

Name:
Klasse/Jahrgang:

Kompensationsprüfung zur
standardisierten kompetenzorientierten
schriftlichen Reifeprüfung/Reife- und Diplomprüfung

Juni 2015

Englisch

1. Lebende Fremdsprache

Kompensationsprüfung
Angabe für **Kandidatinnen/Kandidaten**

Hinweise zur Kompensationsprüfung

Diese Kompensationsprüfung besteht aus drei Aufgaben:

- zwei Aufgaben aus dem Bereich Leseverstehen
- einer monologischen Sprechaufgabe

Bei der Bearbeitung der drei Aufgaben sind keine Hilfsmittel erlaubt.

Die Vorbereitungszeit beträgt mind. 30 Minuten. Die Prüfungszeit beträgt maximal 25 Minuten:

Dauer Leseverstehen:

- Leseaufgabe 1: max. 10 Minuten
- Leseaufgabe 2: max. 10 Minuten

Dauer der Sprechaufgabe:

- erste lebende Fremdsprache B2: max. 7 Minuten
- zweite lebende Fremdsprache B1: max. 5 Minuten

Leseverstehen:

Es sind zwei Leseaufgaben zu lösen, die jeweils aus zwei Teilen bestehen:

Lesetext 1: Teil 1 – Detailfragen zum Text
Teil 2 – Globalfrage zum Text

Lesetext 2: Teil 1 – Detailfragen zum Text
Teil 2 – Globalfrage zum Text

zu Teil 1 – Detailfragen zum Text:

Schreiben Sie Ihre Antworten auf das dafür vorgesehene Antwortblatt.

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

zu Teil 2 – Globalfrage zum Text:

Bereiten Sie Ihre Antwort zur Globalfrage innerhalb der Vorbereitungszeit (ggf. schriftlich) vor und geben Sie den Inhalt des Texts im Prüfungsgespräch mündlich wieder.

Sie können bei der Globalfrage maximal 3 Punkte erreichen.

Sprechen:

Ihr Monolog wird nach den folgenden Kriterien beurteilt:

- Erfüllung der Aufgabenstellung
- Spektrum sprachlicher Mittel
- Sprachrichtigkeit

Sie können für den Sprechauftrag maximal 10 Punkte erreichen.

Die Beurteilung der mündlichen Kompensationsprüfung ergibt sich aus der gemeinsamen Beurteilung der beiden Kompetenzbereiche **Leseverstehen** und **Sprechen**. Für eine positive Beurteilung dieser Kompensationsprüfung müssen insgesamt 16 Punkte von 27 Punkten erreicht werden.

Maximalpunkteanzahl: 27

Notendefinition:

16–18: Genügend

19–21: Befriedigend

22–24: Gut

25–27: Sehr gut

Über die Gesamtbeurteilung entscheidet die Prüfungskommission; jedenfalls werden sowohl die von der Kandidatin/vom Kandidaten im Rahmen der Kompensationsprüfung erbrachte Leistung als auch das Ergebnis der Klausurarbeit dafür herangezogen.

Viel Erfolg!

NAME:

ANTWORTBLATT

Greek and Roman art on show

	T	F	First four words
0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>In the days of</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"/>	

Von der
Lehrperson
auszufüllen

richtig falsch

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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___ / 6 P.

1

Red Bull GmbH

0 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>		

Von der Lehrperson auszufüllen

richtig falsch	richtig falsch	richtig falsch	richtig falsch
	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"/>		

___ / 5 P.

2

1. Read the text. First decide whether the statements (1–6) 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 four 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.
2. What is the text about? Present the most important points of the text.

Greek and Roman art on show

Roman art has had poor press since the 18th century. In the days of the Renaissance, when Europeans kindled modern culture by reviving the heritage of classical antiquity, no one was too worried whether statues dug up in the cluttered soil of Rome were Greek or Roman. But as soon as scholars such as JJ Winckelmann identified periods and styles, it became conventional to see Roman art as a poor pastiche of ancient Greek originals. This terrific exhibition rights a wrong and puts paid to a cliché. It shows that Roman art abounds in humanity, character and life. The empire strikes back.

The first things that hold you are portraits of the emperor Hadrian as a young man with sideburns, before he grew the beard that became his personal style; the show teems with portraits of this man. In comparing them, you start to glimpse the human behind the stone. But it's not just the emperor who comes to life. A bronze figure of Hadrian in armour, from Israel, stands near cases that display the relics of Jewish rebels his army crushed. Hadrian has a violent battle scene on his breastplate; in the cases are Jewish refugees' door keys, kept in expectation that they would soon be going home. The modern echoes are eerie. Yet this is just one part of the show's world of olive oil magnates, bricklayers and Dionysian revellers.

A fantastic marble faun from Hadrian's Tivoli villa gives a glimpse of the sensual excess of Roman life. But most haunting of all is the face of Hadrian's male lover, Antinous, sculpted on statues of gods and heroes - through which the emperor mourned his companion – including a vast, yet achingly erotic head of a Bacchic divinity.

So many exhibitions talk big then give you a few casts and copies and wall texts. This show delivers: it is an archaeological treasury whose beauty is the result of exceptional loans of some of the supreme works of Roman art from the Capitoline and Vatican museums in Rome, the Louvre in Paris, and new archaeological finds such as a colossus of Hadrian, excavated recently in Turkey. There are handwritten letters from the Jewish rebel leader Simon Bar Kokhba, and a papyrus fragment on which is written the Alexandrian poet Pankrates's celebration of a lion hunt where Hadrian deliberately missed his own shot, in order "to test to the full the sureness of aim / Of his beauteous Antinous".

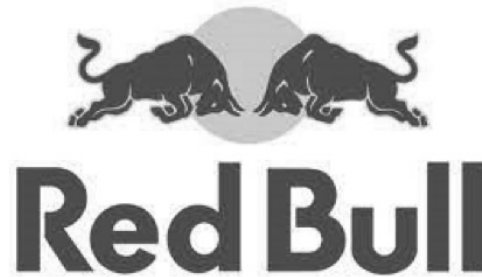
The Romans lived as if history were a book that concerned them – they displayed their flaws and crimes as proof that they belonged on its pages. The darkest stories and judgments on them are to be found in their own histories: see this, then read the Annals of Tacitus. This exhibition

(Fortsetzung 1)

has the realism and the grandeur you find in Tacitus. Under the blue dome of the Victorian Reading Room inspired by Hadrian's architectural masterpiece, the Pantheon, Roman art at long last gets its triumph.

0	Even in the Renaissance Roman art was considered inferior to Greek art.
1	The art event demonstrates that Roman art is fascinating
2	Of all the art displayed, only the portraits of a Roman emperor are realistically portrayed.
3	Hadrian had religious figures made to look like a special friend.
4	The exhibition also shows pieces that have just been discovered.
5	One exhibit is a piece written by a revolutionary.
6	Roman authors wrote only about their leaders' heroic victories and great achievements.

1. Read the text. Some parts are missing. Choose the correct part (A–H) for each gap (1–5). 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.
2. What is the text about? Present the most important points of the text.



Red Bull GmbH

Globetrotting Origins

Dietrich Mateschitz was born in 1946, a native of the Styria (Steiermark) region of Austria. As a student in Vienna, he (0) _____. After graduating, he worked for Unilever, then Blendax, a German manufacturer of toothpaste. This position involved much global travel.

In 1982, Mateschitz visited Thailand and brought home with him a number of energy drinks he sampled there. According to *The Economist*, Mateschitz was sold on a product called Krating Daeng after it took away his jet lag. He later claimed to consume up to eight of the drinks a day.

Krating Daeng, which is Thai for "Red Bull", was a drink popular among cab drivers and other blue collar workers. It had been produced since the early 1970s by the T.C. Pharmaceutical Co., founded in Thailand in 1962 by Chaleo Yoovidhya, a Blendax licensee. (T.C. Pharmaceutical eventually formed the subsidiary Red Bull Beverage Co. Ltd.)

Mateschitz founded Red Bull GmbH in Austria in 1984 as a 49 percent partner with Chaleo Yoovidhya and his son. The company began marketing its namesake drink in Austria in 1987; a million cans were sold in the year.

The original formula (1) _____. Some ingredients were dropped and carbonation was added. Components of the legendary elixir included B vitamins, glucuronolactone, sodium, and caffeine. One ingredient, the amino acid taurine, was derived synthetically, not from bull testicles, as rumor had it. Red Bull's selling proposition was that it (2) _____, making it a natural for one of the original target users, long-distance drivers. The taste of the thick yellow beverage, said to be akin to liquid gummi bears, lent added distinction to the brand.

International Expansion in the 1990s

Red Bull's distribution (3) _____ in 1992. Red Bull was introduced in Germany in March 1994. By June, it was claiming a quarter of the sports drink market there, reported the Associated Press, putting it ahead of Gatorade. It was priced about three times as much as a can of Coca-Cola. Red Bull was

(Fortsetzung 2)

introduced in the United Kingdom in 1994 and marketed there as Red Bull Stimulation after 1996.

Red Bull entered the United States in 1997, focusing at first on four western states: California, Oregon, Texas, and Colorado. It was marketed to Americans as a non-corporate alternative to Coke and Pepsi, and both packaging and pricing helped set it apart. The drink was sold in unique, narrow 8.3-ounce cans for \$2 a pop.

Red Bull (4) _____. The company sponsored snowboarding and free skiing contests and Flugtag, a homemade flying machine challenge. (Mateschitz was an enthusiastic collector of vintage aircraft).

While Red Bull had appealed to athletes and, in the United States, tired white collar workers, the real story of Red Bull's growth (5) ____, giving it a special appeal for young people exhausted from working hard all week. *The Los Angeles Times* reported that the beverage appeared to glow green under the fluorescent light of nightclubs. The drink became a very popular mixer, especially with vodka. Red Bull deepened its involvement with the club scene by sponsoring a month-long school for deejays in New York City called the Red Bull Music Academy.

A	increased stamina and mental concentration
B	was extremely popular after a short period of time
C	studied world trade and commerce
D	lay in the promise of further endurance at clubbing
E	was altered for Western palates
F	invented a drink to compete with Coke
G	associated itself with the nascent extreme sports movement
H	expanded into neighboring countries Hungary and Slovenia

School water project

Your class is taking part in a school project called *Water for Schools*. This project wants to raise awareness and money for water projects in developing countries. You have been asked to present your class ideas.



In your **talk** you should:

- examine the situation in developing countries using the pictures
- explain the different fund raising activities you plan for your project
- discuss how everybody can use water wisely

You should talk for **5 to 7 minutes**.