

Name:

Maturitätsprüfungen Englisch 2014

Klassen: 4AW (ZaP), 4Ba (StH), 4Bb (ChA), 4GL (ChA), 4IM (RuM), 4IS (MuH), 4LZ (KaY), 4Sb (RiC), 4SW (DaM), 4Wb (MuH), 5KSW (KaE)

Prüfungsdauer: 4 Stunden

Erlaubte Hilfsmittel: ein- oder zweisprachiges Wörterbuch für das Essay

Content

A. Comprehension and Grammar (50 %) (approx. 120 mins.):

I. Reading Comprehension:

1. Language 15 pts.

2. Comprehension Questions 25 pts.

II. Grammar 37 pts.

Total A 77 pts.

= Mark 1

B. Essay (50 %) (approx. 120 mins.):

Content: 50 %

Language: 50 %

Total B

= Mark 2

Final Mark: 50 % (Mark 1) + 50 % (Mark 2)

All the best!

A. Chiappini-Fitzgerald
M. Dambach
J. Dyer
E. Kaufmann
Y. Kaspar
H.-U. Müller
C. Richerdt
M. Ruef
H. Stone
P. Zanola

A. Comprehension and Grammar

I. Reading Comprehension

1. Read the following text and answer the questions on pages 8 - 13.

Kamila Shamsie on applying for British citizenship: 'I never felt safe'

The Guardian, Tuesday 7 March 2014 (abridged)

5 After six years of living in Britain, the author thought that the path to citizenship would be easy. She was wrong – but the stressful journey forced her to think about privilege, identity and the hostility that immigrants can face.



Indefinite leave to remain: Kamila Shamsie ... 'I passed the test. I climbed Everest.' Photograph: Sarah Lee for the Guardian

10 There's a postcard on my fridge door in London, which a South African friend sent to me 18 months ago. A replica of a Puffin picture-book cover, it has an illustration of mountain peaks below which are emblazoned¹ the words "Everest is climbed!" My friend had already climbed the same metaphorical mountain that I had just reached the summit of, and when she had reached the top she sat down and wept, much to the surprise of all her British friends. "I knew I could stay," she had told me, describing the emotion of the moment, "finally, I knew I could stay." I might not have wept, but I did turn wobbly-kneed and lean against my kitchen counter for support the day my letter arrived from the UK Border Agency (UKBA) to say I'd been granted Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) in the UK.

Kamila Naheed Shamsie was born in 1973 in Karachi, Pakistan, into a family of Pakistani writers and editors. She was brought up and educated in Karachi but got further education in writing in the US, where she wrote her first novel, In the City by the Sea. In 2007, she moved to London. – She has published seven internationally renowned novels so far.

25 Five years previously, when I had entered the UK on a Writers, Artists and Composers visa I thought the road to settlement, and then citizenship, was flat and easy. As long as I could maintain myself financially, continued to work as a writer, and didn't break any laws, I'd qualify for ILR in five years, and citizenship a year later. And then there would be a citizenship ceremony to end it all, which seemed a pleasant enough idea. I'm all for rituals to mark moments of significance. But I wasn't prepared for the changeable nature of immigration laws, and their ability to make migrants feel continuously insecure,

30

1 (usually sth. written or a logo) printed on a surface in a visible, highlighted way

particularly as the rhetoric around migration increased. "I didn't think that would affect someone like you," a large number of Brits said to me over the years, with the British
35 belief that if you're middle class you exist under a separate set of laws. They weren't entirely wrong – the more privileged you are in terms of income and education the more likely it is you'll be able to clear all hurdles. It's only the rich around whom immigration laws are made.

I live at sufficient remove from that category to have endured many bouts of panic over the
40 years. I would then have to sit down at my laptop and navigate my way to the UKBA homepage to check that no new rules had been announced without my noticing, which would require me to pack my bags and leave. This sense of insecurity had set in about a year and a half after I first moved to London. Soon after my arrival, I had heard of a revision of migration laws which would bring in a new "points based" immigration system;
45 but the migration lawyer I spoke to said there was no way that the Writers, Artists and Composers visa could be brought within that system, since there was no way to actually measure "cultural value".

But several months later, near the time when I had to renew my writer's visa, I went to the UKBA website and discovered my visa category had simply been abolished. I would either
50 have to find some other category for which I qualified, or leave the country. That was the day I discovered how deeply the idea of a new home can settle into you in the space of under two years. I remember walking across the Hungerford Bridge that night, looking at St Paul's Cathedral and the Gherkin skyscraper, and the liquid darkness of the Thames, imagining London lost to me. It wouldn't be a final farewell; we would still be able to meet
55 on my visits as we used to before – but now that I had learned what it is to wake up with London, and fall asleep with it, and have it be the place I returned to when all my wanderings were done. The thought of having nothing more than visitation rights felt like heartbreak.

Early next morning, after a sleepless night, I returned to the UKBA website, and
60 discovered a way out. There was another visa category; one for which it didn't matter if you'd written books or composed music. What did matter was the level of education you'd attained and how much money you'd earned in the preceding 12 months. It was purely a matter of good fortune that I was at the right point in the grossly unreliable earning cycle of a novelist's life – I had just sold a novel, and so it was the year of Incoming Money.
65 Even in all my huge relief, I registered a sense of disappointment at having been transferred from Writers, Artists and Composers to the category Tier 1 (General). The age of wanting people to enter the country because they might have talents that seemed worthwhile had passed, and something colder and thin-lipped had taken its place.

I never really felt safe after that. Every announcement of proposed changes to migration
70 laws made my heart stutter, every politician's announcement about reducing migration numbers felt like a threat. But five years down the line, I was able to apply for ILR – though first I had to take the Life in the UK test, which continues to be mistakenly referred to as a Citizenship Test.

75 At this point I received a tremendous outpouring of
sympathy from my British friends. "It's ridiculous,"
they said. "Why should you have to learn about the
kings and queens of England in order to stay?" In fact,
the test teaches you little about kings and queens
80 and is full of information about employment rights,
schooling, the history of gender equality laws and other
rather useful things. What struck me about the genuine
concern from my friends was their assumption that
cramming facts for a few days and sitting for a multiple
choice test was the hardest part of the settlement process. The notion that once you enter
85 the country it is a straightforward route to settlement and citizenship is one that continues
to be widespread even as political parties are falling over themselves to prove themselves
as "tough on immigrants". The citizenship laws are, consequently, rapidly moving to the
point where the only criteria for becoming British will be the size of your bank balance.

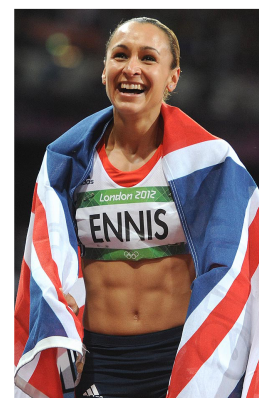


Kamila Shamsie at her citizenship ceremony.
Photograph: Kamila Shamsie

90 I passed the test. I climbed Everest. A year later, I applied for citizenship – a far more
painless process than applying for ILR, and less charged with concerns that someone might
find reasons to reject you. And within a few months I was on my way to Camden town hall
for a ceremony, accompanied by my family, who were visiting London from Karachi at the
time.

95 My family was taken to the rows of seats for those viewing the proceedings, and I joined
60 or 70 other people in the queue to have my name checked against an official list, and
enter the seating area of the chamber.

100 Just before I entered, a photographer appeared, thrust a little union jack
into my hand and asked me to smile for the camera. No one had warned
me that would happen. To tell the truth, I wouldn't have thought it
required any warning. If you had asked me my feelings about the union
jack, I suspect I'd have said the image with which I associate it most
closely is Jessica Ennis smiling her beautiful smile with a flag around her
shoulders at the Olympics – a joyful thing to think about for even those of
105 us who roll our eyes at all nationalism. But I had spent the last couple of
years writing a novel set during the Raj², and as the camera clicked, I
found myself remembering pictures of the union jack strung along the
streets of Peshawar in the days of empire. It brought about a strange
unease, which wasn't in any way about my feelings toward Britain, but
rather my feelings towards Pakistan, a nation of which I would continue to
110 be a citizen. I had thought dual citizenship would feel like a gain, not a loss. Instead, as I
took my seat in the chamber I found myself reflecting on what it means to be from a
country in which acquiring a second passport is regarded across the board as reason for
celebration. Weeks later, I was trying to explain this to British-Libyan writer, Hisham
Matar, who knew exactly what I meant. "In that moment you are betrayed and betrayer
115 both," he said. "You're betraying your country by seeking another passport, and you're
betrayed by your country which makes you want to seek another passport".



Jessica Ennis, winner at
the Olympic Games in
London 2012

2 The British Raj (rāj = Hindi for "rule") was the British rule in the Indian subcontinent 1858-1947.

120 What dissolved the feeling of melancholy was a glance toward one end of the council chamber. There was a picture of the Queen in her tiara, set against a large union jack. I might have laughed out loud. It seemed so American: the smiling portrait, all those flags. And then someone pressed "play" on a CD player and dramatic classical music filled the room. I kept looking across the room at my sister and giggling.

125 The mayor³ of Camden entered, and made a rather nice speech which was largely about Camden, its diverse community, its great museums and libraries that were open to the public and other such things which had the benefit of actually pertaining to the lives of people in the room. Then she read out a list of the different nationalities of people present, which was the most emotional part of the ceremony for me. When she reached Iraq, a man standing across from me nodded to identify his country of origin, and his eyes filled with tears. I kept my eyes on him as I read out in unison with my fellow almost-citizens the words of allegiance⁴ "to her Majesty the Queen, her Heirs and Successors".



130 I looked at him again as we all sang the national anthem; he was near tears at various points, and although I knew nothing about him other than "Iraq" and the fact that he didn't appear affluent⁵, I found myself trying to imagine what it must have felt like for him every time there was talk of changing the immigration rules and he waited to discover what that meant for his ability to stay in the UK. However high my levels of anxiety might have felt along the way, I always knew I had the luxury of another home to return to, as well as a livelihood which wasn't dependent on being in one place rather than another.

140 And then my name was called out. I stepped forward to collect my certificate of naturalisation⁶, posed for a photograph in front of the Queen and flag, and sat back down. We had all been given envelopes for our certificates, and when I opened mine out popped a letter of welcome from Theresa May⁷, with her photograph at the top of the page. Just a few weeks earlier, May had sent her "Go Home" vans across the UK, so this hardly inspired a feeling of belonging. Instead, it served as a reminder that the process of coming to British citizenship through six years of residence can't really be a process of feeling increasingly British when it is so marked with threat and insecurity. We want the paper that says we are citizens in order to protect us from the state's growing antipathy to migrants and its ever shifting laws. Indefinite Leave to Remain isn't enough to create that feeling of security as it once did. Then again, I was soon to discover that even citizenship itself



A "Go Home"-van

155 May called for powers to strip Britons of citizenship in particular circumstances, if they are

3 the head of a town, city, or village

4 people's support and loyalty to a political individual or group, or to the government

5 rich, wealthy

6 the act of making somebody a citizen of a specific nation

7 a British Conservative politician, currently minister for internal affairs in the British government

born outside the UK. If anyone thinks that the category of "particular circumstances" won't ever be broadened to fit the current mood or to score political points, they simply haven't been paying attention to the rhetoric that separates "the British" from "British passport-holders". (Money is now such an important factor in citizenship that it doesn't take an
160 Orwell⁸ to imagine a future in which the born-outside-the-UK Brits might be stripped of citizenship if placing too great a burden on the resources of the state – is it even necessary to add that the irony here that the resources of the state, as embodied by institutions such as the NHS (National Health Service), would probably collapse without migrants?)

165 After the ceremony there was tea and sandwiches, and then I returned home, feeling the whole thing had been rather anti-climactic, and in some ways quite dispiriting, when I had expected the opposite.

The first thing I did on returning home was download and fill out a passport application form. Wanting to stay was my primary reason for acquiring citizenship, but the added benefit of a passport that allowed me to travel without the visa nightmares that come
170 attached to a Pakistani passport was also a strong motivating factor. I filled out the form, took it to the post office, and handed it across the counter to a bearded man with the name tag Khaled.

"First passport?" he asked.

"Yes."

175 Khaled looked gravely at me.

"Welcome," he said, and everything uncomplicated and moving I had wanted to feel in that citizenship ceremony, I felt then.

8 George Orwell, English novelist highly aware of social injustice; writer of *1984*

Notes Reading Comprehension:

I.1 Language

1. **Explain** in your own words the meaning of the following words as they are used in the text **or give a contextual synonym:** (1 point each)

1. hurdles (l. 37)

2. endured (l. 39)

3. abolished (l. 49)

4. dual (l. 110)

5. livelihood (l. 139)

6. primary (l. 168)

6

2. Give a **contextual antonym** for the following: (1 point each)

1. preceding (l. 62) _____

2. relief (l. 65) _____

2

3. Give the noun from the same word family for the following words: (1 point each)

1. maintain (l. 28) _____

2. applied (l. 89) _____

3. acquiring (l. 112) _____

/ 3

4. Give the adjective from the same word family for the following: (1 point each)

1. sympathy (l. 75) _____

2. suspect (l. 101) _____

/ 2

5. Give the verb from the same word family for the following: (1 point each)

1. threat (l. 71) _____

2. loss (l. 110) _____

/ 2

I.1 Language total

/ 15

1.2 Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions in full sentences and in your own words as far as possible.

Keep the whole text in mind when answering the questions.

No points will be awarded for repeated answers.

Up to six points will be awarded for the quality of your language.

1. Identify four steps that Kamila Shamsie had to go through from the moment she entered the UK. (2 points)

/	2
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2. a. Kamila Shamsie thought the path to citizenship would be easy. In what ways? (2 points)

/	2
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2. b. And how did the political and bureaucratic situation prove her wrong? (2 points)

/	2
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3. Describe the procedure of the citizenship ceremony at Camden Hall, mentioning five steps. (2.5 points)

/	2.5
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II. Grammar

1. Read the following text. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form and write them in the gaps. Do not add any other words. (½ point each)

Immigration Lessons from the First World War

Black labour (1. be) _____ welcome during the first world war – but afterwards, black jobseekers were denied benefits, many suffered attacks and others (2. must/leave) _____ the country.



By Hugh Muir (*Hugh Muir is the Guardian's diary editor. In recent years, he (3. write) _____ extensively about race, social policy, policing and London government.*)

With the centenary upon us, military historians debate the first world war. (4. be) _____ it a necessary war, is the question that (5. concern) _____ them today. But on holiday, I spent many days (6. read) _____ and I gained an interesting perspective on where we have been and where we are now, while (7. glance) _____ through *Staying Power*, Peter Fryer's classic history of black people in Britain, first published in 1984. Fryer, who first (8. see) _____ diversity as a young reporter in 1948 after (9. send) _____ to meet the Empire Windrush⁹, takes the diversity story back 500 years. Since (10. read) _____ his book, I (11. think) _____ about the role and position of black people in Britain continuously.

The bit that jumped out at me was the migrant controversy after the great war. The government (12. welcome) _____ Black labour a few years before, especially at sea, but "when the armistice¹⁰ (13. sign) _____

9 The Empire Windrush arrived at the port of Tilbury on 22 June 1948, carrying 492 passengers from Jamaica wishing to start a new life in the United Kingdom. (Wikipedia)

10 ceasefire: a formal agreement during a war to stop fighting

on 11 November 1918, the wartime boom for black labour disappeared as quickly as it had begun".

The cry instead was too many foreigners; British jobs for British workers. Black jobseekers were

avoided and the complicit Ministry of Labour decided (14. not/tell) _____

_____ them about benefits which they (15. can) _____

_____ have. Very poor, they were targeted. By 1919, there were violent mob attacks in

Liverpool, Cardiff and London. Everyone joined in, apparently. "The quiet, apparently inoffensive

nigger (16. become) _____ a demon when armed with

revolver or razor," one paper said.

Many politicians wondered what (17. do) _____ with

these "foreign troublemakers". "(18. ban) _____ them

from our small island!" came the still popular reply, especially from those with the courage to

organise others. And so a repatriation scheme (19. establish) _____

_____ by the Home Office. Some black people (20. leave) _____

_____ with a £5 bounty. Some were promised compensation but got nothing, not even

adequate food on the voyage. And this seemed a good outcome; irritants removed, the populist rage

rewarded. But what goes around (21. come) _____

around. In a memorandum, Lord Milner, the colonial secretary, warned that many of the black people

under attack (22. fight) _____ in the war and added, "The

black war veterans bitterly (23. hate) _____ the present

ingratitude".

"Lord Milner feared the effect their return to the colonies (24. have) _____

_____ on attitudes to white minorities there", said Fryer. "His fears were soon justified."

Before long, the brightest and best of those repatriated (25. lead) _____

_____ anti-colonial agitation in Trinidad, Jamaica, Belize and St Kitts, and the British

government warned the US of "Unrest among the negroes". Fryer emphasised that soon those

campaigns (26. end) _____ Britain's colonial control.

(continues on p. 16)

One of many comments on the article:

I wish this article (27. be) _____ longer. It is a topic which most people (28. avoid) _____ discussing in this country up to now. Someone ought to write a new *People's History of Great Britain*. If someone (29. write) _____ such a book from the perspective of the oppressed, I would love to read it. The era you (30. cover) _____ in your article, Hugh, would be a chapter to itself.

	15
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Sources:

The original article (<http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2014/mar/02/immigration-lessons-first-world-war>) was in *The Guardian*, Sunday 2 March 2014, and has been slightly edited. The comments were found on: <http://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2014/mar/02/immigration-lessons-first-world-war#start-of-comments>

2. Complete the second sentence using the word or words given so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence. Use no more than six words. Do not change the word given. (1 point each)

1. The hotel staff had permission to use the tennis courts on Mondays.

PLAY

The hotel staff were _____
_____ on the tennis courts on Mondays.

2. 'I haven't heard from Helen for a long time,' Paul said to me.

TOLD

Paul _____
from Helen for a long time

3. A famous actress gave this boy her autograph.

WAS

That's the boy _____
_____ by a famous actress.

4. She started working four hours ago and she hasn't finished yet.

BEEN

She _____
four hours.

5. It's possible that she didn't understand what I said.

MIGHT

She _____
what I said.

6. We might have to take a taxi, so take some extra money with you.

CASE

Take some extra money with you _____
_____ take a taxi.

7. My sister managed to get a place at York University.

SUCCEDED

My _____
a place at York University.

8. There were so few people in the queue that we decided to wait.

IF

We would not have waited _____
_____ people in the queue.

9. He is the most dangerous driver I know.

DRIVES

Nobody I know _____
he does.

10. Hans should give up smoking to improve his health.

WOULD

If Hans _____
improve his health.

/ 10

3. In the following text, there is one grammar mistake in each sentence. Find and correct it. There are no punctuation or spelling mistakes. (1 point each)

How Ukrainian women saved the Samaritans of Mount Gerizim (abridged Guardian 11.02.2013: www.theguardian.com)

1. One of world's tiniest religious communities, the Samaritans, was threatened with extinction.
2. The Samaritans were struggling to survive as the inbreeding produced generation after generation of children with serious disabilities.
3. But this solved by using internet marriage agencies to import brides from Ukraine to the West Bank.
4. The community of 320 people is now looking forward to rapidly expand following the arrival of five Ukrainian brides.
5. The Ukrainian women have converted from Christianity in order to join the community, who members are forbidden from marrying non-Samaritans.
6. The brides now adhere to strict biblical traditions, including isolation while menstruation and for long periods following childbirth.
7. The Samaritans have peaked at around a million during the Roman era.
8. But their numbers fell dramatic as a result of bloody rebellions and forced conversion to Islam.
9. To ensure survival, young couples were encouraged having large families.
10. Marriage between first cousins was extremely common, that led to a high incidence of serious birth defects and genetic illnesses.
11. In the 1990s genetic testing was introduced whenever the risk of birth defect was higher as 10%.
12. This has led to great progresses and only two disabled children have been born in the last 15 years.

/ 12

1.2 Grammar total

/ 37

PART A TOTAL

/ 77



Now hand in all the sheets of part A in order to get part B (essay topics).
For the essay you can use your dictionary.

B. Essay

Choose one of the following topics to write an essay of 400 - 500 words.

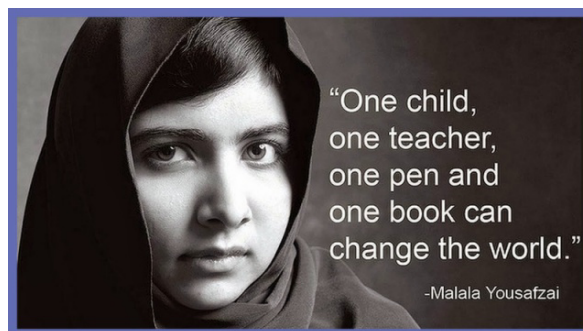
Hand in a fair copy.

Count your words and state the number in the box provided on the next page.

1. "I would rather be without a state than without a voice."
(Edward Snowden, open letter to the people of Brazil, 17.12.2013)

Discuss.

2. As a 14-year-old Malala was shot in her head by Taliban in Pakistan when she defended her right to go to school. After recovering from her injuries she was invited to give a speech in front of the UN where she said:



What does her statement mean and what are the implications?

Discuss how far you agree or disagree with what she said.

3. In his recent book *David and Goliath*, Malcolm Gladwell questions the belief that strength and size mean power and that disadvantages handicap us. On the contrary, he says:
"The underdog is the one to watch: ... The fact of being an underdog changes people in ways that we often fail to appreciate. It opens doors, and creates opportunities and educates and permits things that might otherwise have seemed unthinkable." (Malcolm Gladwell, 2013)

Do you think Gladwell's concept holds some truth? **Discuss.**

(Source: http://www.slate.com/articles/health_and_science/science/2013/10/malcolm_gladwell_critique_david_and_goliath_misrepresents_the_science.html)

4.



<http://www.elephantjournal.com/2014/05/brazil-22-images-of-the-world-cup-you-and-i-are-ignoring/> (25.6.2014)

The soccer world cup in Brazil was a very controversial topic.
Discuss the artist's point of view.

Words:



Attach all the sheets you have written on to the task sheet with the paperclip and hand them in. All the sheets you have not used go onto another pile.