

Englisch

Serie 1a

B) Leseverstehen

Prüfungsdauer: 40 Minuten
Hilfsmittel: keine

Name: _____ Vorname: _____

Kand.-Nummer: _____ Klasse: _____

| | | Mögliche Punkte | Erzielte Punkte |
|----|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| B) | Leseverstehen | 30 | |

Nicht mit Bleistift schreiben!

Examinator/Examinatorin

Experte/Expertin

READING COMPREHENSION

TASK 1

14 POINTS

You are going to read contributions to an Internet discussion of the problem of overcrowding on British trains.

Which person (A – G)

- | | |
|---|----------|
| discovered an excellent solution abroad? | 1 |
| thinks that the past is repeating itself? | 2 |
| says that promises have not been fulfilled? | 3 |
| argues that if you buy a ticket, you have a right to sit? | 4 |
| clearly uses irony to make their point? | 5 |
| says that it is unfair that only some people can sit on trains? | 6 |
| thinks that his train is mostly too short? | 7 |
| argues that commuting by train should no longer be necessary? | 8 |
| mentions the possible dangers of overcrowding for commuters? | 9 |
| says that another contributor to the discussion is luckier than they are? | 10 |
| thinks important rail industry people lack personal experience of overcrowding? | 11 |
| says that their experience of commuting has been better than expected? | 12 |
| proposes a new fare system? | 13 |
| accepts that their solution would not be possible everywhere in Britain? | 14 |

Overcrowded Trains

A Tim Calow is fortunate - his line has nice new comfortable electric trains. He needs to try the 5.08 p.m. from Leeds to Manchester Victoria. It usually only has 3 carriages and when it leaves Leeds it is full, with many people standing, which only gets worse when we get to Bradford. The morning train which arrives in Leeds at 07.57 is even worse - like a crowded tube train in London. Two years ago we were assured that there would be more seats on these lines but I have not seen any evidence of this to date.

B I used to commute to London on a daily basis. Passengers at the stations before mine on the line always had a seat, and people only ended up standing from my station onwards. The problem is the injustice - we all pay the same whether we have a comfortable seat or risk falling over during a 30-mile journey at high speed. Want a radical solution? "Standing only" carriages with safety straps to hold, for which tickets are charged at half price. Or would that be just too much of an acknowledgement that we've returned to the Victorian days of 3rd class rail travel?

C Overcrowding – yes, and let's not forget the environmental impact. Surely it's time for a radical change in the whole area of commuting? There's not much need for many of us to physically travel to work these days when telecommunications can easily save the time and cost (and overcrowding) involved. If only working from home were more acceptable among employers!

D I commute to London on the train, and every morning there is a fight for seats. Recently I worked in Toronto for about a year, and commuted a similar journey every day in and out of the city, but on double-decker trains during rush hour. I admit that these are not feasible on all UK lines, but should definitely be considered where possible. It works. Rarely did anyone have to stand.

E There was a better rail service in the 19th century! My husband travels from Oxford¹ to central London every day. He, like a lot of others, pays nearly £4,000 a year for the privilege of crushing onto a train and standing the whole way, waiting outside stations and crawling into London. The commuters are a patient lot and try to see the funny side, but it is no laughing matter when they leave early in the morning and get home late at night due to the wrong sort of snow, unexpectedly heavy rain, leaves on the line, etc etc! Perhaps the shareholders of the train companies and our government should try travelling with the commuters – I bet they would soon change their tune!

F I pay over £2,500 per year for my season ticket into London. I don't hand over that money to have to stand the whole time on the 40-minute journey. If children under five go free on trains unless they take up a seat, so logically it follows that the ticket price is for a seat and not just for the journey!

G I have recently started (since Christmas) commuting into London on South West Trains from Guildford. I have only once so far not got a seat. I had feared the worst, but so far, to my pleasant surprise, the service has been excellent.

1 Oxford liegt ca. 70 km entfernt von London

TASK 2

16 POINTS

You are going to read an article about how corporate sponsorship is not always about fame and fortune. For questions 1 - 8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think expresses best what the text says.

Chunnis on the tree

Look both ways and listen before you cross the railway. Go down the slope and past the mosque. Don't go too close to the buffalo. There, on the dusty patch of grass in front of you, are the hoops¹ on posts - the goals. This is where the young women of Aligaon, on the outskirts of Delhi, play netball.

5 The players are mainly from conservative Muslim families. Most had only a year or two of schooling. Sport would not normally be part of their lives. But these girls, aged 12 to 18 (with others from Govindpuri and Sanjay Canton, also in Delhi), are taking part in a project called *Goal*, which has been set up by Standard Chartered, an international bank. The bank's partners are Naz India, which is an NGO² dedicated to preventing the spread of HIV and
10 AIDS, and the International Federation of Netball Associations.

The girls do not only play netball; *Goal* has modules covering topics from health and hygiene to peer pressure, sexuality and finance. It is all aimed at building their self-confidence and making leaders of them. But sport is at *its* heart.

15 Netball players, from goalkeeper to shooter, have specific duties. They must also work together: because only two players may score, and dribbling and carrying the ball are forbidden, passing is essential. Other good things about netball are that it is a non-contact sport, and it is cheap, requiring only goals and a ball. The girls at Aligaon used to play in slippers or bare feet. Then Peter Sands, the bank's chief executive, came to watch them, and now the bank pays for sports shoes.

20 Do the girls like netball? "Yes!" they shout. They are pretty good, too. Neha, from Govindpuri, played for Delhi's under-19 team in the Indian interstate championships this year; they came second. Two others played in the under-16 competition. In a game against a team from the bank, admits Sharon Sethi, who manages a Standard Chartered branch in Delhi, the girls from the project won easily.

25 The players from Govindpuri are also in an NGO-run school, and Neha now plans to study for a university degree in physical education, perhaps with an interest-free microfinance loan, and then return as a coach. She is already helping to train the younger girls. In the other modules on the project too, "*Goal* champions" are learning how to lead sessions.

30 "What I have learnt from here is confidence and how to speak," says one. "We've got a direction," says another. At first, recalls Mrs Sethi, the girls would not take off their chunnis (loose scarves worn over their salwar kameez – long blouse and trousers - to hide the line of the body). Now they hang their chunnis on a tree by their court before they start their game.

35 Standard Chartered plans to take *Goal* to Chennai (formerly Madras) and Mumbai (formerly Bombay). "Empowering a young woman allows her to protect herself," says Anjali Gopalan, the bank's executive director in India. "When this idea came up for fostering³ leadership through sport, I was quite sceptical about it. *A year down the road*, I'm completely converted! Every young woman should be given a chance like this."

1 Metallring, der als Korb dient

2 NGO = Nichtstaatliche Organisation

3 fördern

- 1 **All the girls playing netball**

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | |
|---|--|

A are from Muslim families.
B are between twelve and eighteen years old.
C have AIDS or are HIV positive.
D have only had one or two years of schooling.
- 2 **The word 'its' in line 13 refers to**

| | |
|---|--|
| 2 | |
|---|--|

A netball.
B *Goal*.
C self-confidence.
D sport.
- 3 **Which of the following is not mentioned as an advantage of netball?**

| | |
|---|--|
| 3 | |
|---|--|

A teamwork
B simple equipment
C clear roles
D cheap clothes
- 4 **How do the girls feel about the *Goal* project?**

| | |
|---|--|
| 4 | |
|---|--|

A It is mostly pretty good.
B Very positive about it.
C Some are not interested.
D For some it is too early to say.
- 5 **How many of *Goal's* girls have played in interstate tournaments?**

| | |
|---|--|
| 5 | |
|---|--|

A Two
B One
C Three
D One team
- 6 **Why wouldn't the girls take off their chunnis at first?**

| | |
|---|--|
| 6 | |
|---|--|

A They felt they shouldn't.
B There was nowhere to hang them.
C Their salwar kameez was too loose.
D They can't recall the reason.
- 7 **'A year down the road' in line 37 means**

| | |
|---|--|
| 7 | |
|---|--|

A a year of difficulties
B a year of travelling
C a year later
D a year ago
- 8 **This article was written to**

| | |
|---|--|
| 8 | |
|---|--|

A give directions to the *Goal* centre in Aligaon.
B report on a successful sports sponsorship initiative.
C explain the importance of netball in India.
D encourage readers to support the *Goal* project.