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Punkte	
von <b>30</b>	

## Schriftliche Reifeprüfung aus Englisch

2. Haupttermin  
**10. Mai 2010**



### Reading Test

#### Instructions

1. This test contains 4 tasks and 30 questions.
2. Write all your answers in this test booklet.



**Task 1**

\_\_\_ / 6 P.

**Read the text below, then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1-6. Put a  in the correct box. The first one (0) has been done for you.**

### **The Warning**

Tom shrugged off his white lab coat, hung it up on its peg and went over to the sink to wash his hands. It had been another long day. A glance at the clock told him it wasn't far short of nine. He ripped a paper towel out of the dispenser and dried his hands, studying his face in the mirror as he did so. Red-rimmed eyes with dark circles under them, and he wasn't even thirty yet. High-profile work took its toll. The money was a joke, the hours were criminal, but Tom knew that it was unusual for somebody his age to be trusted with a project of this magnitude. He had spent the day putting the final touches to the report that the local authorities were waiting for and he knew it was going to be a bombshell. TYP Cosmetics would not be pouring their toxic waste into the Darrie for much longer when people found out exactly what it was doing to the wildlife. He and his team were going to be the heroes of the day when the media got hold of it and promotion - and money - would surely follow.

Tom yawned and stretched and looked round his lab one last time to check that all was in order: apparatus switched off, no bottles uncorked, the test tubes standing in neat rows. The work surfaces were gleaming, polished to perfection by the cleaner, who had mopped and wiped around Tom while he was still busy a few hours ago. Tom liked the new cleaner. He wasn't exactly chatty but he did a grand job; he was much more conscientious than the last one. Even the floor was spotless. Tom's eyes came to rest on a scrap of paper lying just inside the door. "Oh, well," he thought aloud. "Nobody's perfect." He bent to pick up the piece of paper and was on the point of binning it, when he noticed there was writing on the other side: DONT DO IT OR ELSE. Frowning, Tom turned the paper this way and that, then jerking the door open, he looked up and down the dark corridor. It was deserted; there was no sign of life.

Tom sat down again at his desk and examined the writing. Seconds later he was smiling wryly and shaking his head. This had to be Jake, the department's self-appointed practical joker. Tom reflected that what Jake chiefly needed was an elementary grammar lesson, a better sense of humour, and possibly a little more work. He had poked his head in at four thirty this afternoon to say good-bye. On the other hand, Tom wondered, why hadn't he seen the scrap of paper before if it had been lying there all that time? Why hadn't the cleaner discovered it?

Tom studied the words and licked lips. The building was cloaked in a silence broken only by the humming of the strip lighting. He fingered the paper. His mouth felt dry and his knee had started to shake uncontrollably under the table. Those words OR ELSE, those black capital letters... Unwillingly, desperately trying to evade the thought, he remembered how much would be at stake for TYP Cosmetics when the results of his study were released. They would be facing financial ruin, or takeover at the very least. A noise outside the door, ever so slight, made Tom look up in panic, his heart in his throat. Wide-eyed, he watched as a large sheet of paper slid silently into view. On it was written, plain to see: YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED.

- 0 Tom stopped work
- A because he was exhausted.
  - B for a few minutes to wash his hands.
  - C because it was time for him to stop.
  - D just before nine o'clock.
- Q1 Tom was certain that
- A his report was going to attract a lot of attention.
  - B TYP Cosmetics would be pleased with his report.
  - C his work was important but only for very few people.
  - D he would be rewarded more than his team.
- Q2 Tom's opinion of the new cleaner was that
- A his conversation was rather boring.
  - B he was the best cleaner they had ever had.
  - C he was good but he got in the way.
  - D his work was first class.
- Q3 When Tom found the piece of paper, it occurred to him that
- A his colleagues did not all work as hard as him.
  - B one of his colleagues was playing a joke on him.
  - C he had had enough of Jake's jokes.
  - D Jake was not good enough to be on his team.
- Q4 The more Tom thought about the message, the more
- A aware he became of noises in the building.
  - B he wished he had gone home earlier.
  - C anxious he became.
  - D worried he was about Jake.
- Q5 Tom gradually realized there might be a connection between
- A the message and one of his colleagues.
  - B Jake and TYP Cosmetics.
  - C the cleaner and TYP Cosmetics.
  - D the message and his report.
- Q6 It was quite clear to Tom that the second message was
- A only frightening because he was alone.
  - B threatening him personally.
  - C a joke in very bad taste.
  - D a warning from somebody trying to help him.

**Task 2**

\_\_\_ / 10 P.

Read the text below, then complete the sentences (7-16) using a maximum of 4 words. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

### Second-hand is Fine

"I snagged a pair of never-worn Costume National shoes, a Burberry blazer, some Vanessa Bruno cotton trousers and a vintage mink coat. It wouldn't surprise me if I found a pair of Blahniks or Louboutins!" says PJ Gach, a music reviewer and self-confessed fashion addict, referring to her finds at Freemeets, a new way of swapping unwanted but still fashionable clothes.

Almost perfectly tailored for the current belt-tightening economic climate and the drive towards greener lifestyles, Freemeets, which started in 2005, is effectively an opportunity to benefit – for free – from another person's cast-offs. It was founded by Christina Salvi, director of the New York City branch of Freecycle.org, an online messageboard where people can post, item by item, things that they no longer want .

Word on Freemeets spreads via social networking sites. In New York alone, its original community now has some 30,000 members.

The rules are simple: a person walks in, takes what they want and leaves. Unlike clothes-swapping parties, visitors don't have to bring clothes with them to participate. There is no entry fee, anyone can attend and donors can bring anything they want to give away. All items are inspected and sorted by volunteer organisers.

"To begin with, there were a few chancers who would grab everything and try to sell it on the street," says Gach. "Now it's different. Because kids go through clothes so fast, we see families come of all incomes. Even fashionable teens get excited about used clothes ."

And when it comes to luring a discerning clientele, Freemeets has one clear advantage over eBay. "For most people,

especially those who love fashion, space is at a premium. If you take a chance on eBay and it doesn't sell, well, it's still going to clutter your closet."

Indeed, it may be fashion, in particular designer fashion, that makes Freemeets so appealing. "Within minutes of arriving at an event, I found a pair of men's grey wool trousers that fitted and didn't require tailoring, which as most men know is practically unheard of," says Vincent Lai, a computer consultant.

At a Freemeets event last summer, a young professional brought in a shopping bag filled with expensive suits and trousers. Before they could be sorted out, a fledgling City banker had approached the donor. Lucky for him, both men were the same size and he found himself with a "new" wardrobe.

"Then there's the woman who came in to donate a large bag of men's wear," says Gach. "Every item was new, with price tags. After falling out with her boyfriend, she decided he wasn't getting his gifts!"

As Freemeets become more popular, like-minded groups are collaborating with the organisation – such as Swap-O-Rama-Rama, a group that does on-the-spot silk screening and also brings sewing stations to the events to transform clothing.

The online retail world has also taken notice. The website [Commuto.com](http://Commuto.com) combines swapping with social networking, allowing users to create profiles with lists of items they want to find – and those they want to get rid of.

With more Freemeets planned for the back-to-school rush in September and for the festive season, it appears that some of the good things in life really are free.

0	At a Freemeet you can _____ modern cast-off clothing.	<i>swap</i>
Q7	It offers the opportunity to save money and _____ at the same time.	
Q8	Social networking sites are the medium used to _____.	
Q9	People do not need to _____ to take part in a Freemeet.	
Q10	At Freemeets, _____ check the donations.	
Q11	Surprisingly, many _____ young people appreciate what Freemeets offer, too.	
Q12	Taking your unwanted clothes to a Freemeet is a good way of _____ at home.	
Q13	Freemeet's special attraction is probably that you can even get _____ there.	
Q14	One person brought in a huge amount of clothes following a _____ with their partner.	
Q15	Freemeets has started working together with other _____ communities	
Q16	_____ has become aware of the potential of such events as well.	

**Task 3**

\_\_\_/ 7 P.

Read the text below, then decide whether the statements (17-23) 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.

## Red squirrels threatened by virus

By Lewis Smith  
Environment reporter

A VIRUS carried by the grey squirrel kills the native red species up to 25 times faster than competition for habitat, a study shows.

The finding prompted calls for selective killings of grey squirrels to be carried out to protect the remaining red population.

The disease, squirrel pox virus, is so deadly to red squirrels that they are likely to die out in England within a decade unless the spread can be halted.

Scotland had previously been clear of the disease, but confirmation of a case this year means that red squirrels north of the Border are equally at risk.

Scientists already knew that both the virus and habitat competition from grey squirrels had caused a decline in the population of the reds, but the study by teams from Newcastle, Queen Mary, London, and the Zoological Society of London (ZSL), proves which is the main contributory factor.

Peter Lurz, of the University of Newcastle, said: "It is vital we get this disease under control. We are not trying to wipe out the grey squirrel but as conservationists we have a duty to look after the red squirrel as it is a protected native species."

Computer modelling has shown that a general killing would be impractical. Dr

Lurz said the best method of control would be to trap grey squirrels as they approach the habitats of red squirrels.

The technique has been tested in the Kielder Forest, Northumberland, where greys can reach the forest only along a limited number of routes because they will not travel long distances across open ground.

However, Professor Stephen Harris, of Bristol, is one of a number of academics who questions the measure, arguing that selective killings have met with so little success that conservationists should accept that trying to save the red squirrel is a lost cause, with the exception of island populations that are protected by water. He said that the money should be directed to other projects where the chances of success were higher.

Tony Sainsbury, lecturer in wild animal health at the ZSL, disagrees. "The cases seen by ZSL's national red squirrel disease surveillance programme clearly demonstrate the debilitating nature of the squirrel pox virus disease on red squirrels. Given that the grey squirrel is an introduced species, and therefore the disease has occurred as a consequence of human action, the onus is very much on us to look for practical solutions to control the disease and protect red squirrels."



	<b>Statements</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>NG</b>
0	Squirrel pox virus may completely destroy red squirrels within ten years.	X		
Q17	The virus does not pose a danger for Scottish red squirrels.			
Q18	According to scientists the virus is the only reason for the decrease in red squirrels.			
Q19	Treating the squirrels with medicine could be a way to stop the virus.			
Q20	One possible solution is to catch grey squirrels entering the red squirrels' natural environment.			
Q21	The disease would disappear if all the infected squirrels were eliminated.			
Q22	One scientist believes trying to rescue the red squirrel in most areas is a waste of funds.			
Q23	A health expert argues that man can't be blamed for the spread of the disease.			

## Task 4

\_\_\_/7 P.

Read the text below, then complete the sentences (24-30) using a maximum of 4 words. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

### Ethical Fashion

*Safia Minney, founder of fair trade fashion pioneers People Tree, on producing, campaigning and trying to change trade policy*



What is ethical fashion? It's a confusing term. Sometimes it's easier to define by what it *isn't* – and unfortunately that is most of what can be found on the high street. Unethical fashion means very little transparency, accountability and knowledge of the supply chain. It means demands of very quick lead times and production turnaround. It means producers played off against each other. It means a wage that doesn't even afford the worker an adequate salary for two meals a day.

In spite of this, I'm a bit sceptical about the term ethical fashion. There's a tendency for people to include brands that are doing small initiatives but haven't necessarily embraced transparency or meeting genuine ethical standards and environment standards across their supply base. A company might be a member of the ETI – the Ethical Trading Initiative – but the ETI really lacks the teeth to ensure clothing for the high street is made in decent working conditions.

At People Tree we position ourselves as a fair trade fashion pioneer brand. I've always wanted to wear fair trade fashion,

but when I started work at 17 everything was horrible! I used to buy pieces and try and make them beautiful on my sewing machine but it really was difficult. So I started working with a designer in Tokyo, and gradually built up skills from different women's organisations in Bangladesh, India, Zimbabwe, Nepal and Kenya.

It was when I started trying to produce clothing that was made in a 100% fair trade way that I started asking the question – what is fair trade fairer than? Through working with activists who were looking at labour-rights issues for garment factory workers in India, Bangladesh and Nepal, we realized just how awful the working conditions really were. In India at the time, child labour was still being used and often environmental pollution was completely undermining the basic human rights of the people who lived in these areas. Consequently we joined the activists in campaigning for change, looking for solutions and to trying to create a voice for those people whose rights were being undermined by the fashion industry.

It's a slow process. We work on building a supply chain through incredibly small disadvantaged groups. These are people with fantastic traditional skills like weaving or block printing, but no access to the market. They deserve that access, and they deserve a living wage. So we give them technical assistance and support to bring their products to the market.

Working in a truly fair trade way means no short turnarounds – it takes a minimum of

six months to bring a product from design to market. In mainstream fashion, producers don't get paid until they deliver. Small groups just don't have the financial resources to work like this – and in larger factories the producers will be exploited, working at a lower wage to create the working capital for that particular factory. Paying a fair trade wage means paying half up front, and paying more for the product itself.

0	Few high street stores stock _____.	<i>ethical fashion</i>
Q24	The main problem for those working for unethical companies is _____.	
Q25	The ETI cannot guarantee that its members produce clothes _____.	
Q26	Cooperating with others at a young age helped the author to _____.	
Q27	On joining the fashion trade, the author found out about _____ in developing countries.	
Q28	The author supported the exploited workers in order to achieve _____.	
Q29	People Tree works with groups who cannot expand because they have no _____.	
Q30	The production process in fair trade _____ than in mainstream fashion.	