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Punkte	
von 27	

Schriftliche Reifeprüfung aus Englisch

**3. Haupttermin
17. Mai 2010**



Reading Test

Instructions

- 1. This test contains 4 tasks and 27 questions.**
- 2. Write all your answers in this test booklet.**

Task 1

___/7 P.

Read the text below, then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1-7. Put a in the correct box. The first one (0) has been done for you.

No Sleep 'til Timbuktu

Tinariwen's Malian rebel music is as potent as the Clash, Bob Marley and the early Stones, says DAVID HUTCHEON

There might be a right way to surf the Sahara's dunes, but the Tinariwen way is gloriously uncomplicated. Their bass-player, Eyadou Ag Leche, puts his 4WD into top gear, turns up the Motörhead tape in his cassette player and puts his foot down. We plough into the sand, crawl forward a couple of feet and stop. To paraphrase Lemmy: "No sleep 'til Timbuktu." At this rate, it might be some time before we get to the fabled city in northern Mali.

Such is the modern lot of the Tuaregs. For 4,000 years, these nomads have ruled the desert, pastoralists whose unrivalled reputation as fighters survives into the modern age. Although there has been relatively stable peace in this part of the Sahara for a decade, it follows more than 30 years in which Tinariwen were both guerrillas and the musical mouthpiece for rebellion. There is a legend, which none of the band does anything to dispel, that suggests members rode their camels into battle against the Malian army, Kalashnikovs in one hand the guitars slung across their backs.

"I was that person," reflects the guitarist

Abdallah Ag Alhousseyni. "It's not something that worries me greatly now. Tuareg men are expected to be warriors. We were soldiers and musicians, you cannot cut your own history and give it a new interpretation."

The Tuaregs resisted outside influence for centuries. Their ability to survive in the desert meant the Romans, Arabs, Ottoman Turks were unable to tame them; the French colonialists realised the futility of trying to rule them. In 1963, however, the tribes rose up against the post-independence government of Mali, angered that their way of life was threatened by a black African majority in the south, with whom they had little in common. They were nomads and Caucasian; they spoke their own language (Tamashek). Even their brand of Islam was unorthodox (only the men wear veils).

"After the first uprising, the droughts of the 1970s drove us close to extinction," Alhousseyni says. "Because we had been isolated, we didn't realise we could go to the world and ask for help. We had never asked for anything before, we had

never opened up to outsiders. And when we

had a real problem, we were invisible."

Ibrahim Ag Alhabib, another young Tuareg affected by the conflict, travelled north to Algeria, then to Libya, where Colonel Gaddafi had opened refugee camps and promised to teach the disenfranchised how to win back their territory by force. Known as Abarayone ("the ragamuffin") because of his unruly hair, Alhabib had made himself a name as a musician. "In traditional society, only women can play the imzas [a one-string fiddle] or tindé [drum]," he explains, "so I built myself a guitar with an oilcan, a stick and some bicycle brake cable. This was a new instrument in our culture, it came from somewhere else, so there were no rules about whether or not I could play."

Mentored by the leaders of the rebellion, Alhabib and his friends became Kel Tinariwen ("people of the emptiness"), an important part of the resistance in the 1980s. They would be invited to homes and asked to play at festivals and ceremonies in the camps. Their songs would be

recorded and distributed throughout the desert to boost the morale of the Tuaregs in Mali, Niger, Algeria and Burkina Faso.

“They were a call to awareness. During the rebellion, a Tinariwen cassette had the same power as a Kalashnikov.

If you knew the police were coming, you burnt them. They were weapons.”

- 0 The Tuaregs are famous for
- A riding the sand dunes.
 - B lack of music
 - C being excellent warriors.
 - D their straightforward ways.
- Q1 The country has been
- A at war for years.
 - B fairly calm in the last few years.
 - C involved in a terrorist war for a decade.
 - D fighting revolutionary forces for some time.
- Q2 Tinariwen’s songs
- A promoted resistance.
 - B told of riding to war on camels.
 - C encouraged the use of music instead of weapons.
 - D describe how the Malian army use Kalashnikovs
- Q3 Colonial powers
- A needed the Tuareg’s help to be able to live in the desert.
 - B have influenced the Tuaregs since Roman times.
 - C failed to take control because of the language barrier.
 - D did not succeed in conquering the Tuaregs.
- Q4 The Tuaregs’ religion was unusual in that
- A men and women wore headscarves.
 - B they were Muslim unlike the rest of the country.
 - C the male population covered their faces.
 - D women had the same rights as men.
- Q5 The Tuaregs almost died out because
- A nobody cared about their suffering.
 - B they lived so far away from help.
 - C they were too proud to ask for aid.
 - D at that time they were cut off from the outside world.
- Q6 Alhabib came up with a new type of guitar as
- A Tuaregs had no string instruments.
 - B it helped him avoid traditional customs.
 - C he did not want to play the drums.
 - D oilcans were easier to get than wood.
- Q7 The band Tinariwen contributed to the rebellion by
- A revolutionizing traditional music.
 - B rallying the Tuaregs to support the cause.
 - C playing at international meetings.
 - D carrying weapons in camps.

Task 2

___/ 6 P.

Read the text below, then decide whether the statements (8-13) 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.



Eye to Eye with a Dolphin

Wild dolphins have visited the beach of Monkey Mia since the early 1960s providing a unique wildlife experience that is not to be missed.

Several female dolphins are offered small amounts of fresh fish up to three times a day randomly between 7.30am and 1.00pm when they swim to the shore. A small number of visitors are chosen to assist with feeding them.

Dolphin feeding is carefully controlled. They are only fed under the supervision of Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) officers at the dolphin interaction area. DEC officers aim to ensure that the dolphins maintain their natural functions and continue to interact with humans.

Making the most of your interaction with dolphins

Help care for the beach-visiting dolphins.

- Avoid touching the dolphins. Touching discourages them from coming close and can make them aggressive.
- Never feed the dolphins without the supervision of DEC officers. This is an offence under the *Wildlife Conservation Act*.
- Swim outside the dolphin interaction area.
- Avoid the use of sunscreen on your legs before entering the water. Sunscreens can irritate dolphin eyes.
- Stand no more than knee deep in the water and wait for the dolphins to approach you. Stay still and enjoy their company and don't touch or swim after them.

- Stay away from dolphins that seem agitated, as they can bite. Dolphin stress signs include tail slapping, head jerks, loud popping noises and an open mouth with bared teeth. You should leave the water if a dolphin is acting aggressively.

Remember that the beach-visiting dolphins are wild animals and their behaviour is unpredictable.

- You will be asked to move out of the water when the dolphins are fishing in the shallows or when a newborn calf (up to six weeks of age) is in shore.
- Children must be supervised by adults when in the water.
- Pets are prohibited.

	Statements	T	F	NG
0	Wild dolphins have become a wildlife attraction at the Monkey Mia beach area.	X		
Q8	Fish is available for all visitors to feed female dolphins.			
Q9	DEC officers have strict orders to intervene in emergencies during feeding times.			
Q10	Stroking the dolphins encourages interaction.			
Q11	Sun protection products are harmful for the dolphins.			
Q12	Tail slapping, head jerking or loud popping noises are all signs to be taken seriously.			
Q13	Normally the reaction of beach-visiting dolphins is foreseeable.			

Task 3

___/ 7 P.

Read the texts below. Choose the correct heading (A-J) for each paragraph (14-20). There are two extra headings 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.



Valerie Plame on Being a Spy

0 _____

For years she worked as a CIA spymaster in Europe, recruiting "assets"—local agents willing to provide information about their home countries. She later returned to Langley, where she covertly led the CIA's investigation into Saddam Hussein's purported weapons of mass destruction. In 2003, when her husband, Joe Wilson, former U.S. ambassador to Iraq, publicly questioned President Bush's claim that Iraq had sought fissionable material in Africa, the administration retaliated by illegally leaking Plame's identity as a spy to *Washington Post* columnist Robert Novak—ending her 20-year career as an undercover agent.

Q14 _____

My father's an Air Force officer. My brother's a wounded Vietnam Marine Corps veteran. I enjoy Bond movies. It seemed glamorous and an opportunity to serve my country.

Q15 _____

People with clean backgrounds, not much drug use. Yet they expect you to break the laws of other countries. We like that our paycheck is on time and our family has health insurance—yet we're willing to do dangerous and crazy stuff.

Q16 _____

What do you do if you're in a car having a secret meeting and your asset has a heart attack? A drive-by of the Emergency Room? You're not doing him any favors if you show up at the E.R. and he's not supposed to have any contact with Americans.

Q17 _____

It's on a need-to-know principle, and he completely understood. The nuts and bolts of my operations were completely off-limits. It didn't feel strange. It's not like most people come home and grill their spouses on what they were doing at the office.

Q18 _____

It portrays CIA operatives as lone wolves. But there's a full team behind you. Analysts figure out the questions, technical teams wire up the room, surveillance teams make sure you're not walking into a trap. It's not Jason Bourne. I wish the CIA had the omniscient power portrayed in movies, where it's, "Let's see the suspect!" and the face flashes on the screen. You have bits and pieces, fragments, and an overwhelming amount of background noise, and you have to sort it out.

Q19 _____

It provided an opening for critics to say, "She's just a glorified secretary, a desk jockey." Like a woman couldn't possibly be a respected operations officer.

Q20 _____

My network of assets. That my career that I loved was over. The safety of my three-and-a-half-year-old twins, who were in the next room sleeping. What the administration did was pure and simple treason.

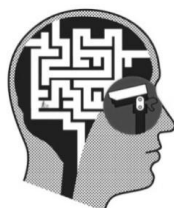
A	Did you ever use your quick thinking skills in the field?
B	Valerie Plame - the most famous American spy?
C	What do you blame the Bush administration for?
D	What does Hollywood get wrong?
E	What is the CIA looking for in operations officers?
F	How do you rate spy movies?
G	What sorts of things did you have to keep secret from your husband?
H	How did your gender play into it?
I	What first drew you to the CIA?
J	What went through your mind when you saw your name in the paper?

0	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20
B							

Task 4

___/ 7 P.

Read the text below, then answer the questions (21-27) using a maximum of 4 words. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.



Face recognition system

A face recognition system that suggests what cakes you should buy and a device that recognises what you have picked off the shelf are the latest weapons in the battle for customers.

The words "donuts" and "cutting edge" are rarely seen in the same sentence. But in Buffalo, New York, an experiment that could shape shopping experiences in the future features the ring-shaped snacks. Two Dunkin' Donuts stores are about to start trialling a system that can scan your face and play an advert on a digital screen that is targeted to your age, gender and demographic group.

This is the first time it has been used by a mainstream advertiser in the US and works in the same way as systems used by law enforcement and emigration agencies to spot criminals in crowds. A camera above a screen captures an image and analyses features such as the eyes, nose, jawline and cheekbones. The information is then used to select adverts to be played on the screen as you browse or pay at the checkout.

"It's in the region of 85% accurate, which is a very high level of precision for advertisers and marketers," says Barry Salzman, CEO of YCD Multimedia, which invented the display platform. "What we're essentially doing is creating the retail environment of the future. Imagine you walk in and instead of seeing printed materials it's all digital screens." Those who have seen the movie *Minority Report*, in which Tom Cruise is tracked by adverts wherever he goes, won't have to imagine

too hard. So are we destined for a future - some say it could be the norm in 20 years - where we are bombarded with personalised messages about deodorant and can't hide anywhere?

"That genie is out and there's no putting it back," said John Underkoffler, the science and technology adviser for the Spielberg film, when asked about all-pervasive displays in real life.

Pizza options

The Dunkin' Donuts stores that are about to start testing facial recognition are already using a system that displays an appropriate advert at the till according to what you buy. If you order coffee in the morning, you are reminded about hash browns or breakfast sandwiches. Procter and Gamble, meanwhile, is experimenting with radio (RFID) chips in its products that tell a display screen what you have bought when you pick it off the shelf. If you choose shampoo for dry hair, you will get to hear about a conditioner for the same hair type, for example.

"Around the same time the technology evolved, we were challenged by the fragmentation of traditional media," says Salzman. "It's become increasingly difficult for advertisers to reach their target audiences on TV, so the retail outlet has become more important. It has become one of the most efficient means of reaching people. In 1996 it took three TV ads to reach 85% of women in America, in 2001 it took 100 TV ads and today it's impossible."

0	How does the new technology assess the customer?	<i>it scans your face</i>
Q21	What has technology of this kind been used for up to now?	
Q22	How does the new technology use the data it has collected?	
Q23	What makes the advertisers happy with the new technology?	
Q24	What are the developers of the new technology doing?	
Q25	What can shoppers expect in the future?	
Q26	What other device is being tested?	
Q27	What kind of advertising is losing its effectiveness?	