

Name	Klasse
Punkte	
von 42	

Schriftliche Reifeprüfung aus Englisch

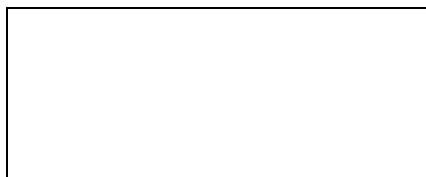
Termin 3
19. Mai 2009



Language in Use Test

Instructions

1. This test contains 4 tasks and 42 questions.
2. Write all your answers in this test booklet.



Task 1

___ / 10 P.

You are going to read a text about the dangers of multitasking. Some parts of the text are missing. Choose from the list (A-M) the correct part for each gap (1-10) in the text. There are two extra parts that you should not use. Write your answers in the boxes provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Stoooooid why the Google generation isn't as smart as it thinks

David Meyer is professor of psychology at the University of Michigan. In 1995 his son was killed by a (0)... driver who ran a red light. Meyer's speciality was attention: how we focus on one thing rather (Q1)... another. Attention is the golden key to the mystery of human consciousness; it might one day tell us how we make the world in our heads. Attention comes naturally to us; attending to what (Q2)... is how we survive and define ourselves.

The opposite of attention is distraction, an unnatural condition and one that, as Meyer discovered in 1995, kills. Now he is (Q3)... that chronic, long-term distraction is as dangerous as cigarette smoking. In particular, there is the great myth of multitasking. No human (Q4)..., he says, can effectively write an e-mail and speak on the telephone. Both activities use language and the language channel in the brain can't cope. Multitaskers fool themselves by rapidly (Q5)... attention and, as a result, their output deteriorates.

The same thing happens if you talk on a mobile phone while driving – even legally with a hands-free kit. You listen to language on the phone and lose the ability to take in the language of (Q6)... . Worst of all is if your caller describes something visual, a wallpaper pattern, a view. As you imagine this, your visual channel gets clogged and you start (Q7)... your sense of the road ahead. Distraction kills – you or others.

Chronic distraction, (Q8)... which we all now suffer, kills you more slowly. Meyer says there is evidence that people in chronically distracted jobs are, in early middle age, (Q9) ... with the same symptoms of burn-out as air traffic controllers. They might have stress-related diseases, even irreversible brain damage. But the damage is not caused by overwork, it's caused by multiple distracted work. One American study found that (Q10)... take up 2.1 hours of the average worker's day. This, it was estimated, cost the US economy \$588 billion a year. Yet the rabidly multitasking distractee is seen as some kind of social and economic ideal.

A appearing ~~E~~ distracted I matters M young people
 B as F from J road signs
 C being G interruptions K switching
 D convinced H losing L than

0	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
<i>E</i>										

Task 2

___ / 14 P.

You are going to read a text about basketball. Some words are missing from the text. Choose from the list (A-Q) the correct part for each gap (11-24) in the text. There are two extra words that you should not use. Write your answers in the boxes provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Pass, Shoot, Dribble, Dunk – A New Basketball Doesn't Make A Team After All

There's more to basketball than ball handling. Leather balls play better than synthetic ones.

In fall 2006, the National Basketball Association (NBA) started using basketballs made with synthetic, (0) ... manmade, material instead of leather.

They made the switch because they wanted (Q11) ... basketball they use to feel and bounce the same. Not all leather balls are exactly alike (Q12) ... weight or how they bounce, but the synthetic balls are.

(Q13) ..., some players complained right away that the new balls bounced differently and were (Q14) ... to control than the leather ones.

Dallas Mavericks owner Mark Cuban asked for help from the Department of Physics at the University of Texas in Arlington, Texas. Why ask scientists about basketballs?

"In physics, you can learn about the (Q15) ... of everyday things—like basketballs," says James Horwitz, one (Q16) ... the physicists who worked on the project. Physics helped answer questions about why the (Q17) ... balls handled differently.

For example, the scientists investigated friction, a physical property that in (Q18) ... case affects the ability of a player to hold onto a ball. "The greater (Q19) ... friction, the better it will stick to his hand," explains Horwitz.

Tests on both (Q20) ... and dry balls showed that while the plastic ball was easier to grip when dry, it had (Q21) ... friction and became much harder to hold onto when wet.

That's (Q22) ... perspiration stays on the surface of the synthetic balls but gets absorbed into the leather balls—an important detail for sweaty athletes.

The (Q23) ... also tested bounce and found that the logo printed on the new balls made their surface uneven and caused them to (Q24) ... a little strangely compared with the leather balls.

In January, the NBA went back to using the traditional leather balls. They aren't perfect, but for now, that's just the way the ball bounces.

A because E hard I new M researchers Q wet
 B bounce F harder J of N the
 C every G however ~~K~~ or O this
 D less H in L properties P weigh

0	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24
K														

Task 3

___ / 9 P.

You are going to read a text about a South African township. Some words are missing from the text. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each gap (25-33) in the text. Write your answers in the boxes provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Cry Freedom**Description of a white journalist's trip into a township**

And the mood inside the taxi turned grey too. What struck Woods most was the mass of people all (0) ... and moving together – a sight (Q25) ... unfamiliar in white South Africa, where one of the glories of life was the sheer (Q26) ... and roominess of the country – but the all-pervasive weariness in the faces. Young girls of fourteen, muscular young men in their twenties, and of course the old and middle-aged who had been ending the long working-day in the (Q27) ... way year after year. There was a grey numbness in all their faces, broken now and again by a smile (Q28) ... some friend or acquaintance, but returning almost instantly with a heaviness and torpor that stunned Woods. He'd seen (Q29) ... of tired blacks before, sweating, (Q30) ... at jobs of all kinds. But always there were smiles and jokes, an acceptance and vivacity that he had often envied. But that was during the day. It had never struck him till now that to get to (Q31) ... in early morning these blacks would have to queue like those outside the car now, long before dawn, and every night they (Q32) ... returned long after the sun had gone down. Day after day, year after year. He had lived (Q33) ... blacks all his life, but here he was an hour from his home and he was looking into eyes he had never seen before.

0	A united	B crowded	C collected	D joined
Q25	A necessarily	B differently	C absolutely	D similarly
Q26	A size	B height	C place	D length
Q27	A equal	B same	C similar	D alike
Q28	A at	B on	C with	D over
Q29	A amount	B numbers	C little	D plenty
Q30	A waiting	B handling	C dealing	D labouring
Q31	A home	B town	C job	D city
Q32	A will have	B have	C were	D would have
Q33	A under	B above	C among	D about

0	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30	Q31	Q32	Q33
<i>B</i>									

Task 4

___ / 9 P.

You are going to read a text about Australia's Great Barrier Reef. Some words are missing from the text. Use the words in brackets to complete each gap (34-42) in the text. Write your answers in the spaces provided at the end of the text. The first one (0) has been done for you.

The Great Barrier Reef

The Great Barrier Reef is one of the seven wonders of the natural world, and pulling away from it, and viewing it from a greater (0) ... (**distant**), you can understand why. It is larger than the Great Wall of China and the only (Q34) ... (**live**) thing on earth visible from space.



The marine park stretches over 3000km (1800 miles) almost parallel to the Queensland coast, from near the coastal town of Bundaberg, up past the tip of Cape York. The reef, between 15 kilometres and 150 kilometres off shore and around 65 km wide in some parts, is a (Q35) ... (**gather**) of brilliant, vivid coral providing divers with the most spectacular underwater experience (Q36) ... (**imagine**).

A closer encounter with the Great Barrier Reef's (Q37) ... (**impress**) coral gardens reveals many astounding underwater (Q38) ... (**attract**) including the world's largest collection of corals (in fact, more than 400 different kinds of coral), coral sponges, molluscs, rays, dolphins, over 1500 species of tropical fish, more than 200 types of birds, around 20 types of reptiles including sea turtles and giant clams over 120 years old.

The Great Barrier Reef is a (Q39) ... (**breed**) area for humpback whales, migrating from the Antarctic and is also the habitat of a few (Q40) ... (**endanger**) species including the Dugong (Sea Cow) and large Green Sea Turtle. In (Q41) ... (**recognize**) of its significance, UNESCO listed the Great Barrier Reef as a World Heritage Site in 1981.

Because of its (Q42) ... (**nature**) beauty, both below and above the water's surface, the Great Barrier Reef has become one of the world's most sought after tourist destinations, attracting around 1.8 million visitors each year.

