

Name:	
Jahrgang:	



Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte
schriftliche Reife- und Diplomprüfung

BAKIP/BASOP

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.

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

Only skin deep

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

Von der
Lehrperson
auszufüllen

richtig falsch

☐ ☐
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1

British adventurer becomes first to walk the Amazon

	T	F	First four words
0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>He promptly informed the</i>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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Von der
Lehrperson
auszufüllen

richtig falsch

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2





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ANTWORTBLATT

3

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

0 <input type="checkbox"/> B	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <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"/>			
4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>							

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4

Why kids lie

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
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___ von 24 P. ▮

Bitte umblättern

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 (☒) 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

- 0 **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.

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 (☒) 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.



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.

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.

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

Read the text about a study on lying, 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.

Why kids lie

In the last few years, a handful of intrepid scholars have decided it's time to try to understand why kids lie. For a study to assess the extent of teenage dissembling, Dr. Nancy Darling, then at Penn State University, recruited a special research team of a dozen undergraduate students, all under the age of 21. Using gift certificates for free CDs as bait, Darling's Mod Squad persuaded high-school students to spend a few hours with them in the local pizzeria.

Each student was handed a deck of 36 cards, and each card in this deck listed a topic teens sometimes lie about to their parents. Over a slice and a Coke, the teen and two researchers worked through the deck, learning what things the kid was lying to his parents about, and why.

"They began the interviews saying that parents give you everything and yes, you should tell them everything," Darling observes. By the end of the interview, the kids saw for the first time how much they were lying and how many of the family's rules they had broken. Darling says 98 percent of the teens reported lying to their parents.

Out of the 36 topics, the average teen was lying to his parents about twelve of them. The teens lied about what they spent their allowances on, and whether they'd started dating, and what clothes they put on away from the house. They lied about what movie they went to, and whom they went with. They lied about alcohol and drug use, and they lied about whether they were hanging out with friends their parents disapproved of. They lied about how they spent their afternoons while their parents were at work. They lied about whether chaperones were in attendance at a party or whether they rode in cars driven by drunken teens.

Being an honors student didn't change these numbers by much; nor did being an overscheduled kid. No kid, apparently, was too busy to break a few rules. And lest you wonder if these numbers apply only to teens in State College, Pennsylvania, the teens in Darling's sample were compared to national averages on a bevy of statistics, from academics to extracurriculars. "We had a very normal, representative sample," Darling says.

For two decades, parents have rated "honesty" as the trait they most wanted in their children. Other traits, such as confidence or good judgment, don't even come close. On paper, the kids are getting this message. In surveys, 98 percent said that trust and honesty were essential in a personal relationship. Depending on their ages, 96 to 98 percent said lying is morally wrong.

So when do the 98 percent who think lying is wrong become the 98 percent who lie? It starts very young. Indeed, bright kids—those who do better on other academic indicators—are able to start lying at 2 or 3. "Lying is related to intelligence," explains Dr. Victoria Talwar, an assistant professor at Montreal's McGill University and a leading expert on children's lying behavior.

Although we think of truthfulness as a young child's paramount virtue, it turns out that lying is the more advanced skill. A child who is going to lie must recognize the truth, intellectually conceive of an alternate reality, and be able to convincingly sell that new reality to someone else. Therefore,

lying demands both advanced cognitive development and social skills that honesty simply doesn't require. "It's a developmental milestone," Talwar has concluded.

This puts parents in the position of being either damned or blessed, depending on how they choose to look at it. If your 4-year-old is a good liar, it's a strong sign she's got brains. And it's the smart, savvy kid who's most at risk of becoming a habitual liar.

- 0 **A survey on lying was**
 - A published in a student magazine.
 - B done at several schools.
 - C promoted through different stores.
 - D carried out at a university.

- 1 **For the survey, interviewees**
 - A received food vouchers.
 - B received playing cards.
 - C went to Penn State University.
 - D went to a nearby place to eat.

- 2 **In the interview, the students**
 - A lied to the researchers several times.
 - B found out something new.
 - C had to write down the most common lies.
 - D were told to be more honest.

- 3 **Many interviewees admitted that they lied about**
 - A the time they got home.
 - B where they had spent the night.
 - C the drinks they had had.
 - D why they wanted to go out.

- 4 **Results showed that the students**
 - A were similar to people from other regions.
 - B lied more when they were under pressure.
 - C found it difficult to explain why they lied.
 - D felt sorry about lying so often.

- 5 **The data collected so far shows that lying is**
 - A seen as something unethical.
 - B more common nowadays.
 - C more common among teenagers.
 - D seen as something unavoidable.

- 6 **Lying is something that**
 - A is mentally straightforward.
 - B kids copy from others.
 - C develops with ease.
 - D is a complex process.

