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Punkte	
von 29	

Schriftliche Reifeprüfung aus Englisch

**2. Nebentermin
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Reading Test

Instructions

- 1. This test contains 4 tasks and 29 questions.**
- 2. Write all your answers in this test booklet.**



Task 1

___ / 5 P.

Read the text below, then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions Q1-Q5. Put a in the correct box. The first one (0) has been done for you.

A day in the life of Compton, a criminal investigator

When a major crime happens, Compton is contacted either by the 911 dispatch center or from the police station. He will meet with the patrol officers on the scene who will relay information. Compton said he has checklists he uses to catalogue evidence and he dusts for fingerprints. If needed, Compton will contact a forensic team from the Punxsutawney station or in the event of a homicide, he will contact the major case team.

"There's a lot of support staff and officers from the different stations work together. The first 24-48 hours after a crime are critical on a major case. We have to conduct interviews and preserve evidence. A lot of the time, you can tell pretty quickly which way it's going to go," Compton said.

He said the best part of his job is being able to help people who can't help themselves and standing up for the victim. He said the worst part is knowing someone committed a crime but being unable to prove it.

"We have rules and regulations to follow and people will sometimes get upset because they think we're not doing anything. They don't understand we have to be able to prove they did it before we can get a warrant," he said.

Compton said people often ask how he handles dealing with these types of crime every day. He said before it didn't used to bother him, but he's shocked how his feelings have changed now that he is a father.

"Sex crimes and crimes against children can be difficult," he said.

Although he doesn't watch television shows such as *CSI* and *Law and Order*, he said other officers he's worked with say those types of shows make things difficult for him.

"People think we can solve these crimes and convict the people who have done it in an hour. In reality, it can take months and even years which makes it tough for us because of the statutes of limitations," Compton said.

Compton has many tools which make his job easier. He said he has access to information databases which allow him to send fingerprints or DNA for instant comparison against information from other cases across the country. He said there have been instances where he has submitted blood and has gotten hits on an old case in other counties.

A large part of Compton's job involves interviewing witnesses and potential suspects. He said a key factor in police interviews is trying to "outsmart" the suspect and trying to know what answers the suspect is going to give before they give them. A lot of the time, Compton said he asks questions he already knows the answer to.

He also said the smallest clue can help solve a case.

- 0 After Compton gets news about a serious crime,
- A he calls the 911 center or the police station.
 - B he goes to the scene of the crime and informs the police officers.
 - C he contacts 911 from the police station to get more information.
 - D he talks to the policemen at the crime scene to get more information.
- Q1 What Compton likes best about his work is that
- A it doesn't take a lot of time to solve most crimes.
 - B he can work together with the support staff.
 - C he can give support to those who are powerless.
 - D he gets so much support from the public.
- Q2 Some people accuse the police of working too slowly but
- A the police have to follow a standard course of action.
 - B only because they are so upset.
 - C the police have to keep things secret until the case is solved.
 - D they change their minds when someone is arrested.
- Q3 Some policemen say that television shows like *CSI* or *Law and Order*
- A draw a realistic picture of the work of a modern crime investigator.
 - B have created the impression that all crimes can be solved quickly.
 - C make it more difficult for criminals to escape the police.
 - D teach criminals how to more easily escape the police.
- Q4 Nowadays Compton's work is not as difficult as in the past because
- A he gets his paperwork done much faster with a computer.
 - B he has excellent computer programs for solving crimes.
 - C he can quickly get information about past crimes.
 - D he can analyze blood and DNA with his computer now.
- Q5 In Compton's work a lot of time is spent on
- A thinking up clever questions for the people who witnessed the crime.
 - B talking to the criminal to find out his motive for the crime.
 - C finding out how the crime happened and why it happened.
 - D talking to people who saw the crime or who may have committed it.

Task 2

___ / 7 P.

Read the texts below, then choose the correct texts (A-E) to answer the questions (Q6-Q12). You can use a text more than once. Write your answers in the boxes provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Saving The Big Cats

A

"Until we are able to control human overpopulation, any species that competes with Homo sapiens for space and food is doomed."

KARLA KELLENBERGER Stow, Ohio

B

I applaud *Time* for its cover story [Aug. 23] on the vulnerable status of big cats (lions, tigers, snow leopards, cheetahs and others)--surely one of the saddest legacies of today's world. Human overpopulation, hunting, poverty and ignorance--along with the horrendous practice of buying and selling animal parts--have proved to be obstacles too tough to overcome, even for creatures as magnificent as the big cats you pictured. Every solution mentioned by the scientists and conservationists is worth trying. We owe these animals our best efforts.

GILLIAN BEACH CIERI West Palm Beach, Fla.

C

I don't understand why we should protect and save the big cats, which are fierce man-eaters, while we kill and eat cattle, which are innocent grass eaters.

Goichi Fukui

Miura, Japan

D

It is outrageous that any conservationist could condone trophy hunting. Animal charities show their greed if they tolerate this practice. You noted that hunters pay as much as \$80,000 to shoot a lion in Tanzania (where the per capita income is around \$600). What is an individual's life worth there? Local communities should be encouraged to earn money through sustainable tourism and agriculture. If citizens can support themselves by sharing their wilderness and wildlife with tourists, poaching will decrease. Killing for pleasure sends the wrong message.

Helaine Cadman

Marlow, England

E

Two examples in your article perfectly illustrate the mindless overindulgence of prosperous countries. You noted that the estimated tiger population in the wild is 5,000 to 7,000. Your story also reported that as many as 7,000 tigers are thought to be kept as pets in the U.S. What an indictment! It is little consolation that they are at least alive, however miserably, and not being worn as fur coats.

Jan Schaafsma

Betty's Bay, South Africa

Which writer says that

<i>animals are a danger to human beings?</i>		0	C
many big cats live in captivity?		Q6	
several factors are bringing about the decline in the number of big cats?		Q7	
many animals lose their habitat to human beings?	Q8	Q9	
economic alternatives to hunting are a necessary measure?		Q10	
humans are just as bad as the big cats?		Q11	
some big cats survive as domestic animals?		Q12	

Task 3

___ / 8 P.

Read the text below. Parts of the text have been removed. Choose the correct part (A-J) for each gap (Q13-Q20). Write your answers in the boxes provided at the end of the task. There is one extra part that you should not use. The first one (0) has been done for you.

GM Food

Country Life magazine has provoked a row with environmentalists by wading into the row over genetically modified foods with a fiery editorial that pours vitriol on those who it accuses of ignoring the benefits such crops may offer. The publication, which is often seen as representing the finest traditions of the countryside, goes as far as to (0).....

The editorial says "future generations will think us crazy, or criminal, not to embrace [GM technology]" and (Q13) into a fear among the public of "developments it doesn't understand". The article, written by the editor, Mark Hedges, (Q14) It argues that GM technology could help alleviate the type of problems caused by the recent rise in food prices as well as providing plants that are able to withstand the effects of climate change.

"Places where deeper boreholes have sucked the land dry will (Q15) ," the editorial suggests. "Where too much water has been abstracted from aquifers, allowing seawater to seep in, there will be a demand for saline-tolerant plants." It adds: "The population of the world is expected to grow from 6.7 billion to 9 billion. We shall need different kinds of plants – more productive, multi-tasking – and need them quickly."

The editorial also attacks the green lobby for leading opposition to GM technology and claims that modified crops which (Q16) could in fact help reduce carbon emissions from farming. Environmental groups derided the editorial, accusing Country Life of pandering to the GM industry without casting a critical eye over scientific evidence.

Clare Oxborrow, a food campaigner for Friends of the Earth, said: "It's quite astonishing that Country Life (Q17)

The idea that drought and salt-resistant crops could be just round the corner is pie-in-the-sky speculation. GM companies have been claiming these sorts of fix-all solutions for the past 10 years but they've never got any closer to achieving any of their promises."

Nnimmo Bassey, Friends of the Earth's food campaigner in Nigeria, said he had seen little evidence to (Q18) "The biotech industry tells Africans that we need GM crops to tackle the food needs of our population. But the majority of GM crops are used to feed animals in rich countries, to produce damaging agro fuels, and don't even yield more than conventional crops."

Mr Hedges defended the article saying Britain could no longer (Q19) "I just take the view that British society has been incredibly cavalier in dismissing GM crops," he said. "For Country Life to come out and say this will initially, I think, be slightly unexpected but I hope that through the article people will finally start to take notice of the issue and (Q20)

Worldwide, GM crops are grown by at least six million farmers in 16 countries, but the UK has no commercial production. According to the National Farmers Union, only one GM product, a blight-resistant potato, is being trialled in Britain, in Cambridge.

A	show that GM crops could help feed poorer countries
B	stop debating it
C	marks the first time the magazine has taken a strong editorial stance on the GM debate
D	begin debating it again rather than just ignoring it all together
E	rely less on fertiliser products
F	argues that concerns over "Frankenstein foods" have grown
G	ignore the possible benefits that GM technology could offer
H	need drought-resistant crops, if they're to grow any crops at all
I	suggest it is "criminal" and "immoral" to turn our backs on GM produce
J	has fallen for the GM industry's PR machine

0	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20
/								

Task 4

___ / 9 P.

Read the text below, then answer the questions (Q21-Q29) using a maximum of 4 words. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Behind the exotic screen myth: mean streets blighted by drugs and crime



It took just five minutes wandering down the backstreets off Brick Lane in East London before three Bangladeshi teenagers loitering outside a council block offered this reporter "skunk" - a potent form of cannabis. A young woman of Indian origin describes how a group of Bangladeshi men muttered insults at her in Bengali as she walked down the lane hand in hand with her white boyfriend. A white professional woman who lives just off the street tells how she opened her front door one morning recently to find yet another snatched handbag with its contents strewn across the pavement. "There's tons of crime in this area," she says. "Brick Lane is just full of people drinking, buying drugs - wasted people."

This is not the conventional image of what www.visitBrickLane.com describes - not entirely tongue-in-cheek - as Britain's "most famous street after Coronation Street". Brick Lane is more commonly upheld as a model of harmonious ethnic diversity, the ultimate melting pot. Ken Livingstone, the Mayor of London, calls it a "template for our thriving and cosmopolitan city" and is thinking of changing the name of the nearby Aldgate East Tube station to Brick Lane. The

Evening Standard describes it as "London's most vibrant street, where the air is permeated by exotic spices, bhangra music beats out like a backing soundtrack, and the last vestiges of the Jewish past and the Bangladeshi present rub along like brothers". It has inspired no fewer than four books in as many years, and it is about to gain a fresh dose of celebrity when the film of Monica Ali's novel *Brick Lane* goes on general release this month. The reality, however, is rather different from the image.

For a start, Brick Lane is no longer exclusively, or even predominantly, Bangladeshi. It has become prime real estate. It is just a few minutes' walk from Bishopsgate, the traditional boundary of the City, and is overshadowed by the iconic Swiss Re tower known as the Gherkin. Artists, fashion designers, media types and, increasingly, wealthy white professionals have snapped up and restored the fine old houses in its side streets. Gilbert and George live there. So does Tracey Emin, who complained to Rachel Lichtenstein, author of "On Brick Lane", that when she put up posters for her lost cat they were ripped down and sold as artworks. Georgian houses on

Fournier Street now sell for well in excess of £1.5 million. “The suits have flooded into this area. It’s the City just taking over, spreading out over its walls,” says Daren Haysom, sales manager of the nearby Foxtons.

There are nearly 50 Bangladeshi restaurants, and assorted Bangladeshi banks, travel agents and supermarkets selling exotic fruits and fish at the southern end of Brick Lane. But the Old Truman Brewery, halfway up the Lane, is now a warren of trendy shops, studios, cafés and the nightclubs Vibe and 93 Feet East. The northern end - once the home of the now-defunct rag trade - has been taken over by trendy coffee shops, hookah lounges, designer boutiques, vintage clothes stores and galleries with names such as “f-art”. Some are painfully precious.

Brick Lane is barely a mile long, but the northern end is another world from “Banglatown”. The nearby Shoreditch House, a private club with spa, bowling alley and rooftop swimming pool housed in a former tea warehouse, is frequented by the likes of Prince, Victoria Beckham and Sienna Miller. Brick Lane can certainly boast diversity. Here there is scarcely an inch of no man’s land between the extreme wealth of the City, the richest square mile in Europe, and the extreme poverty of Tower Hamlets’ grim council estates - home to 70,000 Bangladeshis - which suffer some of the highest rates of child poverty, unemployment and deprivation in Britain. Here the heavy-drinking, flesh-baring, hedonistic culture of monied young Britain exists cheek by jowl with the long beards, covered heads and strict abstinence of conservative Islam.

0	What was the author given the chance to buy?	<i>“skunk”</i>
Q21	What do Brick Lane residents complain about?	
Q22	How does Brick Lane like to be seen?	
Q23	What would the Mayor of London like to do in honour of Brick Lane?	
Q24	How can you tell that rich people have moved into Brick Lane?	
Q25	Name one type of business that reflects the influence of immigrants.	
Q26	Which building houses bars and a number of other stores?	
Q27	Which place in the Brick Lane area is particularly popular with celebrities?	
Q28	Which part of London is close to Brick Lane?	
Q29	Name one of the problems the council house residents have.	