



# ENGLISCH

SERIE

3

LESEVERSTEHEN

LÖSUNGEN

KANDIDATIN  
KANDIDAT

Nummer der Kandidatin / des Kandidaten

Name

Vorname

Datum der Prüfung

BEWERTUNG

Fachbereiche

Erreichte Punkte / Maximum

Task A

/ 12

Task B

/ 8

Task C

/ 5

**Total**

**/ 25**

EXPERTEN



Prüfungsdauer: ⌚ 30 Minuten

# A (12 POINTS)

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



## Disability – Here and in Developing Countries

In the “West” everyone is always reminded that disabled people have rights just like anyone else, and that you mustn’t treat them differently. Public buildings have to have ramps and toilets big enough for wheelchairs. You cannot refuse a person a job just because he or she has only one leg, or can’t speak.

Disabled people’s confidence has grown in recent years. They insist on their rights, and their ability to compete with everyone else. New technology, of course, is making a huge difference. Instead of wooden legs, for example, new materials from Asia and designs for artificial body parts allow people to walk and run as fast as everyone else. Very recently, a chip was placed into the brain of a person who couldn’t move from the neck down. With the chip he could navigate a cursor on a screen simply by looking at it. He can now do all kinds of things - switch on the television and the lights, type, even send emails!

But what is it like in developing countries? In places where there are no facilities at all? Where people who are missing a leg have to get through the traffic on their knees and elbows? Where every disabled person is unemployed, homeless, and many depend on their relatives?

“Despite all that,” says Anna, a Swedish development worker in Mozambique, “disabled people here are actually more integrated and happier in society. Western society is only interested in beauty and a perfect body and even an overweight person feels left out, not to speak of people missing an arm. Here, having one leg is no more unusual than having a big nose.”

“That’s not true,” says Adolfo, a blind Mozambican, who is also a brilliant guitar player. “I’m lucky. I have a skill. More importantly, I was given the opportunity to learn one. And so I am able to return something to society, and I am respected. Most disabled people don’t have any working skills and so society has to take care of them. Maybe Africans are more generous; we accept people who cannot give anything. But that doesn’t mean we respect them. I think such a view of African society would be too positive.”

“Technology is making things easier here too,” Adolfo adds. “Look at my mobile phone.” “But wouldn’t you like a speaking clock or a computer with software which reads aloud to you?”, asks Anna. Adolfo just laughs. “My wife does that for me,” he says. “She reads the newspaper to me every day.” “You see!”, says Anna. “That shows I’m right. Nobody where I come from has got time to read to a blind person! And don’t tell me that a machine can do it just as well, because it simply can’t!”

But Anna still thinks it is worse in the West. “In Africa people find it acceptable if you touch them, they are more tolerant and much more accepting than Europeans. Disabled people in Europe are dying of loneliness because most people without a handicap feel too uncomfortable around them.”

(2 points for each correct answer)

Tick the best answer – A, B or C.

1. **In the Western World . . .** 2  
A  all houses are designed in a special way.  
B  people are told to respect everybody's rights.  
C  a deaf person won't find employment.
  
2. **Disabled people in the West . . .** 2  
A  today believe in what they can do.  
B  use wooden legs.  
C  have produced technology that helps them.
  
3. **In developing countries . . .** 2  
A  it is difficult to cross the street.  
B  most people are unemployed.  
C  some disabled are supported by their families.
  
4. **Anna says that in the West . . .** 2  
A  disabled people are generally happier than in Mozambique.  
B  a perfect body is necessary to feel accepted.  
C  a big nose is as bad as being overweight.
  
5. **Adolfo . . .** 2  
A  respects society.  
B  disagrees with Anna.  
C  thinks that African society is positive.
  
6. **Many Europeans find it unpleasant . . .** 2  
A  when disabled people are left alone.  
B  that Africans don't mind being touched.  
C  to be in the company of disabled people.

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

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

**Trains: Past, Present and Future**

Railways are not such a modern invention ❶..... most of us think. The idea of transporting things and people on rails has been around for a long time. Rails were made of wood, stone or metal, and wagons were pulled by horses or had sails. But at the start of the Industrial Revolution in Britain these were a very slow way to move things around the country, so the speed of railway wagons needed to be increased.

By 1800 many industries were using steam engines. Steam engines were developed further and the first locomotive was designed. It was called a ‘puffer’ due to the noise it made, and on its first journey it travelled ❷..... almost 8 km an hour! And if it had not been so heavy, it would have made more than just three journeys: on its first trip it actually broke the rails. But it had managed to show that steam engines could be used to move trains, and do it fast.

Thirty years later locomotives ❸..... travelling at over 45 km/h, and the first public railway was opened. The most famous early locomotive was The Rocket. In 1833 it won a competition, organised by the owners of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, to find the best locomotive for their new line. ❹....., an important politician wasn’t careful as he was crossing the tracks and was run over by The Rocket during the competition. He died later. This was one of the first train accidents in history.

During the next 130 years railways were built all over the world, and the size, speed and comfort of trains continued to increase. Soon it was possible to cross America ❺..... train, and the building of railways in many other countries allowed people to move quickly across the world.

Quite a few countries use high speed trains today. The famous Bullet Train in Japan and the TGV in France can both ❻..... passengers at speeds of over 300 km/h. Journey times are now much shorter, and trains can travel on some unusual routes – up hills, through mountains, even under the sea.

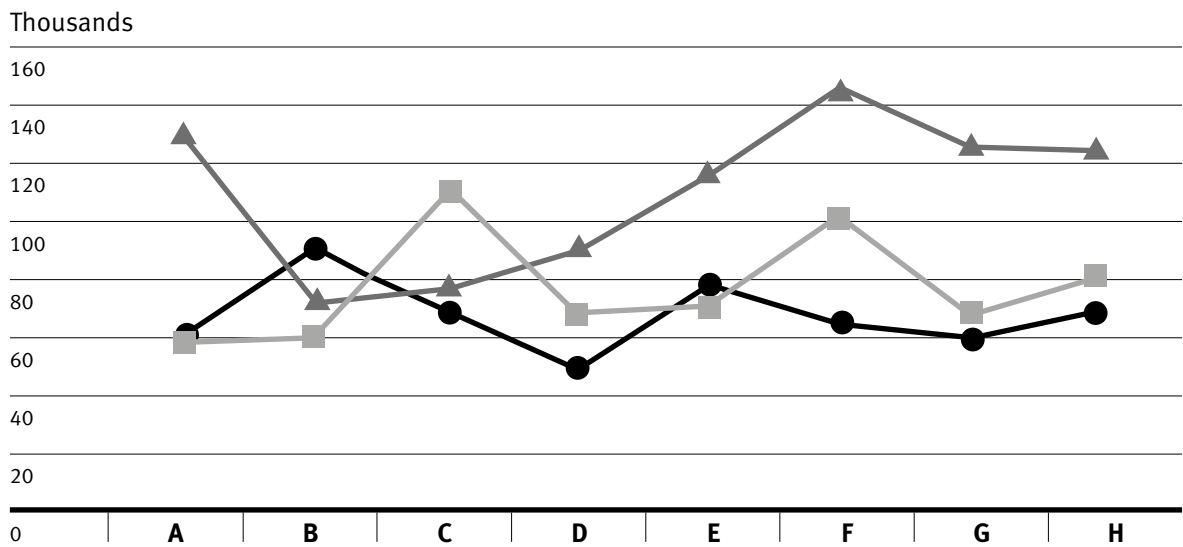
The future of train travel could be in trains that are supported by electro-magnets and float above the ground. Some countries are already using this technology in cities, and others are planning to use ❼..... on longer journeys. At the moment they can go faster than 500 km/h, but some engineers think speeds of over 1000 km/h are possible – some even think they could be used to ❸..... space shuttles. Trains have come a long way since the “puffer”.

			Put the letter here ↓		
❶	A how	B that	C as	C	1
❷	A in	B on	C at	C	1
❸	A were	B are	C was	A	1
❹	A Luckily	B Unfortunately	C Therefore	B	1
❺	A by	B with	C on	A	1
❻	A lift	B pick up	C carry	C	1
❼	A it	B them	C they	A	1
❸	A launch	B drive	C fuel	A	1

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

Look at the chart below. It shows Brazil's exports of coffee, bananas and rice in thousands of tons for the years 2006 to 2013. Which year does each statement (1–5) below describe? Match them with the correct graph (A–H). Do not use any letter more than once.

■ Bananas ▲ Coffee ● Rice



Put the letter here ↓

1	There was considerable growth in rice exports and almost no improvement in banana exports. There was some increase in coffee.	E	1
2	The export of coffee remained almost stable while there was a small rise in rice exports. However, more bananas were exported than rice.	H	1
3	There was quite an increase in the export of bananas. Rice exports went down while in the year before they had been higher than coffee exports.	C	1
4	Although the amount of coffee exported hardly changed, banana exports decreased nearly as much as they had grown in comparison to the previous year. Rice exports fell again.	D	1
5	Bananas and rice both reached almost the same level whereas in the year before banana exports had been very high.	G	1

