

# ENGLISCH

## LESEVERSTEHEN SERIE 2/3

### LÖSUNGEN



Kandidatennummer \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Vorname \_\_\_\_\_

Datum der Prüfung \_\_\_\_\_

<b>PUNKTE UND BEWERTUNG</b>	Erreichte Punkte	/ Maximum
Task A		/ 20
Task B		/ 5
<b>Total</b>		<b>/ 25</b>

Die Experten \_\_\_\_\_



**Erlaubte Hilfsmittel:** Wörterbuch, gedruckt oder elektronisch

**Zeit:** 30 Minuten

## A

Read the following text and the instructions on the opposite page.

## Fish and chips power a 'green' revolution

By Lucie Godeau

Deep in the southern English countryside, an environmental group spent last weekend teaching 12 men how to transform old vegetable oil from fish and chip shops, pubs and restaurants, into biodiesel. One participant, Mike Kempton, who needs a car for his business, said the idea of cheap fuel was extremely attractive at a time when oil prices have reached historic highs.

"I want to save money, I don't want to be isolated from fuel and unable to drive my car. And I am really worried about what we're doing to the environment," he said. The courses are organised by the Low Impact Living Initiative (LILI), a group that has trained more than a thousand people and applications for the courses increase every time the price of fuel goes up. As an added incentive, the government does not put tax on biodiesel if a person uses a maximum of 2,500 litres per year.

Jon Halle, a tutor from the non-profit making company Goldenfuels, gives participants an elementary chemistry lesson in a low-tech building near Oxford. By mixing a litre of vegetable oil with methanol and several other ingredients and heating it, he produces a litre of basic biodiesel.

"Some people have no idea and some people on the courses are chemists, but everybody can do it if they spend the time," Halle said. He says the danger is low even for people without a scientific background. "The risks are that you use dangerous chemicals and you also use electricity so you could have really dangerous scenarios, but you only have to take care. It's not rocket science. It's like cookery, but on a big scale."

It may not be quite as easy as Halle makes it look – some of the participants have difficulty measuring the amount of fatty acids in the oil that must be neutralized for it to become fuel. But when done correctly, the biodiesel can be used in diesel engines without modification and without any loss of performance. Biodiesel made from vegetable oil contains 75 percent less carbon than its mineral equivalent. Another member of the course, Matthew Stephens from Lincolnshire in eastern England, admitted using the "green" fuel was good for his conscience. "I have to use the car to drive to work a lot because Lincolnshire doesn't have very good public transport," he said. "And if I use biodiesel, it will make me feel much better because it's almost carbon-free."

The re-processing of vegetable oil is relatively rare in Britain, so there is an enormous amount of raw material and the process does not need special agricultural land to grow biofuel crops such as rapeseed. There is one obstacle though – the basic equipment to turn the oil into fuel costs between £1,000 and £2,000 (1,250/2,500 or \$1,950/3,900) and the chemicals needed cost 15 pence per litre of biodiesel. That means an individual user would have to produce biodiesel for over a year to pay for the initial investment.

Colin Hygate, the director of Greenfuels, which is Europe's biggest seller of the re-processing equipment, said business was booming as people take a long-term approach.

"We see an acceleration when there is a problem with fuel supplies or the cost of fuel at the garage," he said.

"We are growing each year. Over a four-year period, we have gone from a turnover of less than £100,000 a year to a turnover this year that will be around £2 million. The number of people asking about our products has increased from about 10 to 15 contacts a day to between 40 to 50 people and we now employ extra sales people to try to handle the new demand."



## TASK A1

(12 POINTS) (2 points for each correct answer)

Punkte

Now tick the best answer – A, B or C.

## 1. People are keen to use biodiesel . . .

- A  although vegetable oil prices have never been so high before in history.  
B  although it will isolate them from other types of fuel.  
C  as it contributes towards helping the environment.

2

## 2. Users pay no tax on biodiesel . . .

- A  so it's a big hit with truck companies.  
B  as long as their annual consumption is not over 2,500 litres per year.  
C  as long as the price of fuel goes up.

2

## 3. The biodiesel process can be dangerous so you have to . . .

- A  be careful.  
B  be a chemist.  
C  be a good cook.

2

## 4. Producing biodiesel from vegetable oil . . .

- A  is fairly easy.  
B  is difficult because engines need to be modified to have more power.  
C  creates a less environmentally-friendly fuel.

2

## 5. Re-processing vegetable oil . . .

- A  is not a problem as Britain has a lot of land to grow the raw material.  
B  needs a lot of land to grow the rapeseed plants for their oil.  
C  is only economic after about twelve months of using it.

2

## 6. Within 4 years, Greenfuels' turnover . . .

- A  has risen by about 20%.  
B  has increased to about 20 times higher than at the start of the period.  
C  has been about £500,000 each year.

2

**TASK A2**

**(8 POINTS) (1 point for each correct answer)**

Punkte

Read the article below. Choose the best expression to fill each gap – A, B or C.  
For each answer, put the correct letter on the line on the right.

## What is franchising?

The term ‘franchising’ is used **1)**..... many different forms of business relationships. The more popular use of the expression has come from the development of **2)**..... is called ‘business format’ franchising. This is the granting of a license by one person (the franchisor) to another (the franchisee), **3)**..... allows the franchisee to trade under the trademark/tradename of the franchisor and to make use of an entire business package with all the elements needed for an untrained person to operate the business with help on a predetermined basis. The principle is simple – some companies decide **4)**..... by giving a license to other people to sell their product or service and not by developing conventionally.

### There are clear advantages

- ▷ You **5)**..... to find a new idea - someone else had the idea and has tested it, too!
- ▷ Larger, franchise operations will often have national advertising campaigns and a solid trading name
- ▷ Good franchisors will offer comprehensive training programs in sales and all business **6)**.....
- ▷ Good franchisors can help find money for your investment as well as e.g. cheap products in bulk when you are in operation
- ▷ If they know that you are operating a franchise, customers will understand that you are offering the best value for money and service – **7)**..... you run your own business, you are part of a much larger organization.

### Who is in control?

Each business is owned and operated by the franchisee. However, the franchisor keeps control over the way products and services are marketed and sold, and controls the quality and standards of the business.

### What are the cost implications?

The franchisee pays a starting fee to the franchisor, payable at the beginning plus management service fees based on a percentage of annual turnover. **8)**....., the franchisor must support the franchise network, with training, product development, advertising activities and special management services.

			Put the letter here ↓		
1.	<b>A</b> describing	<b>B</b> to describe	<b>C</b> describes	B	1
2.	<b>A</b> what	<b>B</b> which	<b>C</b> who	A	1
3.	<b>A</b> which	<b>B</b> what	<b>C</b> when	A	1
4.	<b>A</b> to grow	<b>B</b> grow	<b>C</b> growing	A	1
5.	<b>A</b> don't have	<b>B</b> mustn't	<b>C</b> needn't	A	1
6.	<b>A</b> skill	<b>B</b> expertise	<b>C</b> expert	B	1
7.	<b>A</b> during	<b>B</b> despite	<b>C</b> while	C	1
8.	<b>A</b> In return	<b>B</b> In case	<b>C</b> Indeed	A	1



**B** (5 POINTS) (1 point for each correct answer)

Punkte

Look at the list of different private schools below, which are located in and around London. Decide which school (A – H) would be suitable for each person/family. Write the letter on the line on the right. Do not use any letter more than once.

- A** 'Iver Junior Academy' (privately owned and operated) offers short-stay students (max. stay of 2 years) a sound, all-round education (for boys up to 16 years of age). Lessons are all in English with an equal focus on sport.
- B** 'Windsor High School' is a secondary school for girls aged 12 to 18. Annual fees: £45,000 (includes residence in students' building).
- C** Located in the heart of London, Paddington Primary/Junior School offers children between 6 and 12 a good start. Friendly, multi-cultured atmosphere but no sports facilities.
- D** Newton College in South London is for all children between 12 and 18. The school specialises in science/maths and has its own residence for students living away from home. More of a school for 'thinkers'.
- E** 'Northwood School' takes children between 6 and 18 who come from every kind of background. Good academic track record. No conditions on length of stay at the school.
- F** 'Camden Academy' offers good preparation for young boys (aged 12 to 16) for a career with the armed forces. Lessons put less emphasis on philosophical subjects but give more importance to outdoor activities, teambuilding and physical fitness.
- G** 'Thorpe Special School' prepares less academically gifted children aged 16 to 18 for semi-skilled jobs.
- H** 'Victoria School for the Disabled' is for school children of all ages with physical disabilities. Own swimming pool and sports facilities.

Put the letter here ↓

1. Vladimir and Nastasia are both Russian bankers and need a school with accommodation facilities for 15-year-old Boris. The school must be intellectually challenging.	D	1
2. Angus is a single father and needs a good school for his daughters Katie (aged 9) and Lynne (aged 14) for one year before returning to Canada.	E	1
3. Chuck and Britney from LA are looking for a private school where their twin 9-year-old sons can learn to play soccer and get a good general education before returning to the States in 18 months.	A	1
4. Bruce and Darleen from Melbourne need a secondary school for their 14-year-old daughter Ashlee. While leading international architect/designer Bruce is working in England for 3 years, they would like a school where she can meet English girls from 'good' (upper class) families.	B	1
5. Just arrived in London from Trinidad, Josiah and Abigail need a school for their son and daughter aged 8 and 10. Josiah and Abigail want them to feel happy in their new and strange surroundings.	C	1

