

Name:	
Klasse/Jahrgang:	



Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche  
Reifeprüfung / Reife- und Diplomprüfung / Berufsreifeprüfung

6. Mai 2022

Englisch

Lesen B2



# Hinweise zum Bearbeiten der Aufgaben

Sehr geehrte Kandidatin, sehr geehrter Kandidat!

Dieses Aufgabenheft enthält vier Aufgaben.

Verwenden Sie für Ihre Arbeit einen schwarzen oder blauen Stift.

Bevor Sie mit den Aufgaben beginnen, nehmen Sie das Antwortblatt heraus.

Schreiben Sie Ihre Antworten ausschließlich auf das dafür vorgesehene Antwortblatt. Beachten Sie dazu die Anweisungen der jeweiligen Aufgabenstellung. Sie können im Aufgabenheft Notizen machen. Diese werden bei der Beurteilung nicht berücksichtigt.

Schreiben Sie bitte Ihren Namen in das vorgesehene Feld auf dem Antwortblatt.

Bei der Bearbeitung der Aufgaben sind keine Hilfsmittel erlaubt.

Kreuzen Sie bei Aufgaben, die Kästchen vorgeben, jeweils nur ein Kästchen an. Haben Sie versehentlich ein falsches Kästchen angekreuzt, malen Sie dieses vollständig aus und kreuzen Sie das richtige Kästchen an.

A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Möchten Sie ein bereits von Ihnen ausgemaltes Kästchen als Antwort wählen, kreisen Sie dieses Kästchen ein.

A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Schreiben Sie Ihre Antworten bei Aufgaben, die das Eintragen von einzelnen Buchstaben verlangen, leserlich und in Blockbuchstaben. Falls Sie eine Antwort korrigieren möchten, malen Sie das Kästchen aus und schreiben Sie den richtigen Buchstaben rechts neben das Kästchen.

<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	G	<input type="checkbox"/>	F
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Falls Sie bei den Aufgaben, die Sie mit einem bzw. bis zu maximal vier Wörtern beantworten können, eine Antwort korrigieren möchten, streichen Sie bitte die falsche Antwort durch und schreiben Sie die richtige daneben oder darunter. Alles, was nicht durchgestrichen ist, zählt zur Antwort.

<del>falsche Antwort</del>	richtige Antwort
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Beachten Sie, dass bei der Testmethode *Richtig/Falsch/Begründung* beide Teile (*Richtig/Falsch* und *Die ersten vier Wörter*) korrekt sein müssen, um mit einem Punkt bewertet werden zu können.

Jede richtige Antwort wird mit einem Punkt bewertet. Bei jeder Aufgabe finden Sie eine Angabe zu den maximal erreichbaren Punkten.

**Viel Erfolg!**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



ACHTUNG: Für wissenschaftliche Auswertung bitte hier abschneiden.

## ANTWORTBLATT

### Cash and crime

0	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/>

Von der  
Lehrperson  
auszufüllen

richtig falsch

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

\_\_\_ / 7 P.

1

### The mobile swimming pool

	T	F	First four words
0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>A New York Times</i>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Von der  
Lehrperson  
auszufüllen

richtig falsch

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

\_\_\_ / 7 P.

2



### ANTWORTBLATT

3

#### Top green cities

0 C	1	2	3
4	5	6	7

Von der Lehrperson auszufüllen

richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch
		1		2		3	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4	5		6		7	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

\_\_\_ / 7 P.

4

#### Coping with information

0 K	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	

Von der Lehrperson auszufüllen

richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch
		1		2		3	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4	5		6		7	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	8	9		10			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

\_\_\_ / 10 P.

**Bitte umblättern**

Read the text from 2018 about one aspect of Sweden's move to go cashless. Then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each question (1-7). Put a cross (☒) in the correct box on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.

## Cash and crime

Though the government is still printing Sweden's national currency, the krona, two-thirds of Swedes say they feel that they could live without bills and coins. According to the Riksbank, Sweden's central bank, cold hard kronor accounted for barely 2 percent of the value of all payments made in Sweden in 2015. The bank projects that "cash will stick around until the 2030s," but not necessarily longer. Already, fewer than half of Swedish banks keep any on hand. Sweden also has the lowest rate of ATM withdrawals as a percentage of GDP in the world, at a measly 2.5 percent. The word is out among the brotherhood of muggers and pickpockets: In Sweden, crime doesn't pay like it used to.

Which might be why Swedish thieves are embarking on ever more outlandish crimes, including a recent series of heists worthy of *The Fast and the Furious*. Imagine breaking into the back of a moving delivery truck by night and stealing tens of thousands of dollars' worth of Apple products. Now imagine reaching for that truck from the hood of a car traveling 50 miles an hour, its lights off to avoid detection. After enduring several such attacks, the Swedish postal service, PostNord, busted the highway robbers by wiring a truck with cameras, filling it with Apple products, and waiting. On a road somewhere between Vara and Alingsås, in southwest Sweden, the robbers took the bait, and cops moved in. "Criminals are more interested in high-value goods now," says Alexis Larsson, PostNord's head of security and claims. "This trend will probably increase as less cash is available."

Thieves may be emboldened by the fact that police are already stretched thin, thanks to surging burglaries and gang violence in Swedish cities. A recent string of smash-and-grabs in downtown Stockholm was particularly audacious. Early one morning last year, burglars rammed a Volvo construction vehicle through the front of a Chanel boutique in the posh Normalm district. Despite causing extensive damage, the Volvo was no match for the storefront's protective bars; the perps eventually gave up and fled. Five months later, a gang drove a car through the entrance of a nearby luxury department store, and were reported to have made off with a haul.

As Sweden's supply of banknotes continues to dwindle, criminals have shown new enthusiasm for the endangered-species black market, previously cornered by reptile wranglers and orchid thieves. Crimes involving protected species recently reached their highest level in a decade. A single great grey owl—known as the "phantom of the north"—now goes for 1 million kronor (about \$120,000) on the dark web.

Crimes against people—assault, robbery, fraud—are also on the rise. The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention found that in 2016, 15.6 percent of the country's citizens fell prey to at least one such offense—the highest rate since the council launched its annual crime survey, 10 years before. According to *The Guardian*, electronic fraud is increasing at an especially rapid clip in Sweden, more than doubling in the past decade.

Of course, the shift from cash to digital currency was supposed to reduce crime. And in some ways, it has: Swedish bank robbers and light-fingered cashiers have gone the way of ABBA hit singles. But as paper money gets scarce, other types of crimes have flourished. Internet scams are especially popular with thieves and range from humdrum phishing expeditions (using emails to obtain valuable information like banking passwords) to more novel and clandestine hustles like "cryptojacking" (undetected use of computing power to mine virtual currencies).

- 0      **Several years ago, Sweden's citizens**
- A    carried out the majority of their transactions using cash.
  - B    hardly ever used cash as a purchasing method.**
  - C    complained about the krona's decreasing value.
  - D    refused to accept the end of banknotes.

- 1 **Among criminals in Sweden, it is well known that crime**
  - A is less profitable than it previously was.
  - B has dropped to low levels.
  - C has been cut by police efforts.
  - D is committed by foreign gangs.
  
- 2 **To illegally take high-tech goods, criminals once**
  - A wore masks to avoid recognition.
  - B made a truck driver turn off his lights.
  - C broke into the warehouse of a US company.
  - D raided a vehicle in motion.
  
- 3 **Criminals will increasingly go for expensive products because**
  - A such goods are easy to steal.
  - B they can be easily resold.
  - C banknotes are harder to obtain.
  - D paper money can be faked.
  
- 4 **Criminals seem to feel encouraged as**
  - A security forces are overworked.
  - B they have more powerful cars than the police.
  - C businesses' security systems are hackable.
  - D their crimes take a long time to be detected.
  
- 5 **When criminals used heavy equipment to break into a fashion shop, they**
  - A ran into several parked cars.
  - B failed because of the tough security measures.
  - C were caught in the act of committing the crime.
  - D threatened staff at the shop.
  
- 6 **Some years ago, a survey by a Swedish legal institution reported that**
  - A cybercrime rates remained fairly stable.
  - B the fight against street crime had proved successful.
  - C attacks against individuals were above previous levels.
  - D violent crimes against individual persons had decreased.
  
- 7 **Sweden changed to a cashless society to**
  - A make payment transactions easier.
  - B fight cybercrime more effectively.
  - C improve online banking solutions.
  - D make things more difficult for criminals.

Read the text about a truck towing a swimming pool. First decide whether the statements (1-7) are true (T) or false (F) and put a cross (☒) in the correct box on the answer sheet. Then identify the sentence in the text which supports your decision. Write the first 4 words of this sentence in the space provided. There may be more than one correct answer; write down only one. The first one (0) has been done for you.



## The mobile swimming pool

Dust off your swimming costume. A 1960s New York summer staple may be making a comeback in London.

In late 1960s New York, the visionary head of the city's parks department, August Heckscher, spearheaded a fantastically simple ploy to introduce children in poorer districts to the joy of swimming. The swimmobile was a truck towing a large container that (when parked up) was filled with gallons of cool water from the city's street-side hydrants. The swimmobile became a legendary summer tradition, which continued for about two decades.

A New York Times article from 1987 paints a wonderful picture of kids in the then-rough neighbourhood of Bedford-Stuyvesant scurrying home to grab swimsuits upon word that the swimmobile was arriving. Crowds gathered around this mobile bath, clothes were cast to the sidewalks and a temporary oasis would lift the spirits of a whole community, even if just for a day.

The swimmobile today seems to be a thing of the past due in part to increased health and safety regulations around the low-tech logistics of its design. But in London, where good swimming spots are few and far between, it may be making a comeback. "This seems like the right time to do this," says London's Chris Romer-Lee, a co-founder of architecture firm Studio Octopi and the founder of the Thames Baths CIC initiative.

While his grand plan is to form a proper public bath on the Thames, his first step is to reintroduce London's citizens to the capital's forgotten and under-appreciated waterways via a swimmobile.

"We spend a lot of time using water but we forget that beneath our streets there is life and rivers that have been lost to the city," he says, referencing the Peck, a river in the south London district of Peckham that today runs as an underground sewer.



Romer-Lee adds that once operational, his swimmobile will take water from London rivers, filter it and bring it to urban communities. In doing so he will be able to get people thinking about where the city's waterways run to: the Thames.

Once the city's highway of commerce, the Thames today is largely thought of as dirty and polluted, and feels isolated from London's residential neighbourhoods. "We were brought up with the idea that the Thames is a poisoned waterway," says Romer-Lee. "But change has improved the situation. Many organisations have been working hard to clean it and a new sewer will be the icing on the cake. When completed, the new sewer system will eliminate 95 per cent of the overflow sewage, which currently hits the Thames every time it rains."

With an improved river at the heart of London and more improvements on the way, Romer-Lee thinks it's time for citizens to start celebrating. Brands are backing him too – swimwear brand Speedo has been supportive of his endeavour and Romer-Lee is also closing in on National Lottery funding for his swimmobile. While it might not be an easy road convincing some people that a truck filled with river water will make for a safe playground, he believes his scheme is water-tight.

"As architects we are continuing to reinvent the wheel but with this there is no point in trying to improve the swimmobile's design. What they did in New York was so good," he says, noting that a natural filtration system and a truck with a hydrogen fuel cell will be the only updates.

0	There was an image in a newspaper, showing the children's reaction to the arrival of the swimmobile.
1	There are only limited swimming facilities in London.
2	Romer-Lee wants to make people aware of certain features of their city in order to achieve a bigger goal.
3	According to Romer-Lee, Londoners know that there is plenty of water in hidden underground rivers.
4	The water supply for the swimmobile will remind citizens where their water goes.
5	Apart from a cleaner Thames, further changes for the better are planned.
6	The swimmobile project lacks financial assistance from other business organisations.
7	Romer-Lee is certain that everyone will see the swimmobile as a secure facility.

Read the texts about environmentally-friendly cities. Choose the correct text (A-E) for each statement (1-7). You can use a text more than once. Write your answers in the boxes provided on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.

## Top green cities

### A

#### **Freiburg, Germany**

In 1986, Freiburg was one of the first cities in Germany to adopt local energy production. By creating a situation in which citizens are committed stakeholders – as is the case with most of the cities on this list – the green movement is a natural part of daily life. Some districts are created and supported by multiple-family flats, designed and built by the families that live there along environmental principles. The latest development is the "passive house", which uses ingenious ducting and insulation to remove the need for heating and air conditioning of any kind. Costing 10 percent more to build at the outset, the passive house construction reduces energy loss and bills by 90 percent.

### B

#### **Barcelona, Spain**

The planning for Barcelona's shining achievement in ecology and urban design, the Eixample District, goes back as far as 1859. The human-centred design of this garden-city oasis, which spans 520 city blocks, continues to grow and change, and to inspire urban planners the world over. More recently, the city was given an opportunity for an all-over makeover with the 1992 Olympic Games. By building reform into their construction plans, including the strategic placement of Olympic grounds in formerly neglected areas, the early '90s coastal project came into play simultaneously with revitalisation efforts in the inner city.

### C

#### **Portland, Oregon, U.S.**

Portland was the first city in the United States to enact a plan to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and was a founding member of the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign. It has also held rank at the top of green city lists in the United States and in the world for several years. The city has 50 buildings that meet or exceed U.S. Green Building Council standards for sustainability, and its mix of commercial and residential areas is pedestrian and bike friendly – roughly one-quarter of commuters bike to work.

### D

#### **Vancouver, Canada**

Vancouver has an ambitious 100-year plan for clean and green living. The city already leads the world in hydroelectric energy, which currently makes up 90 percent of its power supply. It also plans to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to levels 20 percent lower than reported in 1990 during the formation of the Kyoto Protocol. Fossil fuels will be reduced with city investments in wind, solar, wave and tidal energy systems. Additionally, as part of its energy-efficient plans, Vancouver hasn't been shy with implementing emerging technologies. Solar-powered trash compactors have sprung up around the city, each the size equivalent to a normal trashcan but able to hold five times the waste (which puts fewer emissions-spewing garbage trucks on the roads).

**E****Reykjavik, Iceland**

Reykjavik is the smallest amazing green city on our list, with only about 115,000 people living in the city and roughly 300,000 people in the entire country of Iceland. But its impact on the world has been impressive. Iceland plans to unplug itself from all dependence on fossil fuels by 2050 to become a hydrogen economy. Already, Reykjavik (and all of Iceland) gets energy for heat, hot water and electricity entirely from hydropower and geothermal resources – both of which are renewable and free of greenhouse gas emissions. Some vehicles even run on hydrogen, including three city buses.

**In this city, ...**

getting around without motorised transport is made easy.	0
water provides the majority of the energy.	1
one type of transport uses a clean source of energy to some extent.	2
due to an innovative invention, a smaller number of vehicles are needed to run a public service.	3
one neighbourhood led the way in green city planning.	4
pollution-cutting measures were designed before any other city in the country.	5
the residents have a say in the way their housing is developed.	6
thoughtful city planning benefitted some disadvantaged neighbourhoods.	7

Read the text about organising sources of information over the ages. Some parts are missing. Choose the correct part from the list (A-M) for each gap (1-10). There are two extra parts that you should not use. Write your answers in the boxes provided on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.

## Coping with information

Infinitely scrolling streams of social-media posts. Access to all the music ever recorded, whenever you want it. And a deluge of high-quality television, with new series released every day on Netflix, Amazon Prime and elsewhere. The bounty of the internet is a marvellous thing, but the ever-expanding array of material can (0) \_\_\_\_, unable to concentrate or worried that you are missing out or falling behind. No wonder some people are quitting social media, observing “digital sabbaths” when they unplug from the internet for a day, or (1) \_\_\_\_ in an effort to avoid being swamped.

This phenomenon may seem quintessentially modern, but (2) \_\_\_\_, as Ann Blair of Harvard University observes in “Too Much to Know”, a history of information overload. Half a millennium ago, the printing press was to blame. “Is there anywhere on Earth exempt from these swarms of new books?” moaned Erasmus in 1525. New titles were appearing in such abundance, thousands every year. How could anyone figure out which ones were worth reading? Overwhelmed scholars across Europe worried that (3) \_\_\_\_. Francisco Sanchez, a Spanish philosopher, complained in 1581 that 10m years was not long enough to (4) \_\_\_\_. The German polymath Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz grumbled in 1680 of “that horrible mass of books which keeps on growing”.

The solution was to develop a new set of mechanisms to classify and retrieve information. One example was the introduction, in the late 17th century, of scholarly journals that included book reviews, helpfully filtering and summarising (and in some cases excerpting) notable titles. The editor of one French journal noted in 1688 that (5) \_\_\_\_. Another response was to expand the traditional canon of trusted authorities on particular topics, an idea dating back to antiquity, into more detailed bibliographies, or lists of recommended titles. And the centuries-old practice of prefacing longer works with a “list of headings” was refined and developed in two directions to help readers find passages of interest within individual books. Printed books, unlike manuscripts copied by hand, had fixed pagination. This allowed for detailed tables of contents, with page numbers, and indexes (6) \_\_\_\_.

The development and adoption of these new tools took some time, and was not without controversy. As early as 1691, book reviewers were being accused of (7) \_\_\_\_. And writers fretted that jumping directly to particular passages meant that readers would (8) \_\_\_\_. Jonathan Swift complained in 1704 of people “who pretend to understand a book, by scouting through the index”, a trick he condemned as “index learning”. Some 18th-century authors even refused to

allow their books to be indexed, to (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Fewer people worry about information overload from books these days. We accept that nobody can read everything. What were once clever new navigational tools now seem simple and obvious.

All of which reveals the true nature of the problem today: that we have yet to (10) \_\_\_\_ to help us navigate the deluge of digital data. We have made a good start with search engines, and with personalised filtering of the kind used by Spotify and Netflix to suggest music and videos that might appeal to us, based on our previous consumption. But there is clearly room for further improvement.

A	prevent people doing so much work
B	fail to appreciate texts fully
C	buying old-fashioned mobile phones
D	reviews could act as a remedy for the “flood and overflow of books”
E	it dates back centuries
F	read all the books in existence
G	develop powerful enough techniques
H	ranking subject headings alphabetically
I	force people to read them all the way through
J	not having read the works under consideration
K	leave you feeling overwhelmed, constantly interrupted
L	writing reviews was too easy
M	good ideas were being lost amid the deluge



## Bildquellen

Aufgabe 2: © tacordes / www.fotolia.com

## Textquellen

Aufgabe 1: Chun, Rene: The owl thieves of Sweden.

<https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2018/06/stealing-owls/559136/> [20.10.2021] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 2: Giles, Nolan: The summer weekly. In: *Monocle* 3/2018, S. 31 (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 3: Trimarchi, Maria und Jacob Clifton: 10 Amazing Green Cities.

<https://science.howstuffworks.com/environmental/green-science/five-amazing-green-cities.htm> [20.10.2021] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 4: Standage, Tom: Information overload is nothing new.

<https://www.1843magazine.com/technology/rewind/information-overload-is-nothing-new> [20.10.2021] (adaptiert).

