

Name:

Klasse/Jahrgang:

Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche
Reifeprüfung / Reife- und Diplomprüfung / Berufsreifeprüfung

22. September 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.

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:

ANTWORTBLATT

The ancient refrigerator

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

___ / 6 P.

1

Preserving musical history

0	<i>Kodaly and Bartok</i>
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Von der
Lehrperson
auszufüllen

richtig falsch

___ / 6 P.

2

ANTWORTBLATT

3

Communicating with deafblind people

0 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"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

___ / 6 P.

4

The Ig Nobel Prize

0 F	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"/>	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"/>						

___ / 8 P.

Read the text about the yakhchāl, an early form of technology used to store food and ice long before electricity was invented. Then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each question (1-6). Put a cross (☒) in the correct box on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.

The ancient refrigerator

In case someone ever tries to argue that ancient human civilizations were less advanced when compared to modern-day humanity, we've gathered some examples in favour of the ancients. They were, many a time, ingenious in the type of technology they came up with and employed in their everyday life.

Take the Incas, for example, who did not have a developed alphabetic system for writing but had the quipu, a counting device of knots and strings that enabled them to keep track of population records and livestock and even recaptured essential episodes of their folklore.

When it comes to engineering, architectural wonders are omnipresent on almost every continent, whether that be the pyramids of Egypt, Angkor Wat of the Khmer Empire, or even entire underground cities such as Derinkuyu in Turkey's Cappadocia region. One great example of smart and sustainable engineering brings us to the Middle East, a realm noted for being one of the cradles of civilization and developing human cultures. There, around the 4th century B.C., the ancient Persians came up with what is known as a yakhchāl.

The yakhchāl did not serve as a burial ground or a place to accommodate people; instead it fulfilled another important function in the scorching summers. With excessive heat and arid climate, the region had inhabitants, the ancient Persians, who needed some way to cool off and store food during the summer months, and that's when yakhchāls were found to be of great help. The word stands for "ice pit." These edifices provided both space and conditions to store not only ice but also many types of food that would otherwise quickly spoil at hot temperatures.

On the outside, a yakhchāl structure dominates the skyline with its domed shape, and on the inside, it would typically integrate an evaporation cooler system that allowed the ice and food resources to stay cool or even frozen while stored in the structure's underground rooms. It may sound a bit far-fetched that the ancient Persians saved ice in the middle of the desert, but their technique was, in essence, not so complicated.

A typical yakhchāl edifice would rise some 60 feet, and on the inside it would contain vast spaces for storage. The leading examples point to figures such as 6,500 cubic yards in volume. The evaporative cooling system inside the structures functioned through wind catchers and water brought from nearby springs via qanāts, common underground channel systems in the region, designed to carry water through communities and different facilities.

The evaporative cooling allowed temperatures inside the yakhchāl to decrease with ease, giving a chill feeling that you were indeed standing inside one big refrigerator. The walls of it were constructed intelligently as well, with usage of special mortar that provided super insulation and protection from the hot desert sun. It was a mix of sand, clay, and other components such as egg whites and goat hair among others.

The structures also contained trenches at the bottom, designed to collect any water coming from molten ice. Once collected, this water was then refrozen during night time, making maximum use of the resource as well as the cold desert night temperatures. It was a repetitive process.

Not only did the yakhchāls provide basic food resources, treats, and ice for the royals and high state officials, but the service was so attainable that even the poorest of society could access it.

- 0 **One particular ancient civilization counted their people**
- A to plan the use of resources.
 - B using paper documents.
 - C for military purposes.
 - D although they lacked a written language.
- 1 **In ancient times, the yakhchāl was**
- A located in a place famous for its landscape.
 - B one of a few naturally formed historic sites.
 - C developed in cooperation between peoples.
 - D one of many cases of clever inventions.
- 2 **The yakhchāl's cooling effect**
- A was affected by extreme weather.
 - B improved with rising outside temperatures.
 - C was able to cope with the annual hot season.
 - D decreased over the course of time.
- 3 **The yakhchāl's basement**
- A served as the chamber for the supplies.
 - B was its most striking architectural feature.
 - C had especially thick walls.
 - D held the tombs of Persian kings.
- 4 **The technology that created the cold temperatures inside the yakhchāl**
- A was also used in Persian homes.
 - B depended on some airflow.
 - C had one major weakness.
 - D required complex food preservation procedures.
- 5 **The building material which kept the heat out**
- A also reduced outside noise.
 - B was also used for skin protection.
 - C contained animal products.
 - D was delivered on efficiently planned routes.
- 6 **Channels located in the lowest part of the yakhchāl**
- A were used to treat unclean water.
 - B made sure that no liquid would be wasted.
 - C gathered waste that might pollute ground water.
 - D caught liquid to use for watering farmland.

Read the text about keeping traditional culture alive. 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.



Preserving musical history

“WHOEVER wishes to collect from the mouth of the people should hurry; folk songs are disappearing one after another.” Thus wrote Ludolf Parisius, a German song collector, nearly two centuries ago. Others have since said the same, for just as spoken languages can die, so too can musical ones.

A century ago song-collection was an important part of the study of musical languages. There were archives of “field recordings” in Berlin, London and Washington, DC, which could express deep social truth: they were the heartbeat of humanity. They served other purposes, too. Like many of their contemporaries, Zoltan Kodaly and Bela Bartok, two Hungarians who visited Magyar villages in the early 1900s, used the folk music they hoovered up to enrich their own compositions.

Meanwhile, the nascent record companies were also getting in on the act. But the British Gramophone Company and its German and American rivals had little interest in musicology. The songs and dances they recorded in Central and South-East Asia were for sale back to the people of those regions, who would, it was hoped, buy the expensive equipment needed to play them. It is a sweet historical irony that their shellac discs are now musicological treasures: some antique Balinese pieces are known solely because in the early 1930s a Canadian composer bought some of those records in a shop in Bali. The warehouse manager, angry that his wares were not selling, smashed the rest in a rage. It was only in 1933, when John Lomax, an American folklorist, began making his marathon collection of recordings from the American South for the Library of Congress, that the significance of field recordings became generally realised. Among other luminaries, Lomax recorded Huddie “Leadbelly” Ledbetter, a well-known blues guitarist who was doing time in a Louisiana prison. Lomax’s son, Alan, carried on his work, with surveys of the folk music of Spain and Italy, including children’s songs in dirt-poor Extremadura and falsetto extravaganzas by dockers in Genoa. These now offer unique glimpses of the past, since most of that gritty, heartfelt music has been civilised out of existence.

By the mid-1900s the world was being scoured by musicologists seeking to document and preserve, with ethnographic labels giving them altruistic support: Folkways in America, Topic in Britain and Ocora, set up by the French government initially to record the music of the French

West African colonies as they moved towards independence. It was a measure of the prestige attached to field-recordings that, in 1977, one of the Nonesuch label's recordings of traditional Balinese gamelan music was sent into outer space as part of the Voyager Golden Record.

The world music boom of the 1990s was galvanised by a bestselling Cuban album, "Buena Vista Social Club". Who could not be fired by the spectacle of some very old men and women (and their label) striking gold with forgotten music of irresistible charm? Record companies rushed to join the bonanza, but it lasted only a few years. The growth of digital media and the decline in the market for specialist CDs (and record shops' increasing reluctance to stock them) turned boom into bust.

This slump hit the ethnographic companies hard. Some closed down, and others abandoned CDs in favour of digital distribution. The long-awaited release of Dust-to-Digital's box of Moroccan field recordings, made in the 1950s by Paul Bowles, author of "The Sheltering Sky", highlights another marketing ploy: with Bowles's notes handsomely presented in a leather-bound book, the box is an art-object in itself.

0	Traditional material was put to good use by ____.
1	Companies first recorded traditional music in order to get people to invest in ____.
2	A quantity of traditional Balinese music has been lost due to the reaction of ____.
3	In order to collect recordings, John Lomax even went to ____.
4	One record label was originally created in order to preserve the songs of ____.
5	The author obviously likes the Cuban musicians' material because he says it has ____.
6	Some traditional music recordings are now only available via ____.

Read the text about an organisation that supports people who suffer from sight and hearing disabilities. Some parts are missing. Choose the correct part from the list (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.

Communicating with deafblind people

A KEY GOAL for the charity Deafblind UK is to persuade sighted and hearing people to take just half an hour to learn to communicate with deafblind people. Unless more people bother (0) ____, the deafblind will stay excluded from basic activities – anything from using a supermarket to having a confidential consultation with their doctor.

Patrick Murphy, who lost his sight and hearing because of meningitis when he was 15, has spoken about the deafblind at national and international disability conferences. 'I always say we are people first and deafblind second. Deafblindness creates problems (1) ____, but if we have friends who learn to talk to us, we can manage very well.' Like Murphy, almost all the 1,400 deafblind people who run Deafblind UK started (2) ____, and have become deafblind either through a genetic disorder, such as Ushers syndrome, or as a result of illness or accident. Rainbow is Deafblind UK's quarterly members' magazine, edited by deafblind member Michael Gerwat. Published in Braille, Moon, large print, and on tape and floppy disk, it is written almost entirely by deafblind members. When (3) ____ – half of them deafblind and all of them elected by the deafblind membership – six different communication methods are used. Murphy speaks clearly and articulately, but because he cannot hear, lip-read or follow sign language he has to rely on an interpreter (4) ____.

Murphy rents one of 12 flats in the grounds of Deafblind UK's Peterborough centre, where he lives independently, thanks to simple adaptations such as a fan linked to the doorbell, which lets him know when he has a visitor. The site also houses a training and rehabilitation centre. Chief executive Jackie Scott explains: 'Deafblind people come here (5) _____. When people become deafblind they need to learn new skills and new ways of coping. We've had mothers of young children here, and they have very successfully learned to adapt. Sometimes people come because they want to learn to live independently.

'There is one resident here now who has a genetic syndrome which results in gradual deafblindness. He used to live alone, then he moved in with his parents because he was finding it difficult to cope. Now he wants to live alone again. Sometimes people come because they want a break from looking after themselves. They want someone to cook for them, and to accompany them on outings. People can also come here just to get together with others. We had a group of young people here last week who went out nearly every night – clubbing, bowling, and visiting restaurants.' The centre also runs courses (6) _____ on deafblindness, including communication courses. The charity has 70 staff around the country, some deafblind. Its 13 regional officers provide training in the deafblind manual alphabet, teaching it to deafblind people, their families and social workers.

A	for residential courses, for assessments, for counselling, for rehabilitation or for respite
B	to learn the very easy manual alphabet
C	for health and social service professionals
D	with communication and mobility
E	to spell the words on to his hand using the manual alphabet
F	how to cope with major obstacles
G	the charity's board of trustees meets
H	life sighted, or hearing, or both
I	unable to give clear messages

Read the text, published in 2009, about a different kind of Nobel Prize. Some parts are missing. Choose the correct part from the list (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.

The Ig Nobel Prize

WASHINGTON (ISNS) - Next week's Nobel Prizes will be the most prestigious awards given to scientists this year. Last night's Ig Nobel Prizes, on the other hand, were indisputably the funniest. They spotlighted scientists whose work walks the fine line between silly and significant - a distinction that isn't always obvious.

This year's winners included Donald Unger, a doctor who received the Medicine Prize for (0) ____ - but not his right - for sixty years to see if the habit contributes to arthritis (it didn't). The Chemistry Prize recognized a technique for growing diamonds from tequila, while the Physics Prize highlighted a study about why pregnant women don't fall over that was published in *Nature*, one of the most prestigious journals in the scientific community.

The Ig Nobels are given out by Improbable Research, an organization that publicizes (1) "____," according to its website. The first prizes in 1991 featured a sperm bank that only accepts donations from Nobel Prize winners and studies about intelligent water and flatulence.

Silly-sounding science is often branded as frivolous and sometimes (2) _____. In America's last presidential race, for example, vice presidential candidate Sarah Palin attacked spending money on a particular scientific study. "These dollars go to projects that have little or nothing to do with the public good," she said in an October 24 speech in Pittsburgh. "Things like fruit fly research in Paris, France."

The problem with this perspective, said Marc Abrahams, originator of the Ig Nobels, is that (3) _____. Palin's fruit flies, for example, are pests that, according to Congressman Mike Thompson of California, pose a large threat to the U.S. olive industry. Fruit flies are also an essential genetic tool used to understand and develop treatments for medical conditions ranging from Huntington's disease and Alzheimer's disease to aging and diabetes. "A lot of things we now call breakthroughs (4) _____," said Abrahams.

Consider the peculiar case of the "Frog Dancing-Master." That was the mocking title given to Luigi Galvani, an 18th-century Italian physicist who used a static electricity generator to make dissected frog legs twitch. These experiments were the first to reveal that (5) _____ that Galvani called "animal electricity" - a finding that is one of the cornerstones of modern physiology and caused his name to be immortalized in the verb "galvanize".

Consider also a recent winner of the Ig Nobel, mathematician Lakshminarayanan Mahadevan of Harvard University. In 2007 he and his colleague Enrique Cerda Villablanca of the Universidad de Santiago de Chile received the Physics prize for studying how sheets become wrinkled, research published in the scientific journal Physical Review Letters.

"Everyday physics is interesting by definition," says Reinhardt Shuhmann, the managing editor of the journal. "It's a good way of (6) ____."

And wrinkling sheets aren't just a problem for persnickety housekeepers. Understanding how things wrinkle is important not only for (7) ____, but for engineering emerging technologies like nanotubes and ultra-thin films.

Mahadevan's research is also considered important by the MacArthur Foundation, which in September awarded him a strings-free check for \$500,000 to support his studies - (8) ____.

The take-away message of last night's Ig Nobels - which recognized bacteria from giant panda feces that reduce kitchen refuse and a bra that doubles as a gas mask - may have been that only the hindsight of history can separate the joke from the genius.

A	important science often sounds strange
B	keeping the non-physics population interested in science
C	animals are capable of producing power
D	criticized as a waste of taxpayer money
E	have revolutionized the way Europeans live
F	cracking the knuckles of his left hand
G	muscles are controlled by electric impulses
H	research that makes people laugh and then think
I	combating aging skin
J	a prestigious fellowship also known as a "genius grant"
K	were once considered pretty crazy

Bildquellen

Aufgabe 2: © brongkie / www.fotolia.com

Textquellen

Aufgabe 1: Andrews, Stefan: The yakhchāl was an ancient Persian “refrigerator” that stored food and even ice long before electricity was invented.

<https://www.thevintagenews.com/2017/12/20/yakhchal-ancient-persian-refrigerator/> [31.03.2022] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 2: Autor/in nicht genannt: Humanity’s heartbeat.

<https://www.economist.com/books-and-arts/2016/08/11/humanitys-heartbeat> [07.04. 2022] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 3: Rickford, Frances: Let’s spell this out.

<http://www.deafblind.com/guardian.html> [31.03.2022] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 4: Powell, Devin: Knuckle-cracking gets (Ig) Nobel Prize.

<http://www.livescience.com/strangenews/091002-ig-nobel-2009-awards.html> [31.03.2022] (adaptiert).