

# LESEN E3

Name	Klasse
Punkte	
von <b>23</b>	

## Schriftliche Reifeprüfung aus Englisch

Termin 3  
**19. Mai 2009**



## Reading Test

### Instructions

- 1. This test contains 4 tasks and 23 questions.**
- 2. Write all your answers in this test booklet.**

**Task 1**

\_\_\_ / 5 P.

Read the text below. Parts of the text have been removed. Choose the correct part (A-H) for the gaps (1-5). There are two extra parts that you should not use. Write your answers in the boxes provided at the end of the task. The first one (0) has been done for you.



## In Some Schools, iPods Are Required Listening

UNION CITY, N.J., Oct. 8 — A ban on iPods is so strictly enforced at José Martí Middle School that as many as three a week are confiscated from students — and returned only to their parents. But even as students have been told to leave their iPods at home, the (0) ..... to help bilingual students with limited English ability sharpen their vocabulary and grammar by singing along to popular songs.

Next month, the Union City district will give out 300 iPods at its schools as part of a \$130,000 experiment in one of New Jersey's poorest urban school systems. The (1) ....., to start their own iPod programs in the last year, and the project has drawn the attention of educators from Westchester County to Monrovia, Calif.

The spread of iPods into classrooms comes at a time when (2) ..... — along with cellphones and DVD players — because they pose a distraction, or worse, to students. In some cases, students have been caught cheating on tests by loading answers, mathematical formulas and notes onto their iPods.

But (3) ..... as they try to co-opt the devices for educational purposes. Last month, the Perth Amboy district bought 40 iPods for students to use in bilingual classes that are modeled after those in Union City. In South Brunswick, 20 iPods were used last spring in French and Spanish classes. And in North Plainfield, N.J., the district has supplied iPods to science teachers to illustrate chemistry concepts, and it is considering allowing students in those classes to use iPods that they have brought from home.

At José Martí, (4) ..... along with headsets and Spanish-to-English dictionaries. The iPods are collected at the end of class, and school officials said that none have disappeared or been broken. In one recent class, eighth-grade students mouthed the words to the rock song "Hey There Delilah" by the Plain White T's as they played the tune on the iPods over and over again. The braver ones sang out loud.

“It speaks to me,” said Stephanie Rojas, 13, who moved here last year from Puerto Rico and now prefers to sing in English. “I take a long time in the shower because I’m singing, and my brothers are like, ‘Hurry up!’”

Pedro Noguera, a sociology professor at New York University who studies urban schools, said that (5) ..... to connect with students. For instance, he said, teachers have designed video games around history lessons and assigned students to re-enact novels and plays on YouTube. “You know the No. 1 complaint about school is that it’s boring because the traditional way it’s taught relies on passive learning,” Mr. Noguera said. “It’s not interactive enough.”

A	some schools are rethinking the iPod bans
B	some schools were still using old-fashioned technologies like the walkman
C	more districts were using new technologies like iPods
D	effort has spurred a handful of other districts in the state, including the ones in Perth Amboy and South Brunswick
<del>E</del>	school here in Hudson County has been handing out the portable digital players
F	the eighth-grade students use their own iPods
G	many school districts across the country have outlawed the portable players from their buildings
H	the silver iPods, with built-in video screens, cost about \$250 each and are passed out at the beginning of class

0	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
E					

## Task 2

\_\_\_ / 5 P.

Read the text below, then decide whether the statements (6-10) 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.

### The Science of Love: Look into the Eyes



It may seem obvious to every starry-eyed lover but psychologists have now proved it to be true – if you want someone to find you attractive, look them in the face and smile. A strong jaw for men, high cheek-bones in women, a perfectly-shaped nose or unblemished skin may be the physical signs of sexual attractiveness, but it is the gaze of the eyes that really counts.

Psychologists have shown for the first time that you are more likely to find a happy-looking face that looks directly at you sexually attractive than the equally smiling face of someone who is averting their eyes. The findings support the theory that both men and women use the direction of a person's gaze as a signal of whether that person finds you interesting enough to look you directly in the face – and that sign of interest is, in itself, seen as attractive to the observer.

"It may not seem like a surprising finding. It's exactly as you may expect – that you like people who find you likeable," said Ben Jones, one of the psychologists at Aberdeen University who carried out the study.

But the results indicate something more complex is also going on. They show that humans are engaging in a game of sexual strategies where both men and women are looking for signs that indicate the level of interest of a potential mate, Dr Jones said. "They are assessing who is likely to like them. It's not so much about holding eye contact with a member of the opposite sex, it's about looking at someone who you are interested in," he said. "It is all part of an

ancient need to concentrate one's limited courting resources on potential mates who are realistically interested in you. "It wouldn't pay me, for instance, to spend time and effort on chasing supermodels but it would pay me to concentrate on women who smile at me in the street," he explained.

The study, published in the journal *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*, tested the idea on a group of men and women who were asked to rate the attractiveness of a set of faces of members of the same and the opposite sex. The pictures showed people smiling, frowning, looking away and looking directly at the observer. The scientists found that of all the combinations, it was the happy, directly-gazing face that was viewed as the most attractive – especially when the pictures showed a person of the opposite sex to the observer.

This shows both men and women prefer faces of people who seem to like them and that attractiveness is not just about physical beauty. "It's the first demonstration to show people's preferences for being looked at depends on the emotional state of the person who is doing the looking, as well as their sex," Dr Jones said. "It makes common sense, but it's the first time it's been shown. What we've shown is that people seem to like someone who likes them – based on the direction of their gaze – and it's particularly true of the opposite sex," he said.

	<b>Statements</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>NG</b>
0	Research shows that the way we look at somebody determines how good-looking they find us.	X		
Q6	Perfect features are the main criterion for finding a face appealing.			
Q7	If people show no interest in us by not looking into our face, we tend to rate them as less attractive.			
Q8	According to Dr. Jones, it is a waste of time trying to attract partners who are out of reach.			
Q9	The study showed that most people tested did not consider smiling faces looking straight at them the most appealing ones.			
Q10	Some of those tested did not like being looked straight in the eye by people with unhappy expressions.			

## Task 3

\_\_\_ / 8 P.

Read the text below, then answer the questions (11-18) using a maximum of 4 words. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

## Fairtrade



**7 million farming families worldwide benefit as global Fairtrade sales increase by 40% and UK awareness of the FAIRTRADE Mark rises to 57%**

Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International (FLO) has announced that consumers worldwide spent £1.1bn on Fairtrade Certified Products in 2006. This is a 42% increase on the previous year directly benefiting over 7 million people - farmers, workers and their families in developing countries.

Meanwhile, in the UK, new figures from TNS Omnimas released today show that the FAIRTRADE Mark is now recognized by almost three in five British adults. The findings show that 57% of adults can identify the independent Fairtrade consumer label, up five points in just one year, and 53% of respondents correctly associated the symbol with a better deal for producers in the developing world. UK sales of Fairtrade certified products reached an estimated retail value of £290m in 2006, an increase of 49% over the past year, and in 2007, sales are already running at an annualized rate of over £400m.

The Fairtrade Foundation is the UK member of FLO, which unites 20 national labelling initiatives across Europe, Japan, North America, Mexico and Australia/New Zealand. Global Fairtrade trade figures are unveiled to coincide with the publication of FLO's annual report for 2006/07.

Ian Bretman, Director of the Fairtrade Foundation, says: *Britain is the second*

*largest Fairtrade market in the world and these figures reflect the British public's appetite for Fairtrade and show great promise for the future. And consumers' increasing demand for Fairtrade products means that more farmers are able to sell more of their produce under Fairtrade terms, strengthening their organizations, building long-term relationships and increasing benefits to their communities.*

Impressive growth figures for 2006 can be seen across global product categories, but in particular cocoa has increased by 93%, coffee by 53%, tea by 41% and bananas by 31%. Sales of Fairtrade cotton, a recent addition to the Fairtrade range, have doubled in just one year.

The growth in product sales was matched by a 29% increase from 1,514 to 1,954 in the number of licensees (companies that sell the final packaged Fairtrade products), with some companies making major commitments to supporting Fairtrade. Sainsbury's converted its entire banana range to 100% Fairtrade during 2007 and last week launched its Fair Development Fund to help make the difference in developing countries, donating £1m over four years to support producers in some of the world's poorest countries in joining Fairtrade. Marks & Spencer responded to its customers' desire for ethical products when it

converted its entire tea and coffee range to Fairtrade in 2006.

Elsewhere, global retailer and franchiser Dunkin Donuts adopted a policy of 100% Fairtrade espresso coffee in North America and Europe. Insomnia Coffee Company in Ireland converted all their coffee served from outlets across the country to 100% Fairtrade and Scandic and Hilton, one of Sweden's major hotel

chains, announced that it will also switch to Fairtrade coffee.

But the Fairtrade system delivers more to farmers and workers than sales alone. Fairtrade Standards ensure long-term commercial relationships between the producer and its buyer. This is absolutely fundamental in order for producers to be able to plan for their future.

0	Total amount of money made on Fairtrade goods in 2006	£ 1.1bn
Q11	Consequence of rise in sales	
Q12	Number of people in UK who know the brand Fairtrade	
Q13	Britain's international ranking (in consumption of Fairtrade goods)	
Q14	Sales of two agricultural goods which have risen more than half	
Q15	Name of store that has made changes in their fruit department	
Q16	Name of store that has made changes to meet consumer demand	
Q17	Name of a fast food outlet that has changed partially to Fairtrade coffee	
Q18	Name of company planning to change to Fairtrade coffee	

## Task 4

\_\_\_ / 5 P.

Read the text below, then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 19-23. Put a  in the correct box. The first one (0) has been done for you.

### Away Games

I begged and pleaded and nagged, and eventually my mother gave in and allowed me to travel to away games. Back then I was jubilant; now I'm indignant. What did she think she was *doing*? Didn't she ever read the papers or watch TV? Hadn't she heard of hooligans? Was she really unaware of what Football Specials, the infamous trains that carried fans all over the country, were *like*? I could have been *killed*.

Now that I think about it, my mother's part in all this was quite mysterious. She didn't like me spending my money on Led Zeppelin records, understandably, or on cinema tickets, and she didn't even seem that keen on me buying books. And yet somehow it was OK for me to travel to London or Derby or Southampton on an almost weekly basis and take my chances with any group of nutters that I happened upon. She has never discouraged my mania for football; in fact it was she who bought my ticket for the Reading Cup-tie, driving down a frozen, snow-covered A4 and queuing up while I was at school. And some eight years later I came home to find on our dining table an impossibly elusive ticket for the West Ham – Arsenal Cup Final that she had bought (for twenty quid, money she didn't really have) from a man at work.

Well, yes, of course it was something to do with masculinity, but I don't think that her usually tacit, occasionally active football support was supposed to be for my benefit; it was for hers. On Saturdays, it seems to me now, we enacted a weird little parody of a sitcom married couple: she would take me down to the station, I'd go on the train up to London, do my man's stuff and ring her from the forecourt call-box when I got back for a lift home. She would then put my tea on the table and I ate while I talked about my day and sweetly, she would ask questions about a subject that she didn't know much about, but tried to take an interest in anyway, for my sake. If things had not gone well she would tiptoe around them; on a good day my satisfaction would fill the living room. In Maidenhead, this was exactly what happened from Monday to Friday, every single weekday evening. The only difference was that in our house we didn't get around to it until the weekend.

There is, I know, an argument which says that acting out the role of one's father with one's mother isn't necessarily the best way of ensuring psychic health in later years. But then, we all do it at some time or another, chaps, don't we?

- 0 The author's attitude towards being permitted to go to away games as a child
- A shows how much he appreciates his mother.
  - B is surprising for a football fan.
  - C has changed since he was a boy.
  - D shows he feels he was neglected.
- Q19 The author is amazed that his mother did not
- A know he was being threatened by football hooligans.
  - B drive him to away games herself.
  - C show any interest in the media.
  - D forbid him to go on the Football Specials.
- Q20 Concerning her son's hobbies and interests, the author's mother
- A supported him in some respects.
  - B preferred him to borrow books from the library.
  - C had nothing against him playing football.
  - D bought cinema tickets for him.
- Q21 The author now realizes that his mother was
- A trying to be a father as well as a mother to him.
  - B amused at him acting like a little man.
  - C treating him like a husband, in a way.
  - D secretly keen on football herself.
- Q22 When the author got back from away games on Saturdays, his mother
- A did not talk to him about football.
  - B spent time with him.
  - C always cooked his favourite meal.
  - D was waiting for him at the station.
- Q23 The author believes that his relationship with his mother was
- A better at the weekend.
  - B not unusual.
  - C unusual and unnatural.
  - D important for his mental development.