

Name:	
Jahrgang:	



Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte
schriftliche Reife- und Diplomprüfung

BHS

21. September 2016

Englisch

(B2)

Lesen



Hinweise zum Beantworten der Fragen

Sehr geehrte Kandidatin, sehr geehrter Kandidat!

Dieses Aufgabenheft enthält vier Aufgaben. Die Zeit zur Bearbeitung dieser vier Aufgaben beträgt 60 Minuten.

Verwenden Sie für Ihre Arbeit einen schwarzen oder blauen Stift.

Bevor Sie mit den Aufgaben beginnen, trennen 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.

B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	G	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.

falsche Antwort	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

Make yourself at home

0 C	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
8 <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"/>
		5 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		8 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

___ / 8 P.

1

Lost luggage

0	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input type="checkbox"/>	C <input type="checkbox"/>	D <input checked="" 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"/>

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"/>

___ / 6 P.

2

NAME:



ACHTUNG: Für wissenschaftliche Auswertung bitte hier abschneiden.

ANTWORTBLATT

3

Philippe Starck

	T	F	First four words
0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>He produced a juicer</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"/>
<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"/>

___ / 6 P.

4

Switching off when on holiday

0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
8 <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"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
8 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			

___ / 8 P.

Read the text about foreign exchanges. Some parts are missing. Choose the correct part (A–K) for each gap (1–8). 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.



Quelle: Wikimedia Commons

Make yourself at home

Any successful exchange will expand cultural as well as linguistic awareness. Emma Jones, 15, from King Edward VI Comprehensive in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, went to Finland as part of the Comenius project, which helps develop international understanding. She says: “(0) ___ and I loved staying with my Finnish exchange family. (1) ___ when I spoke Finnish but you can’t be afraid, you have to do it for the experience. What amazed me were the differences in the way of life. In Finland, pupils can use their mobile phones in class and they call their teachers by their first names — but their grades are really good. Every house has a sauna and they all go in together with no clothes on!”

(2) ___ that you have to be “really good” at a foreign language in order to try an exchange. But Laverne Antrobus, an educational psychologist at the Tavistock Centre in London, says part of the fun of doing one is trying to communicate, even if you don’t always get it right. “Kids persevere because the need to communicate overcomes the language barrier. It’s not like being in class: you can’t get away with not talking.” (3) ___ and the language follows once they are comfortable.

But sometimes it just doesn’t work out, says Amanda Evans, a London parent who has had both good and bad exchange experiences with her three children. “(4) ___ you can’t leave after the first drink,” she says. “When Laurent, my son’s French exchange, came to stay with us, we took him sightseeing round London for the weekend. But when my son went back to France, nothing had been organised and both boys were just expected to stay in the flat. (5) ___, who made some tactful suggestions to the family.”

School exchanges usually take place when the host child is in school, while the guest exchange goes on day trips with their own school. Many parents are concerned about their child’s normal routine: how is my child going to do his homework or go to after-school clubs when their exchange is here?

Debbie Kendall suggests: “(6) ___ to see how a British child’s life is on a day-to-day basis. Organise some nice things, help them to feel at home and enjoy themselves, but don’t treat them

like royalty for the week. The idea is that they muck in with your family.” With this in mind, her son took his French exchange on car-washing jobs in an attempt to raise money for his rugby tour. They split what they earned and it worked out well.

(7) ____, both for the hosting family and the pupil going abroad. Kendall says it needn’t be a problem. “When my son did an exchange two years ago, on the first evening when the French boy arrived, we took him to our local supermarket. We pointed to food and asked, ‘Do you like this?’ (8) ____ by the idea of tuna with sweetcorn.”

Amanda Evans says her daughter Bea sometimes found mealtimes with her exchange family “agonisingly embarrassing” because in the nicest way, the family would bombard her with questions about her day. It is better, she believes, to let the visitor simply listen in to the hubbub of family conversation.

A	Mealtimes were actually sometimes quite difficult and
B	Doing an exchange is like going on a blind date except
C	I was keen to go
D	Food is another concern
E	She believes that with boys in particular, their interests often connect them
F	It made them laugh
G	It turns out French kids are repulsed
H	The most important thing for the exchange partner is
I	Most Finnish people were supportive
J	Luckily, he was able to contact his teacher
K	Some pupils worry

Read the text about airlines mishandling baggage, then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1–6. Put a cross (☒) in the correct box on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.



Lost luggage

Nearly 1.8 million pieces of luggage were lost, stolen, or damaged by major U.S. airlines in 2012—and that's just on domestic flights. While it sounds staggering, mishandling 3.09 bags per 1,000 passengers actually represents an 8-percent decline since 2011.

“The rate of mishandled baggage reports filed by carriers is at an all-time low,” says Department of Transportation spokesman Bill Mosley. (The problem reached crisis level in 2007, when U.S. carriers lost or damaged more than 4.5 million bags.) “A number of factors are helping to reduce the rate,” he adds, including improved on-time performance and new baggage-tracking technologies.

Airlines can't take all the credit, however. Changing passenger behavior has played a key role: as airlines have zealously adopted baggage fees, there's been a dramatic drop in the number of checked bags.

Punishment has also helped. “Airlines face potentially greater liability for lost baggage today than in years past, giving them greater incentive to prevent baggage problems,” says Mosley. Since 2009, the DOT has increased baggage liability limits to match rising consumer prices; the domestic limit is now \$3,300 per passenger.

One statistic that no one seems willing to gather or release is the amount that airlines spend each year to compensate passengers for lost or damaged baggage. “For me, the compensation figure is important because it means that the problem was so bad that money had to change hands,” says Dr. Todd Curtis of *AirSafe.com*.

Compensation is surely on the minds of those who still have the unpleasant surprise of arriving without their luggage. To avoid that fate, Sarah Schlichter, editor of *IndependentTraveler.com*, reminds travelers to carry on luggage and fly non-stop whenever possible; arrive at the airport early; display your contact information on your luggage; and consider slipping in a copy of your itinerary.

You can also invest in high-tech luggage tags with radio frequency microchips, such as the SuperSmart Tag and Rebound TAG. While both devices make it easier for an airline or airport worker to match a bag with its owner, they rely on the bag actually being found and reported.

Of course, the airline you fly also affects your chances of sticking with your bag. Regional airlines like SkyWest (ranked a lowly 13 out of 15) tend to have the poorest records, while budget carrier AirTran comes in at No. 2. Before you book your next flight, find out which airlines are best and worst for lost luggage.

- 0 **Since 2011, mishandled luggage has**
- A gone up by 1,000.
 - B gone down by 1,000.
 - C gone up by 8 percent.
 - D gone down by 8 percent.
- 1 **One of the reasons for this decline is**
- A new ways of following luggage.
 - B new methods of checking in bags.
 - C new lightweight suitcases.
 - D new performance baggage.
- 2 **Passengers check in fewer cases because**
- A they are only allowed one piece of luggage.
 - B they have to pay for checked bags.
 - C airlines have a suitcase weight limit.
 - D airlines recommend carry-on suitcases.
- 3 **Compensation statistics**
- A are available on *AirSafe.com*.
 - B have not been analyzed.
 - C are reported on each year.
 - D have not been published.
- 4 **To reduce the risk of your luggage not arriving, Ms Schlichter recommends**
- A checking in luggage the day before.
 - B avoiding stopovers.
 - C leaving luggage unattended.
 - D using luggage straps.
- 5 **Chips that emit radio waves**
- A have to be turned off during the flight.
 - B can be found in suitcases.
 - C can be found on baggage labels.
 - D have to be approved by airlines.
- 6 **Mishandled luggage performances of**
- A low cost airlines are improving.
 - B low cost airlines are declining.
 - C local airlines are good.
 - D local airlines are not good.

Read the text about a French designer. 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 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.

Philippe Starck

Philippe Starck has re-imagined many everyday objects in his decades as a designer. He reworked the toothbrush in 1989, creating a mini-sculpture that you could also brush your teeth with. He produced a juicer for Alessi, the Italian design company, in 1990, which evolved from a sketch of a squid and became so iconic it has been displayed in New York's Museum of Modern Art. Its primary purpose, according to Starck, was to “start conversations.” He has now turned his hand to photo booths, in collaboration with the operating company Photo-Me. As with everything he designs, he has assessed the project and decided it is worthwhile.

“Photo booths make a picture of every important time of our life; your first bus card, your ID for school, your passport. After you get married — you take a picture”, he explains in a slow, clear French accent. “The photo booth is very special because in the photo booth you are not in front of the camera of someone else. In front of someone else you will pull a face but behind the curtain, in the mirror, you are really you. There is no picture that is more you than that. So I want to give this object longevity.”

The booths also fit well with Starck's philosophy of democratisation — all his designs should be affordable. “With all the economic problems we have, people will become very poor and for a lot of people it will become impossible to buy even the cheapest camera on the market but almost everyone will have a coin to put in the machine... and exist.”

Existence is at the core of Starck's design philosophy. “We try to deserve to exist. If we can try to seriously help people, it begins to interest me. I have a sadness that in my job we will never save lives — that's the most important challenge today — people die for many reasons and I am helpless in the face of that.” He would never choose to be involved in design. “Absolutely not. No. I think that would be a stupid dream.”

Designing is a compulsion for Starck. He says he would never have chosen to be a designer. “It's not normal to produce so many ideas as I do. It is non-stop. There's a relation with autism, I think, mild but there. As I get older the sickness grows. My father was a brilliant aircraft engineer and I was on a platform to make great rockets or something amazing and instead, sadly, I made a toothbrush.”

He did not just make a toothbrush. He pioneered eco-design long before it became fashionable. He has created affordable but well-made objects — available to the masses. His upcoming projects include an electric moped (“very affordable”), a hydrogen boat and prefabricated high-quality ecological houses costing just 1 000 Euros per square metre. He works hard at deserving to exist.

The new booths, which will arrive in shopping centres from next Thursday, are much more modern than the old blue photo booths. The box itself is grey, with a screen on the outside which detects your face as you look at it and

fits it into a passport or one of the booth's 'fun' scenes — Warholesque prints and anime-style cartoons. The stool is wide and orange, with a pulsating light at its centre — like a heart. The stools in the old booths used to move up and down, now the camera adjusts to your height. It's sleek and modern and comfortable. Unfortunately the technology (not designed by Starck) failed when I tried to use it — six times. Hopefully the bugs will be fixed before

they are rolled out across London this week. But technology is not the only problem for the booths, which are an easy target for vandals. “You have an object that was designed in a civilised time and now you have to redesign in a barbarian time. Now you have to design everything to resist the wildest imagination. It is astonishing the energy and imagination people have to destroy.”

0	One of Starck's earlier designs is on view to the public.
1	Starck wanted his juice squeezer to inspire people to think about design privately.
2	Starck's latest project has to do with occasions that mean a lot to us.
3	Starck wants his objects to be available to as many people as possible.
4	Starck regrets that his work does not serve a higher purpose.
5	Concerning one aspect of his work, Starck was ahead of his time.
6	The seat height in Starck's booths can be altered.

Read the text about how difficult it is for people to do without communication technology. Parts of the text have been removed. Choose the correct part (A–K) for each gap (1–8). There are two extra parts that you should not use. Write your answers in the spaces provided on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.



Quelle: Fotolia

Switching off when on holiday

There are clear benefits to be derived from the ubiquity of technology in our daily lives, but if mobile phones, constant internet access and multiple social media accounts mean we're always on call, then how can we switch off? The dilution of holiday time is a case in point. A recent American Express survey found that 83 per cent of holidaymakers expect to stay digitally connected during their break, and 64 per cent of those expect to (0) _____. With so many of us allowing our working lives to infiltrate our leisure time, opportunities to truly relax are severely curtailed.

Recognising that some consumers want to sever their constant dependency on technology, a number of companies are now offering experiences that allow us the opportunity to switch off temporarily. In January, Selfridge's opened a felt-covered Silence Room, where shoe-free, phone-free shoppers can retreat from the hubbub of frenetic Oxford Street. Around the same time, 'No Wi-Fi' benches which (1) _____ were erected in central Amsterdam. Urging people to 'take a break,' they were sponsored by Kit Kat.

And away from busy shopping streets, other travel and leisure companies are cajoling customers into switching off too. In LA, Eva

Restaurant is offering diners a 5 per cent discount if they (2) _____. More demanding is the 'digital detox' holiday on offer at Palm Island and Young Island on St Vincent and the Grenadines. Guests booking 'de-tech' packages will be asked to hand over their electronic devices at check-in and can avail of the services of a life coach if they (3) _____.

A number of options are available for travellers who need even more drastic intervention. At Jongomero safari camp in southern Tanzania, connectivity-craving guests who (4) _____ are still foiled from going online. The site offers no mobile-phone reception, Wi-Fi or television sets. Stay at Three Camel Lodge in Mongolia's Gobi Desert and there'll be no chance of you tweeting a quick snap of the endangered Bactrian camels that (5) _____ – the nearest Wi-Fi point is 300 miles away in Ulaanbaatar.

Often thought of as an encumbrance, isolation is now a selling point for stressed-out travellers. And the benefits of a digital detox (6) _____. In a New York Times discussion on the subject, Nicholas Carr, author of *The Shallows: What the Internet is Doing to Our Brains*, comments that constantly (7) _____ to another is associated with "shallower thinking, weakened concentration, reduced creativity, and heightened stress."

Limiting the digital bombardment we're accustomed to will reduce the cognitive and emotional stress we're constantly exposing ourselves to. His views are supported by other experts who show similar concern for the elevated stress levels we face through being constantly on call, always (8) ____ that requires our attention.

An easy test to see how your concentration span is faring is available on the website *Do nothing for 2 minutes*. Users are asked to observe the static seaside scene and listen to the sound of the waves for two minutes. Give it a go. If you last the two minutes perhaps you'd enjoy a digital detox holiday, and if you don't, you probably need it.

A	sneak an illicit smart phone into their room
B	are numerous and significant
C	roam the surrounding area
D	staying away from smartphones and tablets
E	check their work email daily while on leave
F	block Wi-Fi signals within a five-metre radius
G	make it possible to be online all the time
H	flitting from one forum or application
I	need guidance on how to use their free time productively
J	searching for the next message or text
K	leave their phones with the receptionist