

Name:	
Klasse/Jahrgang:	



Standardisierte kompetenzorientierte schriftliche
Reifeprüfung/Reife- und Diplomprüfung/Berufsreifeprüfung

10. Mai 2019

Englisch

(B2)

Lesen

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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:



ACHTUNG: Für wissenschaftliche Auswertung bitte hier abschneiden.



ANTWORTBLATT

Battery-farm school

0	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C <input 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"/>
7	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"/>

1

___ / 7 P.

Paging Dr Haus

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

Von der Lehrperson auszufüllen

richtig falsch richtig falsch richtig falsch richtig falsch

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

2

___ / 8 P.



T

T

ANTWORTBLATT

3

Clean eating

	T	F	First four words
0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>But if there is</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"/>	
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Von der
Lehrperson
auszufüllen

richtig	falsch
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

___ / 7 P.

4

Avoiding office meetings

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

Von der Lehrperson auszufüllen

richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch	richtig	falsch
		1		2		3	
		<input type="checkbox"/>					
		4		5		6	
		<input type="checkbox"/>					
		8					
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

___ / 8 P.

×

___ von 30 P. +

Bitte umblättern

Read the text about the Chinese and British education systems. Then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each question (1-7). Put a cross (☒) in the correct box on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Battery-farm school

In the early morning light, the sleepy students of Hengshui Senior Secondary School are putting on their tracksuits in the dimly lit dormitories. It's 5.30 a.m. By the time lessons begin at 7.45 they have already had morning exercise, an hour of self-study and a balanced breakfast. Under a strict regime that you might think belonged at a correctional centre, the youngsters are getting ready for another day in this high-achieving school in China.

As one of the country's 'exam factories', Hengshui has perfected the art of battery-farming children to produce exceptional results. A day in the life of the Hengshui student consists of a constant loop of work, rest, exercise, feed. In each day a student has ten 40-minute lessons. After dinner comes 20 minutes of TV, usually to catch up with current affairs rather than the Kardashians. After three more hours of study, books are packed up at 9.50, almost 16 hours after they were first opened. Any gossip or free time must be packed into a ten-minute gap before lights out at ten. And repeat.

As anyone who has watched the BBC show *Are Our Kids Tough Enough?* will know, the length and regimentation of the school day are not the only differences between the Chinese and the British systems. Unlike the interactive lessons valued by the British system, where everyone is a winner and peer comparison is discouraged for fear of upsetting the children, the Chinese system is brutal and its teachers are fierce. It isn't the done thing to challenge this authority, which leads to a lack of critical thinking in classrooms, where the teacher and the textbooks always hold the correct answers.

The much-coveted prize of the intense system is university admission, won by succeeding in the *gaokao*, an annual three-day exam session. Despite their hard work, one in four children still will not make the cut. The pressure has only worsened in the last few decades, since each family now has only one child on whom to pin hopes. But high expectations are hardly new. In the past, becoming a *zhuangyuan* by succeeding in the imperial examinations led to positions and wealth for the scholar, and prestige for the entire family. Despite imperial China being long gone, families still see things the same way today, leading to a modern version of ruthless exam-oriented study.

Proponents of the system point out its contribution to social mobility and fairness. After all, unlike the British system of Ucas, *gaokao* does not award points for extracurricular activities that not all can afford. What's more, with each single mark determining the difference between hundreds of thousands of students, uniform marking schemes with little focus on originality of thought mean that examiners are capable of marking objectively.

But there are other ways to achieve fairness. A-level exams in this country also have uniform mark schemes within the scope of an exam board, yet allow for a more relaxed classroom atmosphere. In truth, the Chinese system is a reflection of the philosophy and culture of the country and its ruling party. For centuries, emperors have utilised the *rujia* teachings of Confucius to emphasise social hierarchy.

0 At Hengshui, sports activities are

- A carried out after class.
- B the first thing of the day.**
- C considered unnecessary.
- D done just before bedtime.

- 1 Hengshui has done its best to
- A provide schooling for farmers.
 - B prepare students for manufacturing jobs.
 - C gain international recognition.
 - D turn out superior graduates.
- 2 In British classrooms, students have little opportunity to
- A communicate their ideas.
 - B compete with each other.
 - C think critically.
 - D act creatively.
- 3 The goal of Chinese students is to
- A become a government employee.
 - B progress to higher education.
 - C be admitted to the final examination.
 - D impress their strict teachers.
- 4 All applicants make a real effort to pass the entry exam but
- A being an only child makes it even harder.
 - B fewer have been admitted recently.
 - C a quarter fail to meet the requirements.
 - D most try even if they know it is hopeless.
- 5 During the Chinese empire, academic achievement was
- A linked to social advancement.
 - B more important than today.
 - C limited to wealthy families.
 - D of hardly any importance.
- 6 Supporters say that China's selection procedure
- A cannot be justified.
 - B seems flexible.
 - C supports individuality.
 - D is socially just.
- 7 According to the author, the British way of grading students
- A favours children who are better off.
 - B reflects old traditions.
 - C helps reduce stress in class.
 - D is highly competitive.

Read the text about a German doctor who uses an unusual method to diagnose diseases. 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.

Paging Dr Haus

7 February 2014

House, the prickly doctor-genius with an astonishingly convincing American accent, has earned Hugh Laurie fame in America and plaudits from both sides of the Atlantic. Now, despite the minor disadvantage of being a fictional character, he (0) ____.

In a submission to one of the world's leading medical journals, German doctors report the case of a man who (1) _____. Medical examinations at the Marburg University clinic ruled out the most likely cause, coronary artery disease. The 55-year-old man also had fever of unknown origin, had gone almost deaf and blind and had an underactive thyroid.

Fortunately for him, the Marburg is unusual among teaching hospitals for offering a lecture entitled: 'Dr House revisited – or: would we have saved the patient in Marburg as well?', led by Dr Juergen R. Schaefer of the hospital's Centre for Undiagnosed Diseases.

Clinicians quickly (2) ____ and those displayed by a fictional patient in an episode used in one of the lectures, which teach students to diagnose rare diseases. "Searching for the cause combining these symptoms - and remembering an episode of the TV series *House* which we used for teaching medical students (series seven, episode 11) - we (3) _____," the doctors write in *The Lancet* today.

It emerged that the patient's problems had (4) _____, in which a broken ceramic-on-ceramic artificial hip was changed for a metal-on-plastic version. The metal had been worn down by ceramic particles left behind, and was now spread into the bloodstream, (5) _____ by the time he arrived at Dr Schaefer's clinic in May 2012. For more than a year the problem had gone undiagnosed, but it was almost identical to a case that House diagnoses in an episode called *Family Practice*, first shown in 2011. The patient was sent to have his hip replaced again, with a new ceramic version. He stabilised and his heart function later recovered.

"I must admit House was pretty helpful in this case," Dr Schaefer told *The Independent*. "I did a seminar on cobalt intoxication and then half a year later came across this patient."

"I have (6) _____. When it started I used it just to get the students into the lecture hall. But it worked and we had 30 to 40 students in to listen to lectures on rare and unusual diseases."

The newspapers soon caught on, dubbing Dr Schaefer 'the German House'. It proved a self-fulfilling prophecy, (7) ____.

"Patients who had been troubled for years with undiagnosed diseases call me up and say: 'Well you are the German Dr House, can I get an appointment!'" he said. The clinic has helped many patients with previously undiagnosed diseases and Dr Schaefer has (8) ____, but he remains modest about the House comparisons.

"He is a troublesome character, but based on his medical skills I take it as a compliment," he said. "It is such a great TV show, where they use true stories from case reports from the *New England Journal of Medicine* and *The Lancet*. So it's only a matter of time before you will bump into a patient with the same problems."

A	used the show for five years as a teaching tool
B	noticed striking similarities between the man's symptoms
C	caused producers to bring the long-running FOX drama
D	won national awards for his teaching and his clinical skills
E	cleared up and he was sent home without a specific diagnosis
F	has also helped save a life
G	started half a year after a hip replacement in May 2010
H	came to hospital suffering from severe heart failure
I	poisoning the man to the point that he was in a serious condition
J	suspected cobalt intoxication as the most likely reason
K	leading patients from around the country to his clinic with their mystery conditions

Read the text about the future of food. First decide whether the statements (1-7) 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.



Clean eating

18 April 2017

Some of the most anticipated and iconic promises of the future have come up empty. There are no flying cars, interstellar teleporters, floating hoverboards, or fully functional, live-in robotic house cleaners. Not only have we not colonised Mars – we haven't even set foot on it.

But if there is one bright spot, it's that the future of food is on the verge of living up to its hype, and possibly even surpassing it. Plant-based products meant to resemble animal foods are becoming even more convincing and delicious. Though I personally like tofu and tempeh, no one would ever confuse those high-protein plant foods for meat. That's why it was so impressive that when Whole Foods accidentally sold Beyond Meat's plant-based "chick'n" as actual chicken in a salad a few years ago, no one seemed to notice. Last year, Impossible Foods debuted its veggie burger that bleeds – and they will be developing plant-based chicken, steak, seafood and dairy.

For me, the most exciting development so far is the prospect of replacing animal meat with affordable "clean meat" and other real animal products – which are being created through cell replication. Dutch scientist Mark Post and his team ushered in a new era with their televised taste testing of a petri-dish burger in 2013. The tasters agreed that the burger – which was basically all protein – could do with some fat. In addition to adding fat content, scientists are working on finding a viable growth medium that does not require the use of foetal bovine serum.

As some of these challenges are being tackled, we're seeing significant progress. Clean beef, chicken, duck, egg whites, and dairy – products that do not require killing animals – are all in the works now. Memphis Meats' taste-tested fried chicken was produced through cell replication in March, and Perfect Day is hoping to have their animal-free milk in shops by the end of this year.

Clean meat is produced in significantly more sanitary and controlled conditions than conventionally produced farm-grown meat, and its environmental impact is much lighter. Its

taste and nutrient profile can be fine-tuned – and best of all, there is no killing involved. Plenty of vegans have no interest in eating clean meat, but this is perfectly fine since they aren't its target audience. Instead, the product is intended for people who have trouble putting social norms and ethical and environmental concerns above taste and convenience. As clean meat grows more widespread, it will help lower the barriers to a vegan lifestyle – reducing the number of animals that are farmed, and hopefully one day supplanting factory farming completely.

There are concerns about clean meat however. Some people wonder whether meat eaters will even want to eat it. They might be so stuck in their ways that the thought of eating animal products produced by a radical new method will seem weird and disgusting to them. Some meat eaters I've spoken to are repulsed by the idea of eating "meat grown in a lab", even after I remind them that all processed foods start in a lab before they are mass produced in a factory.

Yet there are also numerous others who actually can't wait to try it. I wouldn't be surprised if it's younger, more adventurous people who are the first to try clean meat in significant numbers. Still, if it tastes the same as factory-farmed meat, interest will spread – and it won't be long before more people start to think that factory farming, environmental degradation, animal suffering, and slaughter are more off-putting than growing meat in controlled conditions.

Another concern I've heard is that clean meat is not natural, and that that's somehow intrinsically bad, or might be a sign that it's risky to eat. "Natural" is difficult to define, but I have trouble seeing how factory farming could qualify. Maybe the thought is that farm animals themselves are natural, even if the methods of farming them are not. That's questionable too, though, given how much we've modified domesticated animals through selective breeding.

0	Expectations about food developments are about to be fulfilled.
1	Any kind of meat substitute can be mistaken for an animal product these days.
2	According to test persons, the lab-produced version of a meat product was lacking a particular ingredient.
3	One company intends to start selling an artificial dairy product soon.
4	The newly developed 'animal products' might be able to stop conventional mass production.
5	The setting in which clean meat is made is new to food production.
6	People will soon put ethical issues above their initial fears of clean meat.
7	The author supports the view that conventional mass production is natural.

Read the text about communication at work. 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.



Avoiding office meetings

A poll of 600 UK office workers out yesterday reported that just over two thirds now prefer e-mails and phone calls to face-to-face meetings, even when colleagues are in the same building.

A big part of the problem, it seems, is that many people have now become so reliant on digital messaging that (0) _____. Another part is that avoiding meetings at the office means that the boss has less chance of dumping extra work on subordinates. Add to this that only around a third of people are convinced that a face-to-face meeting is the quickest and most efficient way of solving problems, and it's evident that (1) _____ if they are forced into it.

But I think the new research has missed something – the lengths which many people will go to in order to avoid situations (2) _____. Even before the digital era came upon us, many employees, especially those in the middle and lower end of the social hierarchy, found meetings an ordeal, (3) _____. As sociologist Erving Goffman pointed out in a seminal paper, first published in 1956, the signs of high- and low-level embarrassment, where the social, psychological and physiological come together, can be distressing:

“An individual may recognise extreme embarrassment in others and even in himself (4) ____: blushing, fumbling, stuttering, an unusually low-or high-pitched voice, quavering speech or breaking of the voice, sweating, blanching, blinking, tremor of the hand, hesitating or vacillating movement, absent-mindedness and malapropisms.”

“There are also symptoms of a subjective kind: constriction of the diaphragm, a feeling of wobbliness, consciousness of strained and unnatural gestures, a dazed sensation, dryness of the mouth, and tenseness of the muscles. In cases of mild discomfiture these visible and invisible flusterings occur but in less susceptible form.”

The Canadian-born social scientist went on to say that (5) _____ as evidence of “weakness, inferiority, low status, moral guilt, defeat, and other unenviable attributes.”

That's quite a list. Things haven't changed that much in the years since those words were crafted. So, it looks highly likely that the increasing digitalisation under way in the advanced economies means that many employees will be able to find new ways to avoid embarrassing situations in the workplace. Under normal circumstances, it would be expected that at least (6) ____, having acquired a range of skills, including working out how to negotiate tricky and awkward situations to their advantage. In other words, (7) ____ as the focus shifts from looking at and interpreting people's voices, faces and gestures to staring at screens and deciphering text.

Does it matter? I think so. It will almost certainly have consequences for the prospects of many small and medium-size UK companies, many of which are keen to seek out fresh markets in the new growth economies. Some contacts overseas will be established by digital means, but for the most part (8) ____, meeting their foreign counterparts and pressing the flesh.

It's pretty obvious that people who find it difficult to speak face-to-face with others of the same or similar background, either at work or leisure, are not best equipped to do deals with business leaders in countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, where the social and cultural rules of interaction are often quite different to those found in increasingly digitised workplaces in the UK.

A	especially if tensions between different management factions were in play
B	realising certain factors are noticeable and feeling uncomfortable about them
C	by the objective signs of emotional disturbance
D	they are less confident about encountering people in real time and space
E	it will involve representatives of British companies travelling abroad
F	the vast majority of employees will only gather round the conference table
G	some in the middle and lower ranks would end up as tomorrow's leaders
H	which are based on how well the objective was met
I	which they think might lead to shame and embarrassment
J	a whole range of soft, face-to-face interactive skills are being slowly lost
K	any obvious sign of discomfiture in mainstream Western corporate (and political) culture is often interpreted

Bildquellen

Aufgabe 3: © Darren Baker / www.fotolia.com

Aufgabe 4: © lenetsnikolai / www.fotolia.com

Textquellen

Aufgabe 1: Yu, Cindy: China's battery-farmed kids.

<http://www.spectator.co.uk/spectator-schools/spectator-schools-features/9630942/chinas-battery-farm-schools/>
[14.11.2018] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 2: Cooper, Charlie: Paging Dr Haus: German doctor cures mystery illness after recalling a similar diagnosis from Hugh Laurie's curmudgeonly antihero House.

http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/paging-dr-haus-german-doctor-cures-mystery-illness-after-recalling-a-similar-diagnosis-from-hugh-lauries-curmudgeonly-antihero-house-9113085.html?utm_source=indynewsletter&utm_medium=email07022014 [21.11. 2018] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 3: Kateman, Brian: A veggie burger that bleeds? Now the 'clean meat' revolution is cooking on gas.

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/apr/18/veggie-burger-clean-meat-revolution-plant-foods-animals>
[02.11.2018] (adaptiert).

Aufgabe 4: Carey, Sean: Avoiding office meetings has economic consequences.

<http://blogs.independent.co.uk/2012/09/26/avoiding-office-meetings-has-economic-consequences/>
[06.10.2014] (adaptiert).

