

Name	Klasse
Punkte	
von 34	

Schriftliche Reifeprüfung aus Englisch

1. Haupttermin
02. Mai 2011



Reading Test

Instructions

- 1. This test contains 4 tasks and 34 questions.**
- 2. Write all your answers in this test booklet.**

Task 1

___ / 8 P.

Read the text about a famous tennis player, then choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D) for questions 1-8. Put a in the correct box. The first one (0) has been done for you.

The Power and the Glory



Darkness falls as Rafael Nadal finishes his practice session in the California desert town of Indian Wells. He's sitting courtside surrounded by his coach, his physio and his practice partner when the opponent he'll face later tonight, David Nalbandian, heads on to the same court, followed by his coach, his physio and his practice partner. Physically, the players are opposites: Nadal's golden-umber skin, deep-set inky eyes and prominent cheekbones evoke 19th-century paintings of Mayan chiefs; Nalbandian's blond ponytail, long stubble and messianic blue eyes recall a pirate on an extended binge.

Nalbandian saunters over to Nadal, his insistent machismo lending the meeting of the two camps the air of the Jets confronting the Sharks, but with high fives all round. Nadal is friendly and polite, but he's subdued, probably because of his history with Nalbandian, who is known as King David in his native Argentina and is a strike-first player who can beat anybody when he's in the mood, which he isn't all that much.

Still, in the past two years Nalbandian is the only man to have developed a winning record over Nadal, who is ranked world number one. Nalbandian has beaten the Spaniard convincingly in the two matches they've played. In this third encounter, at the BNP Paribas Open, Nadal has a lot at stake. If he loses, it means there's an opponent out there who has figured him out.

In the locker room, Nadal goes through his standard pre-match drill. He showers, gets his ankles taped, gets taped below his knees. He ties on his headband, puts on headphones and listens to Spanish pop and The Phantom of the Opera while jogging and jumping on the spot.

Shortly after 11pm he enters the arena, emerging apparition-like through the haze of desert heat. The court is his domain, the realm he commands, but tonight the intimidation factor belongs to Nalbandian. Nadal plays defensively, allowing Nalbandian to take the first set. Late in the second set, the pro-Nadal crowd sinks into mute apprehension when he butchers a service

game and gives Nalbandian a match point. Nadal fends it off, then fends off three more as fans erupt with fervid cries of "Vamos Rafa!" When Nadal snuffs out a fifth match point with a ferocious backhand winner the crowd goes wild, which is saying something when you're playing in a retirement community and it's 1 o'clock in the morning.

Revived and aggressive, Nadal seizes the second set. Nalbandian has tried everything, but he has made the mistake that Nadal forces his opponents to make: he has tried too hard. Like a matador vexing a bull, Nadal bedevils his opponent, crushing any lingering hopes he harbours of escaping unscathed. At last Nadal moves in for the kill, purposeful, pitiless, imperturbable.

"I change completely," Rafael Nadal will say later. "I decided to change."

Even now, even after Nadal has established himself as the best player in tennis and one of the fiercest competitors in sport, there are those who dismiss him as "one big arm" and regard his unseating of Roger Federer, the man who held the number-one spot for four and a half years, as the sports equivalent of a wrecking ball shattering Michelangelo's David. Here's what's wrong with that equation: it assumes that Nadal's game is a blunt instrument, an exercise in brute force, unrelenting attrition and nothing more. It ignores his elemental brilliance: the lethal cross-court backhand, the thrilling retrievals crafted by lunging forehands, the clearheadedness of his shot selection on critical points.

Yet, of the many advantages Nadal holds over opponents, the most significant isn't his speed or his heavy, lefty shots; it's that he's impossible to prepare for because of the unbelievable topspin he puts on balls.

Technique aside, Nadal's true edge is his grounded mentality. He has a rare gift for living in the moment, and the rarer gift of being able to produce precisely what that moment requires.

- 0 The match is going to start
- A right away.
 - B in the afternoon.
 - C in the evening.
 - D the next day.
- Q1 Nadal is compared to a
- A blond pirate.
 - B tribal leader.
 - C biblical king.
 - D 19th century painter.
- Q2 Nadal's greeting is
- A shy.
 - B nervous.
 - C provocative.
 - D pleasant.
- Q3 Nadal has lost against Nalbandian
- A once.
 - B three times.
 - C every time.
 - D more than three times.
- Q4 Before a match Nadal always
- A bandages his legs tightly.
 - B listens to Spanish classical music.
 - C goes for a run.
 - D watches pop videos.
- Q5 In the first set of this match Nadal
- A attacks right from the start.
 - B holds back.
 - C dominates the court.
 - D scares Nalbandian off.
- Q6 Nalbandian loses because he
- A does not fight.
 - B is too moody.
 - C is doing too much.
 - D is not aggressive enough.
- Q7 Some people consider Nadal's game too
- A competitive.
 - B primitive.
 - C artistic.
 - D planned.
- Q8 The main reason for Nadal's success is that his opponents
- A do not know what to expect.
 - B cannot handle his backhand.
 - C do not see how fast his shots are.
 - D find his left-handed technique difficult.

Task 2

___ / 10 P.

Read the text about food waste. Parts of the text have been removed. Choose the correct part (A-M) for each gap (9-18). Write your answers in the spaces provided at the end of the task. There are two extra parts that you should not use. The first one (0) has been done for you.



Rise in CO2 emissions through organic waste

Apples are the latest symbol of the throwaway society, with 4.4 million dumped in household bins every day, or 179,000 tonnes a year - almost a third (0) ___.

The figures were released yesterday by the Government's waste advisory body, the Waste Resources Action Programme (Wrap) as part of the campaign to (Q9) ___ and help to reduce the nation's CO2 emissions from food in landfill sites.

An analysis of bin contents from 2,000 homes in 11 local authority areas has shown that a mountain of wasted fruit and vegetables is being created across Britain.

Full results of the survey are to be published next month, but its initial findings show that food waste accounts for (Q10) ___.

Besides apples, households are also dumping 5.1 million potatoes a day, 2.8 million tomatoes, 1.6 million bananas, and 1.2 million oranges. These were not scraps or peelings but whole items in good condition.

Wrap revealed before Christmas that about 6.7 million tonnes of food a year is dumped in bins. This represents a third of all food bought (Q11) ___ and is worth a total of £8 billion, or an average £400 for every household.

However, by preventing this scale of food waste about 15 million tonnes of CO2 emissions a year would be saved, the equivalent of (Q12) ___.

The organisation has also been investigating why households are wasting so much fresh food. It has found that the main reason is that people do not eat fruit and vegetables before they start to go off. The problem is being exacerbated by failure to store fresh produce properly. Consumers are being urged to buy less food and to keep most fresh fruit and vegetables in the fridge.

Liz Goodwin, Wrap chief executive, said: "These dramatic figures show that although we are all keen to do the right thing, buying plenty of fruit and vegetables, the benefit is clearly being lost (Q13) ___."

Fruit industry experts were alarmed to hear of (Q14) ___. Adrian Barlow, spokesman for English Apples and Pears, said: "I am surprised by the numbers because apples are not that sensitive. They will last up to ten days in room temperature, though

admittedly their shelf life extends to two weeks (Q15) _____. Most bags are already labelled with information for consumers to store apples in the fridge. This retains their eating quality over a longer period and ensures the fruit does not go soft.

“I also suggest that people should buy apples (Q16) _____. You don’t need to buy a bag because you can buy apples loose everywhere. People should also take care how they handle apples because they will bruise (Q17) _____.”

A mixed fruit bowl as a standard adornment in a kitchen or sitting room may also be a casualty of the Wrap offensive, Mr Barlow said. “Many people don’t realise that you should never store apples next to bananas. Bananas give off a lot of ethylene gas. This causes skins to blacken and induces further maturing (Q18) _____. If people are going to mix fruit in a bowl, make sure it is eaten that day.”

Peter Ainsworth, Conservative spokesman for Environment, Food and Rural affairs, said: “It is environmentally and morally offensive that as a society we have become so casual about the raw materials of life.”

A	taking one in five cars off the roads
B	in a box
C	if apples are kept chilled
D	in smaller quantities
E	the scale of fresh fruit being dumped
F	of the 600,000 tonnes bought
G	for consumption at home
H	in other fruit
I	tackle food waste
J	solve traffic problems
K	when food gets thrown out untouched
L	40 per cent of all household rubbish
M	if they are banged or dropped

0	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18
F										

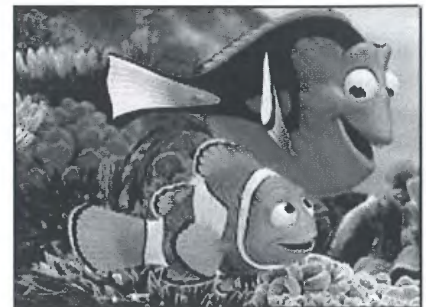
Task 3

___ / 7 P.

Read the text about the representation of amnesia in movies, then decide whether the statements (19-25) 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.

Amnesia in Movies

The cartoon 'Finding Nemo' is one of the few films to accurately portray amnesia, a brain condition which results in memory difficulties, researchers claim.



Dory, the tropical fish on the right, shows the 'reality' of amnesia

They say the fishy tale, along with a few other honourable exceptions, such as 'Memento', stands out for showing the realities of the condition.

But the researchers, from the National Society for Epilepsy, say the majority of amnesiac plots bear no relation to medical reality.

The research is published in the British Medical Journal.

Amnesia has been a staple device of film plots since the days of the silent movie.

One of the first to use it was the 1915 film 'Garden of Lies', where a doctor hires a new husband for an amnesiac bride in an attempt to jog her memory.

Looking at numerous films that have appeared since, the researchers say most amnesiac characters are unrealistically able to function as if on a 'clean slate'.

They suffer very few problems managing everyday tasks, while managing to hold down new jobs and function socially.

But in real life, amnesiac patients do often experience significant difficulties in taking in new information, making many everyday tasks extremely difficult.

'Lost and profoundly confused'

One of the few movies to reflect this correctly is 2000's 'Memento', starring Guy Pearce, in which his character develops a severe anterograde amnesia, which means his long-term memory is intact, but he has no short-term memory, and he cannot create new memories.

Writing in the BMJ, Dr Sallie Baxendale of the National Society for Epilepsy, said: "Unlike most films in this genre, this amnesiac character retains his identity, has little retrograde amnesia [where memories of the period just before the injury are lost] and shows several of the severe everyday memory difficulties associated with the disorder."

She also praised the portrayal of Dory in last year's 'Finding Nemo'.

Dr Baxendale said the animated blue tropical fish has problems learning and retaining information, recalling names and knowing where she is going or why.

She said this was "an accurate portrayal of the considerable memory difficulties faced daily by people with profound amnesiac syndromes."

She added: "The frustration of the other fish around her with constant repetition also accurately reflects the feelings of people who live with amnesiac patients."

"Although her condition is played for laughs during the film, poignant aspects of her memory loss are also portrayed, when she is alone, lost and profoundly confused."

But most movie amnesiacs do not get such glowing reports from the researchers.

They highlight a number of failings:

- Complete personality changes, - where 'bad' characters become 'good' with the onset of amnesia, as in the Goldie Hawn/Kurt Russell 1987 movie 'Overboard'.
- In reality, amnesiacs' personalities are rarely affected.
- The 'blow to the head cure' - A myth, but seen in many films, perhaps most famously in the case of Tom the cat in Tom and Jerry.

Dr Baxendale said: "The medical profession cannot, and should not, dictate cinematic content.

"However, since movies both inform and reflect public opinion, the public seems to have very little understanding of amnesiac syndromes.

"Clinicians should be aware of this when talking to patients and their relatives."

A spokeswoman for the National Society for Epilepsy, said memory loss was one of the most common problems that affected people with epilepsy.

She added: "While research like this doesn't help people in these conditions in any medical way, it's important that we do look at how medical conditions in general are portrayed, especially those that may be portrayed in an off-beat way, so that we can try to counteract that by putting out correct and appropriate messages."

	Statements	T	F	NG
0	'Finding Nemo' and 'Memento' show a realistic image of amnesia.	X		
Q19	Characters with memory loss have been included in many films since the early days of movie history.			
Q20	Traditionally it's women rather than men who are amnesiacs in films.			
Q21	It's a fact that a person with memory loss will have few problems understanding new things.			
Q22	Dory in "Finding Nemo" forgets names, but remembers places.			
Q23	Human beings have the same problem with amnesiacs as the fish do with Dory.			
Q24	Amnesiacs remember information related to their private lives more easily than other information.			
Q25	People are well informed about amnesia thanks to the way it is normally shown in movies.			

Task 4

___ / 9 P.

Read the text about an American band called The Low Anthem, then answer the questions (26-34) using a maximum of 4 words. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.



The Low Anthem: Brown University Graduates

Jeff Prystowsky '06 started his music career riffling through Providence dumpsters for cereal boxes. He and Ben Knox Miller '06 would cut and fold the cardboard into CD covers and then silkscreen them. The art fit the rustic, handmade ethos of their band, the Low Anthem. "People would write us e-mails: I ordered your record today, and I got Apple Jax! That's my favorite cereal! How'd you know?" Miller recalls with a laugh, "We did everything the hardest possible way, but it was an aesthetic choice."

Those choices are paying off. Without shedding its homespun aesthetic, the Providence-based band is building a sizeable audience; it won the Boston Music Award for Best New Act in December, and NPR broadcast Low Anthem's "To Ohio" as its Song of the Day in early January. In February, *Rolling Stone* featured the band in their "Breaking Artist" column, which introduces musicians on the rise.

Band members Miller, Prystowsky, and Jocie Adams '08 met in Brown's music department, where they studied composition under Professor of Music Gerald "Shep" Shapiro. Before Adams joined the band, Miller and Prystowsky put out Low Anthem's first full-length CD, the 2007 *What the Crow Brings*. It revived themes as old as American roots music itself and gave them a modern story: "Sawdust Saloon" is about a soldier leaving not for the Civil War, but for Vietnam. The eleven intimate tracks sound as if they might have been recorded on the creaking porch of that sawdust saloon, or at the senior prom in a dying coal town. Miller practically whispers the lyrics, making even rock songs sound like lullabies. You can hear Prystowsky's fingertips walk the neck of his upright bass. The CD was voted Best Album in the *Providence Phoenix's* 2008 Music Poll, which gave it a leg up in the Boston polls.

Adams joined Low Anthem in late 2007, and in September 2008 the trio released *Oh My God, Charlie Darwin*, which has the same authenticity and heart as *Crow*, but a wider musical range. Gospel influences are apparent, and an occasional Tom Waits-like growl complements plaintive folk tunes. Miller sees *Charlie Darwin* as a more interrelated collection than *What the Crow Brings*. "We think of it like a book. All the songs are leaning on each other," he says. Vin Scelsa of the influential New York City folk radio station WFUV listed *Charlie Darwin* as one of his dozen favorite albums of 2008 (alongside works by Bob Dylan and Brian Wilson).

Miller, Prystowsky, and Adams play guitar, bass, and clarinet, respectively, but on *Charlie Darwin* each plays at least half a dozen instruments, including such obscure, old-timey ones as the pump organ and the rack harp. Miller usually brings to the band a musical idea, or a sketch of some lyrics. "Always the songs come as just this little skeleton," he says, "and then they become what they are when these guys get involved."

So far, the band members have continued to do almost everything themselves, from booking shows to recording, producing, and promoting their albums. They recently hired a manager, Kate Landau '08, but Prystowsky still goes to the post office each morning to mail out the CDs people have ordered from the band's website. The covers are still hand-silk-screened—each copy of *Charlie Darwin* is part of a numbered series—only now they're done by an independent printing outfit, and, no, they're no longer made from cereal boxes.

The success of *Charlie Darwin* has drawn the interest of record companies, and the band's next album, which they're working on now, may be the first one that they don't release themselves. "It would have to be a record company that basically acknowledges the success that we've been able to achieve on our own," says Miller.

0	Why did the band <u>not</u> use regular CD covers?	<i>for aesthetic reasons</i>
Q26	What kind of professional training do the band members have?	
Q27	How does the lead singer give the songs a very soft and personal touch?	
Q28	Who became a member of the band last?	
Q29	Which additional music style is quite noticeable on their second album? (Give <u>one</u> answer.)	
Q30	What does the band compare the second album to?	
Q31	Who composes the first musical draft?	
Q32	Which organizational aspect did they change a little while ago?	
Q33	What do the CD covers <u>not</u> consist of anymore?	
Q34	What will the band probably <u>not</u> do with their third CD?	

Fragebogen

Englisch Lesen HT1

Cand.No.

Wir sind an Ihrer Meinung zu der Prüfung, die Sie gerade gemacht haben, interessiert. Beantworten Sie bitte die Fragen 1-11. Bitte immer nur ein Kästchen ankreuzen. Danke.

Angaben zur Person: männlich weiblich

1. Wie vertraut war Ihnen der Themenkreis der jeweiligen Texte?

Table with 4 columns: 1 gar nicht vertraut, 2 eher nicht vertraut, 3 eher vertraut, 4 sehr vertraut. Rows 1.1-1.4 with checkboxes.

2. Wie interessant fanden Sie die Texte?

Table with 4 columns: 1 gar nicht interessant, 2 eher nicht interessant, 3 eher interessant, 4 sehr interessant. Rows 2.1-2.4 with checkboxes.

3. Wie schwierig fanden Sie die Texte?

Table with 4 columns: 1 sehr schwierig, 2 eher schwierig, 3 eher nicht schwierig, 4 gar nicht schwierig. Rows 3.1-3.4 with checkboxes.

4. Wie vertraut waren Ihnen die Testmethoden, die im Test verwendet wurden?

Table with 4 columns: 1 gar nicht vertraut, 2 eher nicht vertraut, 3 eher vertraut, 4 sehr vertraut. Rows 4.1-4.4 with checkboxes.

5. Wie schwierig fanden Sie das Beantworten der Aufgaben?

Table with 4 columns: 1 sehr schwierig, 2 eher schwierig, 3 eher nicht schwierig, 4 gar nicht schwierig. Rows 5.1-5.4 with checkboxes.

6. Wie angemessen fanden Sie die folgenden Aspekte?

Table with 4 columns: 1 gar nicht angemessen, 2 eher nicht angemessen, 3 eher angemessen, 4 sehr angemessen. Rows 6.1-6.2 with checkboxes.



7. Wie angemessen fanden Sie die folgenden Aspekte?

	1 zu kurz	2 eher kurz	3 gerade richtig	4 eher lang	5 zu lang
Länge der Texte:					
7.1 The Power and the Glory	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.2 Rise in CO2 emissions...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.3 Amnesia in Movies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.4 The Low Anthem: Brown...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.5 Gesamtlänge der Texte	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.6 Länge der zur Verfügung gestellten Zeit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Wie verständlich fanden Sie die Anweisungen zu den Testaufgaben?

	1 gar nicht verständlich	2 eher nicht verständlich	3 eher verständlich	4 sehr verständlich
8.1 The Power and the Glory	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.2 Rise in CO2 emissions through organic waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.3 Amnesia in Movies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.4 The Low Anthem: Brown University Graduates	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Wie gut konnten Sie bei diesem Test insgesamt Ihre Leseverstehen-Kompetenz zeigen?

1 sehr schlecht	2 eher schlecht	3 eher gut	4 sehr gut
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Könnte diese Prüfung irgendwie verbessert werden? Wie?

11. Möchten Sie noch etwas zu dieser Prüfung sagen?

