbers, lost in a dreamscape of gaudy electronics and instant gratification, the hardy paperboy ventures out into the gloaming so householders can have their news in time for breakfast.

But all is not well in the world of home news delivery.

The National Federation of Retail Newsagents (NFRN) represents thousands of shops across the country. At its conference this week, one of the topics of conversation that is preoccupying members is a sad decline.



#### Newsagents' pain

Stefan Wojciechowski, head of news and magazines at the NFRN, says while no exact figures are available, it is estimated anything up to a third of all independent newsagents have given up home delivery in the past five to seven years.

There's competition from supermarkets and convenience stores, people are commuting such distances that they leave the house before delivery is possible, and newspaper sales themselves are in long-term decline.

But most of all an absence of paperboys is causing newsagents pain.

"Kids don't want to do paper rounds because of increasing pocket money and other ways of earning money," Mr Wojciechowski says.

Joe Kelly of Direct News, in Garston, south Liverpool, realised 18 months ago that morning newspaper deliveries would have to stop.

"We just couldn't get the paperboys. We used to have a book full of names. We used to do 10 paperboys but it was gradually dropping off. Basically, they seem to have got too much cash. The majority seem to have unlimited funds from mum and dad."

Deliverers of news were typically 14 or 15 and could earn £10 a week for 20-25 minutes work per day. But no more.

And like the decline of the village post office, there are consequences wider than just people not being able to do the crossword while eating their egg and soldiers. Kelly has lost 50 copies a day in sales, but he worries about the loss of community glue that the decline of the paperboy represents.

"Some of the elderly people we deliver to, they form a relationship with the paperboy. On a couple of occasions the paperboy has come back and said there's a problem at this house. It is a lifeline for some."

### Brass in pocket

But is it rising pocket money that is causing the paperboy to stay a-bed?

A Halifax survey of pocket money certainly seems to indicate that it has risen much faster than inflation. Between 1998 and 2004, pocket money rose more than fourfold, from £1.76 to a whopping £7.82 a week, although it has now stabilised at about the £8 mark.

According to the same survey, in 2007 19% of working seven- to 16-year-olds had paper rounds, compared with 35% in 2004.

It's clear that there could be other factors at play – other sources of part-time work and parental concern about early starts and safety.

But those who do get up so early in the morning get to see a unique world. Their comrades are milkmen - suffering their own decline - early-bird shop owners, sundry binmen and recycling crews.

	Statements	T	F	NG
0	Being a paperboy makes a child more responsible.	X		
Q18	Fewer newspapers are being delivered to doorsteps and this is a worrying trend.			
Q19	Most youngsters today think being a paperboy is the worst paid job.			
Q20	In the past it was the poorer children who worked as paperboys.			
Q21	Paperboys can contribute to people's safety.			
Q22	Pocket money has gone up in proportion to general price increases.			
Q23	Parents are happy that their kids have to get up at the break of day for this job.			
Q24	Paperboys don't mind getting up early in the morning.			

## Task 4

\_\_\_ / 9 P.

Read the text about a famous Egyptian document below, then answer the questions (25-33) using a maximum of 4 words. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

### Egyptian Document

The ancient Egyptians left proof of their scientific prowess for people to marvel at for millennia. Their engineering skills can still be seen at Giza, their star charts in Luxor, their care for head wounds on Fifth Avenue.

Head wounds? Yes, and the ancients treated broken arms, cuts, even facial wrinkles - vanity is not a modern invention - and they used methods as advanced as rudimentary surgery and a sort of proto-antibiotics.

As for Fifth Avenue, it, like the Valley of the Kings, is a place of hidden treasures. What researchers call the world's oldest known medical treatise, an Egyptian papyrus offering 4,000-year-old wisdom, has long dwelled in the rare books vault at the New York Academy of Medicine.

It is an extraordinary remnant of a culture that was already ancient when Rome was new and Athens was a backwater - Egypt's stone monuments endure, but the scrolls made of pulped reeds have mostly been lost. One expert, James H. Breasted, who translated the papyrus in the 1920's, called it "the oldest nucleus of really scientific knowledge in the world." Yet relatively few people know of it, and fewer have seen it.

It is about to become much better known. After a short trip down Fifth (insert down-the-Nile metaphor here) to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the papyrus will go on public display, probably for the first time, on Tuesday, as part of the Met's exhibition "The Art of Medicine in Ancient Egypt." The show will also include items like a CAT scan of a mummy, surgical needles and other medical artefacts.

"What they knew about the body is quite striking, though they did not always understand it," said James Allen, curator of Egyptian art at the Met, whose new translation of the papyrus appears in the exhibition catalogue.

The papyrus shows that ancient medics had a pretty good idea that blood, pumped by the heart, flows around the body - a notion that was not firmly established until the 17th century - and knew how to stitch cuts closed. It includes the oldest known descriptions of the effects of brain injuries, and the meninges, the membrane that covers the brain.



It also advises using honey - a natural bacteria killer - on open wounds, and giving patients a concoction of willow tree, which contains a natural painkiller that is chemically similar to aspirin. Mr. Allen said another ancient Egyptian text recommends putting mouldy bread on wounds, suggesting that doctors had stumbled onto the principle behind penicillin. "They didn't know what bacteria was, but they were already fighting infections," Mr. Allen said. Though Egypt had metal tools, its doctors used stone knives, because "They could make flint knives much sharper, and a freshly sharpened flint knife is sterile."

Preparing bodies for mummification gave the Egyptians detailed knowledge of anatomy and bandaging. They understood that a wound to one side of the head could cause paralysis on the opposite side of the body.

Ever since an American, Edwin Smith, bought and translated the papyrus in the 19th century, it has struck readers as surprisingly modern. It includes magical incantations, but most of the text takes a methodical, empirical approach to diagnosis and treatment. Perhaps most striking is its restraint - the author's approach is cautious, and in some cases, the text counsels doing nothing but waiting to see if the body will heal itself.

"When you think about some of the aggressive treatments recommended by later authorities, the things done in the Middle Ages that would make your skin crawl and were sometimes harmful, the papyrus is often much more in line with our current thinking," said Miriam Mandelbaum, curator of rare books and manuscripts at the academy of medicine.

0	What healing treatments did the Egyptians use? (Give <u>one</u> answer.)	<i>used proto-antibiotics</i>
Q25	According to the translator what is this papyrus the basis of?	
Q26	What will probably be the result of showing this document at the Met?	
Q27	What ancient knowledge of the body was later confirmed by scientific study?	
Q28	What did the Egyptians do to stop an infection? (Give <u>one</u> answer.)	
Q29	What was the medicine made from plants used for?	
Q30	What did the Egyptians probably discover by accident?	
Q31	What is the medical advantage of sharpening a knife before using it?	
Q32	What did the Egyptians learn by getting bodies ready for the afterlife? (Give <u>one</u> answer.)	
Q33	How is the medieval attitude towards healing described?	