Name:
Jahrgang:

20

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche Reife- und Diplomprüfung

BHS

11. Mai 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.



Möchten Sie ein bereits von Ihnen ausgemaltes Kästchen als Antwort wählen, kreisen Sie dieses Kästchen ein.



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.



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.

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.

<b>Ξ:</b> 	— — —}<	— ACHTUNG: Für wiss	senschaftliche Auswertung	bitte hier abschneiden. —	
		ANT	WORTBLA	тт	
Only s	skin deep				Von der Lehrperson auszufüllen
0	Α 🗌	В	C X	D 🗌	richtig falsch
1	Α 🗌	В	C 🗌	D 🗌	
2	А	В	C 🗌	D 🗌	
3	Α 🗌	В	C 🗌	D 🗌	
4	Α 🗌	В	C 🗌	D 🗌	
5	Α 🗌	В	C 🗌	D 🗌	
6	Α 🗌	В	С	D 🗌	

\_\_\_/6 P.

# British adventurer becomes first to walk the Amazon

	Т	F	First four words
0		X	He promptly informed the
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Lehrp	der person Ifüllen	2
richtig	falsch	

\_\_\_/6P.

 $\dashv$ 

## **ANTWORTBLATT**

Keys, phone, money ... recharger.
Now at last I'm on my way

0 <b>B</b>	1	2	3
4	5	6	

Von der Lehrperson auszufüllen

richtig falsch	richtig falsch	richtig falsch	richtig falsch
	1	2	3
4	5	6	

\_\_\_/6 P.

4

# **Indian Airlines**

0	financial losses and debt
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Von der
Lehrperson
auszufüllen

richtig falsch

\_\_\_/6 P.



Bitte umblättern

6 P.

Read the letter responding to a newspaper article, then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1–6. Put a cross ( $\boxtimes$ ) in the correct box on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.

## Only skin deep

Dear Sir

I am writing in response to Gordon Haig's recent column in The Daily Tribune deploring the fascination of the young with tattoos. Gordon Haig appears to believe that tattooing heralds the downfall of western civilization. In his no doubt vast experience, "those who decorate themselves with images or texts etched indelibly in the skin are symptomatic of the depths to which our society has sunk. These people who disfigure themselves to show their disdain for Establishment conventions are nothing short of depraved."

As it happens, I agree with Gordon Haig to the extent that I find the majority of tattoos unattractive, distasteful even, and it is a mystery to me why anybody would want to mark their body in this way. However, I firmly believe that anybody who chooses to take this step is entitled to do so without having to suffer discrimination and ridicule.

In all societies and at all times throughout history, human beings have gone to great lengths with clothing and body decoration, for example, to display wealth or social status or indicate adherence to a group. As a species we take a natural interest in our appearance. Fashions in dress, hairstyle and personal adornment reflect our times and how we want to present ourselves to the rest of the world.

Inevitably we judge people by the way they look, often jumping to conclusions about the kind of people they are based on the cut of their jeans or the colour of their hair, but unless a certain look is clearly associated with a harmful ideology or aggressive behaviour, people should be free to express themselves through their appearance as

they see fit. As enlightened members of a civilized society, we have a duty neither to dismiss nor adulate people on account of their appearance, but rather to scrutinize their words and behavior, to judge them on how they treat their fellow human beings. This is what counts.

In London a few years ago, I was returning late to my hotel after a visit to the theatre. It was not far short of midnight when I found myself on the platform of an underground station with an unpleasant sensation of pressure in my chest. The train was due. As the pain increased and started to spread down my arm, panic set in. If I was on the verge of a heart attack, boarding an underground train was surely not a wise move. I tried to keep calm but as I turned to the people nearest me, a smartly dressed couple, similar to me in age and appearance, who had perhaps even been at the same performance as me, I could feel myself starting to sway. At that moment the train drew up at the platform. The couple I had approached for help side-stepped me and swiftly boarded the train. I expect they thought I was drunk. The only thing I remember after that is arms catching me before I fell.

The arms that held me were covered in skulls and writhing snakes and belonged to a courageous young man, who without hesitation applied first aid until the ambulance arrived. At a moment in my life when my insides were letting me down badly, I was fortunate enough to encounter a fellow human being who was all good on the inside. Gordon Haig would be well advised to remember that tattoos are only skin deep.

Yours faithfully John Brentwood

### O Gordon Haig sees tattooing as a sign of

- A social status.
- B political corruption.
- C primitive tendencies.
- D economic wealth.

### 1 People with tattoos

- A should not be exposed to prejudice.
- B have no right to discriminate against others.
- C must expect to be criticized.
- D are terrible role models.

#### 2 Trends indicate

- A our desire for change.
- B how we wish to be seen by others.
- C our love of creativity.
- D how fast social preferences change.

## 3 Choosing one's individual style should be allowed as long as it

- A does not provoke people.
- B does not display bad taste.
- C cannot be related to cultural attitudes.
- D cannot be linked to dangerous ideas.

### 4 Waiting for a train one night, the author

- A narrowly escaped an attack.
- B hurt himself.
- C had a serious health problem.
- D felt drunk.

### 5 The people who the writer turned to

- A realized he had had a drink.
- B were going home from the theatre.
- C ignored him.
- D got in his way.

### 6 The author's main point is that

- A appearance says nothing about character.
- B people with tattoos are good on the inside.
- C there are always people who are ready to help.
- D life can take a sudden tragic turn.

Quelle: BIFIE

2 6 P.

Read the text about a British ex-soldier's unique achievement. First decide whether the statements (1–6) are true (T) or false (F) and put a cross ( $\boxtimes$ ) in the correct box on the answer sheet. Then identify the sentence in the text which supports your decision. Write <u>the first 4 words</u> of this sentence in the space provided. There may be more than one correct answer; write down <u>only one</u>. The first one (0) has been done for you.



# British adventurer becomes first to walk the Amazon

At 8.52 yesterday morning a former infantry captain stepped down a beach in Brazil, leapt into the Atlantic and emerged looking wildly elated to hug everyone in sight.

He looked like one of the legion of backpackers who tramp through Brazil each year, but Ed Stafford, 34, secured his place in the pantheon of great British adventurers.

He had become the first man to walk the entire length of the Amazon from its source to the Atlantic, a journey of 4,000 miles that took 859 days. He promptly informed the 5,000 people who had followed him on Twitter: "Job done. I always knew it was possible."

Few have travelled the length of the river, in part because it was only towards the end of the last century that its source was agreed to lie at the top of its tributary, the Apurimac, which rises from Mount Mismi in Peru.

The forest is almost impenetrable in parts, much of it floods regularly and the route would take Mr Stafford, from Leicestershire, through the territory of guerrilla soldiers, drug traffickers and tribes who apparently feared that he had come to steal their babies.

However, Mr Stafford, who left the Army in 2002 after a tour of Afghanistan and has since earned a living organising treks in South America, was looking for "something that hadn't been done." In spring 2008 he struck out from a beach on the Pacific coast hoping to complete the walk in a year, raising money for charity. After a row over an MP3 player with his original companion Luke Collyer, Mr Stafford advertised for a new walking partner in Britain ("must have GSOH, no fear of snakes or gun-toting guerrillas"), but eventually a Peruvian forestry worker, who had been serving as a temporary guide, agreed to accompany him for the rest of the journey. Gadiel Cho Sanchez Rivera, from a remote Peruvian village, proved to be a tough, resourceful companion, but he had his first encounter with an escalator when the pair emerged from the jungle to pick up supplies.

Passing a village in northeast Peru, where several tribesmen had gone missing, Mr Stafford was arrested for murder and released only after hours of interrogation and a small bribe.

Once, mounting a sand island in a flooded stretch of jungle, the adventurers turned to see three canoes carrying men armed with bows and arrows, machetes and guns. Some locals suspected he was an oil prospector. Then there were pit vipers, electric eels, anacondas and scorpions, nasty skin diseases, mosquitoes, Cayman crocodiles and piranhas — the latter proving an essential part of his diet. He also ate armadillo, spider monkey, kinkachu, tortoise and ocelot, the latter making him very ill.

Mr Stafford carried a Macbook computer and a satellite phone that enabled him to post regular blog and video updates and to download episodes of The Office to watch in the evenings in the jungle. They navigated using Google Earth and GPS, although at times they had to fall back on imprecise and erroneous maps of the region.

On his blog Mr Stafford sought to raise awareness of issues such as climate change and deforestation. However, his main purpose was adventure. "The crux of it is, if this wasn't a selfish *Boy's Own* adventure, I don't think it would have worked," he said recently.

Back in Leicestershire his mother considered selling her house to support them, but donations kept them going.

The explorer Sir Ranulph Fiennes said that the journey was "in the top league of expeditions past and present." Now Mr Stafford is planning his next one, and looking for sponsors.

0	Ed was not able to give his friends news.
1	With his journey, Ed hoped to make a lot of money for himself.
2	Ed's new fellow traveller had never before seen a moving stairway.
3	Insects served as Ed's main food supply.
4	Ed could not always use high-tech equipment to plot their route.
5	For Ed the thrill of the trip was less important than informing people about his cause.
6	The adventurers depended on financial help for their expedition.

Quelle: The Times (10.08.2010). S. 7

6 P.

Read the text about a new kind of scooter. Some parts are missing. Choose the correct part (A–I) for each gap (1–6). 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.



Keys, phone, money... recharger. Now at last I'm on my way

Short of following Matthew Parris's aquatic example and trying to swim it, I have tried just about every method of commuting to work. But getting from West London to Wapping in East London (0) \_\_\_\_.

On the Tube the Circle Line crawls by a long and tortuous route; the Thames Clipper ferry would be great if I could get on nearer home and if it wasn't so expensive; (1) \_\_\_\_ but induces environmental guilt; cycling is perfect in summer, but I'm not sure it will survive long after the first frosts in winter. And Crossrail? Every time it is announced that Crossrail has been given "the final go-ahead," it seems ever less likely to be finished this millennium.

So having ticked off all the other options, I was delighted to discover that I might have entirely legitimate reasons to buy a Vespa. Going on holiday in Italy this summer (2) \_\_\_\_. What is the difference, I have been trying to convince myself, between riding a scooter along the Palladian avenues of Vicenza and chugging along the Embankment stuck behind a highway maintenance lorry belching its way up and down the red routes of East London?

Then I heard about an even better idea: an electric scooter that has the retro good looks of the Piaggio original. It sounded like a win-win: you get to indulge your Italophile vanity while simultaneously boosting your eco-conscience. But there was an obvious snag. As with most people who live in cities, the idea of having to charge the battery by slinging an electric extension cable out on the street from my bedroom window (3) \_\_\_\_.

Step forward the Yogo, the new electric scooter with a removable battery. So instead of running an electric cable to the bike, you simply take out the battery and charge it up at home or at work. In principle, it's as easy as recharging a mobile phone or a laptop. And as the bike is impossible to drive without its battery, it's harder to steal.

OK, the mobile phone (4) \_\_\_\_. It's not quite that easy. The lithium battery, which comes out from below the seat, is the size of a small can of petrol and the weight of a carry-on suitcase. But it

really isn't too heavy to carry easily into work. And you can fit the charger in the Vespa-style box that sits on the back.

How far does the Yogo go on one charge? In theory, you can travel up to 22 miles, but it (5) \_\_\_\_. If your commute is longer than nine miles each way, and you're too lazy to carry the battery into work each day, there is an alternative: you can have the bike fitted with two batteries, and flip a switch when the first battery runs out.

On my first test drive, I managed to use up one battery and was happily surprised that I was able to change over to the second one without too much trouble. And charging the battery doesn't take long. It takes one hour to completely recharge, but 80 per cent of the charge is delivered in the first half hour.

Having recently driven a petrol scooter, this electric one (6)  $\_\_$ . True, at £2,000 the Yogo isn't cheap. But it is probably the most environmentally friendly and efficient way anyone has yet devised of getting people to work. I suppose you could also make the argument that it's much cheaper to charge a battery each day than to use the Tube or drive a car.

But there's a much stronger case. I can't remember ever arriving at work in a better mood.

А	confirmed the plan in my mind
B	doesn't seem to be getting any easier
С	was never going to work
D	riding a bicycle is too dangerous
Е	is a slight exaggeration
F	wins hands down as an experience
G	was one opportunity
Н	driving is the quickest and easiest
I	works out at more like 18 miles in stop-start city driving

Quelle: The Times (02.09.2010). S. 48

6 P.

Read the text about the problems of the airline industry in India. Complete the sentences (1–6) using a maximum of 4 words. Write your answers in the spaces provided on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.



## **Indian Airlines**

Foreign carriers' surprising interest in a chronically money-losing industry

LAST September, when India's government said it planned to let foreign airlines buy up to 49% of domestic carriers, the offer seemed as tempting as a stale chapati. India's six largest airlines will post combined losses of \$1.6 billion this fiscal year, predicts the Centre for Aviation, a Sydney-based consultancy, and have a combined debt of \$13 billion. State-owned Air India, which accounts for most of those losses and debts, lives off government bail-outs while launching price wars that keep its rivals' fares unsustainably low. Jet Airways, one of the largest private carriers, has not reported a full-year profit for five years. Kingfisher Airlines, a once popular carrier founded by a booze tycoon, has been too broke to fly since October.

Yet AirAsia of Malaysia, one of the continent's most successful airlines, announced last month that it was setting up an Indian carrier with the Tata group and another local investor. The Tata family has a soft spot for aviation: it started the country's first airline in 1932, which was nationalised as Air India, and has since tried unsuccessfully to re-enter the business.

Etihad, a carrier from Abu Dhabi, considered buying into Kingfisher but is now talking to Jet. On February 26th it bought Jet's three pairs of landing and departure slots at London Heathrow for \$70m. Jet needs all the cash it can get, and even selling a stake to Etihad may not raise enough.

If these deals come through it will be wonderful for Indian aviation. But what is in it for the foreign carriers? India's appeal, as always, is its size. Its airlines carried 67.5 m passengers in 2012. That is roughly equivalent to just 5% of Indians taking one trip a year each, so there is still huge untapped potential. "Which other country can offer so many people?" grins a board member of one airline. The only answer to that question, in theory, is China, but its carriers are generally profitable and show little interest in foreign equity.

India's carriers raised their domestic fares by around a third last year, as Kingfisher's slow demise cut competition. Jet posted unexpected profits in the last three months of 2012, a busy season for festivals and tourism. But costlier tickets will slow passenger growth. An economy-class

return flight from Mumbai to Delhi, booked a month in advance, now costs around 10,000 rupees (\$180), almost double the country's average monthly income. The recent cooling of India's economy is also hitting corporate travel. Some airlines are reverting to price-cutting to fill seats.

The airlines get little sympathy from state governments, which bleed them with high fuel taxes. It is easier to go after a few big carriers than to chase small sums from hordes of informal traders.

0	This year, India's major airlines are facing
1	Air India's private competitors are forced to
2	As they have no money, Kingfisher Airlines
3	Jet Airways no longer flies to Heathrow because it sold its
4	Due to the fact that India has a large population, the airline industry has
5	When Kingfisher stopped operating, airline tickets within India
6	Airlines in India are worse off than other businesses because the airlines must